PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.:

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday

NOTICE

To the Whig and Anti-Masonic Voters of the several Wards of the City of Pittsburgh.

The undersigned gives notice to the Whig and Anti-Masonic voters of the City of Pittsburgh, that the primary meetings for the choice of delegates to nominate a candidate for Mayor of said City, will be held at the usual places of holding the elections in the several Wards of said City, on the second Saturday of this month (December 10th, A. D. 1853) between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 6, P. M. The voting to be by ballot, and five delegates to be chosen to represent each of said Wards; in pursuance of a resolution of the City Convention of last year, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President of the Committee to notify the next primary meetings to be held in the several Wards on the second Saturday of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 6, P. M., to select five delegates by ballot to meet in Convention on the Wednesday following to nominate a candidate for Mayor."

JAMES I. KUHN,
Pres. of Com. of 1852.

(Whig papers please copy.)

Whig State Committee.

The Whig State Committee will meet at the American Hotel, CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY the 13th of December, at 3 o'clock; P. M.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Chairman.
HENRY EVANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO & PENNA. R. R. CO.
PITTSBURG, Dec. 3, 1853.

Receipts in November, 1853,		$78,427 17
" " " 1852,		40,275 93
Increase		$38,151 24
Receipts in 1853 to Nov. 30th,		$604,128 86
" " " 1852 to same date,		281,263 92
Increase		$322,864 94

The receipts in eleven months of 1853, exceed the estimate made by the Superintendent for the whole year, which was $600,000.

S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Eng'r and Sup't.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The exhibit of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, which we give to-day, presents the gratifying fact, that the receipts for eleven months of the present year exceed the estimate of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent for the whole year. The estimate was $600,000. It will be about $670,000. It was estimated that $600,000, after deducting expenses, would pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the finished portions of the work. The estimates are made good, and a surplus of $70,000 left. The result is highly honorable to the discernment and financial skill of the chief officers of the road, and is calculated to inspire public confidence in the future of this great work.

Judging from the past, we may safely calculate that the earnings of the road for the ensuing year will be $900,000. We base this calculation on the fact, that the company have had the use of the whole road only about seven months of this year—that they have no adequate western connections, and that they have had to labor under the disability of inadequate machinery, etc. If under such circumstances the road has earned $670,000 is it too much to expect it to earn $900,000 when it shall have the advantage of a choice of routes to Cincinnati, more favorable connections with both the north-west and south-west, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad having tunnelled the Alleghenies, and done away with the inclined planes, shall be able to accommodate in a triple degree the tradeof the West? All these advantages will accrue to the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad in the month of January. The most timid financier will not say, in these circumstances, that our estimate of $900,000 is too high.

The road has cost, including its stock, buildings, etc., nearly $5,000,000—some $150,000 less, which will be absorbed in the improvements the Company is now making. About $2,000,000 of this is in stock, and $8,000,000 in bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest. Allowing $400,000 for the expenses of working the road, which is about 45 per cent., a very liberal calculation on a road so well built and favorably situated, we have net earnings to the amount of $500,000—or ten per cent. on the cost of the whole improvement.—The bonds, however, only have 7 per cent. interest, and will absorb $210,000, leaving $290,000 for the stockholders, or 14½ per cent. This is truly a flattering prospect, and it is as sound and safe as flattering.

We would not consider it good policy, however, for the Company to commence the payment of high dividends at present. There should always be a fund accumulated for contingencies, and the surplus should be used in keeping an efficient rolling stock, improving the track, putting up enlarged buildings, laying sidings, etc., until nothing more is needed to render the work perfect. After this, larger dividends may be paid to stockholders. Many western companies have been greatly injured from the effort to pay large dividends, by which their roads have been robbed of what rightly belonged to them. An 8 per cent. stock is always at par, or a premium. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Company, if our estimate is correct, can pay 8 per cent next year, and leave the property more valuable at the close, than at the beginning of the year. With this gratifying position every stockholder must be satisfied.

☞ We most heartily congratulate our readers on the flattering condition of our pioneer Railroad. It has fully accomplished for Pittsburgh and for its stockholders all that was ever promised for it by its friends, and more than was generally expected. The corporations which took stock in it, among which are our two cities, will read a handsome profit, without one dollar of outlay. Had Pittsburgh taken one million of the stock, she would have received a sufficient sum to have founded a sinking fund, which would have paid off our city debt in comparatively a few years.

To the President, Directors, and officers of the Company, great credit is due for their able management of its affairs. If we were disposed to find any fault, it would be in relation to a supply of machinery, machine shops, etc. In the desire to economize most rigidly, a sufficiently large idea has not, we fear, been taken of the immense traffic and trade to come on the road, and although the road is now pretty well supplied, we predict that a great addition will be found necessary in the ensuing year.

SEWICKLEY COURSE OF LECTURES.—The spirited people of the enterprising borough of Sewickley, with a laudable view to their intellectual and social improvement, have instituted a course of Lectures for the winter, and have secured the services of the following distinguished gentlemen, to wit:

Rev. Dr. D. H. Riddle, on Monday evening,	Dec. 5.	
Rev. Dr. H. J. Clarke, on Monday do.	Dec. 19.	
Rev. W. D. Howard, on Tuesday do.	Jan. 3.	
Rev. Dr. C. Cooke, on Monday do.	Jan. 16.	
Dr. James King, on Monday do.	Jan. 23.	
Rev. Dr. A. T. M'Gill, on Monday do.	Jan. 30.	
Prof. Thompson, on Monday do.	Feb. 6.	
Rev. J. N. Baird, on Monday do.	Feb. 13.	
Hon. Wm. B. M'Clure, Monday	Feb. 20.	
Rev. Dr. A. B. Brown, Monday	Feb. 27.	

It will be seen that the first lecture will be delivered by Dr. Riddle, next Monday evening.—The price of admission has been put low, just merely enough to pay expenses, so as to bring the advantages of the course within the reach of the whole community. This is a very praiseworthy undertaking, and should be instituted by all our towns and villages. The increase of knowledge and of social intercourse, has a wonderful influence in elevating society and begetting a thirst for the pure joys of intellectual and moral culture. We have no doubt these lectures will exercise a decidedly beneficial influence on the Society of Sewickley, the fruit of which will be gathered in years hence.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, at NEVILLE HALL, in the new building on the corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, when Gen. Larimer, the President, will present his report for the year

☞ We publish the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Morgantown, Virginia, as a matter of serious interest to this city. It is well known to our readers that most strenuous efforts have been made, for years past, to secure a continuation of the Monongahela Slackwater to that point, and that the Legislature of Virginia passed an act subscribing two-thirds of the stock to the improvement within that State, on favorable conditions. The people in that region are ready to make up the other third, whenever the Company show a disposition to complete the improvement to the State line. Last spring several meetings were held in the city to forward the enterprise, and a considerable amount of stock was taken; enough, it was generally understood, to secure the certain and rapid prosecution of the work on the part of the Company. Many of our citizens took a deep interest in the matter, and used their personal efforts to procure stock, from a conviction that an extension of the work was necessary to the trade and welfare of this city. We believe the Company, under this spur, did cause a survey and estimates to be made, but for some months back we have heard nothing more of it, and we infer from the indignation manifested at Morgantown that the project of extension has fallen through.

In view of these circumstances the Directors of the Company owe it to the Pittsburgh public to make an expose of their proceedings, and give an explanation of the reasons why the extension is given up, if such is the case. Many of the heaviest stockholders have made large sums by this improvement, and it is but just that they should be required to carry out the intentions of the act of incorporation, and fulfil the reasonable expectations of the people in regard to the extension of the improvement to the State of Virginia. From the high character of the gentlemen having charge of the work we doubt not they can give a satisfactory explanation, and we think it is due to themselves and the public that it should be made without delay.

WISCONSIN.—Returns from 23 Counties foot up on a Prohibitory Liquor Law: Yes, 25,887; No, 22,309. For Governor; Baird, (Whig) 2,544; Holton, (Free Soil and People's candidate,) 20,492; Barstow, (regular Pierce Democrat) 26,998.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The press of South Carolina, with two exceptions, disapprove of Bronson's removal.

OHIO.—*The Ohio Statesman* gives the following corrected list of the next Legislature of that State:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats,	26	70	96
Whigs,	7	17	24
Fusionists and Freesoilers,	2	9	11

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, March 8.

The Washington Union has an article on the Union of the Democracy, in which it makes the following remarkable assertion:

"If the Baltimore platform had expressly approved or disapproved of the Compromise, the nominee would have met certain defeat.

"The friends of the measures of adjustment never had sufficient strength to elect a President, and this fact ought to impress itself with force upon the minds of Democrats who claim from the Administration more consideration toward the original advocates of the Compromise, than they are supposed to have received."

It seems that Mr. BELMONT found at the Hague the same difficulty in getting access to Court that Mr. VROOM experienced at Berlin, but unlike that gentleman, he did not succumb to the requisitions of the royal toggery-monger. When his Dutch Majesty objected to receiving the American Charge d' Affaires in citizens' clothes, the Charge replied that he must be so received or not at all, and received he was accordingly.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Belmont said right. Any American Minister who consents to array himself in the trumpery finery of European officials, to please the eyes of royalty, is unworthy of the post he fills.

The New York Tribune makes the following gratifying announcement:

HENRY WARD BEECHER is about to publish three volumes entitled *Star Papers*—the contributions he has furnished to the columns of *The Independent* during the past three or four years. The first volume will contain *Experiences of Art and Nature;* the second, *Religious Essays;* the third, *Controversial Papers.* We risk nothing in saying that this will be one of the widest-read books of the season. McElrath & Barker are to be the publishers.

From the Brownsville Clipper.

THE NEXT WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We have about thirty whig exchanges in Pennsylvania. We observe that nearly all these papers, many of which are published East as well as West of the mountains, have already expressed their preferences, touching the next Whig Candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth; and of these, *every one* with a single exception, has spoken in favor of Gen. Wm. Larimer, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

For the last twenty years we have labored incessantly in the whig cause; for the election of whig candidates; for the advancement of whig measures; the promotion of whig principles, and that, too, without the hope or prospect of political reward. If there be any merit, therefore, in "standing up to the rack, fodder or no fodder," we claim it. If there be any merit in continuing to fight our enemy while one portion of our troops were quarrelling among themselves, and another snoring in their tents, we claim it. If there be any merit in having so long, and with unyielding tenacity, adhered to a party so fruitful in excuses and expedients to bring upon itself defeat and disaster, we claim it. If there be any merit in laboring to induce the party with which we have so long acted, to resume the advocacy of principles it had well nigh abandoned from a timo serving expediency, we claim it. If in the face of these chilling discouragements, there be any merit in having disobeyed the natural impulse to sever political connection with such a party, we claim it.

We confess, however, that the disastrous defeat of the noble old veteran Scott, through the dissensions and supineness of his own party, began in us something like a feeling of indifference to its future state, and we therefore fully resolved thenceforward to vote for whomsoever we pleased without regard to political trammels or party dictation. Indeed, this was a determination to do nothing more than those calling themselves whigs had been in the habit of doing for many years; any other course would have amounted to an abandonment of the established *custom* of the party, which custom, we of course, do not feel authorized to oppose by pursuing a contrary course.

No man who sticks unflinchingly to a whig nominee and goes in favor of a united effort to promote his election, can be justly termed a modern, fashionable whig, because as a general thing, that's not the way the party do business. True, in the case of Harrison's and of Taylor's election, they varied a little from their general rule, in the matter of political unity, and were successful, as they might have been in numerous other instances had they been equally united.

We hope the party won't "read us out," for having always striven to promote the election of the regular whig nominees, contrary to their rules and usages. We promise never to be guilty of the like again, unless when the party think it expedient to change their old custom of each man voting on his own hook and uniting heartily upon one and the same candidate. This, the whig party of Pennsylvania appear determined to do in the case of Gen. Larimer, in reference to whose nomination for Governor, we say, as before, we are aware of but one dissenting whig press in the State.

That Gen. Larimer is decidedly the strongest whig in Pennsylvania, at this present moment admits not of doubt. Give us Larimer and the Old Key Stone is bound to have a whig Governor next heat! Give us any other man, and she may or she may not. But one thing is certain, if the whig party of Pennsylvania appear determined to do in the case of Gen. Larimer, in reference to whose nomination for Governor, we say, as before, we are aware of but one dissenting whig press in the State.

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From the Morgantown Mirror.

MONONGALIA SLACKWATER MEETING.—An adjourned Slackwater Meeting was held in the Court-House on Friday evening the 18th instant, to hear the report of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting of citizens of Monongalia county.

The Chairman, WM. LAZIER, Esq., took his seat, and S. SIGSFRIED, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions made report, through their Chairman, Guy R. C. Allen, Esq., as follows:

The citizens of Monongalia county having appealed respectfully, but in vain, to the Monongahela Navigation Company for assurances that the Slackwater improvement should be continued by said Company to the Virginia line.—

Resolved, That our Counsel at Pittsburgh be and he is hereby instructed to institute the proper proceedings in the United States Court, or other Court as he may deem best against said Company, for any delinquency on their part whereby a forfeiture of their Charter has accrued. And in such proceedings he is authorized to use the names of any or all the citizens named in the committee hereafter to be appointed, a list of which shall be furnished by the Secretary as parties to the said proceedings.

2. *Resolved*, That a vote of the taxable citizens of the Borough of Morgantown, and such other persons as may consent to be taxed, be taken by the Trustees on the 26th day of November, 1853, to ascertain expressly from the citizens whether they will assent to a levy to be made by said Trustees upon the subjects of taxation in said Borough, to defray the expenses of said proceedings, and to indemnify said citizens, in said Committee named, in case the State fail to make an appropriation to carry on the same.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by the President to solicit subscriptions throughout the County to defray the expenses of said proceedings.

Geo. M. Reay, Esq.,	Jesse Mercer,
Col. Jas. Evans,	Dr. M. Dent,
A. S. Vance,	Jas. Davis, Esq.,
Saml. McKelvy, Esq.,	Alfred Yeager,
Anthony Loftus,	M. R. Chalfant,

were appointed said Committee.

4. *Resolved*, That our Senator and Delegates be, and they are hereby instructed to ask the aid of the General Assembly in prosecuting said suit, by furnishing the necessary means to carry on the same, and securing to us the services of the Attorney General of the State, to be associated with our Counsel at Pittsburgh. And that a Committee of nine be appointed by the President of this meeting to draft a Memorial to the General Assembly, setting forth our grievances, and the redress asked for in the premises, and any Legislative enactments that may be deemed advisable by said Committee.

In pursuance of which resolution the President appointed the following gentlemen said Committee.

G. R. C. Allen, Esq.,	Geo. M. Hagans,
W. T. Willey, Esq.,	S. Siegfried,
Matthew Gay, Esq.,	M. Callendine,
A. McDonald, Dcd,	Rev. Jas. Davis,
E. O. Wilson, Esq.,	

5. *Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Borough of Morgantown be authorized to forward these proceedings to our Counsel at Pittsburgh, Jas. Dunlop, Esq.,

Dr. Isaac Scott,	David B. Lynch,
H. Daugherty, Esq.,	Geo. S. Ray, Esq.,
E. P. Fitch,	R. L. Berkshire, Esq.,
John R. Drabell,	G. R. C. Allen, Esq.,
Manlif Hayes,	W. T. Willey, Esq.,
Wm. Wagner,	

6. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this County.

WM. LAZIER, Pres't.
S. SIGSFRIED, Sec'y.

NEBRASKA.—CUBA.—CALIFORNIA.—Whoever reads and confides in the Cotton Journals, North or South, will naturally be led to believe that the agitations from time to time arising in this country respecting Slavery are entirely fomented by the adversaries of the "peculiar institution,"—that we who deplore the existence and hope for the termination of Human Bondage in a land boastful of its Liberty, are incessantly devising schemes, plots, manœuvers, for the restriction of Slaveholding within narrower limits, or its complete eradication.

Now the actual truth is exactly the reverse of this. There are certainly Abolitionists who live and labor for the entire and immediate overthrow of Slavery; but these form an inconsiderable minority, even at the North, and rarely elect a half a dozen members to a Congress of three hundred. They wield no direct power, and excite no serious alarm in the breast of the Slaveholding interest, while the immense majority of the conscientious opponents of Slavery in the Union, while they indeed hope and would gladly labor for its complete extinction, yet perceive no mode in which affirmative political action on their part could promote the end they seek, and are averse to agitation and alienation where no positive good is at stake. They war against Southern Slavery no otherwise than against Chinese Idolatry or South Sea licentiousness—that is, by the diffusion of light and truth and the quiet rebuke of a consistent testimony. Evidently disposed to let the dead bury their dead, wherein the shackles shall fall from the limbs of the last human chattel, they yet disclaim any moral right to use any power confided to their hands by the Federal Constitution for a purpose so obviously foreign to the contemplation of the framers of that instrument as the abolition of Southern Slavery by Northern votes. Disclaiming any right thus to use the power so conferred, they feel no more responsibility for the existence of Slavery in Mississippi than in Timbuctoo, and expressly limit their political action respecting the institution to keeping the arm out of their own States respectively, and out of the territories belonging to the whole Union and governed only by the laws and functionaries thereof. In other words, their position is purely defensive, and one which the south has no reason to complain of.

How is it on the other side?

The territory of Nebraska stretches westward from the frontier of Missouri to the crests of the Rocky Mountains. It is the home of many Indian tribes, but has more recently been settled by several hundred families of white pioneers, who are naturally desirous of the protection and security only found under a government of laws and civil functionaries. But Nebraska has no organization, no government, no laws; and a quiet but determined effort has for years been made to prevent her organization except on condition that the vital stipulation of the Missouri compromise be annulled. Missouri, for many years protected, organized and territory, applied in 1819-20 for admission into the Union as a State. She had been a slaveholding territory before she was transferred by France to this country; she always remained a slaveholding territory; and she framed a slaveholding constitution preliminary to her application for the rights and immunities of a State of the Union. The admission was resisted by the Free States with general unanimity, but was finally carried on the express understanding that all our remaining territory North of lat 36° 30' should be evermore Free territory. Even thus, the great body of the representatives of Free States held out; but some seceded, and by these added to nearly all the members from the Slave States the Missouri compromise was enacted. And now certain pro Slavery politicians are spurring up the South to demand the abrogation or nullification of the vital condition whereon Missouri was admitted, and the opening of Nebraska to the legal introduction of slaves!

So with regard to California: She had come into the Union a Free State, and her admission was balanced by an important concession to the Slave Power. Now the Slavery Propagandists hold on to the concession and at the same time insist on the division of California in such a manner that the southern portion may become first a slaveholding Territory, afterwards a slaveholding State. We of the contrary part are simply resisting this effort.

So again, we are in Cuba: We who condemn Slavery are making no attempts to abolitionize Cuba, nor to bring her influence to bear against Slavery, whether within the Union or out of it. But pro-Slavery agitators are constantly at work, first, to perpetuate Slavery in that important island; next, to bring her into the Union, whether by negotiation, by revolution, or by war.

Fellow-Citizens of the Union! are not the facts as we have stated them? Does any one gainsay them? And if not, is it not monstrously wrong in the Conservative and Cotton Press to brand us as disturbers and agitators and commend our adversaries as devotees of peace and harmony? Judge whether they or we are most faithful to the Union, the Constitution and even to the Compromises which they are perpetually glorifying, but as perpetually plotting to circumvent or struggling to subvert.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The N. Y. Courier of Wednesday referring to the numerous deaths on board emigrant ships arriving at that port says:

The disease which is now creating such terrible havoc among emigrant passengers is unquestionably cholera. Asiatic Cholera in its most decided and malignant form. The statement of the officers of the ships, of the emigrants themselves, and of the health officers at Quarantine Ground, all agree. A day or two of diarrhœa, followed by vomiting and purging, spasms, collapse and death within six or twelve hours—such is the history of the disease, which cannot be mistaken for anything but Asiatic cholera.

ALEXANDER DUMAS has written a letter to a friend in New York in which he says:

"Find for me on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Ohio, a corner where, surrounded by my chosen friends, I may spend my last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty."

NEW HOTEL.—The National Intelligencer learns that it is in contemplation to build a Hotel in Washington of a size and character superior to anything of the kind yet known there, and to be kept in the very first style of excellence. No special location has yet been selected, but we judge it will be on the Avenue, somewhere west of Ninth street.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN THE PAPAL STATES.—The system of religious restriction which prevails in some of the Italian States, is becoming more cruel and oppressive. In the States of the Church, the dungeons of the Inquisition are being filled with victims, and even the rack has been brought forth from its hiding-place. It is stated that forty-one secular priests or friars have been recently imprisoned in Rome, under charge of being members of a society having for its object a modification of the forms and ceremonies of the Catholic faith. The slightest suspicion of encouragement or promoting what is called heresy, is sufficient to cause the arrest of an individuals, and persons have been arrested on no other ground than that they were intimate with English and American Protestant families. Yet it is whispered that many hundreds of noble Roman families have embraced the doctrines of this second reformation. A correspondent of a Montreal paper relates the following story:—

"The sberi, or police spies, have, for the last week, been making an onslaught upon those Italians found walking with Englishmen and Americans, and beating them almost to death—Some young men were set upon by the sberi the other night in the Campo Vaccino whilst walking with two Yankee artists, and seriously beaten. The Yankees caught one of the sberi and managed to hold him, notwithstanding his biting, kicking, and scratching, and took the fellow to the French guard house, where they made so clamorous a complaint against him, that the officer in command advised the Roman Government to severely punish the man, in preference to having any disturbance with the United States Government. The spy was in consequence flogged in the presence of the Americans, who were politely notified that any intimation of mercy from them would be attended to; but they gave none, and called upon the executioner to lay on harder, until the poor wretch was half dead!"

The Jewish citizens of Albany have held a meeting to express their indignation at "the late atrocious, tyrannical and arbitrary act of Francis Joseph of Austria, by which he had deprived 700,000 of his Jewish subjects of their inalienable rights, in the preamble to which they say that in consequence of that cruel and despotic decree of the Austrian tyrant, the Jewish Bankers of London, Paris, Messrs. Adam Spielman & &c., Baum & Co., Monteau Brothers, and Abraham Bauer & Co., have agreed not to deal in Austrian state stocks, and a Jewish member of the Stock Exchange has also thrown a large quantity of Austrian stock on the market "as not worth keeping." This example they urge all friends of religion and political liberty to follow throughout the world.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*The Harrisburg Crystal Fountain*, a Temperance paper, gives the following as the temperance vote in counties where there were *separate* Temperance organizations:

Counties.		*Counties.*	
Berks	1928	Montour	559
Bucks	2211	Northampton	3869
Blair	1616	Monroe	471
Clinton	953	Northumberland	209
Cumbria	2611	Philadelphia City	4290
Dauphin	187	Philadelphia County	1043
Fayette	1916	Schuylkill	549
Franklin	2051	Schuylkill	1576
Huntingdon	977	Westmoreland	1769
Lancaster	4291	Wyoming	261
Lebanon	625	York	1769
Mifflin	1250		

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

ODGENSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

Gentlemen—Mathew 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 3 doses of B. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in 3 successive hours. In the afternoon of the same day she passed, at one time SEVENTEEN, 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, 557, in less than 12 hours' time. He says they were perfectly astonished at such a mass of worms from a child of her age, and that he counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

WENNER & RANDALL, Druggists.

Prepared, and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., cor. Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. novl

☞ 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, together with convenient out houses on it. For ease of access and pleasantness of location, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. GARDNER.

Oct. 8, 1853; diff No. 119 Water street.

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Ja3:dly'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL D. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 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 this city. feb17

JOHN FLEMING.....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 Liver Pills. do

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

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like picture, 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 procured the largest and best arranged Side and Skylight ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the principal artists of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either Shaded or Plain, which has never been surpassed.

Cases and Materials always on hand, cheap for cash. NELSON & BRO. novdawlyr

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing portraits that will be always at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, and see what has been accomplished by the Art, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate delineations of the human face, with all the aggression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Specimens, furnishing, &c., securely copied, and duplicates, if desired.

☞ Likenesses 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.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. novdawlyr

☞ 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 $400 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 fire, and in regard to your safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I have used the safe I bought of you last Spring the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was burned to ashes. It was a total loss. Your safe was in a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and will take the dollar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My books and book accounts that were in the safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, and were 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 I think it 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.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
WM. A. STARR,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1853. 4w4

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 Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Germin, Siberian Squirrel, Black Martin, Gemet, Coney and Swan's Down: Muffs, Victorines, Pelerine Cuffs, Boas, &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 to high in the scientific world of such demonstrable worth, that by the carpings of the invidious. Look at the wonderful cures wrought by this preparation. They comprehend Dyspepsia, Barrenness, every kind of disease peculiar to the female system, all cases of Nervous complaint, chronic affections of the stomach and bowels, general prostration, impotency, incipient paralysis, hypochondria, headache, constipation, and innumerable complaints which it is impossible to specify in an advertisement. Facts are impregnable, and they are offered in answer to all who doubt the properties of this healing medicine of the 19th century.

This Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $2.00 per bottle, two for $3.50, 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. nov29-1w'T

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

D. W. C. BIDWHILL,
Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 84 Market st., Pittsburgh.

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA:

BRANCH OFFICE, cor. 4th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh, Capital, 300,000 Dollars.

DIRECTORS—John P. Rutherford, Dauphin co; P. C. Sadler, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, B. R. Comstock, Thos. Craven, Wm. H. Sowden, F. D. Sherman, J. Hart, Philip F. Dorsey, Wm. S. Hacker, Alex. Heron, Jr., Furman Sheppard, Philadelphia; John Ross, Dauphin county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.
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The above Company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation on vessels, boats and merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on buildings, either perpetually or for a term of years. nov18-1m'y1-84

Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
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Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Vessels, Cargoes, Buildings, Stores, Merchandise and property generally, on the most favorable terms.

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 16 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 Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). and2

☞ 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 $3, $3.50 and $4.00 Hats. oct24-1mdawS

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

Mr. V. 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.

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

☞ See advertisement another column. novl3-1m.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

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

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Simeon L. Loomis.....	Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning.....	Firm of Corning & Co.
Theodore McNamee.....	Firm of Sowers & McNamee.
Richard Bigelow.....	Firm of D. Lane &