PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business known a most desirable medium of making their business known. Its 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 open on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their pieces on Sunday morning, notice to appear in the paper on Saturday 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 CAROTHERS, of Wilkins.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. PORTER, of Tarentum.
JOHN J. MUNN, of Washington.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St Clair.
JOHN E. PARKE, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

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

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. BROOKS, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES McGIBBENY, Jr., of Baldwin.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

"M'CLINTOCK VS. CAROTHERS."

Under this head the *Post*, of yesterday, has an attack on Dr. Carothers, which for unfairness and gross injustice, cannot be surpassed. The editor starts out with the assertion that Dr. Carothers is an opponent of the ten hour law.—This is a gratuitous assumption, for which the editor has no better authority than his own invention. Dr. Carothers never has been and is not now an opponent of the ten hour law. Being a gentleman of unquestioned justice and benevolence, he has always taken deep interest in the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, and if all whose situations needed bettering, not forgetting that of the poor oppressed slave, whose wrongs, the editor of the *Post* would pass by with a sneer.

The grounds on which the *Post* bases its charge against Dr. Carothers, is the fact, that during his last term in the Senate, petitions were presented to the Legislature, from the the operatives in the cotton factories in this county praying for a modification in the ten hour law, which prevented them from working more than ten hours. The ten hour law had been oppressive in its effects upon them, as they conceived, and they asked, as the parties alone concerned, for a modification. Dr. Carothers respectfully presented their petition and advocated the grant which they asked for. He neither spoke against the ten hour law, or required its appeal, or voted for its repeal, or opposed it in any form or shape. All that he did was to procure the local modification of the ten hour law, as regards the cotton factories, at the request of those engaged in labouring in these factories. This is the whole sum and substance of his offending, about which the *Post* is endeavoring to make capital for Dr. McClintock.

Now the question arises, was the conduct of Dr. Carothers correct in this particular or not? Ought he to have resisted this demand of the operatives? We appeal to the sense of justice of every honest workingman, if Dr Carothers did not do right in the premises; and we ask every man who regards fair dealing as a jewel, if the the conduct of the *Post* and Dr. McClintock in endeavoring to turn this justifiable and highly proper conduct of Dr. Carothers to his inquiry, is not unjust and despicable.

The *Post* in treating this matter says; that "to divert the public attention," we "turn upon Col. Moffit, and endeavor to compel him to bear a portion of the *crime*," of modifying the law

Unless "Col. Moffit" is as base and reckless as the editors of the *Post* have proved themselves to be, in this matter, he must have blushed with shame when he read the above assertion of the *Post*. "Col Moffit" knows that he did go to Harrisburg on this very business; that he exerted all the influence which he possessed, as the professed friend and well known champion of the cotton factory operatives, to procure the passage of the very modification for which Dr. Carothers is now blamed. That "Col. Moffit" did do this, and did go from member to member urging this modification, he cannot deny, nor that he is thus guilty of the "crime" of which the *Post* speaks. How "Col. Moffit" can stand by, and coolly suffer Dr. Carothers to be abused and slandered by his party friends, on this behalf, when his personal efforts, joined with those of R. A. Kerr, another professed friend of the operatives and member of the Democratic party, were exerted with the members of both houses to bring it about, is difficult to conceive, unless we forego every feeling of respect for the man. He, the "Col.," may think such conduct fair in politics. We look upon it as dishonorable in any man.

The whole attack on Dr. Carothers in this matter, is so grossly unjust, so manifestly unfair, that it descends to the category of meanness. No persons with the feelings of gentlemen would be guilty of it.

THE POST AND PROHIBITION.

The *Post* refuses to publish the interrogatories propounded by voters of all parties to the candidates for the Legislature, in reference to their opinions on a prohibitory law. The editor says that "all the democratic candidates are men friendly to the cause of temperance, and we do not think it necessary for them to answer *impertinent interrogatories.*" Lo, *"we,"* the conscience keeper, the censor general of the Democratic party, have issued our autocratic ukase, that it is not necessary for Democratic candidates to answer the respectful queries of voters, on subjects of deep interest to them and the public!—*"We"* pronounce the questions *"impertinent."* Nobody has a right to interrogate those whom *"we"* support. Well, it will soon be seen whether the Democratic candidates will submit tamely to this authoritive decision of the mighty *"we"* of the *Post*. We hope for the credit of the Democracy that they possess a spirit above such petty tyranny.

The fact, however, of the *Post* taking the position it has on this subject, proves all that we have ever said concerning it—to wit, that the Locofoco ticket is opposed to any prohibitory law and if elected it will oppose all and every attempt to procure any amelioration of our present iniquitous license system. The issue is fairly drawn, and no honest man can deny it, between the tickets of the two parties. The Whig ticket, is for the cause of prohibition; and will support it at Harrisburgh. The Democratic ticket is opposed to the prohibitory law, and will oppose its passage at Harrisburgh. Any man who attempts by hypocritical pretensions, and by perversion of words, to create an impression different from this, is a knave. He is an enemy of the truth. He is a hypocritical politician and a dishonest man.

THE DIPLOMATIC UNIFORM.—The New York Express says, we are told that among the diplomatic and consular agents, just arrived in Paris from the United States, three of them, strong Democrats, and just issuing from under Mr. Marcy's new order, brought uniforms with them to wear at Court. One of them, Mr. De Leon, Consul General to Alexandria, with diplomatic duties, has a coat made in Washington, "which has three golden stars on each collar and an eagle on each breast." This does not look like carrying out Mr. Marcy's instructions He will have to issue a new set of orders.

THE EUROPEAN PROTEST.—The New York Express reiterates its statement that England and France had joined in the protest against Capt. Ingraham's conduct in the Koszta affair. It says:

"Our correspondent speaks on the very best authority. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was the first to call on Mr. Marcy. Mr. Sartiges had his instructions some time since to call on the Secretary of State. These instructions were very specific and pointed, but their delivery in person was delayed until Thursday, the 22d inst., owing to the absence of the French Minister at Newport until Wednesday evening, when he returned to the capital."

THE TEMPERANCE INTERROGATORIES.

We have received the following explicit and manly reply to the interrogatories propounded to the candidates for Legislature from T. J. Bigham, Esq. It will rally around him all the real temperance men of the county:

To R. C. STOCKTON AND OTHERS:

Gents: I have long believed that our present license system had proved a failure as a restriction upon the sale of intoxicating liquors—a failure as a revenue measure—a failure in always securing men of good repute for "honesty and temperance" to keep our public houses—a failure, because it undertook for a *price* to legalize an admitted evil, producing ten thousand crimes—a failure, because, if right, no license should be required to engage in the traffic; if wrong, the strong arm of the law should not be interposed to screen its countless enormities. This system having failed in its objects and in its machinery, should be abolished.

We then must devise and reconstruct, if possible, a better system, with better machinery to enforce its execution. The Maine Law, in my judgment, furnishes us the correct principle on which to reconstruct this new system, to wit: *entire prohibition.* I have no doubt of the right, the power, or the duty of the Legislature thus to prohibit. Some such law *must be passed; aye, and executed too*, to rescue our own families, our neighbors, our State, our common country and our common humanity from the debasing effects of intemperance.

Entertaining these views, I answer both your interrogatories broadly and unqualifiedly in the affirmative.

T. J. BIGHAM.

September 28, 1853.

☞ A MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE is shortly to be established at Louisville, Ky., the principal merchants of that city having held a meeting and commenced a subscription for the purpose. At the last accounts one hundred and seventy subscribers had been obtained. The institution is said to be much needed by the business interests of Louisville: we cannot doubt that the object will soon be attained.

Is not a Merchants Exchange needed in Pittsburgh? Is the fact that one does not exist not a reproach to our merchants? We are entering upon a new era. Railroads are connecting us with all the great cities east and west It is high time our commercial and mercantile interests had a central point of harmonious and efficient action. Without it Pittsburgh will never take that stand commercially which her position indicates to be within her reach.

GEN. DIX has written a second letter, addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, in which he says, "I never made an abolition speech in the Senate or out of it. I never uttered or entertained the sentiment above attributed to me; and I call upon you to produce the evidence on which your assertions were made." The Enquirer charged him with having indulged in the rhetorical flourish of "a cordon of free States surrounding the South and compelling slavery like a scorpion encircled by fire to sting itself to death," and to this the General directs his indignant denial. The French Mission is yet vacant and Gen. Dix has evident hopes that he may yet get it

☞ MAINE ELECTION.—It appears that to the Senate 7 regular Democrats, 3 Whigs, 2 Free Soilers and 1 Morrill Democrat are elected, leaving no choice for eighteen Senators. These vacancies must be filled by the Assembly. To this latter body, according to the Democratic journals, 82 Democrats 61 Whigs, and 5 Free Soilers are elected; while according to the Whig papers, there are 65 Whigs 58 regular Democrats, 18 Morrill Democrats, and 9 Free soilers elected, leaving no choice in one district. It will be seen that the Democratic journals include in their 82 the 18 Irregulars, who are bitterly opposed to their regular candidates. They also count among their number the 1 no choice district, 4 of the Free Soilers, and one of the Whigs.

THE STATE FAIR.—The crowd in attendance, yesterday, the second day of the State Fair, was immense, and the exhibition appeared to give general satisfaction. The arrangements of the managers were excellent, and the day passed off pleasantly to all concerned.

The display of farm animals, Sheep, Hogs, Cows, Horses, &c., is very fine. The pens in which they are enclosed, occupy three sides of the twenty acre field devoted to the purposes of the fair. All the various breeds of domestic animals, native and imported, are represented, but they appear to have been gathered from very few counties of the commonwealth. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that our State is not yet traversed in many directions by railroads and other facilities for bringing cattle together at such an exhibition.

In the sheep pens we noticed fine specimens of Imported French and Spanish Merinoes, Southdowns, Cotswalds, Leicesters, long-wooled Sheep, and the native breeds of Merinoes raised from imported stocks. Some very fine Merinoes from Vermont were there, and some equally fine from Brooks county, Virginia. The Sheep from our neighboring county of Washington were not very large, but were remarkable for the exceeding fineness of their wool. Dr. Hays, of this county, also had a lot of fine large Sheep, whose wool is equal to the best. There were some very large long-wooled Sheep from Trumbull and Mahoning counties, Ohio, and from Chester county, in this State, some beautiful specimens of the different varieties of English breeds. This part of the Exhibition attracted much attention.

The display of Swine was quite large, and those exhibited were very fine indeed. There were specimens of various breeds. but as we took no notes we are unable to enumerate them. They appeared to be mostly from this and adjoining counties.

The number and variety of beef Cattle on Exhibition was gratifying. There was quite a drove of Durham cattle from Trumbull county, Ohio, and some very fine specimens from the eastern counties. The several animals brought from Washington county were all excellent, and Judge Ewing's cattle from Fayette county, excited admiration. There were also some fine Cows from Westmoreland, and some Devon and mixed blood cattle from Crawford county. This county had quite a full and excellent display of Durhams and Alderneys, which were equal to any on the ground. We noticed a Cow and Calf of the Durham breed, which was a part of the late Henry Clay's excellent stock of imported Cattle; there were also some specimens of native breeds of Cattle that would compare favorably with any of the imported.

The array of Horses was large, and we noticed some very excellent animals among them. We could not learn from what parts of the country they came, but a large portion was from the adjacent counties of Ohio. The miniature race course, for the display of horsefleah, was surrounded all day with a crowd of spectators.

By far the most interesting part of the Exhibition, to us, was Mechanics Hall. In a large building fitted up for the purpose was displayed a large variety of manufactures, principally, nay, altogether, with one or two exceptions, from the hands of Pittsburgh mechanics. We were glad to witness so large and full a display of Pittsburgh manufactures. Although not so complete as it might have been, it was yet sufficiently so to give something like an idea of the skill of our artisans and mechanics, and the extent and variety of our manufactures.

In the tent for the exhibition of vegetables, were gathered together specimens of monster squashes, pumpkins, potatoes, corn, &c., and we must say that some of the articles exhibited were the largest of the kind, that we ever saw.

In the Dairy tent, and another devoted to domestic manufactures, were displayed some very encouraging specimens of domestic skill and industry. In the products of the Dairy there was not much competition; but in domestic manufactures there was more spirit evinced.

In Farm Implements, the exhibition presented a very fine array. All sorts of inventions for labor saving in agriculture were on the ground, and nearly all were of such a nature as to command approval. The advance in this branch of mechanical ingenuity has been very great within a few years, and it requires such exhibitions as these, where they are all gathered together, to enable one to realize fully the extent of improvement in this direction.

One of the most interesting departments of the Exhibition was that devoted to Fowls. The large building erected for the purpose was not near being sufficient for all that offered. A large portion of those on exhibition came from Lancaster, Chester and Philadelphia counties, but quite a fair proportion was from this county. All sorts of fowls were in the collection, the long legged, big bodied, awkward Shanghay predominating. Some of these Chickens are very monsters, and as ungainly as they are monstrous. Besides the Shanghaes, there were Cochin China fowls, Spanish chickens, Poland fowls, Jersey Blues, Bantams of various kinds, and other imported breeds. Many of them are large and have nothing but their size to recommend them; others are small, symmetrical and beautiful. Among the lot we noticed a pair—and only one pair—of dunghill fowls; but these, to the credit of the native breeds be it said, were nearly as large and infinately more beautiful than their foreign competitors. The prices fixed upon the different varieties that were marked for sale, varied from $6,00 to $75,00 a pair.

To-day is the great day of the Fair. The charge for admission will be only 25 cents, and numberless crowds from the country have set this day apart for their visit. The weather yesterday was not very propitious; but it is hoped that it will not interfere with the enjoyment of the multitude in attendance.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY seem to be hopelessly divided. The Hards have issued an address, which reproaches the Softs with the Free-soilism of 1848, and with hiring bullies to overawe the State convention. Thus far some ten newspapers in various parts of the State support the ticket nominated by the Hards, while seventy others support the Soft ticket. Some of the old Hunker papers appear to have been bought out by the Barnburners. Chas. O'Conner, U. S District Attorney for New York city, refused to attend the Soft ratification meeting in that city, and sent a letter, declining to support the Soft ticket or the State administration. Judge G. C. Bronson, a veteran Democrat, and the Collector of the Port, sent a similar letter

The administration at Washington support the Soft, and O'Connor and Bronson will have to walk the plank. The pro slavery Hunkers are out-bid and out-voted by the Barnburner faction, under the lead of the Van Burens. Dix is more trusted by the pro-slavery administration than Dickinson. The old pro-slavery Hunkers, having served the purposes of the South, are cast off to make room for the time-serving Barnburners, who have applied for admission into the pro-slavery camp. The retribution of the old Hunkers is just. The insensibility dishonesty and servility of the Softs, is absolutely astounding Truly American politics present a pitiable spectacle at the presen moment. Honesty, virtue, and consistency are kicked out of doors. Such is always the result when small men are promoted to the high places of the land.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON Sept. 26th., 1853.

Roaring Will Allen, of Ohio, having concluded that he can do better at home this winter, in following up his chances of a seat in the Senate, as successor to Mr. Chase, has declined to have anything to do with offices abroad, and David Tod who stands ready for anything of that sort, has come with the presumed intention of demonstrating to the Executive, that he would make a very good minister to the Flowery lands at the present interesting juncture of affairs, and that he was not too proud to accept it. Mr. Tod is a veteran office holder, having served in various capacities under Mr. Polk's, and former democratic administrations. He was the successor of Mr. Schenck, in the Brazillian mission. J. Y. Mason, to whom it is said the French mission was tendered, is lying dangerously ill, at his residence in Virginia. This may account for nothing having been officially promulgated concerning his rumored appointment. In fact the Union is the claim to interfere, in a view of the contingency that naturalized citizens of this country, who may have fled from the tyranny of Russia and Prussia, may be seized within neutral territories, under circumstances similar to those in which Koszta was kidnapped. In such a case perhaps they think it only fair and neighbourly, to give us warning, that they should consider the forcible rescue of the exiles *a la* Ingraham, as a *casus belli*. Thanking them for the hint, it will only be necessary for Mr. Marcy to answer, as Mr. Webster did Hulseman, that such an aggressor would be resented by all the military and naval power, of the United States, or so much as should be necessary for the purpose

By the way, Mr. Bodies, the Russian minister, has just disposed of a very fine and extensive estate in the neighborhood of the city, which he purchased a few years ago, and on which he now resides. Does this argue an intention of retiring from the mission? Mr. Bodies has been a good deal annoyed by unfounded representators of occurrences in his private and official life, tending to place him in an odious light before the country. The fact is, I believe, that Mr. B, though the minister of a despotic ruler, whose system of government, we must condemn, is a good neighbor, a courteous gentleman, and estimable in all his domestic relations. He married a lady of this district, who is now traveling in Europe, and has a numerous family. His sons and daughters are American Republicans by birth, and may become as devoted patriots as their sire is a faithful servitor of his imperial master.

JUNIUS.

A letter from Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, to Senor Lanzas, the Mexican Envoy at the British Court, is published in the London Daily News, in which he says, under date of August 1st, that he shall not rest nor retire from the government until he sees established a railway, a bank, and a good system of government, and this he desires to be made known to the Mexican bondholders in London. The letter was drawn forth by the fact that Mexican bonds had risen in London four or five per cent., in consequence of the news that a national bank was to be formed in Mexico, to take charge of punctually paying the interest of the national debt. In the same letter, he asserts that the whole republic enjoys the most perfect tranquility, and that he daily receives from all parts of it the strongest proofs of adhesion to and respect for" his government

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THE CHARITABLEN CONCERT.—We hope at least a full house of the large crowd of visiters in our city will be present to-night at Masonic Hall, at the Concert for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. The performers are amateurs of acknowledged merit.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—The Easton, Md., Gazette of Saturday last says, one of the most awful tragedies that ever happened in this county, occurred at "Plaindealing," the residence of T. R. Lookerman, near Royal Oak, on Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock which resulted in the death of John Loockerman, aged about 17 years. As near as we can ascertain, the following are the circumstances: It appears that for some time past, the inhabitants of "Plaindealing" have been troubled by the discharge of bricks and other missiles, at the house and the inhabitants. On the night stated, bricks were thrown, and Robert Hughey, overseer, and Wm H. Kercheval, gardener, were on the watch with guns, accompanied by T. R. Loockerman. A brick was thrown, when Hughey fired, but without effect. Kercheval then said he saw a man a short distance from them, when Loockerman told him to fire at him. He did so, and upon arriving at the spot, John Loockerman, a brother of T. R. L., who, it is said, had just come out of the house, was found dead, a rifle ball having pierced his head just above the temple. Kercheval immediately started for Easton, and upon arrival gave himself up, and was committed for examination. Loockerman was arrested yesterday morning by Sheriff Clark, and committed to jail in default of bail, for threatening the life of Kercheval.

The jury of inquest rendered the following verdict: That Mr. John Loockerman came to his death accidentally, by a ball or slug fired from a gun or rifle, supposed to be in the hands of Wm. H. Kercheval.

MANCHESTER, N. H, September 22.

The delaine print works in this city were burnt this morning, together with a stock of delaines valued at $25,000 The main building was 300 feet long, and 250 feet broad. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The building destroyed was the printing department of the works. The mills were not damaged. Insurances to the amount of $100,000 are held in the Boston insurance offices, $80,000 in the Hartford offices, $16,000 in the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company of Providence, and $5000 in the Northwestern Company, of Oswego.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26th.

The Cabinet was in session nearly five hours to-day. Mr Marcy's paper on the Koszta case was discussed, but its consideration was not concluded. It will not be published for several days yet.

It is a very strong and decisive paper, colonialand completely to disarm the fierceness of old fogydom. The Cabinet will not likely materially change Mr. Marcy's points, although they may revise the mode of expression.

The necessity of war to the knife against the Hard Bolters seems impressing itself upon the President, and Messrs Dix and O'Conor fail to surrender at discretion to Secretary Guthrie, it is now almost certain they will be removed. The Union publishes their letters, and scores them for holding office, knowing it is the Administration's policy to unite the Democracy, and yet aiding and abetting disorganizing movements where no principle is at stake.

Mr. Marcy expects to leave for Albany, tomorrow night, but it is not positive.

FALL DRY GOODS.

GEORGE P. SMITH & CO.,
54 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFER for sale a large and complete assortment of American and Foreign DRY GOODS, a considerable portion of the same having been purchased before the advance in prices, and will sell them at a small advance from first cost. Purchasers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PRINTS—All the leading styles, comprising a full assortment of Fancy Mourning Prints, Merrimac, Pacific, Cabot, Cocheco, &c., English and German 4-4 Chintzes, &c.

GINGHAMS—Scotch, American, Manchester, Domestic, &c.

MUSLINS in high colors, and Fancy Checks.

STUFF GOODS—Alpaccas, Mohairs, Coburgs, Paramattas, Mous' Lustres, and Plain styles, Delaines, Cashmeres, and all newest styles of Winter Dress Goods.

SHAWLS—A large assortment of Long and fancy colored Shawls.

CLOTHS—Doeskins, black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles, Satinets, Kentucky, Domestic and Linsey Jeans, Blankets, Flannels, &c.

CARPETINGS—A full assortment in Silks, Wool, and German fancy styles. Serges, Silesias, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Hollands, Ticks, &c.

SHIRTINGS—Red, Red, Blue and Chamoisen styles.

BROWN GOODS—Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, and all kinds and colors. Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Drillings, &c. Blanket—Domestic and Fancy.

A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslin and white goods, Laces, Kaiserdoff, Swiss Flouncings, Winter Cords, and everything wanting in the Dry goods line, the stock of which will be kept full by constant additions through the season.

They solicit an examination of their stock by dispossed to purchase. [dim] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1853.

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13dm

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,
WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.
PITTSBURGH.

Office 28 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. All kinds of Blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. se28

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

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the last of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, for which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular trade and ordinary purposes, 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 indisputable character:—

Premium cancelled.....$ 2,799 94
Do. terminated..... 1,102 81
Losses by fire, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c..... 77,901 61

$ 87,861 66

Capital Stock, paid in and received..... $258,318 70
Amount of reserves liable for losses..... 100,000 00
$358,318 70

ASSETS.
Premium Notes..... $200,615 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities..... 132,885 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds..... 17,320 81
Office Furniture and Stationery..... 1,000 00
$358,318 70

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

DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SEDWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. W. ELKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
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JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
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Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; on merchandize in city's warehouses, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetuity or for a term of years.

Board, Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
jy21f A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

☞ Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfect, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alliviat in most obstinate ase of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. McLane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills.—Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatics, they all arise from disease of the Liver, and should be attended to at once, as best or only means of relief. Take Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, and buy a box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at a l respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors.

FLEMING & BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.

Successors to J. Kidd & Co, Wood st.

R. C. LOOMIS,

(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Jaly15 3

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, No. 140 Wood street, between the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses of themselves or friends, will please call at the above establishment, where they will receive polite attention, and obtain specimens of the art such as will convince the most skeptical that the operator is fully entitled to the reputation he has acquired for the possession of a correct eye, a delicate hand, and a perception of the true principles of light and shade, which are indispensable requisites to the production of pictures that will please the eye and satisfy the taste of the most fastidious.

Particular attention is paid to children, who can be taken in any weather, as the operation is performed in a few seconds.

Pictures taken by the new and beautiful process of Ambrotype, which is the most perfect and durable picture ever discovered, and can be seen in any light.

☞ Pictures taken of deceased persons at their residences, at short notice.

☞ Pictures taken in any part of the country, by sending a daguerreotype, ambrotype, or miniature, and the price of taking the same.

☞ Pictures taken in cases of sickness, when the patient cannot be moved from the house.

☞ Pictures taken in groups, of families, schools, societies, &c., at their residences, or at the Gallery.

☞ Pictures taken in any style of the art, and warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge made.

☞ Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in clear weather.

☞ Pictures taken, and instructions given in the art, at reasonable terms.

☞ Pictures taken, and rooms and apparatus for sale, to suit purchasers.

☞ Pictures taken, and rooms rented, in any part of the city or country.

☞ Pictures taken, and put in lockets, breastpins, finger rings, &c., in the most workmanlike manner.

☞ Pictures taken, and copied, enlarged or diminished to any size desired.

☞ Pictures taken, and copies furnished at the lowest rates.

☞ Pictures taken, and citizens and strangers visiting the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, whether they wish pictures taken or not.

☞ Pictures taken, and the proprietor pledges himself that no pains will be spared to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Pictures taken, and the Gallery is open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Pictures taken, and the public are respectfully