PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

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

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

THE PORTAGE STRIKE.—We stated, yesterday, that a call was in circulation on Saturday for a Democratic meeting to examine into the causes of the strike on the Portage Road, and adopt some measures, if necessary, to sustain the suffering and defrauded laborers. The call, we have since learned, was but meagerly signed; the democrats shrinking, apparently, from such an act of rebellion as was implied in an examination into the conduct of democratic officials. Under these circumstances, a call for the meeting was got up without names, and signed "Many Democrats." In this shape it was handed to the Post for insertion; but its insertion was refused on the ground that it had no signatures to it. What reason, if any, was given for refusing it an insertion in the Union, we have not heard; but that it was not inserted is certain. Here, then, we find democrats shrinking from an investigation demanded by every sense of honor and State pride, and the organs of the party following up the cowardice by showing even less courage than those whom they represent.

But why should this be deemed strange? The example was set by the Canal Commissioners.—They were the first to display the white feather. Instead of hastening boldly on to the ground to institute a searching scrutiny into the frauds so openly charged, one of them sat down to draft resolutions looking somewhat to a prevention of similar frauds in the future but to no examination of the past, which resolutions his colleague had not time (or disposition, perhaps,) to examine, and together they gave the whole subject the go-by for the purpose of looking after a leak in the aqueduct at Freeport! And there the matter was dropped. Is it to be marveled at, therefore, when the chief priests of the Sanhedrim shirk the responsibility so clearly laid upon them that the other Pharisees should make all haste to follow the example?

But what a spectacle does it present! Here we have a party in power professing to be *the* party of the laboring man, afraid to meet a charge of fraud preferred against their officers by laboring men! The Democratic party claims for itself that it, and it only, is the friend of the working man; it is "the party of the people" and yet when democratic workingmen, employed by democratic officeholders to do the work of the State, allege that they have been defrauded by their employers, and their wages used as a speculating fund, the party is unwilling and almost pleads to be unable, to right the defrauded and punish the defrauders! A great workingman's party, truly!

The Union and Post both allude to this matter in a gingerly manner. They dare not defend the wrong, yet they seem powerless to expose it. Why is this? If the State works had been in *Whig* hands, would these papers have been as silent as they are?

This is exclusively a democratic affair. The people will hold the democratic party responsible for the rascality practiced on the Portage Road, and they cannot escape the responsibility except by ferreting out and thoroughly exposing the wrong and the wrong-doers. The sooner they do it the better for themselves. Injustice like that complained of in this instance cannot be smothered up. If those whose honor is implicated by it do not assist in exposing and punishing it, they will only earn a share of its condemnation in the endeavor to postpone a disclosure which is ultimately inevitable.

"PASCAL."—We inserted, yesterday, a communication from "PASCAL" which contained a sentiment repugnant to our views; and we suffered it to pass only from an unwillingness to mutilate a communication with which we agreed in the main. The sentiment we allude to is that which expresses something like regret at Protestants patronizing a paper whose course does not meet their views on the Catholic question. We never relish a threat or a recommendation to withhold or withdraw patronage from a paper whose course may not give satisfaction in particular instances. We esteem such threats and recommendations as but poor comments on our boasted freedom of the Press. No man, of course, can be asked to take a paper which he does not like; but no real friend of free discussion withholds his patronage on account of casual causes of difference, or threatens its withdrawal when sentiments or views are uttered which he dislikes. Entertaining these views, we have deemed this disclaimer necessary to avoid being regarded as recommending the discontinuance of a contemporary paper as a punishment for holding different views from ours.

THE RIVER DEPOT CASE.—The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vs. certain officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on an indictment for nuisance for erecting a depot on the wharf, has been decided by Judge McClure, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. A rule was asked to show cause why the case should not be certified into the District Court, of Allegheny County, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, June 16, 1836.

Judge McClure decided that the Court over which he presided had no jurisdiction of the case, and it would have been dismissed if there had been no rule and no argument on inspecting the record. He says:

"All parties will have mutual benefits and advantages in the District Court, which here would be denied them, namely the selection of a Jury, and an appeal by either party to the Supreme Court. Here they could not select the Jury, and the decision would be final."

"The real parties in interest here are the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the City of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The rule is made absolute.

"I do certify that the indictment above referred to, namely, No. 112, of June Sessions, 1853, is, in my opinion, within the meaning of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of June 16th, 1836."

PENNYPACKER'S INFIRMARY.—Our readers must not forget that *to-day* is the day set apart for the Floral Fair and Strawberry Gathering for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Infirmary. The object to be promoted by this Fair is so high and noble, and appeals so thoroughly to the better nature within us, that people who carry hearts in their bosoms ought to be glad of the recurrence of opportunities like the present. In this instance a good deed can be done while consulting our own tastes. At this Floral Fair and Strawberry Gathering people are pretty certain of getting the worth of their money, as well as of advancing a good cause. We hope, therefore, to see it well patronized; and whether people wish to gratify their tastes or to do a good deed, let them go.

The Fair and Gathering commences this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and will continue all the afternoon and evening. It will be held at Masonic Hall. Tickets to be had at the door. Let the attendance be full.

We arrived at home at too late an hour last evening, to notice the *Journal's* last article on the Gavazzi question. We will endeavor to bring up arrears to-morrow.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The twenty-sixth annual fair of the American Institute will be held in New York on three days in the month of October next, commencing upon the 19th.—The Common Council has already granted the use of Hamilton square for this express purpose.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"THE SOUTHERN LADIES' BOOK. New Orleans; edited by L. Virginia French." The number of this periodical for June's before us. Its editress, Mrs. French, was well known as Miss Virginia Smith. Her magazine, to those who believe in the divine right of slavery, and wish to see that anomaly in civilization advocated in connection with the usual love-sick stories of magazine literature, will probably prove acceptable; but it is considerably beyond its latitude, in this region. The number before us is adorned with third-rate magazine engraving and one of the most atrocious fashion plates we have ever seen. The reading matter is not above mediocrity. Published by Yeomans & Co., N. Orleans, at $3,00 a year.

"THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion." This work is translated from the French of Armengaud and Amoroux, with additions by Wm. Johnston, of New York. It is to be published in 12 monthly parts, at 87½ cents each. Part 1st has been furnished us by the publishers, Messrs Stringer & Townsend, New York; and on looking through it we find it to be one of the most valuable publications of the day. To the Mechanic, the Engineer, and the Artist, it is indispensable. No mechanic, engineer or artist can *complete* his mechanical or professional education without it—while he who is master of its invaluable text possesses an immeasurable superiority over all of his trade or profession who have not made themselves acquainted with its contents. The work furnishes gradually developed lessons in Geometrical Drawing, applied directly to the various branches of the Industrial Arts—comprehending Linear Design; Isometrical Perspective, or the study of Projections; the Drawing of Toothed Wheels and Eccentrics; Shading and Coloring; Oblique Projections; and the study of Parallel and Exact Perspective. The work is comprised within nine divisions, appropriated to the different branches of Industrial Design—each division being accompanied by special applications to the extensive ranges of Mechanics, Architecture, Foundry Works, Carpentry, Joinery, Metal Manufactures generally, Hydraulics, the construction of Steam Engines, and Mill Work. It is, on the whole, the most superior work for Mechanics, Engineers and Artists ever issued in any country. The work is gorgeously got up. Each number is embellished with no less than *eight full paged* illustrations on steel. For sale by Booksellers generally.

"THE MINING MAGAZINE," by William J. Tenney." This is a new monthly publication, the first number of which has been issued. Its name indicates its character. It will be devoted exclusively to the mining interest, and will be a reliable repository of the information so much needed in mining pursuits. The contents of the first number are full of interest to all engaged in mining, and as the magazine supplies a public want, we presume it will not suffer for want of the patronage it merits. Published by Wm. J. Tenney, No. 142, Fulton street, N. Y. Terms $5 per annum, payable in advance.

"THE BIBLE IN THE COUNTING HOUSE: a Course of Lectures to MERCHANTS. By H. A. Boardman, D. D. Philadelphia; Lippincott, Grambo & Co."

This is a useful and opportune work. We are in danger of becoming a sordid, money-loving people. This book comes to correct the dangerous tendency and to point to the noble objects which should be the ambition of the true merchant. All merchants can read the book with profit. For sale by H. English & Co.

THE *Journal* will not state an opponent fairly. In some remarks on the Steubenville Railroad, we remarked, that the Connellsville road would have a local trade free from all competition, while we had excellent means of access to the *country* penetrated by the Steubenville Railroad. The *Journal* retorts by saying that we have excellent means of access to Baltimore, by Railroad at present. So we have, but it was not of Baltimore or Cincinnati, the terminus of the roads in question, we were speaking, but of the country through which they pass, the trade of which is valuable to Pittsburgh. To the rich region through which the Connellsville road passes we have no access, while to the region through which the Steubenville line passes we have means of access in various ways. Will the *Journal* try again.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—The four Coroners of the city and county of New York have had their hands full for the last few days. Thirty five deaths were reported on Wednesday at their offices. Twelve were sun struck. One man died in Brooklyn on Tuesday, and two yesterday.—During the afternoon of Tuesday eight German laborers were prostrated by the heat while engaged upon the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road. One man died in Williamsburgh on Tuesday, and two on Wednesday. The fatality has been unparalleled. So says the New York Mirror of Thursday. The Commercial Advertiser of the same afternoon reports twenty-nine cases of sunstroke, of which twenty-four resulted fatally.—There have been many deaths from the same cause in other cities, but we have not noticed any in which the fatality is so terrible. The storm of Thursday night has cooled the temperature in this vicinity and rendered it quite pleasant.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.—Via Panama, we have received twelve days' later advices from Australia. The details from that region are interesting. An abundance of gold was still flowing into the principal cities from the mines, emigrants were pouring in, provisions continued very high, mercantile business was dull, new banks everywhere springing up, and bands of robbers organizing with the intention of attacking the treasure trains, &c. The demand for every description of town and country labor continues. Workingmen find immediate employment at high rates. Carpenters are quoted at 20s. to 25s. per day; compositors, (printers,) 1s. 6d per 1,000 ems; blacksmiths, 18s. to 20s.; good farm laborers, £1 5s. to £1 15s., (with rations;) seamen for the run home, £50 to £55; to Callao, £40; coasting £8 to £9 per month.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.—We understand that the Hon. Robert J. Walker has so far recovered from the indisposition under which he has long labored, consequent upon a slight accident which befel him while in England, that he has concluded to accept the offer of Commissioner to China, offered him some time since by the President, and that he will probably set out on his mission about the first of October. Although the learned Dr. Parker will probably be continued as Secretary and Interpreter to the mission, we are glad to hear that Mr. John Ross Browne, of this city, will be also attached to it and go out with the Commissioner. Mr. Browne is already very favorably known to our readers through his amusing and interesting letters from Turkey, Syria, the Holy Land, &c., published in the National Intelligencer during the last year or two. In China he will have a new and rich field for observation, and from his skilful pen and graphic pencil his countrymen at home may expect amusement and instruction regarding the peculiarities of the singular people he is about to go among.—*Nat. Intel.*

SLAVES EMANCIPATED.—We learn that Dr. Maddox, of Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana, who went to Cincinnati, a few days since with his family on the David White, was accompanied by three slaves, family servants—two youths and a girl, between the ages of 16 and 19 years. While in Cincinnati he called them before him on the wharf, telling them they were in a free State, a State where all alike were compelled to work for a livelihood; that they had never worked any for him, but now he set them free to take care of themselves. After bestowing a sum of money upon each, he bade them good bye, and turned off and left them.—*Lou. Courier.*

PROPELLER CHALLENGE EXPLODED.—We are indebted to Mr. Sexton, of the O'Reilly Line, for the following Dispatch:—"The Propeller *Challenge*, from Chicago, exploded her boiler and sunk in three minutes, fifteen miles east of Mackinaw, Wednesday, 22d inst. Three of the crew and two passengers were drowned, and 23 picked up by the Schooner North Star, and brought to Detroit by the Propeller Buckeye. Cargo—23,000 bushels Oats, 557 bbls Pork, 57 Hams, 326 bbls High Wines, and 200 bbls Fish. Boat and cargo total loss.—*Sandusky Register.*

FAIRFIELD, JUNE 24—7 P. M.—As the Lightning Train going East, last evening, was passing the Station at Madison, a man named Gilbert was instantly killed. He was standing near the track, and by the rush of air from the Train, which was going at full speed, he was thrown against the building and then under the cars, and literally torn to pieces. His heart was separated from his body and carried several rods.

This is the first fatal accident that has occurred on this road since its completion.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia papers state that the report of Messrs. Campbell, Page and Olstead, auditors appointed to settle all accounts of the trustees of the Bank of the United States, has been confirmed and distribution ordered.

WOOL ITEMS.

THE WOOL MARKET is nearly over. A large amount has been brought to this market, and the farmers have realized much higher rates than last year. Wool began to come in on the 17th of May. But little has come in this week, and but few contracts yet remain to be fulfilled.

The lowest price paid was 40 cents, the highest 67. This latter was only paid for one lot of superior quality, done up in the very best manner. The average price will be about 56 cents. All that was paid above 60 cents was for an extra quality; 60 being the highest ruling price.—*Massillon News.*

THE WOOL MARKET.—The most difficult commercial report we ever attempted to make, has been the wool market of this season. No report that we have yet made has given satisfaction to both buyer and seller. We were always too high or too low for one or the other, and abuse was all the credit we got for our pains.

Within the last few weeks, over a million pounds of wool have changed hands in this city at prices ranging from 48 to 57 cents. Small lots of extra quality have gone higher, but we speak of the great bulk of wool sold.—*Cleveland Forest City.*

WOOL.—Since our last issue, most of the wool then sold in this county has been bought at from 55 to 60 cents. Some extra clips have been sold considerably higher. Mr. John McFadden sold at 76 cents; George Holmes and John Singer at 70 cents, and several others, we presume, obtained more than 60 cents for their clips. Samuel Lawrence's visit to Harrison had a tendency rather to increase than to depress the price, and those who held on to their wool for a day or two after he left, got from one to two cents a pound more for it than they could have obtained prior to his visit here.—*Cadiz, (O.,) Rep.*

Since our last, we have heard of no particular sales of wool, though some has been brought to town. Growers still hold on for the top of the market, which we believe is for the finest, say 70 to 75 cents per pound, all round.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

WOOL.—Supplies of the new clip are beginning to come forward from the west, and the bulk of it from New Jersey and the adjoining counties has already been received. There is a moderate inquiry for manufacturing, and prices are unchanged. The week's sales foot up 210,000 pounds, among which we notice 17,000 pounds superior extra at 50@62c., cash; 10,000 pounds medium Jersey at 57c., 6 mos.; 5,000 pounds ¾ and ¼ blood at 50 cents, cash; 20,000 pounds super No. 1 pulled at 51c; 30,000 pounds Merino pulled 50c., 6 mos.; 20,000 pounds common fleece and tub 48c., cash; 18,000 pounds No. 1, 44@46c.; 56,000 pounds Western pulled at 40@44, cash and on time; 15,000 pounds foreign unwashed at 28@29c. per pound, 6 mos., and the balance in small lots at our quotations.—*Phil. Com. List.*

CROPS.—The Editor of the Forest City has been on a visit to Lorain county, Ohio. He reports the wheat and grass crops in a very flourishing condition—no injury from the fly—and no croaking about it on the part of the farmers.

HARVEST IN VIRGINIA.—Harvest is on the point of commencing in the Valley and the Piedmont counties of Virginia, while along the James' river it is in full blast. It is stated that the prospect for a full average crop in the Valley is fair. In the lower part of Hampshire, some portions of Frederick; Shenandoah and Fauquier, there is considerable complaint of the fly and jointworm; but their ravages do not appear to be general, and as the weather has throughout been remarkably favorable, a fine aggregate yield may be expected.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest is actively progressing in Maryland, Virginia, and parts of Pennsylvania. The statements that were made some weeks since of the depradation of the fly and joint worm are now generally admitted to have been exaggerated, and the general tone of the country press warrants the expectation that, with the exception of some particular localities, the crop will be a full one.

The union of opinion on the part of France, England, Austria and Prussia with respect to the course to be pursued in case Russia should consummate her threatened outrage, is said to be complete, and probably is. The sufficiently of action among these heterogeneous elements would only arise when the changes and complications of actual war had presented some temptation to individual treachery.

Up to the present time Russia has not given the slightest sign of an intention to draw back. The brigand like character of the offence she meditates still prevents people from believing that she will persist in it in the face of the world. At the same time it is pointed out that the determination she has thus far shown to commence the attack without any ground of complaint to serve even as a pretext, is ominous for it, is the most alarming feature of the affair. If there was anything upon which a concession could be made to her, much of the difficulty would be removed; but the demand is simply for the surrender of a nations's independence and for an unqualified one.

The position of England in the matter is painful to those who desire that she should keep herself aloof from all the wretched contests into which the European continent is evidently destined, in one form or another, to be for a long time plunged. Otherwise the character of the aggression is so wanton, the reckless disturbance of the world so tremendous, and his perfidy in recently instructing his ambassadors to give assurances that he had no designs against Turkey so great, that a very strong sentiment of indignation is felt.

It is remarked, however, that England is now pursuing a directly opposite policy to that which she maintained in the case of Hungary. She suffered Russia to attack that country, whose independence she was much more interested in than in Turkey, and refused to move a hand, although the Hungarians had an army in the field capable actually of contending with Austria and Russia together. She had also the knowledge that the Magyars were fellow-Protestants. Yet after having had command in this iniquity she enters, or possibly may enter into war to support the independence of Turkey against that very power whose first aggression she had thus tolerated, although this independence can at best be but a fiction, and the people of the country are altogether powerless to help themselves, and instead of her co-religionists are Mahometans.—*Foreign Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.*

THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—On the 6th of June, Gov. Stevens struck his camp on the margin of Lake Omelis, near Fort Snelling, and followed his advance parties toward the Sauk Rapids, in the survey of his route to Puget's Sound. The force operating from the headwaters of the Mississippi westward consists of about eighty men, who can be subdivided into four detachments. Upon approaching the Rocky Mountains, the railway survey will probably have to be suspended, and the whole force be applied to the general reconnaissance. By Octoher, Gov. Stevens expects to get through the Rocky Mountains. He has authority to treat with the Blackfeet Indians and other tribes through whose country he will pass, and has appointed Mr. Culbertson a special agent among them, who will advise them of the approach of the expedition, and conveys Indian Rations, at Fort Benton. From this fort to Fort Union is four hundred miles, which the wagons of the American Fur Company traverse in twenty days. All due pains will be taken to keep peace with the Indians, but the party is prepared for defence. With a rifle and Sharp's rifles, firing ten shots a minute. Lieut. Rufus Saxton, of the army, is commissioned to establish a depot at the Flat Head village, St. Mary's.

SLAVERY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta draws a dark picture of the morals of the slaves of New Orleans, and makes an important confession concerning the comparative morality of the slaves and free blacks. Speaking of the recent plot discovered among the servile population, it says:

"That slaves here should be disposed to the commission of the most atrocious crimes, one can scarcely be surprised to hear, as every incentive is openly held out in the low groggeries, which in defiance of the ordinances, they are permitted to haunt. They are encouraged to lie, steal and get drunk, to act insubordinately and licentiously, to an extent that has almost disgusted every family sufficiently to induce them to substitute white labor exclusively.

"The free colored population of this city is most orderly, respectful and well conducted; but the slave is degraded to the lowest depths."

A very large exodus still continues from various districts in the south of Wales, (in Great Britain.) The Mormonite emigration is, if any thing, increasing, as large bodies of these deluded people, principally from Carmarthenshire and the county of Glamorgan, still continue to leave their native land for the banks of the Salt Lake. These followers of Joe Smith get to Liverpool, where they embark in the liners for New York. As many as one hundred persons have left Swansea in one body for Liverpool.—A large number of colliers, principally from Aberdare and neighborhood, have left Wales for Australia, taking with them their wives and families, and their example will also be followed by many others. Labor is now scarce in most parts of Wales.—*English paper.*

DAMAGED GRAIN.—We learn there is considerable damaged corn in the country above. What we mean by damaged, is slightly heated, damp or mouldy. Grain of this description is in demand, and prices in this market range from 33 to 38c. per bushel, sacks included. It is wanted principally for distilling on the Ohio; and, as that river is receding rapidly, we would advise those having this description of grain, to send it forward before the water gets very low, and freights advance to a point at which it will not pay to ship. When the Ohio river demand ceases, we know of no other outlet for mouldy or musty corn. So send it along.—*St. Louis News.*

Lots For Sale.

☞ Five 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. E. M'Dowell. Terms of payment made easy, as but a small amount of the purchase money will be required in hand. Inquire of
jy12,2t&9 H. D. KING, Trustee.

☞ CARD.—The undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the gallant FIREMEN and his other kind friends, for their generous and untiring exertions in protecting his property during the disastrous Fire of Sunday night last.
JAMES M'COULLY.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1853. je27:1t

☞ MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—Mr. Solomons: Sir—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community to state, that SPECTACLES I bought of you suit me well. I find my sight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my sight continue to improve by the use of them, I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a short time. Yours, truly,
Alleghany City, June 22, 1853. T. MOUNDER.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons' skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision. D. B. SUTTON,
No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.
June 21, 1853. je24:2m

☞ WORMS! WORMS!!—A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted however, that after all, a mode of expelling these worms and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest theories as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE is the most prompt, safest specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, from the sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.
je25

☞ 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 was almost convinced that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they rested too near the 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 candlelight for more than half an hour at any time for years, before I got those Glasses. Since I got them, I read one fine day all day, and until ten o'clock, by candlelight, 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 benefited by it.

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

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

☞ 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 Rock Spring, contained deep down in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful patient:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1851.
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 a few gallons more, but 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 Dysentery, and the Flux had set in three hours before the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an excellent liniment for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles it has never been cured of long standing.
Yours, with respect, JOHN LONG.
For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.
[Papers advertising for 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 business, and sold absolutely as such, have stood 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!

ALDEN, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would have written you before, but I thought I would wait *Patrick*, I tried the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th if I am not mistaken, and it completely burned it out. It was built of wood and brick—the brick being merely ornamental. The night was the hottest of the year, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of dry wood.

My safe and book contained every thing in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was a newspaper among the papers, and how I would advise any person who is doing business, to look after their safe, but keep it from the sunlight. Your safe certainly is all it 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. 169 Third street, above Smithfield. my17:3m

☞ 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. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis	Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Jas. Lee Curtis,	Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Theodore McVickar,	Firm of Howes & McVickar.
Richard Hunter,	Firm of Hunter, Sons & Co.
William H. Mallon,	Firm of Griffin, Mallon & Co.
George Bliss,	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
James K. Lee,	Firm of Lee, Mallory & Co.
Henry Chauncey,	Firm of Chauncey, Wilcox & Co.
Levi P. Stone,	Firm of Willard & Wood.
Henry G. Ely,	Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen.
Charles H. Haswell,	Firm of Haswell & Barker.
Charles H. Marshall,	Firm of C. H. Marshall & Co.
John H. Du Shane,	Firm of John H. Du Shane & Co.
William G. Lambert,	Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Hand,	Firm of Hand, Sherman & Co.
Lewis Morrison, jr.	Firm of Morrison, Butler & Hoyt.
Lewis Curtis,	Firm of Curtis, Perkins & Co.
Henry Grinnell,	Firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Nicholas Fish,	Firm of Hoyt & Fish.
Richard W. Hall,	Firm of Hall, Merrick & Hall.
Alfred S. Barnes,	Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Wm. Sturgis Bigelow,	Firm of Bigelow, Kent & Co.
Lucius Hopkins,	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Ezra Nye,	
James A. Dwight,	Firm of Brown, Brothers & Co.
Irving Hollingsworth,	Firm of Hollingsworth & Whitlock.
John H. Dwight,	Firm of Dwight & Bro.
Curtis Noble,	Firm of Condit & Noble.
Ward A. Hoyt,	Firm of Ward A. Hoyt & Co.
Nathan H. Stockwell,	Firm of Cobb, Stockwell & Co.
Ernest Humphrey,	Firm of Lazarus, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. T. Hooker,	Cashier Dry Goods Bank.
Rayford N. Barney,	Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Wm. G. Fargo,	
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.
Je3:dly'53

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh.

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECT.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Barclay,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Pen,	John Bissell,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Ellworth,
R. Hasbrough,	Samuel L. Mars'all,
Edward Swanston,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. B. Hays,
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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

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above established and well known Gallery, superior Slide and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac-similies of the human face with all the expression of animated life IN ALL WEATHERS.

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

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

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance in Diamond.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

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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 suites of rooms have been fitted up in the most tasteful manner, and best arranged Slide and Skylight for operating, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Rorie, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, samples of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

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

Third Annual Statement

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

HARRISBURG, Apr. 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52		$259 016 51
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	$53,202 56	
Interest rec'd on Loans	916 19	
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00	
		$346,183 26
Premiums cancelled	$ 3,709 94	
Do. terminated	7,162 81	
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c	77,991 81	
		$ 87,864 56
Capital Stock, paid in and secured		$258,318 70
Amount of resources liable for losses		100,000 00
		$358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$256,612 60	
Bonds and Mortgages, stocks, and other securities	122,883 29	
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents	17,822 81	
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,000 00	
		$358,318 70

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

DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
F. C. SCHOUCK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
JOHN ROBINSON, Harrisburg;
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
S. T. JONES, Philadelphia;
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

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

Office in Fifth street, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

A. A. CARRICK, Agent.

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

MARRIED,

In Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 16th of March, 1852, by Rev. R. J. Riddle, Mr. SAMUEL M. HYARD, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss CAROLINE M. STEWART, of Allegheny City, Pa.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, GEORGE S. HOLMES, jr., M. D., of typhoid fever, youngest son of Rev. George S. Holmes, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D. D., Elizabeth, Pa.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Wm. Jack, No. 15 Federal street, near Wylie, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed from thence to the Allegheny Cemetery.

☞ The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:

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

ALDEN, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would have written you before, but I thought I would wait *Patrick*. I tried the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th if I am not mistaken, and it completely burned it out. It was built of wood and brick—the brick being merely ornamental. The night was the hottest of the year, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of dry wood.

My safe and book contained every thing in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was a newspaper among the papers, and how I would advise any person who is doing business, to look after their safe, but keep it from the sunlight. Your safe certainly is all it is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

IN order to accommodate the great multitude which wish to visit the country on the FOURTH OF JULY, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made arrangements