PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 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.*

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

THE WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS OF Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in the several Election Districts,

To the Townships respectively at 5 o'clock P.M., to appoint a Committee of Judges to conduct the Election in the Boroughs and Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock P.M., to adjourn at 9 o'clock; and in the several Wards at 12 o'clock M., to appoint a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the Election in the Wards to be by them established, and to appoint Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock A.M., to nominate a Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing October election.

JOSIAH KING,
Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

aug3

DEMORALIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The New York Journal of Commerce, which contributed all it could to the success of Gen. Pierce as a candidate, is now denouncing his administration because he does not confine his appointments to the "National," "Union," or "old fogy" and pro-slavery branch of the party. He has endeavored to mete out his patronage in equal shares to all the various factions which contributed to his election; and for this he is denounced by the "national" faction.

We do not hold this administration as being by any means guiltless; but we regard it as having sinned least in the character of its appointments. Gen. Pierce had no other course left him than the one he has chosen, that would not have precipitated defeat and disaster upon him. If he had confined his appointments to any one particular class of his adherents, he would now be left in a pitiful minority. His election was accomplished by an aggregation of all sorts of diverse factions; and to proscribe all for the benefit of one of these factions would have been as suicidal as unjust.

It is not to be denied that dissatisfaction at the appointments is manifested in many quarters, but it is nothing to what would have been shown had they been confined to any one particular class. The fact is, the "Nationals" overrate their importance, both numerically and otherwise. They managed to make a great deal of noise in '50, and in closely balanced contests were able to decide the fate of the candidates as it pleased them. They were, in consequence, coaxed and patted, fondled and caressed in 1852, until they have grown into the belief that they embody the public mind and the talent of the country. They are mistaken. They have a numerically strong existence about the eastern cities, and have some men of talent among them; but taken as a whole they do not rise above the dignity of a faction. The President has awarded them all the consideration they deserve; and if he does nothing worse than to bring them down to a proper estimate of themselves, the judgment of the nation upon him will not be severe.

We do not believe it possible for Gen. Pierce to keep together the factions upon whose united backs he rode into office; but while we anticipate his own failure in this regard, we look, also, to see those now foremost in condemning him, reduced to the level to which they properly belong.

NATIONAL HONORS TO A CATHOLIC BISHOP.—During the late visit of Archbishop Hughes to the West, and while he was at Mackinaw, Capt. Bigelow, of the U. S. Steamer Michigan, *tendered the use of the Steamer to that Papal functionary,* and carried him on the purposes of his mission to Little Traverse and back again to Detroit! We cannot conceal our astonishment at this act of Capt. Bigelow. Archbishop Hughes was visiting the West on a purely sectarian mission. His sole object was to look after and promote the interests of Catholicism; and that a man with such a purpose should be singled out as the recipient of national honors from the commander of a national vessel is too much for endurance. The American people will not tamely submit to see the flag they reverence prostituted to the uses of Catholic propagandism. This act of Capt. Bigelow, if properly represented, is an outrage which should ensure his instant dismissal from the Navy. It cannot be justified in any view. Our national marine is intended solely for the protection of American interests. It is no part of its design or business to aid in the locomotion of religious missionaries of any sect, or to render naval honors to any but such as are by common courtesy entitled to them.

We are fain to hope that Capt. Bigelow acted upon his own responsibility, alone. We are not yet prepared to believe that our government could be a party to any such desecration of the navy. But, if the government wishes to escape from the censure due to the act, they will promptly disavow it.

From the *Detroit Tribune* we learn that the course of Capt. Bigelow is justified, in that quarter, on the ground that such courtesy was due to Bishop Hughes on the part of the United States as *the Minister or Representative of a Foreign Government!* We are glad to hear that it is put upon that ground, as that involves a confession of the fact often asserted and as often denied that Roman Catholic Bishops residing in, and claiming to be citizens of the United States, were in reality foreigners, representing foreign governments and owing exclusive allegiance to the Pope of Rome. But inasmuch as Archbishop Hughes is not accredited to this government as a minister plenipotentiary from the Pope, and was on religious and not diplomatic business, the matter is made no better, even by this admission. It was a piece of official truckling on the part of the commander of the Michigan which can neither be excused nor palliated.

THE "STIRLING" CLAIM.—The New York *Tribune* ridicules the claim set up by "Lord Stirling" to the North American fisheries; the *Times,* also, regards it as ridiculous and preposterous. From the history given of the matter in the *Tribune,* we have no doubt that the person now in this country calling himself "Lord Stirling" is an impostor, and his claim utterly unworthy of consideration. The territory which embraces the Fisheries, *did* at one time belong to the Stirling family; but, in the first place, the Stirling family is extinct; and in the second place, the family before its extinction sold its claim to France, which afterwards conveyed it to Great Britain. The present claim is therefore a gross humbug.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.—The late railroad collisions in the East have awakened public attention to the necessity of having *double tracks* on all the main lines of travel. That, doubtless, is the only secure and thorough remedy against collisions; and it is probable that, for the better protection of the public against such accidents, the legislature will have ultimately to step in and insist upon double tracks as necessary to public safety. Certainly on such a line of travel as that between New York and Philadelphia no company should be permitted to attempt the carrying trade on one track.

PRIZES OF IRON.—We give on our first page a communication from a friend well versed in Iron matters, on the probability of the maintenance of high prices for Iron. We give our friend a hearing without wishing to be understood as expressing thereby any views of our own in the premises. The communication is entitled to consideration, and as such we cheerfully give it a place.

☞ A letter from our correspondent at Cleveland, on the subject of a new method of making iron, will be found worthy of perusal by our iron men.

From the London Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Adv.

The heavy purchases of grain made during the past two or three months in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and which still continue, cause an adverse state of the rates of exchange between England and the continent, and this of course is aggravated by the separate drain of specie which so long as the Russian and Turkish armies kept on their present footing must take place to those countries, to enable them to pay their troops, whatever may be the temporary sacrifices by which the supply is obtained.

A further element in the combination that prevents a plethora of bullion is to be found in the additional impulse given to the export trade of the country, by the highly exciting character of the market reports received by the last Australian advices. The increased activity of business thus generated, has led to further large orders for raw material from all parts of the world, which will be promptly paid for, while the returns from Australia must be waited for, as in previous cases, during the last nine months. At the same time the general augmentation of wages, throughout all parts of the United Kingdom, creates a further demand for home circulation. Looking, therefore, at all these circumstances, little surprise will be felt that the stock of bullion in the Bank of England shows a tendency, notwithstanding considerable arrivals that have lately taken place, both from New York and Australia, to diminish rather than increase, and that the money market is without buoyancy.

It is quite possible, however, that a more balanced state of affairs may soon arrive. Indeed, a direct turn of the tide seems by no means unlikely. Large fleets of merchandize, which had left England several months previously must have arrived at the Australian ports soon after the date at which the last advices were despatched from thence, and proportionate returns in gold may therefore be steadily expected. The grain purchases in the Mediterranean have by this time passed their heaviest amount; and the speedy adjustment of the Turkish difficulty, must lead to the extra bullion that has been displaced by the requirements occasioned through its tedious complications.

That the wave will return is of course certain, and no doubt is entertained that the effects then observable will be stronger than those following any former influx of the precious metals—the question as to its commencement, supposing the affairs of the world to pursue their natural course undisturbed by fresh political convulsions, can, it is believed, only be a matter of a few months.

That political affairs do not look promising, is a fact, however, that must be admitted, even although the complete adjustment of the Russian and Turkish contest may be regarded as at hand. Italy it seems is in a more dangerous state than ever, and in most parts of Germany it is said there are also indications of a ferment that is very threatening. Probably many of these indications have come to the surface solely through the hopes and fears kindled by the recent critical aspect of the relations of the various European powers, and on the settlement of the Eastern question, but in hope that it will not, in any way, interfere with the good understanding between the parties, or lead to any separation of their interests.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE VAGARIES OF TABLE MOVING.—A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, in describing some experiment, says: The table being put in rapid motion, a bible folded in paper was placed upon it, when the table stopped instantly; and could not be induced to go again so long as the precious volume remained upon it. The bible was removed, and a copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress placed in its stead, when the table revolved as before. A prayer book was tried with like results; and the whole service of the Church of England failed to arrest its rotary motion. Whilst it was still revolving with considerable velocity, the bible was again and again substituted, but with unvarying results. After repeating these experiments several times, one of the party suggested that the bible might be unfolded and opened, to try if some portions were more powerful than others. This was done; when lo! and behold! what had been believed to be the bible proved to be a copy of Gulliver's Travels. Fancy the consternation of the operators at this discovery, (the book only being known to one of the party.) I may add the experiment was again tried, but Gulliver exposed had lost its power.

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—An accident occurred yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which from exaggerated reports that reached here caused much alarm during the afternoon, as several of our citizens were known to have been in the train. We are happy to be able to state that the accident involved no loss of life, and was no worse than indicated by the following facts:

As the train due here yesterday was approaching Cameron, twenty eight miles from this city, the three passenger cars were thrown off the track and capsized. The accident was caused by a switch, which though properly adjusted, was not properly fastened at the lock. The signal ball being right, the locomotive, tender and mail car proceed on safely before the switch was wrenched from its place, which was done as the first passenger car approached, which with the others was precipitated down a slight embankment. There were about seventy passengers, only six of which were injured, none of them fatally, and some of them very slightly.

As none of the persons injured considered themselves dangerously hurt, and as all live abroad, they do not wish to unnecessarily alarm their friends by the publication of their names. —*Wheeling Intel. 12th.*

COLLISION.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday night a collision took place between the steamers Jane Franklin, of the Union line, and the Lady Franklin, of the mail line, at Hoglin's bar, near Madison, by which both boats suffered much damage. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor was any person injured. The captain of the former boat has entered complaint before the Local Board of Inspectors, charging the officers of the other boat with the blame, and demanding an investigation. From the representations it is difficult to understand who is to blame, and an investigation by the proper authorities is the only true method of arriving at the facts.—*Cin. Gaz.*

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—AMOY TAKEN BY THE REBELS.—LONDON, July 30, 1853.—The rebels had captured Amoy, on the 19th of May after a sever fight. They are most friendly to foreigners, and protected the factories and British consulate.

They profess a desire to trade in all articles, except opium

Any decisive success on the part of the rebels in the North would apparently cause a gradual rise, and lead to a convulsion of the Empire. An attempt to retake Amoy had failed.

Canton was quiet. Trade going on as usual. Teas were coming down from the interior. Business transactions were, however, but small.—Goods of all kinds were cheap. Freights were expected to be high for first teas.

At Shanghae business was trifling. Teas were expected to rule high.

DEATH WHILE ON THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.—A young man by the name of Edmund Slattery, while on his way from Franklin to Milford, on Sunday week to be married, met with a singular and fatal accident. He stopped at a well to water his horse, when the bucket fell into the well. He descended to obtain it, when the well caved in and buried him. He was a native of Ireland. His intended wife was accompanying him on the journey, when this singular death thus intervened to destroy their bright anticipations.—*Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot.*

THE FISHERIES.—The negotiations at Washington for the settlement of the Fishery question, progresses slowly, and the exorbitant demands set up by Great Britain are such as will prevent an early settlement. From the New York Times we extract the following list of conditions on which the British government is willing to concede to our fishermen full and unrestricted liberty to fish on all the coasts of the Colonies, without any restriction as to distance from the shore. They are modest in the extreme:

1. It desires that the United States should repeal its import duty on Colonial fish.

2. That the United States should repeal its allowances and bounties to the Cod-fishermen, amounting to about $300,000 a year.

3 That Colonial-built ships may be sold in the United States, and registered as American vessels.

4. That certain specified articles of trade between the Coast, and the Island Colonies and Canada, shall be admitted free of duty in the United States; and in return, certain articles from the United States shall be made free of duty in Canada and the other Colonies.

5. That British subjects shall enjoy a like liberty of fishing, as that conceded to the citizens of the United States, on all our coasts and lakes, and in our bays, rivers, &c. [If this part of the arrangement is consummated, it is presumed it will include within its scope of operation, the fisheries on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coasts.

6 Great Britain also desires a modification of the Tariff of 1846, and a reduction of some of our high duties on her manufactures.

7. She also desires a modification of our navigation laws, with reciprocal provisions to those in her navigation act of 1849, as to foreign trade.

8 She desires that her ships may participate in our coasting trade; and if not all of it, at least the California trade, to and from the Atlantic ports.

9. Great Britain also desires the right to navigate Lake Michigan.

10. There are also some manifestations of a disposition to concede to the United States, by treaty, the liberty to use the Rideau and Welland Canals, and all other public works in the Colonies, and to navigate the St. Lawrence—with our lake vessels and produce—as an outlet to the ocean, free of Governmental duties, provided the United States will secure a reciprocal right to British subjects, to use our canals and railroads for their produce, free of federal duty.

Great Britain is not disposed, however, to modify her duties, discriminating from one hundred to twelve hundred per cent. between our produce and that of the Colonies; and some that she wants us to admit duty free. Nor is she disposed to abolish her high duty on our fish, while the colonial fish is free; neither is she disposed to give us any guarantee that she will not increase her duties on the articles of American produce not made free, so soon as she may think proper after the treaty is concluded.

MR. ROBERTS.—We are indebted to W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Road, for a copy of his Report on the surveys of that road. The report covers 26 pages, and contains the valuable information on which the late action of the Board of Directors, in the choice of the route from Kittanning to the State line was based. We are sorry that we received it so late an hour as to prevent us from giving a full abstract of it. It is enough to say, however, that no one can read the report of Mr. ROBERTS without concurring in the result arrived at by the Directors.

Mr. Roberts enumerates the four routes that were proposed, all of which were faithfully examined by the engineers; and after stating the length, peculiarities, cost and advantages of each shows that the Mahoning and Red Bank route has advantages in cost and length over any of the other. It then enters into full details of the route adopted, and concludes with a lucid exposition of the value and importance of the Allegheny road. We shall make some extracts to-morrow.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SLAVE CASE.—Mr. Ketcham, one of Freeman's counsel has returned from Georgia, with abundant testimony that his client is a free man. He is remembered well at his old residence; and fifty persons thereabout, who know him, all declare him to be free. A free colored man, a Slaveholder, has made the journey to Indianapolis to testify as to his identity with the Freeman who lived in Georgia and to whom the depositions as to his freedom refer. He was brought into the jail without Freeman knowing that such a person was in the State or expected; and though he was intentionally brought in, in company with a number of other citizens, the poor negro spied him out, and rushed up to him, saying: "Mass Padillo! is dis you?"

Per Contra: Rev. Mr. Ellington has brought three persons to swear that Freeman is his Slave. He demanded that his pantaloons should be taken off, so that all witnesses might make a personal examination of the negroes flesh marks Freeman's scalded was by and at the time he pretended it. The U. S. Marshal, J. L. Robinson, however, came to the city, refused to allow his counsel to be present unless they would consent that he should thus expose himself, and in spite of their written protest against it, compelled Freeman to expose himself before these witnesses, who, having now found out all the marks on his body, are enabled of course to swear to them in open court.

The trial is not to come off for some time, being set sixty days from the previous proceedings; but we have only to say that the whole case, thus far, is a disgrace to the State. Bail to the amount of thousands upon thousands, in which the best men of Indianapolis, including all parties from Old Hunkers to Free Soilers have joined, has been refused. He is compelled to suffer sixty days close confinement in jail, through two hot summer months, though a man who, in hot blood, had killed his neighbor—a villain who had outraged your wife—or a scoundrel who had cut your ears from your head—would be allowed to be at large on bail. He can pay $180 for the hire of guards to keep himself from running away, besides the hundreds of dollars he has had to expend to procure evidence to save himself from a life of Slavery. And finally, he is compelled to suffer himself to be exposed for examination before men thirsting for his condemnation. Is it true that "the special glory of law is the barrier which it builds between strength and weakness, between grasping avarice and griping want, between the haughty and the humble?"

—We shall watch the end of this case with deep interest. And we were glad to find at Indianapolis such a strong preponderance of public opinion in favor of Freeman. We are not without hopes that he will have justice awarded him. —*South Bend (Ind.) Register, Aug. 4.*

ARREST OF A POSTMASTER.—John Foulks, a Postmaster appointed by President Fillmore to the office of Moultrie, Columbiana County, was arrested on Tuesday last, by United States Marshal Fitch, at New Lisbon, on a charge of robbing the Post Office Department of money; letters, &c. He was lodged in jail to undergo an examination before a United States Commissioner on Thursday.

Suspicions have been entertained for several months that depredations were being committed, and Thomas McKinstry, late Special mail agent, took the first steps to detect the perpetrator.

The Plaindealer says: "It was discovered that the robberies must be somewhere in the neighborhood of Alliance. By enclosing a $10 bill, marked privately—in a letter, Mr. Chapman most effectually caught the bird. Mr. J. Foulks, postmaster at Moultrie station, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, nine miles below Alliance, in a day or two passed that identical bill, on a railroad Conductor. Mr. Chapman, accompanied by United States Marshal Fitch, yesterday proceeded to Moultrie station, where they learned that Mr. Foulks was serving at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, as Grand Juror.—They proceeded to that place, made the arrest, and placing the prisoner in a buggy, returned to Alliance."

It is but fair to state that said Foulks, altho' appointed by a Whig President, is, and always was a rank Locofoco. This species of Galphinism comes in this instance from the other side of the house.—*Clev. Forest City.*

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—AMOY TAKEN BY THE REBELS.—LONDON, July 30, 1853.—The rebels had captured Amoy, on the 19th of May after a sever fight. They are most friendly to foreigners, and protected the factories and British consulate.

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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Maryland Democratic State Convention compromised matters this morning, and nominated Hon. T. W. Ligon, of Howard county, for Governor. Mr. Ligon commenced at the balloting with only nineteen votes, but as the race is not always won by the swift, nor the victory by the strong, he gradually went along, gaining as others fell back, till on the third ballot this morning, he got a majority of votes, and was declared the Democratic candidate for Governor at the election next fall.

Mr. Ligon has been in Congress, and filled other public stations, and so he is not altogether an untried politician. His nomination, under the circumstances, is a party compliment, at least, and if he should be elected Governor, no doubt he will use every laudable effort to discharge the duties of the office in a manner to merit the approbation of the people.—*Baltimore Patriot*

INTERIOR AFRICA.—Some enterprising British traders have followed up the traces of Messrs. Oswell and Livingston, in Southern Africa, and have re-discovered Lake N'gami, the shores of which they have thoroughly explored, walking entirely around it, and ascertaining it to be sixty miles long and fourteen miles wide, with numerous tributary streams, affording fine facilities for inland navigation.

YANKEES AT A PREMIUM.—The Albany Register; in noticing the death of the Earl of Portsmoth, in England, says, "If we mistake not, a claimant to the title and estate will now come forward in the person of a live Yankee, the great, great grandson of the first Earl, and whose great grandfather died before succeeding to the title. The claimant is also a descendant of the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton."

LIBERAL.—The Mercer street Presbyterian church in New York is reported to have contributed more than $60,000 during the last few months, for the Public Theological Seminary in New York, and other purposes of education. This church has also, during the year, given nearly $6,600 to the American Board for the cause of Foreign Missions.

☞ Notice—I. O. O. F., Pittsburgh Lodge No. 356—The members of the above named Lodge are hereby notified to MEET at their HALL, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock precisely, when attendance is required as business of importance is to be transacted.

aug15 L. EGAN, Secretary.

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

☞ County Treasurer—The subscriber offers himself for County Treasurer—his name will be tendered to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [aug15&w1] THOMAS DARY.

☞ 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. [jy18&aug15

☞ 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. [jy12&w1f

☞ For Commissioner—A. HEED, Esq., of the borough of Tarentum, 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. [aug4

☞ For Commissioner—E. J. BROOKS, Esq., of Robinson township, will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

☞ For Commissioner—Mr. BENNETT LAKE, of the Borough of of Elizabeth, 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. aug

☞ For Commissioner—Mr. JAMES MCGARVEY, 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 Antimasonic and Whig County Convention. jy21 M'KEESPORT.

☞ District Attorney—S. H. GRIER will be a candidate for the nomination of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.

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. jy21&w

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

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

☞ Hanging Rock Pig Iron.—For Sale—125 tons Hanging Rock (cold blast) PIG IRON, a prime article.
aug12&w1 H. CHILDS & CO.

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence in cholera, diarrhea, and other affections of the bowels. In cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera, and at all times when using fruit, its properties are efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, next door west of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Samuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co. aug10m

☞ Worms! Worms!!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the statistics show that they are not the medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the Influenza they exert on children. As an evidence of the great the attack of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the VERMIFUGE of DR. M'LANE. It is one of the most extraordinary discoveries ever offered to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, however recommended, are worse than worthless. DR. M'LANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
aug15 successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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 some distinct objects, but never kept them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they caused such great pain.

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

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

I say this much as I think it deserving your experience, 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 BAIN, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forget to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and usually pleased.—1jl16

☞ 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 testimonies, 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.,
SEPTM. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs, Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, I could say, in regard to your Safe. I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you in this place, the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and had a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where it remained a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured, and I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, for—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Lyon's Kathairon—FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica.* Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and grey heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A. J. COCKWINGER, 76 Bond st. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Head-Ache, and all Cutaneous diseases. Sold by all dealers everywhere. Try it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. S. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page, Jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Reiter.
jy20&m

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDD'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:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.
Mr. S. M. KIDD—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the 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 of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC BENTLEY.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
☞ [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ To the Public—MR. SOLOMONS—Sir: From a premature failure or weakness of the eyes, I have been compelled to try some half-dozen pairs of Glasses—purchased at the best jewelers in this city—from the use of which my eyes grew worse and sight became materially impaired. I recently purchased a pair of YOUR JUST-LY CELEBRATED GLASSES, from the use of which I have much comfort and pleasure. My sight has improved and my eyes relieved from pain. I could not be induced to part with them. Yours, truly,

ROBT. GALLOWAY, Smithfield street.

MR. SOLOMONS—After a trial of a pair of your SPECTACLES, for several weeks, I find them superior to any that I have ever used; I can see with them any length of time without fatiguing my eyes, and I can read by gas light with ease and comfort. I cheerfully recommend them to those that are afflicted, as I have long been, with weak and inflamed eyes. YOURS, &c.

MRS E. H. MCCLEREN, Penn street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1853.

I HAVE USED MR. SOLOMONS' GLASSES for a brief period and find them to be much superior to any others I have used, and take pleasure in recommending them to those having occasion to use Glasses.

WILLIAM MCCUTCHEON.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1853. aug15

☞ New Certificates.—MR. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 24 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you fitted me with Spectacles that did me eye a great deal of good—They were very much inflamed at the time, but the 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 MAGEE, 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 from Mr. Solomons. By the aid of these 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 fails in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of procuring a suitable article, 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.
jy21d&w1f

☞ 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, &c.

JAMES M. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 23, 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 the excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomon's skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision. No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

June 23, 1853. jy26:2m

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

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

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

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SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
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R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jel8d&y3m

Third Annual Statement
OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, for the year ending 1st day of May, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52	$329,016 51
Premiums recd to May 1, 1853	135,262 66
Interest and rent'd on Loans	916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000.00
	$466,195 36
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,799 94
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, and returned Premiums	7,362 61
Stationery, Printing, &c	77,001 81
	$ 87,564 36
Capital Stock, paid in and secured	$238,318 70
	100,000.00
Amount of resources liable for losses	$338,318 70