PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 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.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

This is one of the most difficult subjects to present to the satisfaction of all, because there is usually an effort on the part of some to obtain undue advantages over the rest. In our own country the religious rights and liberties of the people are as sacredly guarded as it is possible for them to be, and even here there are bitter complaints of injustice on the part of one sect, the Roman Catholic, which arise wholly from the nature and exclusive demands made by a Hierarchy which arrogates to itself universal dominion. The beneficent and liberal system of public education, devised for the safety of the state, is regarded by the Bishops and Priests of Rome as oppressive, because the dogmas and doctrines of that church cannot withstand the light of the learning imparted in a rudimental school where no sectarian tenets are taught. The cry of oppression is also raised, because the people here hesitate to confer on the Hierarchy the power of accumulating and holding property in a manner different from that granted to any other religious body, and which has proved to be an immense evil, in former times, in every Government in Europe, and which is a great curse this day in Mexico, and probably in other Catholic countries.

It is not to be wondered at that the Governments of Europe, even in some Protestant States, partake of the illiberal spirit engendered by the practices and teachings of Rome. Although Protestant churches oppose all coercion and all punishment in the matter of religious faith, all Protestant Governments are not as liberal, and they defend themselves on the ground that the disabilities they inflict upon Catholics are not for the sake of religion, but for the safety of the State. This is doubtless partly true, for we see among us that the Roman Hierarchy is not content with the liberties enjoyed in common with all others, but pertinaciously demands those which are exclusive, and hesitates not to ask the State to inflict an irreparable injury upon the vast majority of its citizens, for the sake of conferring an especial privilege upon them.

A few days ago the "Pittsburgh Catholic" pointed, in a tone of triumph, to Prussia as one of the Protestant countries which opposed Catholics. How Protestant Prussia may nominally be, there are strong suspicions that the present King is a disciple of Rome, and it is certain that Protestants have far more reason to complain than Catholics. As evidences of this, and to show how Catholics are persecuted, and Protestantism protected, we present the following statement of facts in a case which has lately occurred:

On the 24 of March last a trial commenced before the Royal Court of Westphalia, (Prussia,) which, on account of its importance, deserves general attention. A Lutheran clergyman, pastor of Langerfeld, a Mr. Heinrich appeared at the bar, accused of having committed the offence forbidden in the article 166 of the penal code, which runs thus: "Whoever shall blaspheme God publicly, by words, or by writing, or in any other way; or who shall cast contempt on any of the Christian churches, or other religious societies which are acknowledged by the State, or their objects of worship, their doctrines, or customs, or shall represent them in a light which will expose them to hatred or contempt, may be condemned to an imprisonment which shall not exceed three years."

Mr. Heinrich had preached on the last jubilee of the Reformation, on the 105th verse of the 119th Psalm: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path;" and had afterwards published his sermon, with the title, "*Biblical Appreciation of the Principal Doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church,*" intending to apply the prodnce of the sale to the construction of a new organ for his church. In this powerful discourse, the difference between the doctrines of the Church of Rome and those of the Bible were set forth so clearly, and judged so decidedly by the sword of the Spirit, that every reader or hearer of it could hardly avoid receiving a deep impression of the truth.

This, of course, was not pleasant to the Catholic religious authorities of Schwelm, as anybody who reads the sermon may easily imagine. They found in this luminous explanation the crime of excitation to hatred and contempt of the Catholic Church, and demanded, after the first step attorney an inquest; and what was still more important for them, the confiscation and destruction of the printed copies of the sermon.

The pastor appeared before the court without any other advocate than the word of God. The indictment set forth fourteen passages, all of which were accused of being infractions of the law cited above. It was fourteen acts of contempt of the Church of Rome of which he was accused. He defended himself in a discourse which lasted two hours, in which he dwelt on his right to preach a sermon on the day of the jubilee of the Reformation. He showed how far he had been from exciting to hatred of the Church of Rome, but rather to pity for her, and to gratitude for the blessings of the Reformation, and attachment for the evangelical confession of faith. He showed that his opinions were not his own merely, but truths of the Bible and of his Church; and that there was the same reason for defending those truths now as formerly; that the Church of Rome still attacked the truth, and that the combat was a deadly one, and had recently been carried on with renewed vigor, as Jesuitism had set up her great batteries against the truth of God.

The auditory manifested the deepest attention, and their attention was manifest.

The public accuser, in his reply, admitted that it could not be proved that the accused had intended to excite his hearers or readers to hatred of the Church of Rome, and that the publication of the sermon was a proof that he had no such intention; but he still maintained that the offence foreseen by the article 185 of the penal code had been committed; and, after several hours' deliberation, the finding of the court was in harmony with the conclusions of the public accuser, and Mr. Heinrich was condemned to fourteen days' prison, the printer to eight days; and the destruction of the printed copies of the sermon was ordered.

Thus, in Prussia, a clergyman cannot be faithful to the oath he takes when ordained without exposing himself to imprisonment; and nothing is more likely than the introduction of this jurisprudence into all the German states.

Mr. Heinrich, we learn, has appealed against this decision.

We apprehend we should not find it convenient to reside under the shadow of this nominally Protestant Government; albeit it would be somewhat safer than a residence in Rome or Naples. In Prussia we should at least have the benefit of a trial in open Court, while in the dominions of His Holiness, or in those of his "dear son in the Gospel," the bloody Ferdinand, we should be whisked away to the dungeons of the Inquisition, or some other prison, to be heard of no more.

The above is not a singular case in Prussia, as at Treves, M. Beyaching, second pastor, was condemned in February last to a month's prison and costs, for having said, in *a reply to a tract of General Radowitz against Protestantism*, that the adoration of the wafer is idolatry. General Radowitz can write against Protestantism, but a Protestant clergyman is imprisoned for rebuking the most stupendous system of idolatry the world ever saw.

The truth is, the Catholics, under the present King, have nearly got possession of Prussia. They were and are treated there on the principle of entire equality. They are not content with this, and have organized a papal party; and in the legislative chambers a caucus has been formed, which acts together on all occasions. They have thus succeeded in electing a Roman Catholic as *Minister of Public Worship and Instruction!* They have also elected a Vice President of the Second Chambers, and have filled with Catholics other important offices. Emboldened by these successes, they now *demand separate Schools*, and a special minister of education of the Catholics, and they are also attempting to procure the re-admission of the Jesuits! Is it any wonder that Protestant Ministers are punished for warning their flocks of the errors of the Church of Rome?

Let us turn from this nominally Protestant country, which disgraces the name of liberty and of Protestantism, to a country really and indisputably Catholic. The following extract from a late letter to the New York Christian Advocate, will show how much of religious liberty is enjoyed in Italy under the sunshine of the presence of His Holiness:

"Florence is the centre of the evangelical movement in Tuscany. It is quite impossible to say how it took birth. God only knows. The Christians of America, England, Switzerland have propagated, it is true, in this city especially, the grand doctrines of Christianity; but, in general, each foreign propaganda has constantly made all possible efforts in order to couple with the gospel truth the particular form to which it is attached. This is what the Christians of Florence say: For fear of deceiving ourselves, the best way is to keep distinct from all, and instead of taking them for models, to examine the Word of God and try, so far as possible, to attain the purity and simplicity of the apostolic times.

"The Christians of Florence are not Christians by halves, that is to say, half for God and half for the world. They declare that they have nothing to do with politics, obey the constituted authorities, and present the right cheek to him who smites them on the left. These are souls regenerated by the Holy Spirit, 'new creatures in Christ, true children of God, ready to shed their blood for their Divine Savior and Master. The prisons still hold many of these confessors of His name, and the rage of the priests against them augments every day. They speak of re-establishing in Tuscany the infamous tribunal of the Inquisition; and, if God himself intervene not, we shall not be surprised to see the stakes rekindled and the steel sharpened for the direct ples of Christ.

"Perquisitions are made every where to discover if there are not Bibles hidden, so much Rome seems to fear them! Some gendarmes, accompanied by a Jesuit, having learned that New Testaments were being printed in a certain office, went and seized them, and on quitting the spot congratulated himself in an audible voice at the success of his enterprise. A young boy belonging to the printing office, hearing his exclamations of triumph, turned toward him and said, 'You have not done all yet.' 'What then?' said the wrathful monk; 'are there other Bibles hid? speak, or that shall go to prison!' The boy calmly replied: 'What remains for you to do is to put the author in prison.' 'And who is he,' said the monk, 'do you know him?' 'Yes, I know him,' answered the child, 'it is our good God; arrest him and lead him to prison, if you can.' Notwithstanding this active vigilance, the Christians of Florence still multiply. Many have taken flight; many others have succeeded hitherto in eluding the researches of their enemies. The Count P. Guicciardini is the first whom the Lord has made use of for the great work in Tuscany. He belongs, as is well known, to one of the most ancient and illustrious Italian families, and descends in direct line from the celebrated historian of the sixteenth century. His conversion to the Gospel may be considered as the aurora of the future and approaching religious reformation in Italy. The knowledge of Jesus Christ did not reach him by the ministry of men; God manifested himself to him by his holy word. What profoundly edifies in him, is his humility and the contempt he shows for the things of this world. Scarcely arrived in London, the Protestants, according to the custom of that country, wished to greet him publicly at Exeter Hall, but he refused, and to escape invitations of this kind retired to the country until the enthusiasm for his person had subsided. He is still in England, preparing himself in silence for the special mission for which it is believed God has destined him."

These things were not done in the dark ages. They are present facts, occurring in the year of our Lord, 1853. Rome still persecutes the saints of God in Italy for reading the Bible and for denying the spiritual authority of the pretended successor of St. Peter, while in America she demands, as a right, to enjoy exclusive privileges in the accumulation of property in the hands of the agents of the Pope and the destruction of the public schools for her benefit. Verily she is modest!

BRIDGEPORT.—The communication from Bridgeport comes to us for publication from several merchants of that place. Within about one year we shall be closely united with that place by a continuous Railroad, when we apprehend that but little of the Flour and Tobacco on which the Wheeling Bridge now lavies an exhorbitant toll will cross the river at that place.—We shall be able to offer, by means of Railroads and Canals, such rare facilities for transportation east, that it will make no difference to Bridgeport what Wheeling may demand for crossing its Bridge. A free passage will not then attract the trade there.

SPLENDID AND SAFE LOCKS.—We had the gratification of examining, yesterday, at the Safe Manufactoring establishment of Messrs. Burke & Barnes, some of the finest Locks for Safes and Vaults we have ever seen. We consider them perfectly rogue-proof, for the rascals use what means they may. They are built on the invention of the celebrated Gales. One is called "Gale's Magic Lock," one of the simplest combination locks we have ever seen; and the other "Gales' Back-action Lock," a most powerful and safe lock. We recommend those of our citizens who desire to procure safe locks, to call and examine these works of art.

The *Chronicle* is greatly troubled at our delineations of Popery. We have a "few more of the same sort left," and our neighbor may as well take the infliction in a good humor. We usually complete whatever we undertake. Whenever we think the public is sufficiently alive to the dangers which menace them, or the immediate cause of danger is withdrawn, we may turn our attention to something else. It is a fitting time, however, for the subject, when the Papacy is extending its encroachments everywhere, and when the friends of liberty, and its enemies, are quietly marshalling their forces in Europe, for one of the most desperate struggles the world ever saw.

ARCHITECTURE.—One very gratifying evidence of the steady advance of Pittsburgh in wealth and improvement, is the fact that where one professional Architect would have starved a few years ago several are now making a good living.—Among those who have permanently established themselves, and have obtained an excellent reputation, are Messrs. BARR & MOSER, whose card appears in another column. We commend them to the patronage of the public.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL; AN ILLUSTRATED LITERARY PERIODICAL.—This is a very neat quarto publication, with some choice wood illustrations, and filled with well-selected and original matter. It is printed and published for the proprietors by P. D. Orvis, 75 Nassau street, New York. The first number was issued July 2. Each No. contains 16 quarto pages. It is published weekly at $1 per annum.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Louisville Courier contains the following announcement, which may interest some persons in this place:

"Yesterday officer McKinney arrested a negro man, pastry cook on the steamer *Sam Sneeden*, known by the name of Tom Steel, who had run away from Frankfort some five years ago. He belonged to Messrs. Smith & Shotwell, of this city, who hired him in the capacity of cook to Capt. Henry Todd, of the *Blue Wing*, the Kentucky river packet then running. It is supposed that he secreted himself on the Isaac Shelby, a Cincinnati and Frankfort packet, and thus reached Cincinnati.

Capt. Todd paid the owners of Tom his full value after it was ascertained that he was gone off. It is stated that he has a wife and several children residing in Pittsburgh. Capt Todd arrived here yesterday, and took charge of his long lost property, and will no doubt *send him South for his health.*"

The closing sentence of this extract is the quintessence of cruelty and heartlessness.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The steamship City of Glasgow, Capt. Wylie, was cleared for Liverpool, on Saturday last, by Mr. S. P. Richardson, with a cargo of 1,429 barrels Flour; 6,928 bushels Wheat; 96 bales Sea Island Cotton; 182 hhds Bark; 32 hhds Bacon; 32 hhds Tobacco; 5 bdls Leather; 6 casks Beeswax; 10 pkgs sundry merchandize, and $15,000 in Specie.

The ship Philadelphia, Foulke, was cleared for the same port, on Wednesday, with a cargo of 9,031 brls Flour; 8,750 bushels Wheat; 9,032 do Corn; 35 hhds Bark; 55 hhds Bacon, and 355 brls Rosin.

The ship Caroline Reed was cleared for the same port on Monday by Messrs. George McHenry & Co. with 2,490 bbls Flour; 11,264 bus Wheat; 399 hhds Bacon; 200 bbls Lard, 14 hhds Bark; 7 bales, 27 boxes shoe pegs.

The bark Von Vricke, Hardie, was cleared for London on Wednesday by Messrs. Meeks & Loppies, with a cargo of 2,320 bbls Flour and 110 Barrels of Rice.—*Phila. Com. List.*

SHIPMENT OF GOODS TO THE WEST.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have just completed arrangements with the Pennsylvania Steamboat Company for ship goods through from Philadelphia to almost any point west or south-west of this city. This is certainly commendable, and no doubt the mercantile community will appreciate it. The arrangements not only give greater facilities for trade, but bring the dealers in this city, as it were, nearer to those in the west and south-west. It will obviate the difficulty of transhipping at Pittsburgh, and be the means of saving the merchants from abroad a vast deal of trouble and anxiety, as many of the goods through which they trade will reach their destination more speedily than by the old method. Some of the principal points to be realized will be by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, the Ohio Railroad; Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad, Little Miami Railroad, Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, and Michigan Lake points on the lake and Michigan, and the Ohio, Muskingum, Wabash, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.—*Phila. Com. List.*

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FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1853.

The city, in a business point of view, is as dull as can well be imagined, and all whose engagements here are not imperative seem inclined to seek the cooler breezes of the country. Merchandize is completely stagnant, and it is only in Wall street that any signs of life are seen, nor would that region be an exception were the foreign news of a more definite character, and a few home affairs settled. The last unfavorable movement in Wall street is the resignation of Thos. J. Townsend, the Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company. This step at once depressed the stock two per cent. The internal quarrels of the mammoth roads have recently swindled stockholders out of ten per cent of the value of their property, the slice being transferred to the pockets of gentlemen sharp enough to show bankruptcy in the face of larger nominal earnings than ever; earnings in advance of the estimates of the sharp managers themselves, and repeatedly declared to be sufficient to pay seven per cent upon the stock and the entire bonded debt. The road will in future be managed with more prudence, and not be at the mercy of officers who gamble in its stock.

The opening of the Crystal Palace will take place on the 14th instant without fail, and those who have formed the highest anticipations of its beauties will be fully satisfied with the reality. The Palace will be large enough to fully accommodate all its visitors, and instead of a mass of catch-penny bed-quilts and mammoth pumpkins, such as our public expositions have afforded, there will be one of the most refined exhibitions of art ever produced, rivalling in all points the London or Dublin fairs.

Money is excessively abundant at six per cent. upon call, and more money has been refused by brokerage houses this week than in any similar period for many years. The return of cool weather cannot fail to produce an activity in business far in advance of our former experience.

Initiatory steps have been taken to cut a fine business avenue across the town just above the Astor House, and directly through the Park. It is proposed to rent the section of the Park thus cut off, to the various city railroads now much in want of Station rooms, and for this use a large sum of money can be had. Of its advantages to the city generally there is no room to doubt.—The lower part of the town is choked up, and its clearing out by cutting new streets is simply a question of time, and the earlier the cheaper.

The number of strangers in town is very large, and our streets so far as population goes, have quite a foreign air. Not a state in the Union but has a numerous representation to take the places of our citizens who have flown to the more tropical cities and more than tropical pavements. All the dealers in fancy goods and the thousand little things that go to make up the wants of lady shoppers, say that their sales were never greater.

No arrangements have been made thus far to receive the Prince of Wales' new charter previous to his departure from New York—he has already parcelled out the offices, and cooled off the party to a low temperature, he will not be troubled with much parade, and it is well that it is so. A parcel of loco focos for the last year would give one sanctimonious sob of thirsty five a day, rum and hot weather being a fatal combination for the loafers that go to make up a procession.

Our State legislature seems destined to sit perpetually, and is as far from adjourning appropriately as when the session commenced. Ten dollars a day is more than a majority of them can earn elsewhere, and they are simply serving the State by day's works as common laborers.

G.

We find the following paragraph, in the Reading Press:

SOMETHING OF A LEAK.—Some singular and rather unaccountable developments in relation to the shipments of coal on the Reading Rail Road, have been made through an accidental estimate of the amount of coal contained in a number of cars for the use of the road. The company, by a trick of the weighmaster at Schuylkill Haven, was carrying more coal than appeared on the check bills, by which the loss the company has sustained, is estimated at some $800,000, which was gained by the operators, so that we have not had, for the last three years, an accurate return of the tonnage on this road. The investigations have not as yet been closed since last March, resulting thus far in the discharge of the persons implicated. We are informed by a reliable source, that a discrepancy in the account of one operator alone exceeds $40,000.

No explanation or denial of this rumor having appeared, it is probable that it has some truth in it. The whole amount of it seems to be, that the Reading Railroad for three years past, has been carrying more coal than it has been paid for, and this by a system of fraudulent returns in the weighing department at Schuylkill Haven. If the report is true to the extent reported, it should rather help than depress the Stock and Loans of the Company, since the fraud being now detected cannot be continued, and the future receipts, for the same quantity of coal as heretofore actually carried, must be increased to the amount of $100,000 a year—considering the extent of the interest in Reading, both in this country and Europe, the above facts are of little use in giving the whole facts of this matter officially to the public.—*Philadelphia Register.*

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JAPANESE MANUFACTURES AT BATAVIA.

Translated for the New York Tribune from The Leipzig Grenzboten.

The Dutch send every year, in compliance with a commercial treaty between them and the Emperor, a vessel with colonial goods for Japan, which they exchange there for copper, a peculiar kind of metal similar to bronze, and various other articles. This trade is exclusively carried on by the Government of Holland, with the exception of the retail business, which is farmed by private merchants for a considerable sum of money. These merchants set out for Japan in the Government vessel, leaving for that country with their goods in order to exchange them for such articles as the Government does not deal in. These articles are brought to Batavia.

Every three years a delegation of two agents of the Dutch Government is sent to Jeddo, the residence of the Emperor, in order to offer him the customary homage. They are closely watched and not allowed to depart, under any circumstances, from the prescribed route. As soon as this homage is paid, they have to return immediately to Decima, a small island, the seat of the Dutch Agency, connected with the main land by a draw-bridge, which no European is allowed to cross.

The present Emperor of Japan is a grave man and very proud of his dignity. When, some time ago, the King of Holland sent him a present in the form of a precious service of plate, His Imperial Majesty received it very graciously. He was surprised that the King of Holland should presume to place himself on the same level, and to make him a present. Accordingly he accepted nothing. As a token of his grace, however, or rather as a sign of his contempt for the inferior, he returned to the King of Holland about one Thousand Dollars, which amounted to about one Thousand Dollars, which exceed. There was not a single paper injured, and further, he would advise any person who is doing nothing to lose no time, but buy a safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ MORE HOE TESTIMONY.—Mr. Solomon!! Sir—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community to state, the SPECIALTIES I bought of you suit me well. And my sight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to the 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 20, 1853.

☞ 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 ability as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the peculiarities of vision.
D. B. SUTTON.

No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.
June 22, 1853.

☞ 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 is now in Pittsburgh, is without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1852.
Mr. S. M. KIER—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I have had such good success from using your Oil very much in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the Fits; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours was free from the fits, and has not had them since. She was also very low with the Dysentery, and had been reduced to a mere skeleton. It is also an effectual remedy for Rheumatism and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Salt-rheum. I have sold over 200 gallons, and from the sale of your Oil, I have received more benefit than from all the medicine I have taken for the last two years.
Yours, with respect,
ISAAC HARKNOW.

☞ Druggists in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Manchester, please copy.

Treasurer.

☞ Major JOHN WILLOCK will be a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held in August next.
jy7&td1w2

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a fine picture, moderate in price, go to CAROLL'S GALLERY, No. 79 Fourth street.
jy6

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been retained from his office 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.
jy6—3tsm

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

DAGUERREOTYPES.

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain Likenesses at reasonable prices, will please call at the above established Gallery, where the Daguerreotype Art is fully understood and practiced in its most perfect style, and with such skill that the operator can make the most accurate fac similies of the human form with all the delicate shades of expression.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken at reasonable prices.

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

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance to Diamond.
jy5dlw1yr

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 very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skylights of any Gallery in the United States, and also adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced in the most celebrated establishments in this and New York, Mr. N. flatters 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.
jy5dlw1yr

REMOVAL.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES,

GUN BARRELS,

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 call. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. N. Harper & Co.'s celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, too, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at factory prices.
jy5dlw

JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,

No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ENTRIES PAIRS AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying.
jy5dlw2

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 firm Hartford
Jas. Lee Curtenius	Firm of Oothout & Co.
Theodore McKenzie	Firm of I. Bowen & Co.
Richard Douglas	Firm of Douglas & Co.
William H. Miller	Firm of Griffin, Mather & Co.
George Bliss	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
Frank E. Lee	Firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.
Oliver E. Wood	Firm of Willard E. Wood.
Lewis Curtis	Firm of Burns & Starr.
Harry O. Ely	Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowne.
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	Firm of Whitlock & Co.
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SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

R. C. LOOMIS,

(Of the late firm of M'Cardy & Loomis,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

jy5dlly33

Third Annual Statement

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

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1852.....$2,200 016 81
Premiums received to May 1, 1853.....125,226 80
Interest rec'd on Loans.....916 10
Do. on Bonds and Mortgages.....1,000 00

Premiums cancelled.....$ 2,199 94
Do. terminated.....7,164 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.....77,901 81

$2,142,143 16
$ 87,424 56
$2,054,718 60

Capital Stock, paid in and secured.....$250,318 70
Amount of contingent fund.....100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for loans.....$353,318 70

Amount of net assets liable against the Company.....$ 2,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
S. D. ENGLISH, Harrisburg.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILKINS, Jr., Pittsburgh.
A. A. CARRIER.
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
S. S. JONES.
ROBERT RIDGE, Carbon county.

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

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize in all or any country. 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.
jy5dlw A. A. CARRIER, Attorney.