PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 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 Western 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 8 o'clock, on Saturday.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.—The subject of heating and ventilating dwelling houses and public buildings has occupied the attention of the public, and especially professional men, to a great degree for the last ten years. The last twenty years has been prolific in the invention of every description of stoves, as economizers of fuel. Little regard has been paid to health and comfort in these contrivances, the only question being how much heat could be evolved from the smallest amount of fuel consumed; the unhappy witnesses of these health-destroying inventions never dreaming that they were subjecting themselves to tenfold greater loss in ruined health and in increased doctor's bills than the amount thus saved. Ventilation, so absolutely necessary to health and comfort was never considered, and probably never thought of by these ingenious fuel savers. Among the most horrible of these miserable substitutes, is the famous *air tight* stove so much in use in Ohio and other Western States. Nothing more destructive of health and comfort was ever contrived, and it is not to be wondered at, that we see in those regions so many sickly and feeble women. It would be impossible to enjoy health and long life under such circumstances.

A better and more rational era is dawning.—People are beginning to find out that they cannot enjoy health without a constant supply of fresh air, and that to secure this in dwellings and public buildings, some effective plan of regular ventilation must be adopted. A vast stride has been made in the right direction, but much yet remains to be done. The common open fireplace is an excellent ventilator, and is preferable to any stove which was ever contrived.—With a ventilator near the ceiling it answers a very good purpose. A thorough ventilation can only be had, however, with any degree of comfort, in very cold weather, by supplying fresh heated air, to take the place of the impure air expelled. The contrivances in use to effect this purpose, are hot air furnaces, hot water and steam. The hot air furnaces are the most common—steam and hot water being too expensive in the original outlay for persons of moderate means. The various hot air furnaces which have been in general use are about as execrable as the ordinary stoves so much in vogue. Their heating surface is so small, that they require to be kept at so high a temperature as to burn the air, and destroy its healthful properties. The oxygen is consumed before the air is injected into the room to be breathed, and the consequences are most dire. Besides the air is so dry as to be ruinous to furniture and the wood work of houses.

"Chilson's Air-Warming and Ventilating Furnace" is the only contrivance we have ever seen worthy of a place in any house or public building. Under judicious treatment it is all that can really be desired for the purpose designed, furnishing a large supply of fresh and regularly heated air, sufficiently warm for comfort without destroying its vitalizing properties. It has been extensively used in different parts of the United States, and has given universal satisfaction.—For churches, schools, and other public buildings, it is invaluable, affording a sufficient supply of warm, pure air, at a great saving of fuel. It will warm a large dwelling of ten or twelve rooms, throughout, for about the same expense usually required for three or four fires, and keep up a thorough ventilation. It has received the cordial approbation of the most distinguished scientific men, school boards, architects, etc., who have tested its good qualities. We would advise its adoption in all churches and public buildings, and in all private dwellings where the expense can be afforded. It is a luxury not in the reach of all, but thousands there are who spend their money in adornments of no consequence except for show, who should not deny their families the pleasure of a balmy summer atmosphere in mid-winter.

We are glad that a house for the supply of this admirable invention has been established in this city by Messrs. Arnold & Williams, on Market street, where the apparatus can be seen, and where the proprietors will be pleased to explain it to all who may call. Some of our public buildings, and several of our housekeepers have adopted the invention already, and express themselves highly gratified with the result. Messrs. Arnold and Williams' advertisement will be found in another column.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Among the most important and valuable works which have lately come from the teeming press is one which we find upon our table with the following title:

"*A Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible*," containing the whole of the Old and New Testaments collected and arranged systematically, in thirty books, (based on the work of the learned Talbot,) together with an introduction setting forth the character of the work, and the immense facility this method affords for understanding the Word of God. Also, three different tables of contents prefixed, and a general index subjoined, so elaborate, and arranged in alphabetical order, as to direct at once to any subject required. By Rev. NATHANIEL WEST, D. D., New York: Charles Scribner."

We had the pleasure of noticing and recommending this valuable work while it was passing through the press, and shall now avail ourselves of the following review of it by the *Literary World*, of New York, a paper of excellent authority. That paper says:

This is one of the most important works which has ever appeared in illustration of the Holy Scriptures. It consists of a classification of the entire Bible according to the subjects treated in its various portions, the texts bearing on each topic being placed together without reference to their original position. It is obvious that the value of such a work must depend in a great measure on the clearness and fulness of its classification. In this respect the present volume will stand the test of examination. It is composed of thirty books, which are subdivided into two hundred and eighty-five chapters, and these again into four thousand one hundred and forty-four sections. A full table of contents and index enable the reader to refer immediately to any of these numerous but necessary subdivisions. The texts quoted are given in full, with the book, chapter and verse. No text is repeated, but the entire contents of the sacred volume are given. The facilities afforded by this arrangement for reference are too obvious to need comment. Another advantage afforded by it is the opportunity of perusing the Bible, according to its subjects, and in its narrative portion, as a connected history, prophecy and fulfilment being found side by side. Such a perusal is suggested in the preface, and cannot be other than an instructive and pleasing exercise.

The compiler deserves, and will doubtless receive, the thanks of the whole of Christendom for his important work, as its arrangement is applicable to the Bible in any language and any version.

An idea of the labor bestowed on the work may be formed from his *clue*. It forms a volume of one thousand and twenty-two large double column pages.

We need add nothing to this strong and well-deserved commendation. The work has fallen into public favor at once. Although but one month has elapsed since its original issue, the publishers have been compelled by the demand, to put several editions to press. The excellent, and learned author, resides in M'Keesport, in this county, and any orders sent to him by his numerous friends, will be promptly attended to. The work is for sale by Davison, Market street, and English, Wood street.

MASILLON BANK.—The Cleveland *Herald* states that it has "information received from a Cleveland banker just returned from New York, that Mr. Dwight stated that he had sufficient assets to pay all his liabilities, and that as soon as he had time to make them available, *he would redeem every dollar of the Bank of Masillon's bills*. We advise holders not to submit to a heavy shave upon them at the hands of brokers."

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—The feuds existing in the ranks of the late victorious Democracy are not confined to New York and Massachusetts. Troubles of portentous character exist in various parts of Pennsylvania, and in old Westmoreland, the very Gibraltar of Democracy in the West, the war between the Biglers and Anti-Biglers is sharp and furious. The Anti-Biglers comprehend the majority of the party in that county, and include in it the old party papers. Bigler has a few adherents, however, either from attachment to his person, or to the "loaves and fishes," and they show fight most desperately. The state of affairs there has indeed come to a most pitiable pass, and if some of the "unterrified" do not soon interfere to suppress the insurrection, the party may become permanently divided, an event which would grieve no good patriot, but which would be most disastrous to the future prospects of Mr. Bigler. The *Greensburgh Argus*, the old, time-honored organ of the Democratic party in Westmoreland, gives the following history of the present state of affairs:

"For some time we have been awaiting with anxiety the perfect development of a scheme which, for its utter disregard of all honesty and propriety, and the boldness of its attempts to barter away and trample upon the wishes of the Democracy of the great county of Westmoreland, has never been equalled in Pennsylvania politics—which, God knows, presents an abundance of very bad cases of the kind.

"It is well known that the present Register and Recorder of this county, strangely disregarding the wishes of those who placed him in office, refused to resign in time to enable *the people* to make their own selection to supply his place, although he had accepted the appointment of Consul to Hong Kong from the General Government, and qualified himself for that office, and therefore was not capable of holding *any office of profit under the State administration*; as that is *expressly prohibited by the constitution of this State!*

"The avowed object of this course was to give Gov. Bigler a little extra capital by patronage, and enable him to appoint a Register and Recorder for a *whole year*, without any regard to the wishes of the people, if their wishes were inconsistent with Gov. Bigler's interest, and the interest of those "near and dear" to the present *unconstitutional* Register and Recorder, who plays second fiddle to the Governor. Considerable double dealing and stocking of the cards was required to play this game successfully, but at length a willing instrument was found, who, from his accidental position as a delegate to the next State Convention, suited the purpose of all parties most admirably. We refer, of course, to John Klingensmith, jun, who is *to be* the Register and Recorder by appointment from Gov. Bigler, on and after the first of December next, when Gen. Keenan's resignation takes effect.

"One part of the *purchase money* for this commission is about to be paid by Mr. Klingensmith, (in company with Ed J. Keenan, *a minor*, who is to be the Register and Recorder, in point of *fact*) by commencing in this place, the publication of a newspaper to advocate the re-nomination of Gov. Bigler, and *coerce*, if possible, the Democracy of this county (who have expressed themselves hostile to his re nomination) into his support.

"The prospectus of this paper, under *one portion* of the name of our own journal, "The Westmoreland Democrat," is now being industriously circulated, with the formidable names of Ed. J. Keenan and John Klingensmith, jun., thereto appended, as the publishers. The press, type, and other materials reached this point some days since, from the headquarters of Biglerism, the office of the Pittsburgh Union, and doubtless next week, this newly born branch of the old Westmoreland democracy, will have a larger circulation, if possible, than its very courteous predecessor.

"It is said and believed, that Gov. Bigler, Seth Clover, and other very honest politicians, as to the stockholders in the concern, and expect to realise large and substantial profits in the way of political influence of the kind suited to their tastes. The entire portion of the consideration to be paid by Mr. Klingensmith, will be *due* and *payable*, on the 8th of March, 1854, at the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, when Mr. K. is to vote for the nomination of Wm. Bigler, for Governor, regardless of course, of the wishes of his constituents or the consequences to the faith."

THAT TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.—We alluded a day or two ago to an incorrect telegraphic report of the Philadelphia Flour market, which misled our merchants. We showed that the real quotations of Flour in that city, $7,12@7,25, had been reported to the press in this city at $7,50@7,75. The following from the Philadelphia reporter denies that the mistake was made there:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15

To Editor Gazette:—Have just read your article in regard to incorrect markets; no mistake here—was sent $7,12@7,25. W. W. FULTON.

Mr. Snowden, the reporter for the Press here, has shown us the dispatch from Philadelphia, as it came from the hands of the telegraphic operators here. It reads, as plain as noonday, the same as published. It is therefore for the telegraphic operators here to explain, how a quotation of "$7,12@7,25," came to be metamorphosed into "$7,50@7,75."

THE OPERA.—The Athenæum is being very handsomely refitted, preparatory to the performance of the Opera company, on Friday evening. The seats in the dress circle have been raised, so as to give a full and unobstructed view of the stage, besides other improvements. New scenery has also been painted, and the facilities for scenic representations will be equal, if not superior, to that of any other establishment. Everything will be put in handsome trim, and the comfort and satisfaction of the audience fully secured.

The Detroit papers, received last night, speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the performances of the Opera Company in that city, and we have no doubt that a like enthusiasm will be awakened here.

THE SUCCESS OF RAILROADS, AND THEIR VALUE AS SECURITIES.—The following judicious remarks in relation to Railroad securities, are from the last number of the American Railroad Journal.

The present stringency contrasts strikingly with the easy money market, and the activity which prevailed a year since; and the great depreciation of railroad securities of all kinds, ranging in almost all cases from 10 to 20 per cent, naturally suggests the enquiry whether the usefulness of our railroads and their value as investments of capital, have been over estimated, and whether the confidence felt in these works a year since was well placed. This inquiry, which to a certain extent is the result of a distinct caused by the extreme depression of prices, may be best answered by reference to the *earnings* of the roads. In the case of every road certain results are predicted—a given income upon their *cost*. When this is realized, a work may be said to be *successful*. Subjected to this, we can hardly name a road that has been constructed the past five years, that is not eminently successful. We know of no completed road, in which the public are generally interested, that has not earned an ample return upon its *cost*. So far are our roads *successful*; and the fact that capital is suddenly withheld from them by an extraordinary state of affairs no more invalidates the soundness and value of works, than the sudden decline in *Consols*, the safety of those securities. The earnings of our roads were never so large as at the present time, and these, from the rapid development of the country, and the opening of new, which add largely to the business of the old roads, are increasing much faster than the cost of our roads. Every day's experience is calculated to increase the confidence felt in railroads as *property*.

CARPETS.—Our neighbor, Mr. Headley, on Third street, makes most tempting offers to purchasers of carpets. See his advertisement.

Our neighbor, the *Herald*, is getting dissatisfied with his political alliance. He wants a new party created and lays down the platform for its organization. Its distinctive feature is to be the superiority of *Slavery* over Freedom, *per se*—and its practical objects are to be the extension and establishment of Slavery wherever it may be possible. The *Herald* says:

"Such a party would support the project for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, which we are told the Administration intend to propose. It would take strong ground at once in favor of the division of California and Texas, and the addition of two new slave States to the South. It would likewise insist on the introduction of slave labor—the only one suited to the meridian—into the territory of Nebraska."

This is half-way business, after all. Why not restore Slavery in this State, and throughout New-England? A great party formed on *that* basis would amount to something. If it could be carried through, and a President could be elected on such a platform, the Editor of the *Herald* might reasonably expect to be appointed Minister to France. The chance is worth trying for at any rate.—*N. Y. Times.*

The followers of Rev Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va, have become dissatisfied with his teachings on the subject of Slavery. To remedy the evil they propose calling a convention at Cleveland on the second Wednesday in January next. Mr. C. is in favor of the gradual abolition of Slavery.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

BOSTON, November 12.

The steamship America reached her dock at East Boston at 11 o'clock.

The Paris Moniteur of Friday, the 28th ultimo, states that everything is prepared for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given for it to leave unless new circumstances render it necessary. This is not all that has been done at the Ministry of War. The military regulations have been reformed, and such admirable arrangements have been made, that in less than six weeks the standing army of France can be raised to seven hundred and fifty thousand men.

It is not, however, supposed that anything will occur to render this measure necessary. It is merely prudent precaution. The funds have fallen forty centimes. This is chiefly ascribed to the article in the *Moniteur*, but the assurances contained in it of the state of the alliance with England have given intense satisfaction. The passage most remarked by the public is that in which it is stated that France and England are united in action as they were in negotiation.—This is generally understood to imply that the two governments are fully agreed on a strong demonstration against Russia. It is believed that this manifestation will produce the desired effect.

The European Times says the declaration of the Earl of Clarendon in answer to the Finshury deputation on the Russo-Turkish question, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of Her Majesty's government of abandoning the Sultan, *is so far satisfactory, and is in accordance with the principle which we were sure all along must be the policy of the English Cabinet*. At Constantinople the people had become somewhat unruly, and the Swedish flag had been insulted, and the English Consul's house in the Dardanelles had been pelted with stones, a pretty more indication of public opinion amongst Turks of English non-active interference.

The report of the action between Russian gunboats and the Turkish fort, while the former were attempting to force the passage of the Danube, was telegraphed by the French Consul at Bucharest, to Paris.

The London Times of the 28th says:—Some days will probably elapse before we receive any definite intelligence from what is now at least nominally the seat of war. The Turkish government has adopted a decisive policy; has transmitted its instructions to its military force, and has now, therefore, to wait the result. The Western Powers have approved, or at any rate accepted this policy, and the material aid of their naval force is within the Sultan's reach. These arrangements leave little scope for novelty in the reports from Constantinople, and the chief interest of the Eastern drama is now centred in the proceedings of the two commanders on the banks of the Danube.

That Prince Gortchakoff will make no forward movement is almost certain, and that he will even elude as far as practicable, the provocations of Omar Pasha may be reasonably assumed, but this very disposition on his part may but create an additional ardor on the part of the Turks, and though the river and season are mighty obstacles to martial enthusiasm, we do not well see how a fanatical army is to be restrained from operations against an apparently reluctant enemy, after a formal declaration of war. How far the discipline, the difference or the pride of the Russians may induce them in the confidence of superiority to disregard assaults, remains now to be seen.

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13th, 1853.

Do not be surprised if you should learn, within a few weeks, that a treaty of annexation to the United States has already been negotiated between the Hon. Luther Severance, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and the authorities of the Hawaiian Government. Indeed, it is not improbable such a treaty is now on its way to Washington. Mr. Severance has authority to negotiate such a treaty, and the recent change in the Hawaiian Cabinet is understood to have been brought about to accomplish that result. Dr. Judd, who retired in favor of Mr. Allen, was a friend of annexation, but desired its accomplishment with certain restrictions likely to embarrass both governments in their negotiations on the subject: or, perhaps, it is more accurate to say that he was in favor of annexation only on certain conditions. Mr. Allen is more radical, and in favor of annexation now, and all theitime.

Mr. Severance's answer to the British and French protest is received with much favor here. The careful reader cannot fail to see that it indicates, on the part of its author, a full consciousness of his political ability as well as his diplomatic power to negotiate for annexation. There is no use in being surprised at anything nowadays; and we might just as well make up our minds to receive the "gentlemen from Hawaii" in the U. S. Senate ere long—perhaps before the close of the next Congress, if the terms of the annexation is possible. Mr. Allen will be likely to be one of the Senators, and the Rev. Dr Judd may be the other. Is not this a "fast" country?

Mr. Eliska H. Allen, who succeeds Mr. Judd in the Hawaiian ministry, came to Washington two years ago, during the time of the French aggression on the Islands, with a direct proposition for annexation. Mr. Webster would not entertain the proposition, and Mr. Allen returned, and now promotes the same scheme as a member of the Hawaiian government. Mr. Gregg, the new Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, is fully informed that the sentiment of the Administration warmly favors annexation. That and the Cuba question are expected to be the great topics of interest during the next Congress.

We have intelligence here that the young Prince Napoleon is studying the Polish language with great industry, designing, in the event of a war between Russia, Turkey, and France, to head a Polish revolutionary party, and strike for the resurrection of the land of Kosciusko.—In the event of success, it is thought the intention is to proclaim Napoleon king of Poland.—But the chances of war in Europe, at present, are believed, by our best politicians, to be diminishing. It is thought the Czar exhibits a frightened desperation of spirit, notwithstanding all his bragging and bullying, that will lead him to abandon the principalities in disgrace rather than risk a war in which France and England *may* be arrayed against him I am free to say that I agree to this opinion from the advices that I have seen.

I learn also that there is considerable reason to believe the European rumor that the Emperor of Russia is about to abdicate in favor of his son. Nesselrode, and others of the Ministry, earnestly favor the retiring of the Russian troops from the Principalities, and will not second the Czar's desires for war. It is understood that they now admit that the hereditary insanity of the Romanoffs has fallen upon him. He has threatened to abdicate in the Cabinet, and his family persist in opposition. Well informed parties believe abdication will be forced upon him in order to get Russia out of the scrapo.

The U S. ship Constitution, flag ship of the African Squadron, was heard from at Elmira, on the West Coast of Africa, on the 14th of September. All well.

A reliable letter from an army officer near the Rio Grande, communicates that, by order of Santa Anna, Luis de la Rosa, formerly Mexican Minister to the United States, and one of President Arista's Ministers of War, whose names escapes me, have both been shot recently, somewhere near the northern boundary of Mexico.—De la Rosa was Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after the capitulation of the city of Mexico, and was the immediate instigator of Santa Anna's expulsion *from* the country, and wrote a letter informing him of his disgrace.—The other victim was also implicated in the same transaction. Both were shot summarily, without pretence of trial. This is considered here as an evidence of Santa Anna's determination to sustain himself as dictator by the same means he has heretofore used. If this act passes unrebuked, it will be considered as fitted to establish confidence in the stability of Santa Anna's Administration. The fact once ascertained, it is perfectly understood here that he will immediately settle all differences with us respecting treaty stipulations to restrain the new Mexico Indians, and sell us a strip of territory, including Sonora and Chihuahua.

Thus the news has great significance. Advices here indicate Santa Anna's success. Late London papers say he had just sent two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the interest on Mexican Bonds. Where did he get it?

I have just learned that the Mexican Minister of War, shot by order of Santa Anna, was Tornel.

A MINISTER DIVORCED.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says they had a divorce case decided up at Ashland, last week. Rev. L. H. Everett, a few weeks since applied to the Courts for a divorce from his wife, the late widow Hoyt, of Buffalo. The application was refused by the County Judge of Loraine. He then removed the venue to Ashland county, where he was successful, and last week was married to Miss Wright, a niece of the rejected wife.

ANOTHER COALITION.—After nine ballotings, the Legislature of Vermont have succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Phelps, Whig. Judge Kelleg (Dem) is the successful candidate, and was elected by *three votes* over his Whig competitor, Judge Collamore. The election it seems was effected by a coalition between the Free Soilers. Is there no Cabinet officer to take Vermont under his charge and preserve her democracy from an "error worse than crime!" Mr. Secretary Cushing should have made his manifesto general to the New England States.

The number of persons who have ascended Mont Blanc, is thirty-four. Colonel Macgregor, who went up last month, concludes his narrative with these words:—"I cannot conclude this account without the observation, that a repetition of the enjoyment is within the reach of every one who has good weather, good guides, a good head, and sufficient energy *to* a walk of twenty-four hours, chiefly over deep snow, and without sleep."

The *Georgia Citizen* (Macon) has the following criticism on the arrest of Miss Cunninghame at Florence, whence it may be seen that the precept, "It is lawful "to obey God rather than men," is counted by the lower-law folks in its application to Faith as well as to Freedom:

MISTAKED SYMPATHY.—The English philanthropists and their American sympathisers are, at this time, making a great fuss over the imprisonment in Tuscany of a Miss Margaret Cunninghame, of Scotland, for violating the laws of that country, while a sojourner there with her friends. The crime committed was the distribution of religious Protestant books and tracts, contrary to the 17th article of the New Criminal Code of the Grand Duke, which reads thus:

"Whoever shall circulate works hostile to the Roman Catholic faith, with the view of seducing any member from the communion, shall be condemned to the house of correction, and subjected to hard labor, for a period not less than five, or greater than ten years."

Now, if Miss Cunninghame knew the law, which is probable, she deserves punishment for her officious zeal, just as much as Abby Kelly, or Miss Lucy Stone, or any Northern Abolition fanatic of the feminine gender would, were the latter to visit Georgia, and circulate tracts and books, calculated to subvert our existing institutions, religious and political. For our part, we are glad that the Grand Duke has had nerve enough to put a stop to such meddlesome fools who are "turning the world upside down" by their fanatical notions and proselyting schemes. Ten to one Miss C. is some antiquated specimen of humanity, or "strong minded woman," who scorns the performance of appropriate duties in the proper sphere of woman—at home—but must needs go to the ends of the earth to find doubtful subjects for the exercise of a spurious philanthropy!

BREADSTUFFS AND GOLD.—It is said that Europe will require a fresh supply of breadstuffs equal to 400,000 barrels of flour weekly for the next twelve months. The United States will, of course, contribute a large portion of this demand, particularly in wheat, flour and Indian corn; especially should a war in the East interrupt a supply of wheat from the Black Sea. This exhibits a cheering prospect for our farmers—and it will also tend very materially to reduce the indebtedness of this country, occasioned by our excessive importations. Indeed, we should not be surprised to see gold coming from England in less than ninety days.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE WHIG PARTY is seriously advocated by some of the Whig journals of Ohio, since the recent awful defeat suffered by the party in that State. Among these papers we may mention the Mansfield Herald, the Maumee Times, and the Tuscarawas Advocate.

ANNEXATION.—A story which has recently been bruited about among some of the newspapers, to the effect that the republic of Honduras, Central America, has applied to the United States Government to be annexed to our dominions, is denied by the Washington Star, generally good authority on official matters The Star says that no such application has been made.

Four hundred and forty business men and other citizens of Portland, Me., have signed a statement, which is published in the State of Maine, contradicting the story recently put in circulation that there was more drinking in Portland since the Maine Law went into operation than previously.

One Bank in New York City, last week borrowed of a broker $100,000 in specie, to carry it through the Clearing House, and it paid for the use of that sum *one day*, a Thousand Dollars.

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS (will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. n22-dtc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES FANCY FURS.

M'CORD & CO.

Would most respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprised in part Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Fawn's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Polonaise Boas, Cuffs, &c., &c., corner Wood and 5th streets

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp18:2m

☞ Du Pont Powder.—Every variety rifle, Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages, always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also, Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturers' Agent,
155, Second street, Pittsburgh.

no7d1y

Third Annual Statement

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

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853.		
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853.	123,230 56	
Interest rec'd to May 1, 1853.	916 19	
Stationery and Office Furniture.	1,000 00	
		$340,143 26
Premiums cancelled.	$ 2,799 84	
Do. terminated.	7,152 81	
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.	77,801 81	
		$ 87,754 86
Capital Stock, paid in and secured.		$252,388 40
		100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses.		$352,388 40

ASSETS:

Premium Notes.	$206,612 50	
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities.	133,585 29	
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents		
Premium Notes receivable.	11,820 81	
Office Furniture and Fixtures.	1,000 00	
		$352,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due.		$ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
F. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg.
SAM'L W. JONES, Harrisburg.
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh.
A. A. CARRIER.
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
J. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
S. T. JONES.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against loss by fire of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandise in city or country, at low premiums, consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwellings houses either perpetual or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

AMOS LELAND & CO.,

171 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STRAW GOODS,

consisting in part of

PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID, CANTON AND PALM LEAF HATS;

English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets;

STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.,

By the Case.

Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Only and Time Buyers is respect fully solicited.

☞ Country Merchants from 5 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in Hanover Street. [n2dtoJ1y1-7

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain accurate, artistic and life like likenesses, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best Galleries in the Western country, arranged for the purpose, with instruments of the most improved kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, for now practised by the celebrated Houdin, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either single or in groups, which has never been equalled.

Lenses open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. [n2d1y

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HERSHMAN, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Hershman, 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. BERRY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4w4

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,

TIMBER SCREWS, 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. ☞ sp20

☞ 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

☞ 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 of the building fire in regard to your Safe. I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the out heat to which it was last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. 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 lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers in, as I can get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to my one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ 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. There is a two story Frame House, in excellent repair, with convenient out houses on it. For more extensive description, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 5 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
No. 110 Water street.

Oct. 8, 1853. d1f

HENRY H. COLLINS.

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,

BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,

No. 75 WOOD STREET,

One door from First street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Drafts on Gold, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; collect Interest, on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000).

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 streets. ja15

R. C. LOOMIS,

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

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ja8d1y'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, sec'y.

OFFICE, 64 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, Marine Risports of the ERA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. T. KENNEDY
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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. Clair Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. n15d1y

JOHN FLEMING, CORRAN 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. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

SEVEN DOORS SOUTH FROM DIAMOND.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from the Eastern manufacturers, adapted expressly for *FALL and WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. jy20

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market streets, (opposite L. Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

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

☞ Room open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in Diamond. [n2dtoJ1w1y.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

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

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