PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

JUDGE M'LEAN.—We are sorry to see that the much-esteemed Judge M'Lean has got himself into difficulty with the press, in consequence of an order prohibiting the publication of the testimony in the Martha Washington Case, which is now on trial at Columbus; and we regret to be compelled to say that we think the Judge is in the wrong.

It seems that the counsel for the defence, in this case, asked of the Court that all the witnesses in the case, except the one under examination, should be excluded from the Court room, so that there might be no collusion between them, which was granted; and in order to keep the witnesses so excluded from knowing what other witnesses had testified, the Court directed the reporters for the Press not to publish their notes of testimony until after the conclusion of the trial.

Judge M'Lean justifies this course on the ground that if the press be permitted to publish the testimony, the witnesses will peruse it, and the object of excluding them from the Court room, except when under examination, will be frustrated. The press, on the other hand, contends, and with great force, too, that nothing is accomplished by putting this trammel upon the press: for the Court room being open to spectators, they can as readily convey to the outside witnesses information of the testimony delivered inside, as the press can do.

One of the Cincinnati papers having disregarded the order of the Court, and published notes of the testimony, on Wednesday last, which the reporter wrote down *outside* of the bar, the Court ordered the Marshal to remove him from the Court room, which was accordingly done.

In the time of Judge Baldwin a similar question arose here: but Judge Baldwin, although an arbitrary man in some things, did not dare to take the extreme measures now taken by Judge M'Lean. He claimed the right to exclude reporters from the *inside* of the bar, if they did not comply with the directions of the Court as to the publication of testimony, and was undoubtedly right in that; but admitted their privilege to take notes *outside* of the bar, if they could, and publish them if they chose. The outside of the bar was free to all comers who behaved themselves in an orderly manner; and although destitute of conveniences for reporting, if any one *could* report there, he was at full liberty to do so. Judge M'Lean, however, claims the right to exclude reporters from the Court room, if they disobey his orders; and, in fact, aims to exercise a virtual censorship over the press.

On the questions involved in the course of Judge M'Lean, we take the following remarks from the *Cincinnati Gazette:*

The *practice*, so far as we have any practice on the subject, of excluding witnesses, did not originate in statute or common law. It is the creature of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and from them was introduced into the Civil Courts in Scotland, and thence into the Court of Exchequer, in England, where it was adopted as a rule. It has, we believe, never been adopted as a rule of practice in the Common Law Courts in England or in this country, though in both countries such orders have been sometimes made. The order of exclusion in England is made on the *party* to the suit to keep *his* witnesses out of hearing. The penalty for disobedience is visited on the *party*, and it is, the exclusion of the witness violating the order, from testifying in the cause, or admitting him, subject to comment as to his credibility. The order of exclusion is accompanied by *notice* that a disobedience of it will result in a refusal to allow the contumacious witness to give evidence in the cause. Few, if any instances are recorded where the Court has undertaken to punish the witness for disobedience of the order of exclusion. The power may be conceded to the Courts to make such order to operate on the parties litigating before it; though it may admit of question, whether they have power to make any such order to affect witnesses themselves, and more questionable still when the order affects persons in no way connected with the case before the Court, or only affects the public at large.

The *second* order of the Court, that prohibiting the publication of the testimony, is in very general terms "to prohibit *any one* from publishing the testimony from day to day, as given to the jury, until all the witnesses on the part of the United States shall have been examined." It is not an order on the parties litigating before the Court, and therefore, perhaps, subject to such order, nor yet an order on the Reporters who are in the Court room, by permission or otherwise; but it is a broad order in its terms, affecting *all persons whatever*, and wherever they may be! If the Court has authority to make such an order, it follows, of course, that it is clothed with power to enforce obedience to it, and to punish disobedience. The authority to make such an order has been denied by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. 2d *Hill, p.* 10. In that case Judge Baldwin says: "By an act of Congress this Court has no longer the power to punish as for contempt, for the publication of testimony, pending a trial before us. We have, however, power to regulate the admission of persons, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, &c., * * * and no person will be allowed to come within the bar of the court, for the purpose of reporting, except on condition of not, pending all publication, till the trial is concluded," &c. This condition was acceded to by the reporters, and no publication was made till after the close of the evidence. Such an order, if our memory is not in fault, was made in the celebrated Townsend-field murder case, at Salem, Massachusetts, was disregarded by a portion of the Boston press, and no move in Court was made to punish the offenders.

We do not believe that Courts have any power to prevent the publication of testimony. The Courts, by law, are open to the public, and all their proceedings are necessarily subject to public scrutiny. They may exclude reporters from the Bar, and deny them conveniences for reporting; but if any citizen, in the exercise of his privilege to attend the sittings of the Court, chooses to take notes of the testimony, he cannot be prevented from so doing; and if he afterwards gives them to the Press he cannot be punished for it.

It will not do for Courts to war with the Press. If Courts have their rights, and are zealous in maintaining them, they must not forget that the Press has *its* rights, also, which it will not tamely see invaded. The right to publish whatever transpires in public is one which newspaper conductors can never honorably yield, and it ought never to be meddled with. A Judge of the U. S. Court, who has a life tenure of his office, may feel a little above and beyond those who are affected by public opinion; but the Press is "a power upon earth" which even office-holders for life may not despise.

TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENT.—It is admitted on all hands, that the present telegraph arrangements for the supply of the Western press, are of the most unsatisfactory character. The reports transmitted, are strangely bungled, meagre, and unsatisfactory, and they are frequently a day behind the time. It is clearly evident to us that the agents, having no one to look after them, willfully neglect their business. They pocket the money, but do no return the corresponding service. The agent in this city is engaged in another business, requiring all his time, and does not and cannot pay that attention to telegraph matters, which the interests of the press and his employers require. As a specimen of the despatches sent from this city, witness the following, which we cut from the Baltimore *Sun:*

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—The river has risen with the recent rains, and is now in good navigable condition. Business is dull. The money market is stringent. Provisions are declining, and breadstuffs dull. Flour declined 25 cents per barrel.

The glaring untruth contained in this short despatch, in reference to the river, will astonish any Pittsburgher, who knows that the river, up to yesterday, was lower than it has been for some years.

We scarcely know what remedy to advise, to correct existing abuses, which we feel to be intolerable. It is high time the members of the press in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, adopted some efficient means to reform existing abuses. A meeting for this purpose could easily take place in Cincinnati or Louisville. Pittsburgh is less interested than her western neighbors, as, when the mountain section of the Pennsylvania railroad is finished, we can receive papers or proofs from the eastern cities, quite as soon as the telegraph despatches now reach us, with occasional exceptions.—However, we desire to avail ourselves of all the facilities which the telegraph unquestionably affords, when well managed, and therefore we recommend the reform suggested.

As to our own city, we hope the agent will hereafter give some small portion of his time to it, or relinquish it to some one who will. An agent can do much, not only in transmitting correct news, but in securing promptly, such despatches as the press requires. We ask for nothing but what is reasonable, and that we have a right to demand.

NEW SOCIALISTIC THEORIES—THE GERMANS.—The concentrated and organised opposition manifested by the German population of this country to the Maine Law, or any reform of a similar character, has strongly jarred upon the public mind, and has caused universal regret—The German emigrants have been generally cordially welcomed to our shores, and a kind feeling has been felt towards them by our people.—To find them, however, arrayed in a body against a social reform so evidently necessary, and so accordant with the spirit and morals of the majority of our native population, is fast turning the tide of public sentiment against them. We find that in New York the Germans are holding meetings similar to the one held in Pittsburgh, in which they claim the right to buy and sell and use intoxicating liquors as they please, and denounce all prohibitory laws as an infringement upon their rights. We have observed, also, an opposition to the sanctity of the Sabbath mixing itself with this subject. They desire the repeal of all laws guarding the Sabbath, and denounce as puritanic any restriction upon their mode of turning it into a day of social drinking and amusement.

Among the Germans of St. Louis, however, this Anti-American spirit has taken its broadest, boldest, and most dangerous phase. They have carried their opposition to order and morality into politics in good earnest, and are endangering the peace and safety of the community in which they dwell.

A circular signed by four hundred German citizens has been addressed to the candidates for Judge of the Criminal Court, demanding their opinions upon the three following points:

1st. "The institution of the Grand Jury in its present shape."

2d. "The constitutionality of the so-called Sunday Laws."

3d. "Do you believe that these laws (Sunday Laws) are truly Republican, and in accordance with the liberty of the citizens?"

There are said to be several thousand German voters in St. Louis whose names have not been signed to this circular, but who are all united with its originators in the determination to overthrow the grand Jury, the oath, and the Sunday Laws. These Germans, who have heretofore acted with the Democracy, have separated from their ancient allies, and, holding the balance of power in their hands, are ready to cast it in favor of him who will pledge himself against American Government and American religion.—For the first time in the history of our country the German population of a great city has banded itself together under the lead of its newspaper organ, "*The Anzeiger*," in avowed opposition to all other parties, and with the declared intention to substitute the restless license of European Socialism in place of the rational liberty of American Republicanism.

We are glad to perceive that but one of the candidates replied to the above queries, and he did not dare to set himself in opposition to American sentiment, although evidently desirous of courting the German vote. The others justly refused to answer at all. The election took place in the early part of this week, and we shall have the result in a day or two.

It behooves the friends of an enlightened and well considered American sentiment, to bestir themselves to resist the encroachment of this foreign infidelity and immorality. Our time-honored institutions must be sustained at all hazards. This is no time to relax our Sunday laws, or our resistance against intemperance or vice, in any of its forms. If dishonest politicians, finding the moral sentiment of the country off its guard, shall descend to the depth of esteeming for this foreign vote, as they most assuredly will, we may find out, when too late, that we have lost ground which cannot be recovered.—This German socialism and infidelity must be sternly resisted. Every man who seeks to recommend himself to it, by winking at it, must be rebuked by American sentiment. As we value the present and prospective happiness and glory of our country, we must prevent the spread and influence of the Anti-American sentiments of this portion of the German population.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.—The London News pays the following handsome compliment to American statesmanship:

From the time of Alexander Hamilton to that of Edward Everett, the reports and correspondence sent out by Congressional committees and heads of departments have been of such singular merit as to fix the attention of society in Europe, wherever the English language is familiarly read. The wonder is less, to persons familiar with the structure and workings of the American government, than to those who know only European ways. The statesmen at Washington are usually educated gentlemen and men of business at once—usually professional men, who yet have had occasion, in the course of their lives, to do with their own hands much of the real business of life; and there is nothing like that sort of experience, when combined with a liberal education, for enabling men to take and express sound and clear views of political subjects. Webster used to say that he did his business all the better for having taken his father's horse to water, before he went to college; and Clay boasted of his manual toils as one of the chief preparations of his statesmanship. Chosen from among the people, the great officers of government know how to address the popular mind—and the popular mind in America, when dispassionate, is a mind of high order.

WELL TIMED.—The New York Journal of Commerce well remarks on the causes of failure among merchants, when it says:

"There are causes nearer home which complicate the web of our prosperity far more than the Turkish question, but these seem to be overlooked, while undue importance is given to the other. There may be war between Russia and Turkey, and it is possible that France and England may be involved in it, although we deem the last improbable, and the first quite doubtful. But if we could stand well at home—if merchants, and merchants' clerks would stop dabbling in stock and other speculations, outside of their regular business—if young beginners, and houses with limited capital, would confine them within the circle which they could span with their own means, keeping down their expenses, and aping neither the style or manners of millionaires—in short, if business men generally would show a desire to devolve some other traits of character, than the one ambition for sudden wealth—the sabre and the scymetar might clash on the borders of Europe, without creating any excitement on this side of the Atlantic.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—We have understood that no portion of the work north of Kittanning, will be put into active operation, or work done thereon, until the Right of Way has been secured and the damages settled or arranged. On that part of the line lying between Pittsburgh and Kittanning, the company and contractors have been annoyed, delayed and subjected to heavy losses, by reason of the failure to receive their rights and settle damages before commencing operations. To prevent a recurrence of these things, it has been determined to pursue the course first indicated. However anxious to see the work commence, we cannot blame the company for this prudent action. We hope our friends and the friends of this great improvement, will not hesitate to make the necessary arrangements with the agents of the company. What say our friends between this and Bethlehem? Upon ourselves, in a great measure, depends the completion of this work.—*Kittanning Press.*

HARD AT LAST.—The Washington Union declares that the other Union—the union of the States—"is not and cannot be in danger."—This declaration is called out by the coalition in Mississippi between Union Whigs and Democrats. It denounces this as an organization for unworthy purposes, and styles their plea of "preserving the Union" a "pretence."

We differ with the Union. The Union *is* in danger when its rulers make hypocrisy the main qualification for office. Sectional disputes are not more dangerous than an unprincipled National Government. The Union is in as much danger as it ever was.—*Albany Eve. Journal*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1853.

They say "thieving" is to be discountenanced by the immaculates who now control the government. Old Sam Johnson said that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. The same has been said in our country of economy. The Patriots who brought in Gen. Jackson on the top wave of popular delusion, had made themselves a name with bellowing "extravagance, luxury, magnificence," in vituperation of Mr. Adams' administration. Benton's "famous East Room" letter has not been forgotten. He was then called Humbug Ben on, Tom Benton, and was the foremost in the pack that yelped Mr. Adams out of power, and themselves into office. "Retrenchment and reform," were the last refuge of as graceless a set of political scamps as ever disgraced the country. From the commencement of their reign to the end of it, lavish and irresponsible use of the public money was the order of the day. Gen. Jackson himself probably cared nothing for plunder, and Van Buren was too busy with his intrigues to connect schemes for his pecuniary advantage. But the whole subordinate crew made it the business of their lives to pillage the treasury, and they did it so efficiently, that when they were compelled to give place to better men, the last dollar had been abstracted, and the strong boxes were found filled with vacancy. Of what followed nothing need be said, because Providence decreed the interposition of a parenthesis of four years, a passage in our history "which may be omitted without injury to the sense."

The antecedents of the "retrenchment and reform" polloy, therefore, you perceive, are not favorable to those who profess it. But it is reported that the President intends to give it an application which will startle a portion of his friends, and disconcert a few of his adversaries. It must be remembered that during the seven years of combined Democratic and Tylerian rule, extensive monied interests were connected with the government; among which were vast contracts for transportation of the mails by ocean steamers, for refuse musquets, &c. It happens that the beneficiaries of this system are those most conspicuous in the "Hardshell" opposition to the present administration. In fact, George Law is the head and front of the insurrection in New York. The President is resolved to cut off the supplies to this class of operators. He will therefore recommend the suppression of the system in the abrogation of all contracts that can be reached by law. He will recommend, also, the appropriation of the large excluding surplus, and that which may hereafter accrue, to the immediate extinguishment of the public debt; and such a reduction of the tariff as will bring the current revenue within the wants of the government. This will bring down upon himself and his administration that potential interest which has heretofore revelled in the riches of the treasury through the favor of the party.

In short, the President has determined to revert to the most severe policy of his most Democratic predecessors. It remains to be seen how plunder-loving brethren, through whose aid he came into office, will relish this annunciation.—I think it will produce more excitement, and beget more permanent discontent with the administration, than all other causes combined.

The summary dismission of Judge Bronson on the charge of official insubordination, has rather strengthened the President, inasmuch as it proves that he is not destitute of the nerve to act, when decisive action is required.

The rumors respecting British designs upon Cuba are proved to be nothing more than Filibuster inventions, intended to egg on the administration to some high handed measure for the acquisition of Cuba.

The latest news from Europe leaves the solution of the Eastern question in as much doubt as ever. The Turkish people wish to fight, but the sovereign and government of Turkey know that war with Russia without support from England and France would be destruction to their nation. In my reflections upon this subject it never occurred to me that the fanaticism and impetuosity of the Turks themselves might precipitate a collision with the invaders of their provinces. I have never thought of Turkey as distinct from her allies. And even now that they seem upon the very point of beginning the fray, I cannot believe but that more prudent and pacific counsels will prevail.

But the efforts of the Western powers to oust the Russians from their new quarters, are more earnest and persevering than their dilatory and imbecile proceedings during the summer, immediately after the invasion, gave reason to expect. They still threaten war if Russia does not retire, and we hear vague rumors of the movements, or rather intended movement, of fleets and armies in support of their menaces. But in the meantime the Czar has lowered the mask enough to reveal to even his most powerful enemies, whom he might be supposed desirous yet to deceive, his purpose to continue in the occupation of the provinces till next Spring. His cunning has all along worn a very thin disguise, and the course of his diplomacy has been exactly that which I sketched in the Gazette some months ago. If he could beguile the Western powers into diplomacy, he knew he could beat them at the game. He did decoy them into negotiations, which gave him, necessarily, a delay of two months. He encouraged them to form a *note*, in a sneaking and equivocal form, wearing two faces and speaking two voices, on the acceptance of which by Turkey, he would immediately evacuate the provinces. He promptly accepted this note, but in doing so, gave his understanding of it; that is he simply turned outward the Russian face of it, and made it speak in the Russian tone. The Spitzan pointed out the frauds to his allies, and of course refused to have anything to do with the juggle. He pointed out that the "note" would give Russia quiet possession of Turkey in a few years, at the price of the present relinquishment of the principalities. The Turk showed his astute christian friends that they had been shamefully duped themselves, or that they were attempting to cheat him. In fact, throughout the whole negotiation England, France, and Austria, together with Russia, have played a part precisely similar to that of four confederate thimble-riggers, operating with the little joker to pluck a pigeon. It now appears, however, that France and England were duped, if their present indignation against Russia is sincere. They profess to have stopped negotiating, and to look to arms as the only resource in the controversy with Russian rapacity, treachery, and ambition.

But I believe that peace will be maintained.—The craft of the autocrat will find means to disarm his Western foes, and he can smile at all Turkish efforts to dislodge him from his positions. Nothing will be done till Spring, and by that time, submission to the aggressions already perpetuated will become a fixed fact, and the sense of humiliation on the part of Turkey will have become blunted. But should the Turks, contrary to reasonable expectation, attack the outposts on the Danube, I think the Czar will respect the sentiments of Europe so far as to refrain from pursuing them to the southward of that boundary, and that nothing but a war of skirmishes will ensue. JUSTUS.

The St. Louis papers contain the particulars of an extraordinary affair, which was enacted on the steamer New St. Paul on her recent trip from Keokuk to St. Louis. It is stated that the St. Paul starts from Keokuk with a large number of passengers. The boat was detained by getting aground, and the passengers were set ashore to lighten the boat. They were thus deprived of their breakfast. The boat was got off, the passengers were taken aboard again and proceeded on her voyage. Dinner hour came, but nothing to eat was provided them, and at the hour for supper they fared no better. This caused great indignation among them, and a meeting was called in the cabin, at which Dr. Anderson, of Keokuk, presided. Resolutions were about being drawn up for the action of the meeting, when the mate and clerk of the boat, followed by some ten or a dozen deck hands, entered the cabin, dragged the chairman to the forward part of the boat, and tore up the resolutions.

SCRABBING.—On Sunday last a row occured in the street in Mineral Point, between Sam Holmes, an adept in drunken brawls, and a tailor named Rutherford, which resulted in the latter receiving six stabs in his left side, three cuts on the arm and a gash on the head. The cause of the fracas was the legitimate offspring of alcohol. Holmes fled.—*Milwaukie Free Democrat*

A TRAIN OF AFFLICTIONS.—At St. Louis, on the 17th, a lady passenger on the steamer Robert Campbell barely escaped burning up in the conflagration of steamers. Nearly all hope of escape was cut off, when the boat's mate, unmindful of all danger, rushed into the after-cabin, clasped her about the, waist, and, amid the tumbling timbers, and flames and smoke, ran back with her to a safer place in the forward part of the boat, thence conducting her to the shore. This lady we learn, is no other than the poor, God forsaken Mrs. Miller, who accidentally killed the watchman of the New St. Paul, a few days ago. She and her husband had taken passage on the Campbell to some point on the Missouri, and they had just taken their baggage to the boat, when it was destroyed by fire, and every thing was swept away.

RIDE IN A HAND CAR.—Horace Greeley, while in Indiana, traveled in a hand car, and gives this description of his ride:

"The full moon rose bright over the eastern woods as, with the north star straight ahead, we bade adieu to the embryo city of Brookston. We were seven of us in the hand car, four propelling by twos as if turning a heavy two-handed grindstone; but we let off one passenger after traversing a few miles. The engineer and I made up the party, and the car, about equal in size to a wheelbarrow and a half, just managed to hold us and give the propellers working room. To economize space, I sat a good part of the time facing backward, with my feet hanging over the rear of the car, knocking here and there on a tie or bridge-timber, and often tickled through my stockings by the coarse, rank weeds growing up atintervals between the ties and recently stiffened by the hard October frosts. As a constant effort to hold on was required, the position was not favorable to slumber, however it may be to cogitation. Our Lilah steam was evolved from Yankee muscle and proved of capital quality. We made our first five miles, heavily laden as we were in twenty minutes; our first ten miles in an hour, but our propellers grew gradually weary; we stopped twice or thrice for oil, water, and perhaps one other liquid, so that we were five hours in making the forty-three miles, or from 7 o'clock till midnight. I only tried my hand at propelling for a short mile, and that experience sufficed to convince me that, however, it may be as a business, this species of exercise cannot be conscientiously commended as an amusement."

ACCIDENT.—A boy employed in the press room of the office of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, Philadelphia, named Thomas Bradly, met with a painful accident on the 21st inst. He had a piece of twine tied round one of his thumbs, and was amusing himself by throwing the other end of it hanging over the shaft which was revolving. The twine finally became tangled in the machinery, and was jerked by it with such force as to take off the thumb, and drag out a sinew leading to the elbow.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A lady, well known and long respected as an eminent teacher in New York, died in the advanced age of 80, a few days since, in the City Alms House. She was formerly the Directress of a fashionable Boarding School. For twenty five years she was very successful, and had accumulated $50,000, which she invested in Fire Insurance Stock, in 1835. She went to the great fire, ruined her *fortune and prospects*, and too proud to apply to *friends*, she went to the City Alms House where she has lived some years, and died as stated. This lady was highly educated, possessed polished manners, led an exemplary life, was a most useful member of society, has educated hundreds of young ladies, and yet doomed to die in an Alms House.

CONSCIENTIOUS SOLDIERS.—There has been a general gathering of the U. S. troops destined for California, at the castle on Governor's Island, in New York harbor. A few weeks since, one fine Sunday morning, the soldiers numbering about four hundred, were mustered in their best regimentals, and put under marching order for the final parade on the island. Before entering, the officer in command correctly halted the regiment, and gave permission for any who had conscientious scruples to leave the ranks. When the regiment again formed and proceeded on the march, it was found to number fifteen, there being three hundred and eighty-five men who had surplus of conscience against entering the sanctuary! How many of such these absentees caught that forenoon we do not know; there were not probably fifteen among them who had conscientious scruples against hailing a hook.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

DEGENERATION.—In the muster which was made this year in Berlin, as every year, of the youths of 21 years of age, bound to serve their appointed time in the army, out of 11 young men liable, only 723 were found capable of being for service. This is not confined to the capital; the military authorities show that it is still worse in the provinces. In Halle, out of 818 who submitted themselves this month as being of the requisite age, only 427 were eligible. This is the smallest number that has ever been born in the children years 1832, '3, and '4, and having been duly apprised of all parental care from their earliest youth. The same result has lately been noticed at Stockholm, of there being an insufficient number of recruits to be obtained, arising from the impoverished physique of the present generation. In Sweden, it is attributed to the immoderate consumption of potatoes and distilled liquors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is suited expressly to their needs, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. oct13-lmd

Assignee's Notice.

The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HEARINGTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Hearington, to call and make payment, and all persons having claims against him, will please present them for settlement.

The store will be kept open to sell out the stock of goods on hand about 60 days from this date, where W. H. Kincaid, one of the Assignees will be found.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
GEORGE A. KENNY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4tdf

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 25 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. oct20

☞ MRS S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 70 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sp13

☞ 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!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, PA.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs:—Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I received the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—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 doing business, to buy no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. You can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

feb25tf

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c., &c. About one hundred acres of the tract of the usual depth of very excellent Coal accessible from the premises.

The Farm is 10 miles distant from Pittsburgh, 3 miles from the Tamperance mills and Noblestown Plank Road, and about 2 miles from the Washington Turnpike. The undersigned, residing upon the adjoining farm, will show to the premises to any person wishing to examine the same previous to the sale.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Terms, one-third in cash, residue in four equal annual payments, with interest from the time of possession, payable annually if desired. oct26

N. B.—The Farm will be sold in one or two parts to suit purchasers, if not sold at the time it will be for rent. oct26-2tdaw SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.

BYRNE'S LOGARITHMS—Practical, short and direct method of calculating the Logarithms of any given number, and the number of any proposition to any given Logarithm discovered. by Oliver Byrne. 1 volume 12mo. For sale by KAY & CO., No. 55, Wood st.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 18 WOOD STREET,
One door from First street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Risks for the *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co.* (capital $10,000,000). aug16

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth street. ja15

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ja3-ly'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

Our Rates of annual low or average by FIRE, also, perpetual or temporary on the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

B. D. King,
Wm. Larimer, Jr.
Samuel Rea,
S. M. Kier,
Samuel Jones,
Wm. Bingham,
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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 Hotel, where their customers and merchants generally are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in the city. oct7

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Pills, &c.

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New York and Philadelphia manufacturers, for CASH, and will be sold *WHOLESALE ONLY*, at the lowest prices. *WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices. Purchasers will please call and examine my Stock before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 17p

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Hotel,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain truthful likenesses of themselves or friends will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with the most splendid and extensive apparatus with such skill that the operator can take the most perfect miniature likenesses in the shortest time, with all the expression of animated life, IN AIR WHATEVER.

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance in Diamond. oct24-lmdtf

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain correct, accurate, artistic and like likenesses, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skin and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the finest powerful kind, and having adopted the system of the instantaneous process, now practised by the celebrated Rooks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson feels confident in calling upon the patrons or the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either single or in groups, which cannot be surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

A Card.—Since the Proprietors' recent laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Lyon's Kathairon, he has also introduced some new Chemical affinities which adds still to the high character of this immensely popular article for Curling, Beautifying, preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Let those now use,
Who never used before,
And those who always used,
Now use the more.

The price is still 25 cts., in large bottles, and may be had at any store in the United States. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, New York. oct18-1m

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. M. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Evans & Better. 19c19

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

☞ P. Brown's Essence of