PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 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. R. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN BALTIMORE.—The Rev. Jud. Mitchell, a blind man who itinerates through Baltimore as a street preacher, had an appointment to preach on Sunday afternoon last in Richmond market, in that city, and was proceeding to address the quiet audience there assembled when he was arrested by the Mayor's police and taken before that functionary. It was not alleged that he had committed any offence, or that he had even said any thing likely to excite his audience or lead to a breach of the peace; but the astute Mayor was afraid he *might* do so, and to prevent a possible contingency he put an unoffending preacher of the Gospel in custody, and thereby trampled upon one of the dearest rights of an American citizen—the right of free speech.

As the course pursued in this case was somewhat similar to that pursued in Cincinnati, lately, it may be as well to add that in this case, as in that, the danger apprehended from the preaching consisted in the offence that might possibly be given to Catholic hearers. Their ears have become so tender that it is found necessary to gag and nullify constitutional rights in order to shield their sacrilege from offence.

If the law, as in the case, in some parts of this nation, that nobody has any rights but a Catholic.

When Mitchell was taken before the Mayor that functionary decided that under no circumstances should he, the said Mr. Mitchell, preach in that city without subjugating himself to arrest. His decision having been given, Mr. Mitchell propounded the following interrogatories to his honor:

1st. Should a portion of the citizens of this city hold a public temperance meeting in any of the market-places, and the speaker were to use language in the discussion of his subject which should conflict with the interests of a respectable class, like liquor dealers, and a riot should ensue, why should you hold responsible for the riot? and who would be arrested?—His Honor answered promptly, the speaker would be held responsible, and he be arrested.

2d. Should a minister of the gospel *preach in his pulpit*, and sentiments distasteful to perverse *hearers*, and they, the outsiders, create a riot in consequence, who would be held responsible for the riot? His Honor answered, *the minister, and he would be taken out of his pulpit if he used language that should give offence to any.*

3d. Should a minister of the Gospel, in the discharge of his ministerial functions in preaching what he believed to be the truth, use language which should give offence, though not intended, and persons taking exception thereto, should create a riot, who would you hold responsible for the riot? His Honor again answered, the minister.

We ask attention to the monstrous stand here taken by the Mayor, and especially to the cool defiance he shows to every principle of right in his answer to the second question. It is an answer worthy of the Grand Duke of Tuscany himself. Certainly, "my lord the Pope" could not ask for any thing more tyrannical than this—"Peter Richard, Archbishop of St. Louis," could attach his archiepiscopal "approbation" to it with as much emotion as he does to the blood-thirsty utterances of the "Shepherd of the Valley;" and, if the Mayor of Baltimore can sustain himself therein, we may well believe that the time Ant cometh when "religious freedom in this country" may be said to be "at an end," much to the edification of "Peter Richard" and the other paternal gentlemen who prefix dagger to their Christian names.

Under the doctrine laid down by his Honor of Baltimore it would be impossible to maintain Protestant worship in that city for one hour.—Catholics would have but to station themselves *outside* of the various Protestant Churches there, and upon their allegation that the language used was "offensive" to them, it would straightforward be the duty of the Mayor to order in his police and march out the offending preachers! We don't know how it may be in Baltimore, but we think it would hardly be safe to try such an experiment here.

The arguments relied on by the Mayor of Baltimore to justify his arrest of Mitchell, strike at the very root of the rights most prized in this country. They destroy entirely the freedom of speech. They would justify the breaking up of every political meeting that ever was held in the open air, or, for the matter of that, in a public room, taking the answer to the second question above as the test. The only public meetings allowable, by his rule, are such as give no offence to any one.

Take, no doubt, circumstances in which street-preaching may become a nuisance, as, for instance, when it gathers a crowd which obstructs public thoroughfares; but the law provides abundant remedies for its punishment and abatement. Every man is responsible for the *abuse* of his rights; and if a street-preacher, or any other preacher or speaker, says or does any thing which the law forbids, he is legally amenable therefor. But offences of this kind cannot be *anticipated*. A man cannot be arrested for what he may do, in this direction, but only for what he has done; and no matter how offensive a man's language may be in the view of his hearers, if the language itself be not illegal, the man is not liable to arrest. In no case can a man's language justify a riot, nor be be abridged of his liberty in order to prevent one.

The law of libel holds a man responsible, criminally, for the utterance even of the *truth*, when its utterance may lead to a breach of the peace; but in no case does it *anticipate* that utterance, or seek to prevent it. No sane man would justify any officer of the law in entering a newspaper office and preventing the issue of a paper because its contents were libelous, or might provoke a disturbance; and in like manner no preacher can be or ought to be interfered with, either in the pulpit or the market house, in anticipation of anything he *might* say, or to punish the utterances of what he may legally say.

The policy of our institutions is to countenance the largest liberty of speech, and to punish only such offences of speech as are criminal in themselves. No one, in this country, objects to this freedom of speech except Catholics and slaveholders; and hereafter either or both may wince under the exposures it permits, they will find any attempt tackle, for the present, to shake it down.

The citizens of Baltimore, we are glad to see, are not disposed to submit to this tyranny of their Mayor. They have called a town-meeting to remonstrate against it.

"It may be necessary for it [the Gazette] to throw aside its theological controversy for a little time, and turn its attention to more practical matters."—*Pitt.*

Will the editor of the *Post* please explain what he means by "theological controversy" as applied to us. We are not aware that we have engaged in any controversy not eminently "practical," and of lasting importance and interest to the people of this country. Does the editor deny the soundness of any of the "theology," as he calls it, taught in our columns. If so, we should be pleased to hear the reasons of his dissent.—We are always glad to learn, especially from ones who has arrived to such a pitch of greatness as complacently to claim to be a "power on earth."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST has been received by *Collins*, opposite the Post Office. A splendid number.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

RAILROAD FARES.

The Committee appointed to ascertain from various Railroad Companies the terms on which they would consent to convey Delegates to and from the National Convention to meet at Pittsburgh, in August, 1853, present the following report:

The *Pennsylvania Railroad* Company will charge Delegates *half price* over their road, (there being no reduction on the State works,) which will leave the fare to Philadelphia $6 65, and to Baltimore $6 18.

The *Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad* will grant a *return ticket free*, to all certified members of the Convention, who, on going to the Convention, paid full fare over that road. The *Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad* Company will conform exactly to the above rule of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company. No word has been received yet from the *Cleveland and Columbus Company.*

The *Cleveland and Pittsburgh*, and the *Bellefontaine and Indiana* Companies, will return all the Delegates *free*, who bring a certificate from the Secretary of the Convention that they attended its sittings as members. Delegates to pay full fare when going to the Convention.

The *Baltimore and Ohio* Railroad Company will grant a *return ticket free* to all certified members of the Educational Convention, who, on going to the Convention, shall pass over their road.

The *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana* Railroad Companies; the *Michigan Central* Railroad; the *Buffalo, Corning and New York* Railroad; the *New York Central* Railroad, and the *Ohio Central* Railroad, will pass all members of the Convention at *half fare*, each way; Members to present suitable vouchers that they are such.

The *New Jersey Central* Railroad, will convey members of the Convention from New York to Easton, and return, for $2.50.

The *Wilmington and Baltimore* Railroad Company will convey members of the Convention, for half price.

These are all the Companies the Committee has heard from.

P. R. BRYSON,
D. N. WHITE,
L. HARPER. } Com.

P. S. The Committee respectfully request all editors of Daily and Weekly papers to copy the above report, for the information of delegates to the Convention. They will greatly subserve the interests of Education by so doing.

THE HEMPFIELD INJUNCTION.—The motion for an injunction to restrain the City of Philadelphia from subscribing to the Hempfield and Water Gap Rail Roads, came up in the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last.

Mr. W. H. Brewster opened in a long speech in favor of the injunction. He admitted the passage of acts by the Legislature to authorize the subscriptions, but denied their constitutionality. He took the ground that the Legislature had no right to grant away, that which was conceded to them as a sacred trust, and which they cannot impart to any one. He denied that the City Councils are the agents of the State, and alleged that they are the agents of the people of the city only.

This subscription, he asserted, would be a lien, a mortgage, and certainly therefore, an appropriation, *pro tanto*, of the property of the citizen, as if it were actually seized and sold for the purpose of this subscription. He contended that there was no compensation given to the citizens of Philadelphia for this million of indebtedness, with which their property is now about to be encumbered, and that the city of Philadelphia could not legally be encumbered with a debt for works which could never pass through her terminus in it.

Mr. Brewster cited a long array of authorities, all of which, he contended, rule a principle which, if followed by the Court, will result in overthrowing these subscriptions; and the principle was laid down by Mr. B. as follows:

1st. That a statute authorizing subscriptions to railways or public improvements is indirect corporate purposes, must be for works that have a direct connexion with a corporate town claiming them as corporate purposes, more direct than that which would result from the general increased prosperity of the country by reason of such improvements made without a direct reference to, or indirect connexion with the town."

We extract the following paragraph from the report of his speech, as affording a fair epitome of his main argument:

"There is not a case wherein the Courts have sustained a subscription for railways three hundred miles off from the cities that subscribe for them, and which are nowhere to be found within the limits of the corporations that pay for them, but terminate in other corporations and in other districts to their advantage and for their profit. There is not a case in which these subscriptions have been sustained, that the works do not directly terminate within the heart of the corporations that subscribe for them, and some of them are required by a condition precedent to the subscription, that they shall so terminate. They are decided to be right, because they are necessary for the real wants of the people of these localities, and not because of any imaginary importance. The people should never be taxed but for necessities, and not for extraordinary projects."

The report of the case, in the *North American*, concludes as follows:

"Mr. Brewster was followed by J. M. Read and George M. Dallas, for the city of Philadelphia. The answer admits the interest of the complainants as tax payers, and the corporate existence of the two Railroad Companies, and sets forth the charter of the City of 1789, and the supplement to it, as well as the Acts of Assembly of April 0, 1858, and March 6, 1852, authorizing this subscription."

The arguments of Messrs. Read and Dallas took the broad ground, that if the law enacted by a State Legislature does not contravene the Constitution of the United States, we have only to look to the State Constitution to see if it violates any provision of that instrument. If it does not, it is constitutional, however unwise it may be, and it must be carried into effect by the judicial and executive departments of the Government. No infringement of either Constitution having been committed by the Acts of Assembly alluded to, the subscriptions were valid, and the city had the power to make them. They further contended, that money may be expended many miles off, for the purpose of bringing water to a city, and cited the cases of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and alleged that this settled the general question.

The approaches to a large city are of vital importance to its citizens, and so are the rapid communications with the interior of the country. Numerous authorities were cited to sustain these positions. The gist of the argument of both the counsel for the defendants we took to be—that the history and decisions of all the cases cited by them, prove that, if the State is not limited by express provisions in her Constitution, the legislative power to borrow money, and to tax, is unlimited, and its exercise depends upon the discretion of the legislative body, and that portions of the same power may be entrusted to municipal corporations, limited only by the same discretion, neither of which can be subject to judicial revision."

Mr. Garrick Mallory concluded the argument in opposition to this doctrine, and the subject is now held under consideration by the Court.

As to the Portage road matter, we can only say, at present, that the charges of "Galphinism" there will have to come from a more reliable source, before we shall feel much alarmed about them.—*Post.*

What does the *Post* mean by "a more reliable source." Does the editor deny the facts and figures about the letitings, as set forth in a late article in the *Chronicle?* If these facts and figures are not denied, will the editor please explain the principle on which the Canal Commissioners acted, by which the State is apparently a heavy loser.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—We learn from the *Reporter* that Com. LYNCH, of the United States Navy, will address the Washington Literary Society of this College at the ensuing commencement in September. Hon. R. T. CONRAD will address the Union Society, and Hon. H. A. WISE the Alumni. This is quite an array of big names. Dr. Scott, the new President of the College, will be inaugurated at the close of the present session.

"YOUTH'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY, combined with History and Astronomy. Designed for the use of the Junior and intermediate classes in public and private schools. By James Monteith, of Public School 18, New York city. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co." This is a new work for the purpose of aiding the teacher in imparting knowledge on an interesting subject. For sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

THE Manhattan arrived on Wednesday last, bringing down some twenty tons of copper from the North Western Mine. Also twenty one tons of iron in blocks, from Carp River Lake.—*Lake Superior Jour.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday that as soon as Judge Thompson remanded Fisher to the custody of the Marshal, Hubert, the bail of Fisher in the criminal charge pending against him, took out a bail-piece for the purpose of delivering Fisher into the custody of the Court, but had been anticipated by the blood-hound eagerness of the Marshal. The *Register* says:

"As soon as the Judge had remanded Fisher into the custody of the Marshal, this unfortunate creature was hurried into a carriage in waiting; the lash was applied to the horses, and the party went off at full speed. It is supposed they took the direction of Delaware. After the repeated declarations of Marshal Wynkoop, that he had no wish to defeat State law, his sudden escape had not been anticipated. Hubert and his friends followed as soon as the bail piece was made out; but as the fugitives had half an hour's start, and the road they took was unknown, the result is uncertain. Wynkoop is good at a retreat, and will probably not stop until he is under the protection of the laws of Maryland. There let him stay, for he is too eager in the slave-catching business to be a fit citizen of a free State.

Up to one o'clock this morning, nothing positive was heard either of the fugitives or the pursuing party."

SHOCKING MURDER IN MISSOURI—THE MURDERER BURNED AT THE STAKE.—The negro man, says the Boonville Observer, belonging to H. France, of Heath's creek, Pettis county, Missouri, who murdered the wife of John Rains, living in the same neighborhood, was burned at the stake, in or near Georgetown, on the 15th instant.

The circumstances attending this murder, so far as we can learn, were as follows:

The negro man, aged nineteen or twenty, visited Mr. Rains' house on Sunday morning, the 3d of July, while Rains was absent at meeting, for the diabolical purpose—according to his confession—of committing a rape upon the person of Mrs. Rains. The consequence was that this lady, within a few weeks of a confinement, was brutally murdered with a club; the negro attempted to kill her oldest boy, and fancied he had killed him, fearing, he said, that he would tell on him—and two younger children were sadly bruised and thrown in a fence corner, because, as the negro said, they annoyed him "by crying about their mother." When Rains returned home, he found his wife dead, and his eldest boy so badly bruised that it was thought he could not recover; but he distinctly told his father who it was had committed the outrage.—This demon in human shape was immediately apprehended for trial, but the citizens took possession of him to burn him immediately, and delayed the execution only to ascertain the motives of such a villainous outrage.

The negro at first said, as we understand, that it was not him who committed the murder, but his brother; and next admitting his guilt, said he was instigated to the act by his young master. His young master was immediately taken into custody, but was released because the negro exculpated him from the charge, admitting that it grew out of his intention to commit a rape. The only excuse which can be offered for the awful retribution burning this negro at the stake, was the atrocity of the offence, and the frequent attempts of late years of negroes to rape white women—several instances of which have occurred in this county—and the impression among the community that it required such an example to protect them from the repetition of similar outrages. The negro's crime was horrid indeed; but his punishment will be regarded by many as cruel, if not barbarous. Had it been a white man instead of a negro, there is no doubt but what he would have shared a similar fate.

THE NEGRO'S MASTER ORDERED OUT OF THE STATE.—The citizens of Pettis county, having some suspicion that the negro was instigated to the perpetration of the deed by his master, or that he knew more of the murder than had been disclosed, and in consideration of past offences, held a meeting on the 14th inst., and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Henry France and family be notified to leave Pettis county within ten days, and that Wm. France be notified to leave it at the same time.

Resolved, That Henry France be notified to leave the State within thirty days from this date.

Resolved, That we, the committee, guarantee safety for himself and property for ten days—provided that he behave himself as a white man should—and for the following reasons, viz:—

1st. For aiding and abetting, as we believe, in the murder of Elizabeth Rains, on the 3d day of July, 1853.

2d. For various and diverse depredations committed on the live stock of his neighbors.

3d. For the various threats to commit depredations and injuries upon the neighbors.

4th. For a bad example set before slaves by conversing with them in relation to the virtue and chastity of white women, and in defamation of their character, thereby influencing them to commit deeds of crime and rapine.

5th. And in view of these reasons, we do not feel that our families and interests are safe whilst they remain in the neighborhood.

THE SLAVE CASE.—The public mind has been somewhat agitated during the past few days by the unwarrantable conduct of U. S. Marshal Wynkoop, in the fugitive slave case. The course of the Marshal was as plain as noon-day, and he has shown himself either ignorant of the part of our State laws, or else guilty of a wilful attempt to evade them. In either case he is not competent to fill the position which he holds.—How an officer of the government, under the circumstances, could have the temerity to dispose a writ of habeas corpus, we are at a loss to conceive. Marshal Wynkoop was at last brought to his senses by the fear of lodging in Moyamensing prison, and compelled to surrender the slave under the writ. He now stands before the public branded with almost the stigma of his predecessor, Judge Kane. And he must resign his competence for the place which he holds. We cannot too fully commend the course pursued by Judge Thompson in this case. He evinced the utmost firmness throughout, and showed, in no language not to be misunderstood, that he was determined that the laws of the State should be vindicated, at every hazard. The State law has triumphed.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

MR. JOHN O'DONOHUE, the Irish patriot, who escaped from the same dock with Meagher and Mc-Manus, and who, like his other compatriots, escaped from his place of deportation in Australia, arrived in this city from California yesterday morning. He came by the ship Northern Light, which vessel anchored in the bay at 2 o'clock in the morning, and subsequently reached her dock at 5. Mr. O'Donohue left San Francisco on the first of this month.

He put up, on his arrival, at the Astor House, and was soon after called upon by his old companion in council and exile, Thomas Francis Meagher, who at once arrested him at a subsequent period of the day. He is reported to have been soon found out by others of his compatriots, for as he stood in the bar-room, he was surrounded by several of them, engaged in eager conversation upon a theme which might well be guessed at. Mr. O'Donohue looks well, and assured the writer of this notice that he might tell the public he was in good health and spirits; nevertheless he looks somewhat subdued as might be expected, after a long and weary journey of two hundred and sixteen days in escaping from captivity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FLOGGING AND FOGYISM DEAD IN THE NAVY.—The United States Frigate Congress, Commodore McKeever, the friend of the sailors, who early favored the abolition of Rum and flogging in the Navy, returned to port on Thursday.—The crew of the Congress had been detained nine months over their time, and not a murmur has been heard from one of them, nor can they find language to express their admiration of their Commodore. He has shown that kindness to his men overcomes the necessity of the lash. Let those officers who are constantly complaining of insubordination and the impossibility of controlling men without the lash take some lessons from Commodore McKeever.

The sailors of the Congress held a consultation (meetings not being permitted) and asked whether the Commodore would accept of a mark of esteem from his crew, to which a negative reply was given, such proceedings not being exactly in keeping with the practices and customs of the Navy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A TRUE BILL FOUND.—The Placer (California) Times says: A true bill was found by the Grand Jury on the 29th, against James Collier, Collector of Customs at San Francisco under General Taylor's administration, on the charge of using $300,000 of the public money. An officer of the U. S. District Court will probably be despatched after the offender. The punishment provided by statute is not less than six months, nor more than ten years' imprisonment. Investigations are understood to be proceeding in the matter of the charges preferred against Thomas Butler King, with what result, it remains to be seen.

The Washington Star says that the evidence on which the charges were preferred against Mr. Collier, was forwarded from the Treasury Department at Washington, and that officers started after Mr. Collier, who was at Steubenville, Ohio, when last heard from, by the Nicaragua line, leaving California on the 1st of July.

"ONE OF THE "NUGGETS."—The Nevada (California) Journal describes describes a lump of quartz and gold exhibited at the banking house of H. Davis, weighing 52 pounds avoirdupois, the estimated value of which was $6,000. The lump has since been melted, and 35 pounds 5 ounces of gold, worth $17 per ounce, taken from it, giving a value of $7,021. This great piece was taken from Hopkins' Creek, six feet below the surface, by John B. Knapp, of "Vermont Company," numbering four men.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF NEW ENGLAND.—The following graphic picture of an old Homestead of New England will be instantly recognised as drawn to the life, by every true son of the Puritan Fathers.] Our early days were spent in just such a home, including every particular,—the "end door," the mug of cider, the immense fireplace, the old blue dye-tub, the cat, and the old grand parents—all, every single item, comes up before us as but of yesterday. Oh, the happy hours of our youthful days! how fresh and green have they been presented before us by the following extract from the *New York Tribune:*

Leaving the high-posked, obtuse-angled, ginger-bread-looking Gothic cottages, of semi-city dwellers, standing, as many of them do, upon unornamented naked hills, let us go out among the farm houses, of *old* New England, and into the log-cabins of *new* Connecticut; as Northern rest of the family were at church, except one much younger than herself, and in attempting to reach the house of a neighbor, fell down; her screams attracting their attention, they hastened to her, but arrived too late. She lived but six hours afterwards.—*Beaver Argus.*

As infuriated cow got loose in New York on Monday evening, and was pursued down Broadway to the Park by a large crowd. Efforts were made to throw a rope over her horns, but without success, until after 9 o'clock, when a young Spaniard, named Jose Antonio de la Cruz, thirteen years of age, volunteered his assistance, and without much difficulty lassoed the animal, throwing her on her side, where she was secured before she could recover her feet.

ECLIPSE OF MARS BY THE MOON, AUGUST 1ST.—The planet will disappear at the dark limb of the moon about three minutes past 2 o'clock, A. M., and will re-appear at the bright limb about 15 or 20 minutes past 3. The moon will rise at half past 1; and will consequently be in the Eastern sky about half an hour above the horizon, at the commencement of the occultation.—She will shoot over the planet at the rate of 2000 miles, or more, an hour. New moon Aug. 4, at 7h. 22m. P. M.

Hezekiah C. Seymour, Esq., late State Engineer of New York, died of dysentery on Sunday. Mr. S. had three railroad contracts on hand at the time of his death—that between Cincinnati and St. Louis, a $9,000,000 contract; that between Maysville and Lexington, Ky.; and that between Toronto and the St. Lawrence. He was the principal engineer on the New York and Erie Railroad, and one of the most accomplished officers engaged in his department in the country.

The *Home Journal*—good authority—says that Fanny Fern is about to commence the publication of a new paper in New York.

☞ Assembly.—WILLIAM WILLSON, Esq., of South Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for nomination on the Assembly Ticket.

☞ Treasurer.—HUGH S. FLEMING, Esq., of Allegheny, will be a candidate before the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for nomination to the office of COUNTY TREASURER. (jy15:4twit

☞ 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. jy7dawtf

☞ For Commissioner.—MR. JAMES MCCLURKAN, of the Borough of M'Keesport, will be proposed and supported as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, by his numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Anti-masonic and Whig County Convention. jy21 M'KEESPORT.

District Attorney.—EDWARD P. JONES, Esq., will be a candidate before the approaching Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention for nomination for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY. jy18dtaw

District Attorney.—Candidate for Whig nomination, for District Attorney, DAVID D. BRUCE.

☞ District Attorney.—ALEXANDER M. WALKER, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.

☞ District Attorney.—CICERO HASBROUCK, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy22dawtd

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a fine picture, moderate in price, go to CARGO'S GALLERY, No. 76 Fourth street. —jy6

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician to the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Professional Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. jy22dtf

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

☞ M'Lane's Worm Specific.—The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced.

BLOOMSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—In consequence of the *great* consumption of your "WORM SPECIFIC," in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Connoquenessing, P. O., down, with your bill, on the reception of which, we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "SPECIFIC" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail,) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully,

WM. M. MALLORY, for W. E. POMEROY.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.

"A pungent pamphlet, entitled "Familiar Letters to John B. Fitzpatrick, the Catholic Bishop of Boston," by an independent Irishman, has just made its appearance. The author's object is to show that the Catholic Church is opposed to freedom, and that its existence is incompatible with that of human liberty. He handles several eminent Catholic writers with glorious hands, paying his very particular respects to the learned Dr. Amory McGee, who used to be of the anti-priest portion of the Catholics, but who is now charged of having become a pliant, passive, and willing tool of absolutism!" Some scathing blows are planted in Mr. Brownson's pocket-basket, who is admitted to be the ablest man of the Catholic Church "can boast of in this country, though an apostate infidel!"—Strong language this; but Mr. Brownson can't complain of its use, as he is not in the habit of choosing his controversial phrases. Everything time before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, I read one Sunday all day, and until ten o'clock at night, reading the least fine print, which is a thing I have not done before for years!

I try this name 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 EARL, Wheel Maker, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefited by the pair she got, and usually plays!—[1s10

☞ Lyon's Kathairon—FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, is the most delightful and successful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the annals of the *Materia Medica.* Dark and lux uriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and gray heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a bald behavior of 12 years. A. J. CONVERSMUS, 18 Bond-st. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache, and all nervous diseases. Sold by all dealers everywhere. Try it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. DARNELL, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. S. Sellers, C. Fraser, Reed, Page, Jr., Fleming's Bros., and Braun & Reller. jy8:3m

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest our reputation in the sale 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 damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character—

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

ALBION, Erie County, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the case I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—my entire building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—the brick being the story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was very hot fire.

All papers and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single paper singed*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c. lest they get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ New Certificates.—MR. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 21 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you suited me with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good—They were very much inflamed at the time, but that inflammation has now left. I can now bear the light of the Sun or a Lamp, as well as ever. I shall call on you and get another pair, in case I should have any misfortune with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration. Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN HAGME, corner High and Webster streets.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

MR. SOLOMONS:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what made my eyes ache.—I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or candle-light, for any length of time, with the greatest ease and comfort.

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses.

I remain, Yours, Truly,

L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie street.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without fatigue, until I obtained a pair of Mr. Solomons. By the aid of those I bought of him, I can see as well as ever I could. I can read or write with them for hours, without the least fatigue, both by day and candle-light.

I have tried, in all the stores in the State of Pennsylvania, to obtain a pair of Glasses that would suit my eyes, and failed in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining those suitable for the sight, I do most earnestly recommend to those laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained to suit all cases. Yours, &c., J. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853.

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This property is situate about half a mile from the city-lines, fronting on the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, bounded on the south and east by lands of Jagoe 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,

jc20:1m 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 in 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 22, 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 adjustment, 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. 21 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

jUne 23, 1853.

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

PARADISE VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

The planet will disappear at the dark limb of the moon about three minutes past 2 o'clock, A. M., and will re-appear at the bright limb about 15 or 20 minutes past 3. The moon will rise at half past 1; and will consequently be in the Eastern sky about half an hour above the horizon, at the commencement of the occultation.—She will shoot over the planet at the rate of 2000 miles, or more, an hour. New moon Aug. 4, at 7h. 22m. P. M.

Hezekiah C. Seymour, Esq., late State Engineer of New York, died of dysentery on Sunday. Mr. S. had three railroad contracts on hand at the time of his death—that between Cincinnati and St. Louis, a $9,000,000 contract; that between Maysville and Lexington, Ky.; and that between Toronto and the St. Lawrence. He was the principal engineer on the New York and Erie Railroad, and one of the most accomplished officers engaged in his department in the country.

The *Home Journal*—good authority—says that Fanny Fern is about to commence the publication of a new paper in New York.

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 Rtna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning, Firm of Corning & Co.
Thomas Bloodgood, Firm of Bloodgood & Co.
Richard Bayles, Firm of Bayles & McNamee.
William H. Miller, Firm of Miller, King & Co.
Amos K. Fiske, Firm of Fiske, Hoadley & Co.
Jared Sheldon, Firm of Sheldon & Blake.
Levi P. Stone, Firm of Wilford & Wood.
Henry C. Gallup, Firm of Gallup, Hoadley & Co.
James Lee, Firm of Lee & Co.
Charles S. Higgins, Firm of Higgins & Co.
John D. Hutchinson, Firm of J. D. Hutch & Co.
William H. Lee, Firm of A. & W. H. Lee.
Charles A. Hoadley, Firm of Hoadley, Lawrence & Co.
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Charles Atwater Jr., Firm of Atwater & Ashford.
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Marcus Reynolds, Firm of Reynolds & Co.
Stephen Field, Firm of Byrd & Field.
Hackstaff Bell, Firm of Hackstaff, Merrick & Bell.
Alfred S. Barnes, Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Lewis Hoadley, Firm of R. Lockwood & Son.
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Joseph Dwight, Firm of Brown, Hamner & Dwight.
Isaac H. Frothingham, Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co.
John F. Seymour, Firm of Swift, Hartford & Co.
Curtis Noble, Firm of Condit & Noble.
Hiram Condit, Firm of Worth & Drake.
Nath'n H. Stockwell, Firm of Gibson, Stockwell & Co.
Wm. T. Hookey, Firm of Lacey, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. N. Lacey, Dealer Cyr Oriental Bank.
Homer Morgan, Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
George Pearce, Firm of George Pearce & Co.

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

R. C. LOOMIS,

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

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Third Annual Statement

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

Assets of the Company, May 1st, 1853.

Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	133,350 66
Interest and Dividends	816 10
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00
	$345,152 23
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,799 00
Terminated Risks	7,182 61
Losses, Expenses, commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums	17,901 81
Stationery, Printing, &c.	1,000 00
	$ 27,884 42
Capital Stock, paid in and secured	$318,318 70
	100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses	$358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$206,515 60
Bonds and Mortgages, stocks, and other securities	102,555 23
Cash on hand, or in bankers' accounts	17,250 81