...BURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1853.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

THE DEFENDERS AND APOLOGISTS OF ROMANISM.

The "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" and the "*Commercial Journal*" having both entered the lists as the apologists and defenders of Romanism, and both harmonizing in their attacks on *Gavazzi* and the *Gazette*, we shall fain leave to answer them together, as we cannot afford the time and space to notice them singly; and this is entirely proper when it is seen that there is so little difference between them in the ultimate results of their efforts.

The *Pittsburgh Catholic* defends the Church from the scandal of the conduct of the Catholic rioters at Montreal, by affirming that such violence is not in accordance with the spirit of the Church, or the desire of its rulers. It demands that the Church should not be held accountable for any thing but its "authoritative teaching." It is true, that a church should not be held responsible for the vices and crimes of its members, unless it can be shown that these outbreaks are the *natural results* of the doctrines taught and the feelings engendered by the teachings and spirit of the church. The spirit of the Romish Church is eminently a persecuting spirit. That Church arrogates to herself all truth, and all authority, spiritual and temporal. She denounces all others as heretics, accursed of God and doomed to the fires of eternal perdition. She has in all ages persecuted and destroyed them, and so continues to do, wherever she has the power. We say, then, that the Montreal riots were the result of the "authoritative teaching" of the Church, the natural effect of the spirit she inculcates, and in strict accordance with her own practice; and if Father Gavazzi was in the sole power of the Church, at this moment, he would be immediately consigned to a prison, and to death at the stake. This every Catholic knows. This no Romish Priest can deny without denying the truth.

The *Commercial Journal* defends the rioters on the ground that when Father Gavazzi, whom the editor denounces as a "mobocrat orator," undertook to lecture on the errors of the Church of Rome to such persons only as chose to hear him, and in a Protestant Church, too, he *invited* the Catholic mob to assail him: and the mob which clamored for his life, the editor asserts, was the least blamable party. The "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" disclaims all responsibility for the mob—its coadjutor, the *Journal*, apologises for it. Both denounce Gavazzi, and both acquit the Church of all blame!

The *Catholic* is very angry at us for our remark, that—"the Pope invokes French Bayonets to exile Gavazzi from Italy; and his coadjutors here invoke mobs to put him down in America." This, the *Catholic* says, is a serious charge, and it demands the proof. What more proof does the *Catholic* want than what is furnished by its coadjutor of the *Journal*? Did not that paper, by the whole tenor and spirit of its article on Father Gavazzi and the Montreal mobs, invoke mobs to put down the "bully," "the mobocrat orator?" We need seek no further for proof, since the editor has since declared that he had nothing to retract, no opinion to change on the subject.

The *Catholic* evidently feels the weakness of its position, and finally comes on to the ground occupied by his brother of the *Journal*. At first it very indignantly denies that the Church should be held accountable for the mob. In the very next paragraph, however, it declares that the mob did not proceed to "physical violence" "without the most grievous provocation." Exactly. This is what the *Journal* also says. We thought the *Catholic* would hardly get through without an apology for its riotous brethren, but in order to find one, it resorts to a slander, which it says it found in the *Montreal True Witness*, to wit; that Gavazzi, on his second appearance, spoke of "priests, nuns and convents," in the "true Leahey and Barker style," and told "mothers that they made prostitutes of their daughters when they sent them to convent schools." This "*Witness*" brought by the *Catholic*, should be rightly named *a lying witness*, for in all his lectures Gavazzi has not said one word to offend the ears of modesty, and has most carefully abstained from any developements of the character attributed to Leahey and Barker. There is no truth in this alleged provocation; and besides, it is well known that the mob came prepared for its devilish work, and that a large majority of the rioters never heard him speak at all. The apology of the *Catholic* is no better than that of the *Journal*.

The *Catholic* denies that the Church is in the wrong, and protests against making the Church accountable for the acts of its priests, its editors, or its members. As we before remarked, if their acts are not in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Church, then the Church should not be held responsible. But when we find priests and people acting in accordance with those principles, and carrying them out to their legitimate results, then we have a just right to charge the Church with their crimes; and when editors throw off the mask, and develop the true principles of the Church, and tell us what will be the consequences when Romanism obtains the victory, we have a right to accept it as truth, because we know it to be in accordance with the teachings and practices of a church which claims to be infallible.

We suppose the *Catholic* will deny the truth of the proposition—that the principles and spirit of the Roman church are invicibly opposed to the spirit of civil and religious liberty, and that consequently its establishment and growth among us is dangerous to our free institutions, and to the perpetuation of human freedom. We suppose it will deny that the Roman church necessarily, from its very constitution, wages an everlasting war against mental, moral, political and civil freedom; and that it therefore becomes the duty of all the friends of freedom to resist all its encroachments, to reveal its dangerous tendencies, and to unmask its hypocrisy. One of the coadjutors of the *Catholic*, writing under the supervision of an Archbishop, tells us when the Papal church obtains the supremacy in this country, all religious liberty will be at an end! Will the *Catholic* deny this statement? Will it, dare it say, that it approves of a free toleration of religious opinion to all men, every where?

Brownson, in his very last review, boldly claims supreme authority for the church, in all matters, temporal and spiritual. He claims for the church a kingdom on earth—not a spiritual kingdom merely, a "kingdom *not* of this world," —but a strong, powerful, all-controlling kingdom, at the head of which is the Pope, both as supreme lawgiver, and supreme executor. Hear him:

"Furthermore, it is not religion, solely as an obstruction, as doctrine, or as *cultus*, that will serve our purpose here; it must be religion in her proper character, religion as law, religion as government, religion as a kingdom—the kingdom on earth of the King of kings and Lord of Lords."

And again:

"The Church is a kingdom, a power, and as such must have, if she is to exercise her authority, a supreme chief. This authority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals; therefore the Church as a government must be Catholic, for otherwise it would not govern all nations; it must be one and Catholic, otherwise it would be subjected by each sovereign in his own dominions. And this unity and Catholicity are impossible without the monarchical constitution, without its subjection to a single head, with supreme authority over the whole body, prepared at any moment to exercise that authority on a point and against any enemy that may be necessary. This is the point towards which we have been looking from the first, and contains the practical lesson which we wish to impress on the minds of our readers."

The character of the reviewer's "Kingdom," "power," "authority," "church," is here clearly defined. He merges distinctly out alone the temporal power of the Pope over his subjects, but the power of deposition of monarchs, and the transfer of crowns, &c., over the whole world. And further, he argues that these powers and rights are immediately from God.

If the *Catholic* presumes to deny the authority of Brownson, which we feel assured it will not, we have only to say, that Brownson tells us, that he publishes nothing without the approbation of his diocesan; and furthermore, that what he claims above, has been claimed for the church and its Pontiffs, for the last five hundred years.

Let us now turn to the *Journal*, lest it become jealous of too much attention paid to its co-laborer. It does not deny that it is a fundamental law of the Church of Rome to "compel conformity" to its requirements, which law or policy it says "is entirely consistent with a devout reliance upon her creed and constitution, as *the only* means of saving the souls of men," but it says the *power* in this country is so wholly wanting, that as an element of danger for the future it *is not worth consideration!*

There never was an iniquity that had not its apologists and defenders, and there never was a danger to church or state, that it was not slightly, ridiculed and mocked by sluggish, unprincipled and venial men. Indifferentism has been the curse of church and state in all ages, and it now lies at the core of our institutions, eating out the very vitals of liberty. Because our institutions have borne so much it is inferred that they can bear every thing. They can, it is true, bear much; but no institution, civil or religious, can resist the poisonous effects of indifference. Whenever the American people become so reckless, so careless, or so indifferent as to be aroused by no danger, to be alarmed by no encroachment, to scout all warnings as useless and to say to all who would awake the slumbering sentiment of attachment to freedom and religion, "oh, he has an axe to grind," then our doom is near at hand.

Our fears are not for the present. There is still too much of the old spirit which animated the Puritan Pilgrims and the Fathers of the Revolution, to permit any violent overt act. But the very fact that the Romish Hierarchy has attempted so great an innovation as the late assault upon the public schools, shows that these generally astute men considered the nation ripe for the commencement of their schemes. They knew that the nation was measurably politically corrupt; that mere party ties, or the thirst for office and power, and the control of the treasury, had greatly demoralized the great mass of the politicians, while a large number of the people, of which the editor of the *Journal* is a fit representative, were entirely indifferent and were ready to connive at their schemes. They supposed that, with the connivance of politicians who coveted the votes they control, and the tacit consent of the indifferent, they would succeed with this entering wedge to their final triumph. They failed in this first attempt—They underrated the intelligence and virtue of the people. There was a substratum of attachment to free institutions which they had not calculated upon. But is the object given up? By no means. They will return to it again and again, as often as they think the time serves their purpose. They will endeavor to corrupt public sentiment. They will decry the schools. They will put forward the indifferent, who will cry peace, peace, and charge upon all who resist them some improper motive—they have an "axe to grind," as the *Journal* says,—they will raise the cry of bigotry, and charge upon the opponents of their schemes, what the *Journal* calls "the devilish spirit of religious hatred!"

If there are none to resist them, will they not succeed? If there was no sentiment in opposition, other than what appeared in the *Journal*, during the late controversy, what was to hinder them succeeding during the session of the last Legislature? If the country is safe, as the *Journal* avers, it is not because that paper has sounded the alarm from its watch-tower. If its spirit and practice should prevail, Rome will find but little resistance to its onward march to grandeur and power.

We defer some farther thoughts to another article.

In a late article on the Popish and Gavazzi question we referred to the conduct of the *Journal* towards Kossuth, and remarked that while the Hungarian orator was arousing the sensibilities of the nation for his Fatherland, the *Journal* "was anxious to know how many bottles of wine he drank, and how many segars he smoked, and what his tavern bill cost." The editor of the *Journal*, with his usual amount of fish-market phraseology, denies that he ever did, "*in a single instance*, allude to the wine bottles and wine bills of Kossuth and his suite."

When we made the remark, which the *Journal* so vehemently denies, we were most clearly under the impression that the *Journal* did remark on those subjects. We know that they were the subject of much newspaper controversy in Pittsburgh, and of a great deal of ungenerous and unjust comment; and we know further that the *Journal* took strong ground against Kossuth and his mission, which opposition it has never ceased, losing no opportunity for an ungenerous fling at the great Hungarian. We had no opportunity of recourse to the files of the *Journal* to refresh our memory, and so strong was our impression, that we probably should not have examined it had opportunity served; but as the editor's denial is so broad as to cover the whole ground, we infer that we were mistaken, and we leave to withdraw the allegation in relation to the wine and segars. We suppose the editor would permit us to examine his files, should we ask for the privilege; but we choose rather to take his own word for it, and to withdraw the charge as fully as it was made; and we wish, also, we could as easily acquit him of all injustice to that great Apostle of modern liberty, who will be better appreciated in a succeeding age, unless Legitimacy and Popery shall succeed in banishing liberal principles from among men.

The *Journal* does not like to give up the delusion which first seized it when it paraded in such a triumphant tone a receipt from this office for the publication of a Grand Jury Presentment in 1851. It finds that that receipt does not militate against our position at all, but is loth to give up the feeling of rejoicing which prematurely possessed it when that receipt was discovered. We asserted that it had been *usual* to publish such Presentments gratuitously; and so it has been for some time past, at least as far as this office is concerned, and others that we know of. Such Presentments have been occasionally paid for, as in the instance when the receipt in question was given in 1851, when the Presentment was a column and a quarter long, and its gratuitous insertion could not be asked for; but in matters of such public interest its insertion was generally ordered in all the papers. For some time past the publication of Presentments has not been paid for, and it has been usual for all the papers to publish them gratuitously. In the instance of the late Presentment, this course was departed from, for the sole purpose, as we allege, of furnishing a little pap to favored presses. Our original statement, therefore, which the *Journal* was so swift to denounce as a falsehood, is amply and fully sustained. Probably at one time it was usual for the county to pay for the insertion of these things; but for sometime it has been usual to publish them gratuitously, and this was all we alleged. Having been entrapped in its too great hurry to involve us in an apparent false statement, it will, of course, continue to persist, and flounder through as best it may; but it cannot, after all, conceal the mortification it feels at its own precipitancy.

Our acknowledgements are due to the President and Superintendents of several western railroads, and to Capt. Hazzard, of the new steamer Mississippi, for an invitation to a pleasure excursion from Sandusky to Detroit and back, on the new and splendid steamer Mississippi, which has been built for that express trade. We regret exceedingly that our avocations at home have deprived us of the pleasure of being present, but hope to avail ourself of the gratification of visiting that region of country at an early day.

The *Gazette* gives utterance to long drawn complaints that it is addressed in phrase "of the gutter and the gregshop," by this paper. We explained to that paper, a few days since, that we study to adapt our language to our subjects, and when we use the epithet "lie," it is because Michigan is, we believe, the fifth State in which the law has been adopted.

After a three days' discussion, the "Maine Law" was defeated in the House of Representatives of Connecticut on Friday last. An amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a bill giving town and city authorities power to license, was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker. The bill, thus amended, was adopted by a vote of 108 to 98. It passed the Senate on Saturday.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives, on Thursday last, by a vote of 181 to 114, refused to take the Maine liquor law from the table, which settles the fate of the measure for a year in that State.

The Grand Jury of Suffolk county (Boston) have made a presentment, in which they state, as the result of their examination into the criminal calendar of Boston, that three-fourths of the crime committed there is caused by intemperance, and attributable, in a great degree, to the swarms of illegal dram-shops infesting the purlieus of the city; and they severely rebuke the Mayor and Councils for not diminishing the evil.

One of the resolutions of the Temperance Convention of Massachusetts, held at Springfield on Wednesday, states that the reason the liquor law is not enforced in that State (where it has been enacted) is owing to the timidity of its friends; but in the forms of indictments incident to any new law, want of interest on the part of municipal authorities; a neglect to secure good legal counsel; the watchful vigor of men moved by selfishness and appetite; and such difficulties as will always attend the execution of a law against which so extensive a pecuniary interest is arrayed.

The Late Accident on the New Haven Railroad.—The telegraphic accounts of the accident gave but a partial knowledge of its extent. It is wonderful that it was not accompanied with a loss of life almost as great as that which marked the recent Norwalk catastrophe on the same road. The accident was occasioned by the negligence of the switch tender, by which the express train was brought into collision with a freight train. The Boston Journal in its account says—

No effort on the part of the engineer could prevent the dreadful consequences, and the engine crushed into the freight train, completely destroying one of the cars, demolishing three baggage cars and destroying four passenger cars filled with human beings.

The broken baggage and passenger cars, with their contents, presented a frightful scene of desolation. The first car was thrown from its running gear, was canted over; the second had gone into the first, and was thrown from its wheels; the third was much damaged, the forward end slightly injured, while the last remained uninjured. The baggage cars were almost entirely demolished. The earth was ploughed up for a considerable distance, and the rails entirely destroyed.

The first sensation of the passengers was a heavy crushing motion, and then followed a crash of wood and glass accompanied with a cloud of dust. The passengers were thrown forward with great violence, and many of them were severely injured—some of them dangerously. There was a momentary silence, which was succeeded by cries and screams of terror, such as are seldom heard, but once heard are never forgotten. Some for the moment seemed to have been struck dumb and almost senseless by terror, others seemed frantic with fright, while some retained their usual presence of mind. The momentary fright over, the passengers began to extricate themselves from the ruins.

Interesting from Rome.—With this title prefixed the Freeman's Journal has the following paragraph:

"On the 9th of May Monsignor Cajetan Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes, former Commissary Extraordinary of the Pontificial Government to the Legation, left Rome, as special Envoy of his holy Holiness to the United States. At our recent Monsignor Bedini was in Paris—He is charged by the Holy Father to pay a visit to the Government at Washington, and also to hold interviews with the different prelates of the Church in the United States, and to acquire the most exact information respecting the interests and condition of the Catholic Church in this country.

"After making as long a visit as may be of advantage in the United States, Monsignor Bedini will go to Brazil, where he is to reside as Apostolic Nuncio near that Government. He is accompanied at present by M. Ernest Cologneri, who goes to the Apostolic Legate in Mexico as auditor, taking the place of M. Marius Marini Oscali, who goes to Rio to discharge the function of Charge d'Affaires till such time as a Nuncio shall arrive."

A Chapter of Bonnets.—The Hose Journal contains the following, which may be interesting to our readers:

"Bonnets without fronts we are used to, but the last Parisian novelty is bonnets without crowns! These bonnets, says a Paris letter, have three great qualities—light as a feather, transparent as gauze, and hanging on the head like a Neapolitan *plateau*. This bonnet is an assemblage of flowers, ribbons and lace; a point of *coffetas*, richly embroidered in large dots with *reverse*, which shades the back of the head, which falls on the nape of the neck. We have said 'bonnets without crowns,' are we sure they have any front? We can scarcely say; it is narrow, black lace, which edges it, and playfully falls on the forehead and gracefully encircles the face, is the only front—we certainly dare not give this name to the bonnet. On each side bunches of flowers, as well as the broad strings, complete the harmony. The designs are embroidered to match the plateau. The bonnet requires particular attention in the dressing of the hair. The summit of the head must be taut, free, and the hair arranged quite low. These bonnets are destined to create a sensation in the fashionable world; but only the very pretty and the very young dare to adopt this novelty."

The River Amazon is likely to be opened to steam navigation much sooner than was expected; and, if it is freely opened, it will be the great event of the day. General Echenique, the President of Peru, has already taken steps, on behalf of that Government, to put on the Amazon two iron steamers, each of some about $100,000, whose business is to be the exploration of the river and its branches. All nations are to enjoy the benefit of this trade and commerce. The Emperor of Brazil, we are gratified to learn, so far from resisting this Peruvian movement, is co-operating with it. He has conceded a national company the right of navigation, with certain privileges, in conjunction with Peru. The company was to commence its work in May last, and, although we have no definite information that it has really begun, yet there seemed to be no doubt that it was intended to go into operation either in June or July.—*N. Y. Express.*

Hair Breadth Escapes.—The Dunkirk Journal relates the narrow escape from death of a woman and infant who fell between the cars of the State Line Railroad while the train was in motion. The woman had sufficient presence of mind to remain flat on the ground between the rails, holding the child in the same position; and when the train had passed, the horrified passengers who expected to behold the mangled remains of two human bodies, found both the mother and child unharmed. A similar occurrence is recorded in the Rochester papers.—Thursday morning one of the passengers on the emigrant train, just entering the city, went to step from one car to another and fell between them upon the track. Some dozen cars passed over him, but he escaped with a few slight bruises—having fallen lengthwise upon the track. It was a narrow escape.

War between Bolivia and Peru.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes extracts of letters from Peru, the latest dated 26th ult., which represent that a war between Peru and Bolivia was inevitable, hostilities having already commenced. A Peruvian squadron was at Islay by the last accounts, and was to proceed in three or four days to attack the Bolivian port Cobija.

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 Ritlem," 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'Cowan. 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.

Jel6d&20

☞ 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 them, 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 HARE, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

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

☞ **Oakland Property for Sale.**—This property is situate about half a mile from the city line, fronting on the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, bounded on the south and east by lands of, James Craft, Esq., and on the north by A. P. Childs, Esq., containing about SIX ACRES. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. There is a comfortable two-storied frame HOUSE, with other buildings; also, an abundance of Grape, Raspberry and Strawberry Vines, of good quality. I will dispose of the above Property altogether, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL,
No. 119 Water street.

☞ 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, the 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, T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 25, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons NEW 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. je22:2m

☞ Worms! Worms!!—A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely anybody of medical science has alluded 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 most elaborate dissertations as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is the most sought after 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. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and take none else, as all other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane'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.

☞ We believe Naturé has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. It is PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, in, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

Pleasant Valley, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have used your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and now feel it my duty to inform your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more, if I had them. My child, a little girl two years old, was lying at the point of death with fever and dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying in the room with the sick child; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave her a second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured by its use in bleeding. Yours, with respect. ISAAC BOZLOW.

For sale by all the principal dealers in Pittsburgh.

je9 (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 abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from deposits. 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.,
March 12, 1853.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, so I could say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I need in this case bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—My building and safe being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—the brick was the only story building. We saw we had no time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of salt. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to over Two Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single book or paper* burned. I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c. You can get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Card.—Doctor Myers having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Private Practice. Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield.

my15dtf

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MOFFETT'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 56 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*

DIRECTORS:

Simon L. Loomis.....Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning.....
Thomas McKinney.....Firm of Gorni & Co.
Richard Hopkins.....Firm of Sowen & McNamee.
William H. Wilcox.....Firm of Wilcox, King & Co.
George Bliss.....Firm of Gleflin, Maslen & Co.
Amos R. Eno.....Firm of Eno, Mabony & Co.
Oliver K. Wood.....Firm of Wood, Huntington & Co.
Henry Eno.....Firm of Eno, Mabony & Co.
Henry Marquand.....Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen.
James Low.....
Charles H. Marshall.....Firm of C. B. Hatch & Co.
John B. Haleheon.....Firm of Haleheon, Hoyt & Co.
William G. Lambert.....Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Hacking.....
Lucius Alvord, Jr.....Firm of Lucius Alvord, Jr. & Co.
Joel E. Wyman.....Firm of J. E. Wyman & Co.
Amos F. Dwight.....Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
John C. Hoyt.....Firm of Haleheon & Co.
Charles P. Baldwin.....Firm of Baldwin & Co.
George C. Collins.....Firm of Sherman & Collins.
Charles H. Russell.....Firm of R. H. Macy & Co.
Lucius D. Coman.....Firm of Coman, Lockwood & Co.
Thomas Messenger.....Firm of T. & S. Messenger.
David Stanford.....
Charles A. Norton.....Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt.
Charles Ely.....
Nicholas Hoyt.....Firm of Hoyt & Post.
Buckland W. Hall.....Firm of Hall, Sturges & Hall.
Alfred S. Barnes.....Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of L. Lockwood & Co.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cooley.....
James A. Dwight.....
James F. Penfield.....Firm of Brown, Brother & Brother.
John H. Swift.....Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co.
Curtis Noble.....Firm of Condit & Noble.
Nath'n H. Stockwell.....Firm of Wells & Co.
Nath'n H. Stockwell.....Firm of Fish & Stockwell & Co.
Henry Humphrey.....Firm of Barton, Hayward & Co.
Wm. F. Hoyt.....Cashier Continental Bank.
Darius H. Barnes.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Homer Morgan.....
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.

R. D. KING, President,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 84 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ ALSO INSURES 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. Hamsley, | S. M. Kier,
Samuel Sloan, | Wm. Sinclair,
Robert Dunlap, Jr., | John R. Dilworth,
S. Harbaugh, | Benjamin Jones,
Edward Heazelton, | J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, | Wm. S. Hays,
Isaac M. Pearson. | A. Bonsall.

de22

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 quality, including, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufactures, by myself, expressly for the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, consistent with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. may

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. ja15

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. ☜

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.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior fixtures and fully supplied with such stuff that the operator can take the most accurate fac similies of the human form 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 8 A. M., until 6 P. M. Entrance in 3d Diamond. je20-dw1'53

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

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate likeness of themselves, at 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 Side and Skylight Rooms ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, M. S. Nelson himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been excelled in this city.

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

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg, Harrisburg, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52.$299,016 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853..... 153,250 56
Interest rec'd on Loans..... 916 19
Stockholders' and Office Furniture..... 1,000 00

Premiums cancelled.....$ 2,799 94
Do. terminated..... 7,162 81
Loss ss, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c..... 77,931 81

$ 87,851 56

Capital Stock, paid in and secured..... $258,316 70
Amount of resources liable for losses..... 100,000 00
$358,316 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes.....$206,612 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities..... 122,885 29
Cash in hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds..... 17,420 81
Office Furniture and Stationery..... 1,000 00
$358,318 70

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

Branch office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
PHILIP WILSON, Agents. ROBT. T. KENNEDY, EDWARD GREGG, Solicitor.

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to call and examine their stock of Goods, comprising a full assortment ever offered in the city. je27

REMOVAL.
POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES,
SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS,
SLEDGES, MATTOCKS,
&c. &c. &c.

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices.

DIED,

On Monday evening, 27th instant, MARY, daughter of James A. and Mary E. Buchanan, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Penn and Bluff streets, Eighth Ward—approached by Stevenson street. Burial place in same square with residence.

On the 28th instant, MOSES GRAY, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral THIS DAY, Wednesday, from the residence of his son, James J. Gray, No. 64 Penn street, below Marbury, at 3 o'clock P.M.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh

FROM JUNE 19, TO JUNE 27, 1853.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Consumption	6	0
Convulsions	0	2
Dropsy	1	1
Hooping-Cough	0	2
Congestial Fever	0	1
Inflamation of Brain	0	1
Inflamation of Bowels	1	0
Injury of spine	1	0
Malformation	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	1
Summer Complaint	0	2
Still Born	0	2
Males 13—Females 10—White 21—Colored 2—Total 23		

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Under 1 year	4
From 1 to 5	4
" 5 to 10	1
" 10 to 20	1
" 20 to 30	3
" 30 to 40	3
" 40 to 50	2
" 70 to 80	1

By order of the Board of Health.

C. F. WILLIAMS,
Physician to Board of Health.

☞ This article is presented to the public as an *entirely remedy*, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of mercurials and eye-washes, with assurance of its efficacy as a cure *in the various diseases of the Eye*, of recent or long standing, and its confirmation, whether inside or scrofulous origin, or otherwise; dimness of the optic nerve, stimulation of the lids, ulceration of the lachrymal glands, and weakness of vision from any cause.

DR