PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1853.

☞ 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

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Western Pennsylvania is settling down upon Gen. Larimer, as the next Whig candidate for Governor, with extraordinary unanimity. The prospects now are that he will receive every vote from the west, in the next State Convention. The most of the papers have already spoken in his favor, and no other person is named in this section. The following is from the *Indiana Register*:

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Among the names that we see mentioned in connection with the Governorship of Pennsylvania, is that of Gen. WILLIAM LARIMER, Jr., of Pittsburgh. Quite a number of journals in the Western portion of the State have declared him as their preference and fully discussed his merits and qualifications.—That he is well fitted to fill the post is beyond doubt, being one of the best practical business men in the Commonwealth, a good financier, and having correct views of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial interests of the State. Gen. Larimer has a host of personal friends who, in the event of his nomination, would rally around him, disregarding party names and party ties, and looking to worth and capacity alone as entitling him to their support. Whatever the feeling may be in other sections of the State, we have no hesitation in saying that in Indiana county, Gen. Larimer would receive a larger vote than any man within the limits of the Commonwealth.

A meeting of the Whig State Central Committee is to take place on the 12th inst. in Philadelphia. We presume the object is to take action in reference to the State Convention. If our advice is worth anything, we would counsel delay. The signs of the times indicate increasing defection in the ranks of the opposition. The Whigs can lose nothing by deferring the State Convention until June, when they will be able to vote more understandingly than at present. If our political opponents will split, it is folly in the Whigs to bring outside pressure to keep them together.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—A murder trial has just taken place at Huntingdon, in this State. *A woman*, ELIZABETH HARKER, was tried for the murder of her sister, by poison, and found guilty.—The circumstances of the murder made it one of the most shocking cruelty and monstrous depravity. The murderess is a widow, sixty-five years of age, and is strongly suspected of having murdered her husband, also by poison, a year ago. Her object in the commission of the crime of which she is convicted, seems to have been, that she might become the wife of the widowed man, and take the place of her murdered sister in his bed and at his board!

Mrs. Harris, the sister, was in all health, and the criminal was her nurse, and by a slow and painful process, committed the most diabolical murder for which she is adjudged worthy of death. Judge Taylor, in passing sentence, addressed her as follows:

"ELIZABETH HARKER: A jury, chosen, as it might be said, by yourself, after giving the most patient and feeling consideration to your case, and to everything that ingenuity and eloquence could bring to bear in your behalf, have found you guilty of MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. So overwhelming was the evidence of your guilt, that it admitted no other conclusion; and we approve entirely of that verdict, which makes it our duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law. You are present now, to hear and receive that awful sentence, and we delay it only to say a few words intended for your own good.

Your crime shocks us, and shocks all. It is MURDER—murder by POISON; deliberately and most cruelly administered. Your victim was your sister, whom you visited at her home, having first provided yourself with poison for the purpose of destroying her life, to make that home yours. Approaching her then in pretended affection and kindness, to administer her wants, you gave her the first draught which stretched her upon a bed of torture, and with the pretext of ministering to her in sickness,—a sickness which you had caused—you clung to her bed-side watching every opportunity to mingle arsenic with the drink which she craved in her burning agony, until your supply of the deadly drug was exhausted; and you failed for the time to effect the real purpose of your visit. But you were not satisfied. You went away, and procured another supply of arsenic, and returned, and piled it in the same cruel manner, until you saw your victim, after days of intense pain and suffering, in the agonies of death. When you saw your work was done, but while your victim was only dying, and not yet dead, you were up stairs planning how you would manage the affairs of the house, and even the disposition you would make of her clothes. As soon as she was laid out, and you had no further use for the arsenic, you took the paper and put it in the stove, more effectually to conceal what you had done. You then thought you had accomplished your purpose; that no one had seen you give the poison, and none had the slightest cause to be buried deep in your own depraved bosom. Ah, let your dreadful fate be a timely warning to every one who has the heart to murder, that such a deed cannot be hid! The first thing you did to conceal your crime, seems to have been the first thing that led to inquiry, and to your detection; and the very grave to which you had consigned your sister, opened its closed portals to furnish evidence of your guilt.

Convicted of a crime so shocking to every feeling of humanity—perpetrated by means, in a manner, and from a motive, which evidence the very utmost wickedness and depravity of heart; it is our duty to say to you, what we solemnly believe, that you have no reason to hope that anything which can be done or urged in your behalf, will save you from suffering the penalty of the law. Nowhere can you look with hope, but to Infinite Mercy! And we earnestly exhort you not to allow yourself to be deceived in this matter, or to deceive yourself; but to begin at once, and spend the whole of the brief remnant of your days in seeking repentance and forgiveness from God.

It only remains to pronounce the sentence of the law; which is,

That you, Elizabeth Harker, be taken hence to the place whence you came, within the jail of the county of Huntingdon, and thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the jail of the said county of Huntingdon, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

☞ And may God have mercy upon your soul!

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The New York Tribune says that the next Congress will possess the following features:

1. A crushing preponderance in either branch of those who call themselves distinctly Democrats; and we are at least nominal supporters of the existing National Administration. 2. An absolute majority of strictly new Members, for the first time (we believe) since 1841; 3. A House full to the last seat, save as temporary vacancies may be created by illness or inattention; 4. A Senate exhibiting the decadence or organization of the old parties in the appearance of no less than four vacancies in its list of Members through the absolute inability of the late or present Legislature of Maine, Vermont, North Carolina and Mississippi, to effect new elections; 5. A fresh attempt to revise and generally reduce the Tariff of Duties on Imports; and 6. An earnest effort to provide for the location and construction of a great National Railroad across the Continent, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. There will doubtless be other notable features developed in the course of the Session; but these are all that now present themselves.

It will no doubt be an exciting and deeply interesting session, and will divide attention with the war in Europe. We hope for but little practical good from it, but some good may arise from it, indirectly, nevertheless.

THE MURDER TRIAL.—Great anxiety has been manifested during the past week, in reference to the trial of George Ward and Malcom Gibson, Indicted for the murder of Lucinda Secrest. The case was taken up on Wednesday afternoon, and the remainder of the week up to Saturday evening was occupied in a patient hearing of the testimony on both sides; Court sitting during Thursday. About 70 witnesses were called to the stand during that time; a number of them twice. The Court adjourned over till Monday morning, the Jury being put in charge of two Constables. On Monday, the Counsel, Messrs. Stokes & Todd for the Commonwealth, and Cowan & Foster for the prisoners commenced pleading, and occupied the time up till 10 o'clock on Tuesday. The Judge then delivered his charge, and the Jury, after an absence of twenty-five minutes, brought in their verdict. A profound silence pervaded the vast crowd, and a solemnity sat upon the countenance of each Juror which indicated that they realized the responsibility that rested upon them, and that withal they had the nerve calmly and faithfully to meet it. To the usual question propounded by the Clerk, "Do you find the prisoners guilty or not guilty, how say you?" They answered "GUILTY," which, judging from the feeling manifested outside, met with a response from every heart.

It has been the remark of every one, that for good character and intelligence there never was a Jury in the county, composed of better men.—*Greensburgh Intelligencer.*

The above noticed murder took place on the 8th day of September, last, in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. The object of the murderers was theft. They came to the house after the inmates, Secrest and his wife, were in bed, and were admitted and furnished their supper and went away. They afterwards returned, partially disguised, and broke into the house and shot Secrest, and thought they had killed him, and beat his wife to death, robbed the house and set it on fire. After their departure Secrest was able to crawl to a neighbor's and give the alarm. The murderous wretches are in a fair way to receive their just deserts.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS IN NEW YORK.—That immense paper, the *New York Tribune*, published on Friday, the day after Thanksgiving, no less than nine sermons and sketches of sermons, many of them long, which had been preached the day before. Among them is one given at full length, preached by the celebrated HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The sermon is able and powerful, breathing sentiments of love and freedom for all, and aspirations for the elevation of all.—Speaking of the elevating and equalizing power of religion, he says:

The *religious* element of the country is preeminently democratic. Whatever distinctions prevail in society men are taught that all men are of one blood. The schedule of duty is the same; all come to the same event, and stand before God, not one with laurel, another with diploma, and another with badge and garter, but every man according to the deeds done in the body. But the power of religion to stimulate growth, to inspire a responsibility for the full development and most capable use of every faculty; its power to excite the consciousness of the deepest moments; to enlarge and dignify the whole conception of life; to ply the soul with motives drawn from Eternity and the bosom of God; the work which it gives him—a son of God; an heir of the Universe; a trophy of redemptive sacrifice, and of love auspicious and wonderful; the destiny which it enkindles in the future, read by the all-seeing eye of imagination as if the Apocalyptic scroll were unrolled, and ever glowing in grand transparency. It is not possible for the human soul to receive at the hand of Religion such living influence and life in the stillness and content of ignorance or stupidity. It must arouse; it must reach forth with everlasting struggle. It writes for itself as a motto, "Forgetting the things which are behind, we reach forth unto the things which are before." The fruit of religion is aspiration; the fruit of aspiration is perpetual growth; the fruit of growth is power, and power is the *whole soul*, is *liberty*.

In describing the means of diffusing knowledge, and thus elevating all the people to one high and proud level, the eloquent preacher pays a marked compliment to certain newspapers, among which he has named our unpretending sheet. That the mention is gratifying to us we will admit, caused, we believe, more by the sentiments we endeavor to inculcate than by any merit in its management. It gives us courage and pleasure to know that our efforts to promote the welfare of our fellow men, and to overthrow some of the towering errors of the age, are appreciated and acknowledged by those whose good opinion we covet. Our readers will, therefore, excuse us for copying the following paragraph:

We may not omit to mention and honor those grand dispensers of knowledge, the newspapers. We must not demand of them that which we expect of books of science, or of professional chairs of abstruse knowledge—for it is their peculiar function to represent living knowledge to living men. It is not learning, but knowledge, in which they deal.

They are not merely journals of *news* of the last *happenings*. They are wonderfully changed from that old type, and are destined to be yet more potent. They are daily encyclopedias; they are repositories of literature; of soundest criticisms of art; galleries of descriptions of nature; they are books of science; they contain more than libraries, and better suited *for the popular* want, for the great scholarship—the people. Such papers as *The Tribune; The Times, The Pittsburgh Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Indiana Journal, Louisville Journal, Boston Commonwealth*, and *Traveler*, contain more religious matter every week than do religious papers; more scientific matter than journals of science; more literature and art, than monthlies devoted to literature and art. The tone of papers is *rising*, and not falling. The most conservative, are in their influence, on the whole, becoming more and more democratic and progressive. As profound as books, in whole; more accurate—for one day corrects the past—but books are *slow*, and cannot correct themselves.

But it is not merely the extent, variety, and accuracy of useful knowledge, but the *atmosphere* of knowledge that they create, and in which men breathe. The daily paper becomes a necessity; we learn to be *conversant*, &c. It is said to destroy habits of reflection. It does not *destroy* them: in most cases there are none to destroy, and if there were no papers, there would be no more creative power, and far less acquisitive power of information.

They are becoming not merely a mirror of the exterior life of the times—the accidents, the processions, the buildings or destructions, the war or peace, which go like storms and calms unsteadily round the globe. They are the mirror of the inward life. The system of reporting instituted by our newspapers is itself an era. If prosecuted to its full and proper office. It opens the Senate, the Legislative Hall, the Court, and that which there is spoken in the ear, is reverberated all over the land. The pulpit preaches, not to a poor thousand, but to hundreds of thousands. It gives ubiquity to the lecturer, and universality to knowledge. The time will come when what we say to an audience will be our least work. To-night he that speaks to five hundred, shall to-morrow morning address five hundred thousand by the voiceless type, that yet utter perpetual thought. Who can estimate the importance of such an element, in the *great process of democratic education?*

Another of the sermons published in the Tribune, is one by the Rev. M. J. RAPHAEL, a Jewish Rabbi, preached in the Green street synagogue. The sermon displays great liberality of sentiment, as the following extracts will show:

Behold the Pilgrim Fathers of freedom as they crossed the mighty waves of the Atlantic; their persecutors sneeringly called them Puritans. But this was the greatest praise they could award them; for pure were their morals, firm their constancy, and boundless their trust in God. Tell me not that their faith was based in error. I am convinced of it; that they misunderstood these sacred scriptures from which they professed to derive their principles; full well I know it. But, however, they might err in speculative doctrines, in one respect at least, the practical application of their principles was admirable, for it adopted the polity of the Law of Moses. The All-merciful requires the heart and looks to the intention. And we, whose greatest satisfaction it is, that our fathers, through good repute and evil repute, still adhere to the Law of God; that amid sufferings of every kind, they remained unshaken in their faith, because they valued truth more than life, and feared God more than man. We, who do full justice to the constancy of Israel, let us be no less just to the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, for their adherence to principle, was not less unshaken than that of our own heroic sufferers. But they were not alone; the Dutch, and Huguenots, the Quakers, of Pennsylvania, the Catholics, of Maryland, all brought with them high religious principles, untiring industry and indomitable energy. At the same time their hearts had been softened in the school of misfortune; and if Cotton Mather and his fellows among the sterner Puritans, did for a time yield to the workings of a baneful superstition, all honor to the memory of Roger Williams, who, driven by their persecution to Rhode Island, was the first in any European settlement who enforced the principle that all men are equal before God and the law. His nobler influence prevailed, and as the rights of conscience come to be respected, the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Quaker, and the Jew, repaired to North America, side by side, to toil for wife and children, and to worship God according to the dictates of each one's own conscience.

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When lastly we consider the future hopes of these States, we are struck with the remarkable similarity which they, and they only, bear to us Israelites. With them as with us, the future promises to be far more glorious than the present. The promise to us is found in Revelation; the promise to them is found in nature and experience. To both of us the promise is conditional. If Israelites return to the Lord their God, his promise will be fulfilled to them. If the United States remain united, adhering firmly to the principles of justice, freedom, and the fear of God, the promises of nature and experience cannot fail to be fulfilled to them. Seventy years have been sufficient to assign to a handful of colonists, a high rank among the first nations of the world. Twice that time will see them holding the very first rank. Seventy years have swelled their numbers from three millions into twenty three; twice that time will behold them two hundred millions, not of serfs, like the subjects of the Czar—not goaded into desperation like the down-trodden Italians or Hungarians—but two hundred millions of freemen, each one sitting under his own vine and under his own fig tree, and no one to make them afraid. No privileged caste to wring from them and to waste in luxurious idleness, the fruits of their toil—no dominant church to corrupt religion with worldly wealth, and spiritual arrogance. No monopolies to bar the progress of mind, the happiness of mankind. But every noble faculty developed, every branch of knowledge cultivated, every virtue an heirloom of our children.

Such are the bright hopes of America; and among those who now hear me, many may, some will, with the blessing of God, live to see them realized. And if such are the prospects of the next seventy years, what may seven centuries produce? Imagination, boundless as it is its vision, recoils from the task of even attempting to guess what they may then be. I cannot help thinking that there is some mysterious connection between the grand future of the United States and the glorious future of Israel, *"when the Lord shall be one and His name shall be one."* But without losing ourselves in the shadowy immensity of remote conjecture, the nearest future with its hopes, as they unfold themselves to our mind's eye entitles us to say, if these United States remain true to their principles—the principles of freedom, justice and the fear of 'God—we may once more recur to the words of our text, "The Lord will distinguish thee with the good."

But while the past has been, the present is, and the future promises to become, "distinguished for what is "good," we must bear in mind that it is the Lord "our Father in Heaven," who grants the distinction. Unto His holy name our thanks are due, and we assemble here to offer them. Then let us pray.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, a little after dinner, the boiler in Messrs. Bates' Foundry, on Fifth street, in Freeport, exploded, tearing the boiler apart, and throwing the pieces in opposite directions, carrying away a portion of the building, and scattering bricks, timbers and castings in every direction. There were but three persons in the building at the time, Thomas and W. C. Bates, and Robert P. Turner. Turner and Thomas Bates were instantly killed, and W. C. Bates was considerably injured. The boiler was torn into pieces, one piece flying in one direction, and the other in another.

CANNEL COAL.—The discovery of this valuable mineral in our neighborhood in immense quantities has been rendered certain by recent explorations. Mr. Joseph Burket, the fortunate individual on whose property the treasure has been found, has already *drifted* nearly 100 feet into the hill, and the prospect opened is promising indeed. As he has discovered the vein became thicker in size and purer in quality; and at the point to which he has now arrived, the vein is 8 feet 9 inches thick, and of the very purest quality. We have seen the coal tried, and it burns beautifully, not unlike dry hickory wood;—and the ashes it leaves are like those of wood. Iron ore has also been found within a short distance of the spot. This valuable discovery is within six miles of Ebensburg.—*Alleghanian.*

It is now settled beyond a doubt, that Western Pennsylvania possesses inexhaustible quantities of Cannel Coal, of excellent qualities. It is found in Beaver, Armstrong and Indiana counties, and no doubt exists in Butler, Jefferson and Clearfield counties. The quantities already discovered are immense. Western Pennsylvania possesses fine water power, inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron ore, a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, magnificent scenery, and a central position. What is to prevent it from becoming the most populous and most wealthy of any section of America?

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Henry Carey Baird, an enterprising publisher of Philadelphia, has laid upon our table the following useful and scientific books, to wit:

Chemistry applied to Dyeing. By James Napier, F. C. S. This is an English book, giving a complete description of every thing necessary to be known on the important subject of which it treats, and must be invaluable to those engaged in the art.

A Manual of Electro-Metallurgy, including the applications of the art to manufacturing purposes. By James Napier, F. C. S. Electro-plating, or Electro-typing, the covering of one metal with the coating of another, is a comparatively new discovery, but is already in extensive use, and is of the highest importance. This work contains all that is known on the subject, and is a valuable addition to the vast number of scientific works which the last quarter of a century has produced.

The Practical Examinator, or Steam and the Steam Engine, with instructive references relative thereto. By William Templeton, Engineer. Here is just the book for Pittsburg, where we have a steam engine in almost every other house. Every person who has charge of a steam engine should procure a copy.

The above works are for sale by B. T. C. Morgan, Wood street.

Odd-Fellowship Examined in the Light of Scripture and Reason. By Joseph T. Cooper, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Wm. Young, publisher. The author informs us in his preface, that these lectures "originated in a deep conviction that the influence of the Order of Odd-Fellows was adverse to the interests of Society, both in its civil and ecclesiastical relation." As this conviction is shared by great numbers in the community, they will be glad to have these lectures in a permanent form. The book is for sale by J. M'Candless & Co., 106 Wood street.

OHIO & INDIANA RAILROAD.—We notice by the Wyandot Pioneer, that the citizens of Upper Sandusky have been having quite a glorification on the joyful occasion of the first arrival of the iron horse. The road is now completed from the crossing of the Mad River Railroad to Upper Sandusky, and the Wyandots are brought in connection with the rest of mankind.

We had hoped to have been able to pay them a visit about new year's day; but owing to some disappointment in the delivery of the iron, and the stringency in the money market, the work cannot be finished until some time next spring. Operations on this end of the line have in a great measure been suspended, and the whole force and means of the contractors concentrated on the eastern end; by this means all the work will be made available and profitable as fast as completed, forming one continuous line, and gradually extending westward. About the 4th of July next we calculate to take an eastern trip on our railroad.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

From the Alta California, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURE OF THE SONORA EXPEDITION.—It has already been announced that the parties who some time since chartered the brig *Arrow* for a supposed descent upon Sonara, succeeded a few days since in getting away on the Caroline.—The real objects of the expedition are as little known to the public now as when the affair of the *Arrow* was under consideration. The parties themselves declare their purposes to be peaceable and lawful, while the public unite generally in the belief that they go with revolutionary and filibustering intentions, although no legal evidence has been adduced, nor probably can be adduced, that the expedition is in violation of the laws of the United States. It is not to be doubted as a mere question of fact, that the acts of the parties after reaching their destination, will be of such a character as to subject them to the severest penalties, if the jurisdiction of the United States could reach them. They go with the avowed purpose of working the mines, but it will very likely appear, after they get there, that their object is the subversion of the authority of the central government of Mexico, and the establishment of an independent state in Sonora.

Their plan is to secure the co-operation of as many natives and foreign residents as possible in an ostensible war against the Apaches, and then, by a *coup de main*, to declare Sonora free and independent, seize the property of all who oppose them, hold their persons as prisoners of war, elect civil officers, raise troops, negotiate treaties, and perform all other acts incident to a sovereign power. Undoubtedly, the whole thing is very clearly arranged theoretically; but, like many other theories, it will be found at fault when put in practice. In the first place, the party is too small to make even a respectable stand against the forces that Santa Anna will send to repulse them, and the co-operation of the natives cannot be depended upon. Even if the whole State were favorable to the revolt, which is not the case by any means, Santa Anna will find far less difficulty in crushing the rebellion than he would in subduing a similar outbreak in any of the Sierra Madre States. There the insurgents could depend upon succor from Texas, Louisiana, and other Southern and Western States. In Sonora they can get no assistance except from California, and there are comparatively few men here willing to abandon their business for a wild enterprise promising nothing but danger, privation and unenviable notoriety.

It is stated that Alexander Dumas, the celebrated novelist, is making preparations to emigrate to this country, with the intention of taking up his residence permanently in some part of the Union. He intends having all his future works published originally in the United States, and we hear that his agents have already established a publishing house in New York.

A DARK PICTURE OF AUSTRALIA.—Deep is the gloom and disappointment experienced by myriads of those who have, within the last three years, left this country for Australia, at the result of their efforts to better their condition at the Antipodes. More than six months ago we warned the working-classes against the undue extent to which Australian emigration was then being carried. We assured our readers, on the authority of private letters, which had been brought under our notice, that the greatest possible delusion prevailed in this country respecting the real state of matters in Australia. Some believed, and some did not. Many of those who looked at the flattering side of the picture, resolved on emigrating to Australia—the result of which will be, that, in the great majority of cases, they will have to add their note of disappointment to the grievous lamentations which have already been wafted across the intervening waters from the other side of the globe. But many, fortunately for themselves, reposed faith in their statements, and felt the force of representations which we made. These last have, of course, stayed at home, and thank God indeed they ought to feel that they have stayed at home.

The accounts which have reached this country, from Australia within the last two or three weeks, unfold much more distressing tales of disappointed expectations, broken hopes, and consequent severe privations, than anything which we before received. The diggings have proved a gigantic delusion. For one who succeeds, and makes a little money, there are scores who fail entirely, and hundreds who, after a degree of toil which destroys or impairs the constitution, barely make as much by their efforts as enables them to provide for themselves their necessary food. A few months in the Gold Fields serve to transform the young into old men. In this country no idea can be formed of the hardships which such persons have to undergo. There is scarcely a man among the digging population who does not feel, while laboring there, that no amount of treasure which he may discover can prove an adequate compensation for the privations and sufferings to which he must submit. Gold gathering is a complete lottery. For one prize, some hundreds of blanks are drawn; and when the prize is got, it is only after an amount of injury has been done to the constitution, which ever afterwards incapacitates the party from enjoying the gold he has obtained.

Nor is it of those only who repair to the Diggings to seek their fortunes there, that holds good. It may, with equal truth, be predicted of those who limit their efforts to the towns, and other populous parts of Australia. Every branch of industrial effort is overcrowded with hands, while with regard to some occupations, not one out of forty of those who have gone to Australia at the particular trade which they had been taught, and which they expected and wished to be able to follow on their arrival in Australia. Take, for instance, that of a compositor. We believe we are within the mark when we say, that not one compositor out of fifty who went out to Australia with the view of following his trade, is now at what is technically termed 'case.' Finding on their arrival that there was no demand for such a child of her sex, and that it counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

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NATIONAL GALLERY.
JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Mellon'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 every convenience for Rids and Skylights, arranged with such effect that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

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

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., until 5 P. M. Entrance in Diamond. no29-dlw1w

☞ 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 testimonials, 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 reply, that the Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you, 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 will hold water, there there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My safe contained books and accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which I have saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doubtful about the safety of his papers, to buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HEAZELTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Heazelton, 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,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4w1 Assignees.

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, comprising in part Sables, Stone Martin Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelisses Cuffs, &c., &c., corner Wood and 5th street

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—The day has passed when a great remedy could be cried down by pseudo science. The attempt has been made to depreciate the merits of the Elixir or Cordial, but in vain. Dr. Morse has a reputation too high in the scientific world of both hemispheres to be reached by the carpings of the invidious. Look at the attested cures wrought by this preparation. They comprehend dyspepsia, barrenness, every kind of disease peculiar to females, nervous maladies of all kinds, liver complaint, chronic afflictions of the stomach and bowels, general prostration, impotency, incipient paralysis, hypochondriasis, headache, constipation, and innumerable complaints which it is impossible to specify in an advertisement. Facts are irrepressible, and they are offered in answer to all who doubt the properties of this leading medicine of the 19th century.

This Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3.00 per bottle, two for $5.00, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and 4th sts. no29-1w*

☞ 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,
No. 75, Front street, Pittsburgh.
no7d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Five Hundred Worms Expelled—Read the following statement from respectable Druggists on the surprising effects of B. A. Fahnestock's unequalled Vermifuge:

ODENSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

Gentlemen: Matthew Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he has a little girl, 4 years old, to whom he gave a dose of "P. P." Vermifuge, in the morning, before hours. In the afternoon of the same day she passed at one time NINETEEN, and at another, NINETEEN WORMS. About 9 o'clock the following night, she passed the incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY-ONE, making in all, 561, in less than 12 hours' time. He said they were perfectly astonished at such a mass of worms from a child of her age, and that it counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

JENNER & RANDALL, Druggists.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. no2d

☞ It should be universally known—for it is a strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant stand unrivalled, alone and unapproached. General Depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these bitters, and know that they are excellent for the disease specified above.—*Phila City Item.* no22-2w

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence in ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

Caution—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States and in Pittsburgh, by Reel, Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. B. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee & Buckham & Co. sep9-tm

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and prices, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $4, $5.50 and $4.00 Hats. oc22-4mdlw8

☞ Lyon's Kathairon.—The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of Disease, Climate and old age, in Preserving and restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Headache and all Irritative Diseases of the Skin, and is the most delicable article for Curling and dressing gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and excels the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cts., in large bottles. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

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

Sold in Pittsburgh by H. K. Sellers, C. Frazer, Benj. Page Jr., Fleming Bros., and Grant & Reid.

no19-1m

☞ Neuralgia.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

☞ See advertisement in another column. no10-1m8

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 15 WOOD STREET,
New York.
One door from First street, Pittsburgh,

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

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. ap13-1m

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

☞ My stock consists of thousands of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BONNETS, Purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for *SALE, 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 my stock before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. [jy29

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL