PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 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

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.*

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
THOMAS A. BUDD, *of Philadelphia.*

FOR JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
MOSES HAMPTON, of Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.
Dr. JAMES CALHOUNEES, of Wilk ns.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. PORTER, of Tarentum.
JOHN J. MURE, of Versailles.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair.
JOHN M. WATSON, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD F. JONES, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. BROOKE, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES McGIBBONEY, of Pine.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—This despicable act has now disgraced the statute books of the United States for some years. When it was first enacted it was received with the most bitter opposition by the people of the Northern States, but it was predicted that this opposition would subside in the course of a few months. How has this prediction been realised? Notwithstanding the law has been held up by leading men of both parties, as one eminently just, and it has received the sanction of our National Administrations, and opposition to it has been punished by proscription, yet the detestation of the people has continued to increase. Hardly a man can be found who does not loathe it, and who does not despise all who consent to obey its degrading and oppressive commands. Not a fugitive slave is caught under it, but a deeper detestation of the act, and of the slavery which demands it, is felt. It is gradually spreading Anti-Slavery principles into regions where they had never penetrated to any great extent. When a poor fugitive escapes the clutches of the slave-hunter, there is universal rejoicing. He is hailed with a cheering God-speed by every man, woman, and child. If he is caught, there is universal sympathy felt and expressed, and deep maledictions are uttered against the cruel law and the cursed system of oppression which subjects him to the degradation of a human chattel.

What will be the effect of the workings of such a law upon the public mind? Will it cherish a love of the Union, and a reverence to law? We have heard a great deal about attachment to the Union of late, by the supporters of the compromise. They have made fidelity to the Union to consist in fidelity to the Fugitive Slave Law, and have thus struck the most deadly blow to the Union it ever received. Reverence to law and fidelity to the Union are deeply interwoven in the public mind, and it seems as if our rulers were determined to test how much these sentiments could bear, when they serve up such scenes as those at Wilkesbarre, and others of a kindred character. Let the pretended Union savers beware. They have proved themselves the mortal enemies of the Union, whatever their pretensions. If the Union was not impregnable they would have destroyed it long ago. They may carry their Union-saving business too far.

We must have no more shooting of naked, defenceless men, by United States Marshals, and human blood-hounds, such as that seen at Wilkesbarre. The soil of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must not be polluted in this way. We hope the perpetrators of the outrage will be condignly punished. Mr. Wynkoop must learn that if he chooses to brutify himself, he must choose some other soil to perform his antics on. He has already rendered himself liable to severe punishment, as will appear from the following remarks of an eminent lawyer, furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia *Register*, to wit:

"The warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave is a civil process, and is to be executed as any other process of a similar character. The officer to whose hands it is committed is authorized to use as much force as is necessary to accomplish the object and no more. If he beats, wounds or maltreats the fugitive unnecessarily, his warrant is no justification. He is guilty of a breach of the peace, and may be indicted, convicted, and punished for it. Under no circumstances but those strictly of self defence is he at liberty to use fire-arms, or other deadly weapons. He cannot, lawfully, take the life of a fugitive, even to prevent his escape. If he should do so, the offence will be murder.—If he attempts to do it by firing upon the fugitive, flying or at bay, he is guilty of an assault and battery, with intent to murder. A peaceful town is not liable by law, to be outraged by United States, officers chasing naked negroes through the streets, and shooting after them, as if they were wild beasts. A negro, though a slave, is under the protection of the laws of the State, and his life is guarded with the same penalties as that of the free white citizen. Whenever that life is taken or attempted, promptitude in the arrest of the offender is a duty which every citizen owes to society. The act of Congress affords such offender no shelter. Between it and the State law there is no conflict. The act protects him only while in the proper execution of his official duties; and the moment he steps beyond his sphere, the sanction of a violence necessary to complete the arrest, he becomes a criminal, and amenable to punishment under the municipal law of the State in which the offence is committed.

What would be the measure of the punishment proper to be meted out to a gang of bloody-minded man-hunters who should be proved guilty of chasing a human being by daylight through the streets of a densely populated town, shooting at him wolves loaded with slugs and bullets after him as he ran, and afterwards, in the presence of an hundred citizens, standing at ten paces distance, and deliberately firing repeated shots, with the avowed determination of destroying his life, would be a question for the judges of the court trying the offenders to resolve; certain it is, however, that offences of this kind are becoming so common, as to require an example; and if the general sense of the community, already too often outraged, may be regarded as an indication of the nature of the lesson that will be taught to the first official that shall happen to come under sentence for this species of outrage, it will be a severe one. Five or ten years in the State Penitentiary, will not only give the victim of violated justice sufficient leisure to repent of his misdeeds, but will also furnish to those disposed to commit the same brutalities, a salutary admonition."

We hope this admonition will be administered to Wynkoop and his ruffianly aids. The poor cowards, to stand on the bank of the river, and shoot at a defenceless man, whose only crime was a love of that liberty about which we so much boast! The men who would commit such an act are only fit to associate with cut-throats and felons, and those who uphold them in it, deserve no better associates.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION on Thursday finally purged itself of the disorderly spirits whose unauthorised intrusion and attempt to mix up the women's rights question with temperance caused so much confusion on the preceding day. The credentials of Wendel Phillips and others were referred to a committee, when it was found that their certificates were more frauds, representing them as the delegates of a Society that had been organized only a few hours previous to the meeting of the Convention, for the sole purpose of foisting them upon it as delegates. Of course they were summarily ejected from the Convention.—*Balt. Amer.*

We are glad the Convention vindicated its own dignity by banishing the Amasons from their platforms and tribunes. Every true-hearted and right-minded woman feels mortified with the conduct of those brazed-faced viragos who determinedly thrust themselves into places where they are not wanted, and shame their womanhood by their usurpation of duties for which they are wholly unfitted.

☞ We ask the attention of Merchants to the advertisement of Messrs. L. Hallowell & Co., of Philadelphia, large Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Goods. They have built this Summer one of the largest store houses in the United States, and expecting to remove into it soon, are closing out their present large stock at reduced prices.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN RAILROAD AXLES.—We are gratified to learn, from the letter below, of the entire success of a very important improvement in Car Axles, the invention of J. Copley, Esq., of Kittanning, in this State. It removes one great difficulty in railway locomotion, and diminishes the danger in passing rapidly around curves. We are promised a further description of the improvement in a few days:

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.

D. N. WHITE, ESQ.,—*Dear Sir*—You are aware that I have been for several weeks getting up a rail car upon my new plan of axle, the object of which is to do away with the slipping of the wheels upon the rails on curves, and the consequent tortion of the axles. The work is completed, and last week we ran it through from this city to Wellsville, 100 miles, and back. We ran down empty, and returned with a load of eight tons. The axles performed admirably. By means of an apparatus constructed for the purpose, we weighed the power required to draw the car, and in that way we were able to determine the difference between the curves and straight lines, the grade being the same. But in no place was there any appreciable difference. The averages of seventeen recorded observations on alternate and consecutive curves and straight lines, taken on a long ascending grade, gave a difference of less than one per cent. in favor of the straight lines, while the same apparatus, attached to a common car, gave an average difference of 22 per cent. on the same part of the road. The *weighing* was done by two gentleman perfectly disinterested in the result.

In a few days I shall publish a description of the axle, and a more circumstantial account of its performance. I hope to see you at your office on Thursday of this week.

Yours as ever, JOSIAH COPLEY.

The Rev. Mr. Speer, (late of this city,) son of our townsman, Dr. Speer, a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly a Missionary in China, has for some time been engaged in promoting the spiritual interests of the Chinese in California. He delivered in San Francisco a course of lectures on China and the Chinese, at the close of which he stated that the sum of $16,000 was needed for the erection of a Chinese mission chapel, and a committee of gentleman was appointed to circulate blanks among the congregation, and receive subscriptions for the purpose. In a short time it was announced that $8,000 had been subscribed. A committee which was appointed to raise the remaining $8,000, on the next day canvassed half the city, and raised $6,000, and resolved to procure $6,000 more before they desisted. The amount has doubtless been raised, and the building commenced before now. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who was one of the Collectors, says:

"One interesting fact, 'out of many, we beg here to record. At the concluding lecture of Reverend Mr. Speer, we noticed some half a dozen Chinamen present; and much to our surprise and gratification, five out of the six subscribed no less a sum than five hundred and seve ty dollars ($570,) and we have since received "material aid" from them in the shape of red subscription papers, in Chinese characters, giving "one hundred dollar" sums to aid in this good work, in which all denominations of Christians enter with the greatest cordiality of feeling.—Where, I ask, in what other city of the world, with a population of scarce 50,000 souls, in one short week, could the munificent sum of twenty thousand dollars in cash be collected for the building of a Chinese Mission Chapel? and China, too, in the face of similar charitable demands that are daily made for the furtherance of the gospel in this new and important field, which, five years since, was but a barren waste, a city of sand hills.

CINCINNATIA AND MARIETTA RAILROAD.—The Boards of Directors of the Cincinnati and Hillsboro', and of the Cincinnati and Marietta Companies, have concluded an agreement to consolidate their two lines, which is subject to the ratification of the stockholders of the two companies. By this agreement the two companies are to become one. From Blanchester east to Charlestop, near Jackson, two lines are to be opened and run—one by the way of Hillsboro' and Piketon, and the other by the way of Williamsburg to Chaslton. From thence the line of the Marietta company is constructed through Marietta, crossing the Ohio river above that city, and intersecting the Northwestern Virginia and Baltimore extension 87 miles east of Parkersburgh. The Virginia section of this new line is to be constructed under a charter to the Independent Company, granted last winter. Both these lines extend to coal fields in Jackson and Vinton counties, and each may secure a good business between those fields and Cincinnati, while one line east will be sufficient to accommodate all the through business for many years. If the terms are any way fair, and such as will secure the continued and steady use of both lines from Charleston to Blanchester, for both local and through, business, the arrangement will be advantageous, and enhance the price of the consolidated stock above the highest point of that of either company at present.—*Cin. Gazette.*

We thought this road was to be extended up the Ohio River to Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, and terminate in connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and the Hempfield Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad subscribed $700,000 for this purpose. What is the meaning of these late arrangements? Has not Philadelphia been taken in?

THE MAINE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.—The Maine Law Advocate publishes the decision of the United States Court on the Constitutionality of the prohibitory Liquor Law.—The opinion of all the Supreme Court of the United States on the several points of this law may be found in the 5th volume of Howard's Report of decisions in United States Courts, page 504.

Chief Justice Taney said:

"If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or the *prohibition of it altogether if it think proper.*"

"Every State therefore may regulate its own internal trade according to its own judgement and upon its own views of the interest and well-being of its citizens." (5 Howard 437.)

Mr. Justice McLean said:

"If the foreign articles be injurious to health or to the morals of the community, a State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity, *prohibit the sale of it*" (5 Howard, 592.)

And in regard to the destruction of property he said:

"The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. Everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed. Merchandize from on board a vessel, infected with a contagious disease, may be excluded, and in extreme cases, it may be thrown into the sea."

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the month of August, 1853, are as follows:

Passengers,	$20,196 70	
Freight and Mail,	16,351 90	
Total,		$36,548 60
Receipts for August, 1852:		
Passengers,	$19,429 82	
Freight and Mail,	11,432 13	
Total,		$30,861 95
Increase,		$5,686 65

GOV. SEWARD AS SENATOR "—Senator Seward it is understood, will not under any circumstances be a candidate for reelection."—*Times.*—We be not know what authority there may be for the foregoing, which has been for some days afloat in the morning; but we do not believe there is any other than an incidental remark in some of Gov. Seward's letters to his personal friends that he regards his public life as terminating with his present term in the Senate. That such is Gov. Seward's impression, we have long been aware; but that he has ever declared that he "will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for reelection," we do not believe. Such a declaration we think he has no moral right to make, and therefore we must see his hand and seal to it before we shall believe he has made it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GENERAL CASS AND THE FRENCH MISSION.—The Washington Star of yesterday evening says:—

Finding in Northern papers a reiteration of the story that the French Mission has been tendered to General Cass, we have spoken to say that there is no truth in it. His services in the Senate are evidently of far too much value, just now, to the administration, to justify them in dispensing with them there, in order to compliment even *him* with a mission.—At this time, there is no question in issue between the United States and France, to make the tender of that post to General Cass more than a mere compliment.

BOAT SUNK.—The steamer *Daniel Hillman*, on her downward trip from Galena, struck the Lower Chain of rocks, on the Lower Rapids, Friday last, and sunk in about two feet water. It is thought the boat can be raised. There was little or no freight in the hull, all having been previously placed in lighters to get over the rapids. The *Hillman* is an old boat, and we believe only partially insured.—*St. Louis Paper.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR.—It is always pleasant to meet with old, tried and valued friends, and the delight is increased when the meeting is unexpected. It was gratifying to the writer to come in contact, a few days ago, with one well known in Pittsburgh and vicinity, but who has for many years resided far from the home of his youth and the scene of his early labors. This was the Rev. Aaron Williams, D. D., an able, faithful and discriminating preacher of the Gospel, and for years the popular and successful Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Ohio, located at Athens. He had just resigned his station in that institution, and was on his way to take charge of the Professorship of Latin in Jefferson College, Pa., to which he had lately been appointed. He will be followed by the prayers of many for continued health and usefulness as an instructor of youth and a minister of the everlasting Gospel. He will be a valuable addition to the corps of Professors in Jefferson College, and its friends, together with the friends of christian education and sound learning, in general, have reason for thankfulness on account of the able and efficient instructors with which this institution is supplied. The Faculty is now complete, composed of men who have no superiors in their self denying profession—who do not seek notoriety by the *compilation* of books while more appropriate duties are neglected—but who devote themselves most assiduously to cultivating the minds and hearts of those placed under their care, to preparing them for usefulness in this world and eternal happiness in Heaven. Their constant endeavor is not to lower the standard of required attainments for entering the classes of College and obtaining the diploma, but to elevate it, not to lessen the circle of studies but to enlarge it. The training through which their students must pass is thorough not superficial; notwithstanding the retrograde tendency in this respect. The College is now in a very prosperous state. It is understood that (two-thirds of the endowment fund has already been paid, while collectors are busy gathering in the remainder and securing additional scholarships. According to the catalogue, the number of students in attendance during the last year was two hundred and sixty, while there is prospect of a large increase the present year. The next session will be opened on the 15th inst., when a large force of substantial learning and christian education, whatever may be his individual preferences, will rejoice to learn the continued prosperity of Jefferson College that has been instrumental in doing so much for the church and the world, and where the showers of heavenly grace have so often fallen with such blessed results. And its patrons will, no doubt, be stimulated to still greater exertions in its behalf. ALUMNUS.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The following is a summary of the news brought by the Star of the West, with San Francisco dates to the 16th of August:

The general election largely engrossed public attention, the administration and opposition parties canvassing the State from one end to the other with unusual earnestness.

The public printing during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1853, amounted to $218,547, or more than half the officially estimated revenue of the State, and nearly equal to the amount which, according to the last annual report of the Comptroller, should cover the entire expenses of the Government per annum. There were various printing accounts not yet rendered—one of $40,000—which would raise the aggregate sum to something between $260,000 and $200,000 for the last fiscal year.

This and other profligate expenditures were the natural result of misrule, and it is thought would give great strength to the opposition.

We quote from the Alta California of Au. 16.

The far-famed robber chieftain, Joaquin was captured and beheaded a few weeks since, and his head preserved in spirits, is now on public exhibition by his decapitators. The public interest will be somewhat modified by the information that this precious head was taken from the shoulders of some plebian robber, and that the real hero of so many romances—the veritable Joaquin—is quietly enjoying the fruits of his adventures, at his native home in Mexico.

It has been proposed—and the questions are now pending before the Council—to establish a city hospital, and to negotiate a loan of $100,000 for the erection of public school houses. Both projects are favorably received by the public as wise and economical measures.

The advocates of extension—or rather the parties to be benefitted by the extension of the city front—are busily mapping out the water property fronting the city, dividing it into lots, and distributing it with a liberal hand—in promise—to all who will lend a helping hand to the extension of extension candidates for the Legislature.

Intelligence from the North shows that there is danger of the recurrence of Indian difficulties in that region. Many depredations have been committed lately upon the whites, which will hardly go unrevenged.

Cotton has been in San Francisco but little of interest for the exterior during the past fortnight.

The sale of the Government reserve, between Jackson and Washington streets, advertised for the 10th of August, has been postponed until September the 12th.

Peter Smith was shot in the neck on the 3d of August, inst., by Captain Scott, in a duel, near this city. Smith died on the 7th. Both parties were in the Mexican war, in Jeff. Davis's Mississippi regiment.

There have been a number of strikes among the laborers and mechanics. The day laborers are generally getting $6, and the mechanics from $8 to $10.

A bill is before the Council to authorize a loan of $100,000 to build school houses. It will probably pass.

A spring, capable of furnishing fifty thousand gallons of excellent water, daily, has been encountered in a tunnel of the Mountain Lake Water Company. It is thought within six months the company will be able to furnish 3,000,000 of gallons of water daily, in the city.

Judge Baker, Recorder of the city, has decided that the present license ordinance violates the constitution of the State and the charter of the city.

A fire on the 4th inst., destroyed a large cracker factory, and several other buildings, on Commercial near Powell street. Loss about $12,000.

The editor of the Alta California having visited the tunnel and spring above alluded to, says that the water is still 33 feet deep in the shaft, and at one time was 100 feet deep—90 feet above the level of the lake and 220 feet above the level of the sea. The buckets employed in exploring the shaft, go light and day, and pour out about 50,000 gallons in twenty four hours, but the water falls very slowly. The water is clear and fine, and better than that of the lake or of any of the adjacent springs.

Copper ore containing 55 per cent of copper, had been taken from a newly discovered mine, between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, about nine miles from the coast.

The flour mills in San Francisco, seven in number, produce daily an aggregate of 435 barrels; six in the country, about 275 barrels; while many are being enlarged, and new ones are building, the result of which will be a daily aggregate product of 1850 barrels.

The clippers Hornet and Flying Cloud, from New York, arrived at San Francisco previous to the 15th of Aug. The Alta California says:

Our commercial and shipping community were yesterday about noon thrown into brisk excitement in consequence of the telegraph announcing the clippers Hornet and Flying Cloud "below." Between the owners of these two clippers a large wager has been pending on the time which would be made to this harbor.

The Hornet, Capt. Knapp, arrived in one hundred and six days from New York, having left on the twenty sixth of April, and arrived at this port on the eleventh instant. She crossed the Equator July the twenty fourth, and has made the run thence in eighteen days. She was closely followed by the Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressey, also from New York, in one hundred and five days, having sailed April 29th. The Flying Cloud crossed the Equator July 17th, since which time she has had Northerly winds. The Hornet anchored about 45 minutes ahead of the Flying Cloud. Both vessels have anchored off North Beach, and present a beautiful appearance.

The list of murders is ominously large. Mr. Simmons, a carpenter, who has a wife and three children in one of the Atlantic States, was murdered at Santa Barbara. An Indian was suspected and arrested.

Jacob Meircar, a butcher, was murdered at Gibsonville by a Spaniard.

Joseph Hetherington, charged with the murder of Dr. Baldwin, of San Francisco, had been arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Chief Justice Murray, of the Supreme Court, refused to admit him to bail.

The San Francisco Herald of August 8th, says that some uneasiness was beginning to be felt at the non-appearance of Superintendent Beale and his party, who started to cross the unexplored Basin between the Rio Grande and the Sierra Nevada. He was accompanied by Mr. Heap, Mr. Elisha Bigge, and several other gentlemen, and by the famous mountaineer Leroux, as a guide. He left the Kansas river in the early part of May, and he intended pushing rapidly forward, in expectation of reaching Walker's Pass by the first of July. When Mr. Edwards, the acting Indian Agent, in Lieutenant Beale's absence, left the Pass on the first of August, he had not arrived.

Very flattering accounts are received from various mines.

The San Francisco Herald reports that the taxable property of San Francisco has increased within a single year from $19,000,000 to $30,050,477, or full 54 per cent.

During the recent uproar at the Woman's Right's Convention in New York, Lucy Stone appealed to the males present to know if they "had forgotten or ceased to respect their mothers!"—upon which a sensible voice from the crowd rebuked her by saying that "their mothers never acted after the manner of modern Miss Lucys!"

☞ Liver Complaint.—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years of study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with laxity; a heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weakness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exertion. A dosage satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy.

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else.—There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS,

sep10 successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

Flowers Will Grow where the Waters Run.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or *dermis* of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles.

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

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Reiter. jan22

☞ Mr. Solomons, who gives sight to many who know not what it was before, has sold a most extensive lot of spectacles in this city during his brief stay. It is hard to believe that so many persons are afflicted with imperfect vision.

The following is taken from the Sale Book of Mr. Solomons, whilst in Pittsburgh, during a short period:

1500 pairs Blue Steels	$3 00 per pair.
600 pairs Common Frames	2 00 per pair.
150 pairs Silver	5 00 per pair.
100 pairs Gold, average	10 00 per pair.
Besides sundry Fancy.	se3d2w

The carriage meanwhile ran on a pile of bricks on Seventh, between Vine and Race streets, when the crowd gathered round the carriage, which gave the negro an opportunity to escape, of which he successfully availed himself. Marshal Ruffin then came up, and after learning the facts arrested Green and lodged him in the the Watch House. He also saw the negro, and sent him home with two of his friends directing him to be present this morning at the Police Court, when a full investigation will be made.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—There is now a prospect of an effectual effort to push forward the great Pacific Railway. An association of capitalists, including among others Erastus Corning, Simeon Draper, and other well known railway men is about to be organized under a charter granted by the legislature of New York at its last session. They propose first a line as direct as may be from New York to St. Louis. From St. Louis they propose to pass through the mineral region of Missouri, and through Arkansas to Marshall, in Harrison county, near the northern boundary of Texas. This town is the point where the New Orleans and the Opelousas, the Vicksburgh and Shreveport, and the system intended to open the rich sugar lands of Texas to the Mississippi trade, are expected to concentrate. Thence to El Paso is 500 miles, and San Diego is 800 miles beyond.

St. Louis capitalists are now constructing the line between that city and the Iron Mountain. Arkansas has a grant from Congress of four millions of acres of land, the proceeds of which may be applied to the line in that State. Missouri has also a large grant of land. Individuals stand ready to take stock to push the road from Marshal further south into the lead and copper regions. Texas has granted 20,000 acres of land per mile to several railway companies within the range of the proposed route, these will unite in the New York project, and the aid of the United States Government will be required to the work west of the Rio Grande. The whole line from New York to the Pacific to be laid with a six foot track.

The capital of this Company is $150,000,000. Thirteen of the principal contractors in the United States, have offered each to contract to build 100 miles of the road, and take half the pay in stock. The surveying parties report the route practicable. Satisfactory preliminary arrangements are nearly completed for organising this Company. When these arrangements are completed, B. J. Wallen will proceed to London to look after the interests of the great corporation, and procure the co-operation of British capitalists in the undertaking.—*Cin. Gazette.*

BOSTON FINANCES.—The annual report of the City Auditor of Boston states the receipts of that city for the current year, at $4,497,042 78, while the expenditures were but $4,251,000 21, leaving a balance of $246,042 57, this, added to a balance of $72,640 98 from the previous year, makes a cash balance in favor of the treasury of $318,683 55 in hand. The debt, however, absorbed the amount due the water account. The total valuation of taxable and real estate is $187,680,000, showing an increase in ten years of $80,956,000. The city debt is $1,886,459 55. The expenses of the city schools amounted to $320,809 20, and for paving, widening and lighting the streets, the expenses were $335,992 75. The fire department cost during the year $74,760 10.

THE PRESS AND SUFFERING NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune of August 30th says:

"Our brethren of the press, throughout the length and breadth of the land, have been prompt and continue to be urgent and eloquent in their appeals to their readers to show, in a substantial manner, their sympathy for the suffering poor of our city. We expected no less of them, and such generous efforts cover a multitude of errors, not that we have any account of that kind to balance with them."

THE COTTON CROP.—Accounts from the South respecting the cotton crop, are conflicting. In Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, it is generally agreed that the crop will at least be an average one, though in parts of the latter State, there is the usual complaints of rain, rust and ball-worm, as well as of large and other sections of the country. These unfavorable influences, however, do not seem to extend over any considerable tract. Many of the planters are engaged in picking, and new bales have been received at most of the principal Southern markets.—*Balt. Amer.*

General Garibaldi, who made such a noble stand in the cause of Italian liberty against the French forces at the siege of Rome, in 1848, arrived in Boston on the 6th instant, in command of the Peruvian bark Carmen, from Peru, where he has been for some time past engaged in the occupation of captain.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Mr. Solomons would inform the public, that inasmuch as, on frequent occasions, after leaving cities where he had sold his celebrated SPECTACLES and GLASSES, unauthorised persons keeping Jewelry stores, have advertised and sold Spectacles purporting to be those of Mr. S. This is to say, that Mr. Solomons, after he shall have left Pittsburgh, will leave no agent behind him, for the purpose of selling his goods, nor leave one pair of Spectacles unsold—as there are persons who would not scruple to misrepresent the truth after Mr. S. has gone.

Mr. S. would advise those persons requiring Glasses to apply in Philadelphia, and they will have their sight well suited by proper opticians and respectable men.

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

Allegheny City, June 25, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons' skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his GLASSES to the various peculiarities of vision. D. D. BUTTON,

No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

June 2), 1853.

☞ Mr. Solomons—Dear Sir:—Being one of the first who purchased SPECTACLES of you in this place, and having had ample time to try them, I must say in justice to you that those of yours that I am now using are fifty per cent. better than any I ever had.

Respectfully yours, &c., STEPHEN BARRETT.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1853.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:

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

ALDRICH, 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 reply to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 30th of June—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three 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 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 further, I would advise any person, who is about purchasing, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and see that that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to any one. Yours, truly,

ASBURY GRIGGS.

☞ Mr. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but 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 a last resort I concluded to get a pair of you, which proved to be all that would benefit me. I thought I would try yours.

You may not think me flattering when I say they were the answer my eyes wanted, for I can now read by candlelight 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 experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much as I think it deserving your enterprise, and hoping others may be benefitted by it.

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

HENRY EARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the use of one pair, and sensibly pleased. jy16

☞ Fall Style for Gentlemen's Hats—J. WILSON & SON, 91 Wood street, will introduce this day, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and strangers visiting the city, their beautiful style of HATS. Particular attention is invited to our $3, $3 50 and $4 hats. au27-lmd&w8

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,

No. 18 WOOD STREET,

One door from First st., Pittsburgh.

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Title Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and issue Fire and Marine Policies for the *Etna Insurance Company*, of Hartford, Cash Capital $150,000) and *Royal Insurance Co.* (capital $10,000,000). au16

☞ 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 jeweler's in this city—from the use of which my eyes grew worse and sight became materially impaired. I recently purchased a pair of your 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 rea 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. McCRACKEN, Penn street
Pittsburgh, July 16, 1853. jy17

☞ 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 25, 1853. au13

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence, in ordinary diarrhœa, indigent cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions. It is of inestimable values. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly 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, northeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, jr., R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoenmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co. au9 6m

☞ MRS. S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 76 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sp13

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13cm

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

SELLING OFF TO MOVE!!

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
143 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WISHING to close out their present stock of goods before moving into their new store, call the attention of buyers to their large and splendid assortment of

DRESS, FANCY GOODS, RIBBONS, &c. &c.

to be closed out at very Reduced Prices!

☞ Orders will receive strict attention, and shall have the benefit of the reduced prices. sp13d2w

HENRY H. COLLINS.
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 35 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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

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

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles