PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 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 8 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 2 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 order 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 J. 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 THOMPSON JONES, Chairman.
HENRY S. EVANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OHIO & PENN'A R. R. CO.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1853.

Mr. White:—Editor Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—It may prove gratifying to the corporate interests of these cities, as doubtless to the individual stockholders of the Company, to learn *in advance* that it is the intention of the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. from the earnings of the Road for the current six months.

I may also add that from the investigation of our receipts, whence the Directors arrived at their conclusion as to the dividend, that the net earnings will amount to 6 per cent. for the six months ending Jan. 7, 1854, reserving 2 per ct. for future contingencies.

Yours, W. ROBINSON, Jr., Pres't.

The above announcement will be received with universal gratification, not merely on account of the pecuniary profit, but from the natural pride which every Pittsburgher feels in a work peculiarly the result of the enterprise of this city, heartily seconded by our friends in Ohio. If our calculations presented a day or two ago are correct, and we have seen no reason to doubt their accuracy, the company will be able to pay at least 8 per cent. in the future, and reserve to itself a fund for contingencies, besides keeping the road in perfect repair, and increasing the rolling stock, depot buildings, sidings, etc., as the demands of business may require. This ought to satisfy all the stockholders, as it is more than they had reason to expect, is more than was promised, and establishes the stock as among the most solid and reliable. The fact that the second dividend of the company is 4 per cent. for six months confirms all that was said for the work by its most ardent friends.

This dividend will put four thousand dollars into the Treasury of Allegheny and two thousand in that of Pittsburgh—making six thousand dollars clear profit for Allegheny for the current rent year, and three thousand for Pittsburgh.—What will the opponents of the city subscription say to this? We hope each city will set down their receipts from such sources, as a sinking fund to pay the city debt.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We had intended, to-day, to comment upon the Message of President Pierce, but find our space pre-occupied by matters of probably more importance to to our readers. Very little, however, requires to be said about it. As a State Paper, with one or two exceptions, it is not provocative of much comment. With many of its suggestions and recommendations, we entirely concur, while there are others to which we entirely dissent.—No American can read, without a feeling of patriotic pride, the correct delineation given by our Chief Magistrate of the wonderful advancement in population and wealth and power, and, we trust, in real progress, of our beloved country, especially when he recollects that it is a country of free institutions, and that its people make and unmake Presidents, and most obediently keep the laws they have made, and acknowledge the authority of the rulers they have set up. We have, nevertheless, our sore spots, and in the discussion of these there will always be a wide difference of opinion. We do not belong to the President's school of domestic politics, and cannot agree with him in all his views of domestic policy; but all other differences of opinion are small in comparison to that which treats upwards of three millions of native born Americans as a mere nullity in the consideration of public affairs.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, OHIO.—Some inquiries have lately been made in relation to the location and character of the new educational institution, presided over by Hon. HORACE MANN, late of Massachusetts. From the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of "Liberal Christianity" as they style themselves, in New York, we derive the following facts.

There is quite an extensive religious denomination, in the West, principally in Kentucky, Ohio, and the States immediately west of the latter, calling themselves "Christians," or "Chrystians." One of the articles in their creed is, a denial of the essential Divinity of Christ. In conjunction with the Unitarians they established, a few years ago, a Theological Seminary in Meadville, in this State, furnishing to it the largest number of pupils. Finding that the want of a Literary Institution, in which their young men could receive a classical and literary education, prevented many from enjoying the full benefit of the Theological school, they resolved to establish a College, and to call it "Antioch," in memory of the city where the disciples of Christ were first called "Christians."

The enterprize met with approbation by the "Christians" society, subscriptions were started, which soon warranted the commencement of College buildings on the site chosen, at Yellow springs, Ohio, about seventy four miles north of Cincinnati. A charter was obtained, Hon. HORACE MANN, of Mass. called to the Presidency, and a corps of Professors appointed, of where two are Unitarians, four Christians, one a Baptist, and one a Dutch Reformed—six Unitarians and two Trinitarians. College buildings have been erected, and the institution opened last October with three hundred pupils, being unable to receive one hundred more applicants for want of accommodation.

To accomplish these results, the Christians, though a comparatively poor body, have raised among themselves $150,000, already paid into the Treasury. This has been collected under two forms, viz: $100,000 towards the endowment fund, and $50,000 towards the building and apparatus fund: The Institution still requires, to support its Professors and to complete and pay for its buildings and apparatus, $100,000. 1st, $50,000, in the form of out-and-out gifts; and 2d, $50,000 toward the endowment, to render it competent to the support of instruction, which it proposes to raise, as it has raised the $100,000 already collected for that purpose—by the sale of scholarships, at $100 a piece; each scholarship, or share, entitling the owner to keep one pupil at the College perpetually, free of tuition.

They are now appealing to the Unitarians of the East, their natural allies, for aid, and this originated the meeting of the "Friends of Liberal Christianity" in New York.

From the above succinct history of Antioch College, our readers will perceive that a large Unitarian Society, for such the Chrystian Society really is, has grown up in the West, where Unitarianism and Socinianism *de facto* have hitherto made no progress; and that the Western and Eastern Unitarians have united in establishing an extensive and flourishing literary institution in the great Ohio valley, where hundreds of young men will be educated, and sent forth to spread the religious faith of the President and Professors.

The great mass of the "Chrystians" are poor and illiterate,—not usually the classes from which Unitarians spring—and no doubt united originally with that body without any definite idea of the peculiar doctrines in regard to the Divinity of Christ entertained by their religious teachers. The present movement, however, threatens to build up a strong and influential Unitarian Denomination in the West.

POPULAR TRIUMPH IN ENGLAND.—Under this head the *New York Tribune* notes a decision recently given by the House of Lords, on an appeal to that body from the Court of Exchequer Chamber, affirming the right of the majority of the payers, in Church parishes, to resist the payment of Church taxes which they have not voted. The case is thus stated by the *Tribune:*

The Ecclesiastical Law of England declares that all the inhabitants of any parish, no matter what their persuasion, are bound to repair the parish Church, and for this purpose are bound to tax themselves to the extent necessary. And this tax, under the name of church-rate, is regularly collected in most of the country districts; while in all the towns where a majority of the rate payers are upholders of the Church and command a majority of the vestry meeting, it has always been as certain a burden as the poor-tax or highway-tax. All attempts in Parliament to do away with the injustice of taxing people who do not belong to the State Church for its support, have proved futile, and the only resistance offered to it has been by now and then a Quaker or other sturdy dissenter refusing to pay for conscience sake allowing his goods to be distrained upon, and publicly sold as a means of bringing scandal upon the Church.

But for the last thirty years parishes have been found where the majority were dissenters, and where, when the rate was proposed by the Vicar and Church-wardens, it has been steadily and sturdily negatived. These parishes have gone on multiplying exceedingly, until they include all those situated within the large towns, and especially all the manufacturing towns of the northern and midland Counties. These towns the Church has sorrowfully given up as hopelessly lost to her, and it is long since a compulsory church-rate was attempted to be levied within them. This constantly-spreading movement the friends of the Church have viewed with dismay and resentment, and it was not to be expected that so powerful a body would consent to surrender such a right without a struggle. This struggle came, was continued for sixteen long years, and ended a few weeks ago in the final defeat of the party of arbitary power and minority taxation.

The arena of conflict chosen by the Church was Braintree, a little unknown market-town in an out-of-the-way part of Essex, where the dissenters are numerous. In 1837 the little church there was out of repair, and the Vicar and Church-wardens made up their minds to levy a tax accordingly. A meeting of rate payers was summoned, but when the rate was proposed, the majority became terribly angry and moved to adjourn the consideration of the matter for twelve months. The meeting was then broken up, and a short time afterward the Church-wardens, in accordance with legal opinions they had obtained, without any further meeting at all, *proprio motu*, decreed the tax. The majority denied the right of the Church-wardens thus to tax them, and refused to pay, whereupon the Vicar and Church-wardens selected one of the recusants and sued out a monition against him in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The matter has been in litigation ever since, having passed though the several subordinate courts, and has finally been set at rest by the decision of the House of Lords. The effect of the decision is that in all parishes where the dissenters are in a majority, no rates for repairs of the buildings of the Established Church can be collected. The whole Dissenting body of England have taken part with the Braintree malcontents, and sustained them in their long and expensive course of litigation; and the conclusion of the whole affair is a signal triumph for them. The *Tribune* adds the following information as to the effect of the Lords' decision:

The decision of the House of Lords will be everywhere enforced by the people. A general rising of parishes against being taxed by the minority has already begun. At several places the rate has been refused, and at one, Maidstone, the parties have had a fair though excited struggle; the poll was kept open four days, with the keenest exertions on both sides, ending in the Church party being overwhelmingly defeated. It is a great popular triumph, and the precursor of the abolition of the whole State Church system.

MAINE LAW IN MICHIGAN.—On the 1st inst., the Maine Law went into operation in Michigan. The Detroit *Daily Democrat* of the 2d inst., says:

This is a great day for Detroit. The law is perfectly maintained everywhere, so far as we have been able to learn. Many, who a week ago, declared that they would continue to sell, despite the law, have yielded to the majesty of a sovereign people, and joined in efforts to enforce the law. The question so frequently and so anxiously put, is answered.

THE LAW IS ENFORCED!

The *Advertiser* of the 3d adds its testimony to the same effect. It says:

The proprietors of the Biddle House, National Exchange, Andrews' Rail Road Hotel, and, we believe, nearly all the Hotels of any respectability in the city, have closed their bars in compliance with the existing law. This is right, and we are glad to see the law so generally and cheerfully complied with. We notice also that most of the grocers of any standing, who kept open bars for retail, have closed them. We hear of but few who are not willing to obey the law. Some few attempted yesterday to disregard it, but were promptly prosecuted as soon as the evidence was known. We trust the law will be obeyed and enforced so long as it remains a law.

Leagues to secure the enforcement of the law have been organized in all the principal towns.

MONK'S NEW MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this now and invaluable production. The work shows all of North America south of the 50th parallel of north latitude, embracing the whole of the States and all of the Territories, all of Mexico and Central America, with a splendid view of the Gulf of Mexico, and the West India Islands. The map of Cuba is the best ever represented on canvass, as it is exhibited in its true position to the Gulf, and smaller islands. It extends east further than any former map of the same size, and exhibits all of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, showing the fishing grounds of the late controversy. It is the only map which shows, with any pretentions to accuracy, the newly organized Washington territory, and proposed Nebraska. The view of the great Eldorado of the West, (California,) is admitted to be the best ever published in connection with the older States, it being copied from the government map, published in San Francisco. In fact, the whole work is most admirably arranged, and is very full and complete. It is all upon the same general scale, and exhibits at a glance the whole of the country now claimed to belong to the United States, as well as all of the adjacent country that there is any prospect of our ever acquiring. The routes to the gold region by the Isthmus of Panama and the Nicaragua Lake are distinctly marked, and all of the other principal inland and water routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific States, with a marginal table of correct distances. On one corner of the same sheet is a map of the world, which makes quite a useful addition. It is on Mercator's projection, yet on an entirely new plan, being a duplication of fifteen degrees of longitude, giving to the United States a central position, showing a portion of the eastern hemisphere on either side, making it truly an American Chart. The mechanical part of the map is decidedly beautiful, and is prepared in such a manner as to admit of washing, without marring in the least its brilliant coloring. The work is compiled from actual surveys and the most recent ad authentic sources, and contains an amount of information which should, at the present time, be considered indispensable, and it is got up at so low a price as to place it within the reach of almost every one. The work is sold at one uniform price to subscribers only, none being sold to the trade.

The authorized agent will soon call on the citizens of Allegheny county, and afford them an opportunity to examine, and order the number of copies they wish. We bespeak for him a favorable hearing.

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILROAD.—This road, to be completed through from Hamilton to Detroit on the 1st January, is already, in part, in operation. Trains run regularly from Niagara Falls to Hamilton, and gravel trains run 75 miles farther west, to London. The following is given as the distance and probable time, by this road, from New York to Detroit:—

	Distance.	Time.
Detroit to the Falls	228 m.	8:40 h.
Falls to Rochester,	76	2:00
Rochester to Albany	228	8:44
Albany to New York,	144	4:75
	676	23:19

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Apparent caving in of the Adamantines—Triumph of the Administration—The Message and Documents—The estimates of the Expenditures and Appropriations—Post Office Report—Financial Failure of the cheap system.

The Administration has gone through the ordeal of the first encounter with its foes handsomely. The spiritless conduct of the "Hards" gives us but a poor opinion of their spunk and bottom, after all. It was believed that, after the very summary manner in which their first essay towards the assertion of their independence was "cornshed out" by the Regulars in the caucus, they would at least have shown their teeth in the House. But it seems even in caucus they roared as gently as sucking doves; when they gotwhere they could be seen and heard, they did not roar at all. Boyd got nearly the unanimous support of the party. Orr's colleagues, who would not sustain his claims in caucus, voted for him in the House, when their votes could do him no good. The Whigs divided upon Chandler of Philadelphia, L. D. Campbell of Ohio, Thomas M. Howe of Pittsburgh, and J. G. Miller of Mo. They showed good sense in not repeating the foolery of a caucus, though there were not wanting some zealous and very adroit gentlemen who thought a great deal might have been made out of such a meeting.

As I anticipated, the damning facts alleged against and proved upon Forney, injured his chances very little. He received 121 votes out of 218, only nineteen less than were given for Boyd. Forney's cause was helped a good deal by Simon Cameron and his tail, who came on in considerable force, with the object of breaking him down. The ribald assaults of the Hardshell organ, the Herald, were also serviceable to him. There was a very strong lobby force in Forney's interest on the ground from Philadelphia and New-York, and strange to say there were a few Whigs who were very active for him.

A good day's work was done in the popular branch; for not only was the organization perfected by the choice of all officers, except a chaplain, but the unpleasant task of selecting seats was entered upon and finished. In this House, therefore, the decks are cleared for action, and to-morrow we shall have the message and all the documents.

So far as I know secrecy has been well maintained in regard to these papers, and when you receive your copy of the message, from the City Post Master, you may rejoice in the assurance that you are possessed of the freshest and latest from the executive chamber.

The estimates from Mr. Secretary Guthrie were laid on the tables to-day. They do furnish a very pointed commentary upon the professions of economy, retrenchment and reform, on which Mr. Pierce's partizans enlarge with so much complacency. In a time of peace, and after the whole of the immense floating War debt left by the Polk administration has been paid off, this peculiarly honest and saving administration, which plumes itself upon the care it is going to take of the people's money, asks for $51,060,000 to carry it through a single year. The highest expenditure of the late Whig administration was $46,000,000, while it was paying off debt as fast as it could be ascertained, or, if funded, as fast as it could be bought in. But, in addition to this enormous sum required for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1855, the Secretary asks for $1,572,000 to provide for deficiencies found to exist in the appropriations for the current year. Now, I venture to say, that the bill which will be introduced to provide for these deficiencies will be swelled before passed into a law to three millions of dollars. This has been about the average of late years. Of course it will be the same or greater next year Therefore this amount may be added to the $51,060,000, and we therefore have an estimated expenditure for 1855, of $54,632,000. Pretty respectable figures these for an administration which boasts of nothing so much as its resolution to look after the pennies, and to save all the stray candle ends and cheese parings which escaped the vigilance of its predecessors.' Now this is in keeping with the usual practice, when it is caught making loud professions of its own virtue. I always tremble for the treasury when I hear the cry of retrenchment and reform.

Accompanying the estimates, is the financial report of the P. O. Department for the past fiscal year, namely that ending with June, 1853. It appears that the financial results of cheap postage have been very unsatisfactory. The remarks on this subject in my letter of November 21, were so much deformed by typographical and other blunders, as to be almost unintelligible, and I shall repeat some of the statements then presented.

The reduced rates of postage went into operation July 1st, 1853. There was appropriated to meet expected deficiencies, during that year, $1,741,000 The decrease of receipts was $1,431,698, and there was a large increase of expenditures, so that the actual deficiency, with these aids, was $291,000. The appropriations to provide against a continued falling off during the year from June 1852 to July 1853, were $1,705,000; but the decline in revenue was so rapid that at the end of that year, the deficiency amounted to $546,455. In fact the excess of expenditures over the gross receipts from postages during the 2 fi scal year was $2,760,000. What is the estimated deficiency for the present year I cannot quote from memory, but it is large.

In the benate, the only movements of interest were a resolution of inquiry respecting the causes of the terrible mortality in the New York and Liverpool emigrant ships, and a call for the correspondence relative to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Both were offered by Mr. Seward. JUNIUS.

WELLSVILLE AND THE SMALL NOTE PROSECUTIONS.—The citizens of Wellsville, Ohio, not only disapprove of the prosecutions instituted by two of their fellow-citizens against some of our corporations, under the Small Note Law, but have given vent to their indignation in a public meeting. We cut the proceedings from the *Patriot*, of that place. The resolutions are abundantly explicit:

At a called meeting held in the warehouse of D. & D. McDonald & Co, ALEX McLAUGHLIN, Esq., was appointed chairman, and A. WELLS, Secretary.

It was moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting.

A. H. Battin, Esq, P. P. Geisse and John Henderson were appointed said committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that there is a law in the State of Pennsylvania, making it finable for any Bank or individual to pass or pay out, bank paper of a less denomination than Five Dollars, and in all cases of prosecution under the law, giving to the prosecutor one half the fine; And, whereas, we have learned with regret that some of our citizens have been mean enough, in connection with some others in Pittsburgh, to take advantage of this law for the purpose of raising money, and making it a source of speculation. Therefore;

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Wellsville, entirely disapprove of so dishonorable an act, and will look with distrust upon those engaged in it so soon as their names be made known.

Resolved, That we consider the above named act of interference with the interests of Pittsburgh, as detrimental to the interests of the citizens of Wellsville and the State of Ohio generally.

The *Cleveland Herald* says that it agrees with us that the small note prosecution in this city is a dirty business. There is only one opinion on that subject. We have not met one single individual, in any class of society, who did not speak of it with absolute loathing.

THE ERIE WAR.—The Cleveland Forest City, of yesterday morning, contained the following despatches from Erie:

IMPORTANT FROM ERIE—*Erie, Nov. 7th.*—At 8 o'clock this morning the Railroad Company commenced changing the gauge at the State line, when cannon were fired and the bells of the city were rung to call out the rioters to tear down the bridges Great excitement prevailed. The citizens assembled in crowds, armed with implements for tearing down the bridges.

The bridges across State and French streets were torn down, and the track all taken out of the streets at the Depot. While Mr. Hart, ticket agent, was engaged in taking down the names of those engaged in the mob he was assailed with rotten eggs, and would probably have been killed, if the mob had got hold of him. Mr. Ferguson, police officer, employed by the Company to take down names of those engaged in destroying their property, was arrested and required to give bail to keep the peace.

The Lightning train from Buffalo did not get within a mile of the depot; and the train from the West arrived about the same time. Passengers had to go about two miles around to connect.

Erie, Dec 7, 6 P. M—A scene has been witnessed here to day that seldom occurs. Two thousand men have met to enforce the laws of the city against Railroad monopolies, and much work has been done without infringement upon any law in the strictest sense.

About 10 o'clock, A. M. a special messenger arrived from the State line with information that 400 men had commenced to change the track of the Erie and North East Railroad, and the alarm was given for police force to assemble in the city in the matter

In half an hour the principal part of the city assembled at the railroad, and under direction of the Mayor and Chief of Police. The track of the railroad was removed from all the streets from State to Parade, inclusive, and bridges across State and French streets taken out the width of the streets, one one hundred and another sixty feet

The whole break is half a mile wide. The most perfect order was observed during the progress of the work. The work occupied about two hours, and when done all returned quietly to their homes.

The road occupies about 8 rods of the public road in Harbor Creek township, and to-morrow it will all be taken up there, also, by the people of that township.

News has just arrived of the Attorney General of State having signed a bill for an injunction on Franklin Canal Company's road, and it will be tried in Supreme Court next week.

The exports of merchandise of this port for the last week were unprecedentedly large, being $3,674,000, against $833,000 in the same week of last year. Among the exports were 112,000 bbls Flour, 419,000 bush. Wheat, 88,500 bush. Corn, 7,200 bales Cotton, 16,500 bbls. Naval Stores, 2,900 bbls. Beef and Pork, 219,000 lbs. Tallow, &c. The aggregate exports for 13 weeks are $22,224,000, against $11,088,900, in the same period of last year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Dec 8.—Giddings administered the oath to Speaker Boyd. Senator Pettit asked Giddings to day if he swore Boyd strong. Giddings replied, yes, I swore him in well, and on the higher law.

"A NEEDLESS ALARM."—Under this head the New Orleans Crescent of the 28th ultimo attributes to the reports of the prevalence of cholera in that city, and says:

"There is unquestionably less of cholera here now than has usually, for years past, occurred about this season. The sultry damp weather which had of late followed a long period of warm weather produced a limited number of fatal cases, but only among those whose habits or whose exposure had provoked a previous diarrhœa. The malady has had no epidemic character, and would have excited no attention but for the present sensitiveness to such things. Evidently the whole idea has arisen out of the arrival in our port, some eight days since, of a vessel falsely said to have many cases of cholera on board.—But nothing has spread from her. Now, the journals, with numerous cases, are every week happening in New York without producing a sensation. We beg our fellow-citizens, therefore, to dismiss all uneasiness The number has now changed, and the few cases have almost ceased. A merciful God will not, we cheerfully trust, lay his hand on us again for many a day. We have suffered enough"

The number of deaths from cholera for the week ending the 29th ultimo is officially reported at one hundred and twenty-nine.

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. no2-dte

We are authorized to announce Mr. FERDINAND H. VOLZ as a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. de3-dte

RICHARD W. PARK will be a candidate for reelection to the Mayoralty of Allegheny City, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.
de8tf MANY CITIZENS.

The name of B. C. SAWYER will be presented as a candidate for the nomination of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention for Mayor. de9-te

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ 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 has proved so 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, nort-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Samuel Wilson & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City—H. F. Schwarts and Lee A. Beckham & Co. ap9-lm

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

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New York manufacturers, since the close of the late "WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comprising fashionable and well made goods, suitable for Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 1y12

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, in the Western North star.

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;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.,
By the Case.
Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Cash and Time Buyers is respectfully solicited. no2-lm

N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is suited expressly to their trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Hats. no22-lmd

A. H. HOLMES & BRO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,
WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.
PITTSBURGH.
Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.
All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☞ no20

HENRY H. COLLINS.
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
y15

☞ Indigestion and Liver Complaint CURED BY KIRK'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickinson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. M. KIRK—*Dear Sir:*—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same as myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles, two or three weeks—some years ago—but I ought ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was troubled with a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by R. M. KIRK, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Papers advertising Petroleum will copy i

☞ Life, Health, Vigor Secured.—Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial is spreading health home and happiness among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. Strange that a herb casually discovered in the deserts under the Equator, where civilization is unknown, should be destined to work a complete revolution in Medical Science. The facility are puzzled. Where all other medicines fail, and the patient seems going down, stage by stage, to the weakness of utter helplessness, this preparation arrests the progress of debilitation at once. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of head-ache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, billious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation or secretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by preserving it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental systems. These facts are vouched by the highest written testimony; they are patent to the experience of every human being who has given the Cordial a trial.

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

O. 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. de3-1y

NOTICE—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thomas H. Stewart, of Bolsterstown of Stewart, Lloyd & Co. have this day formed a co partnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the Warehouse No. 64 Water street, between Ferry and Short sts., where they will keep on hand an assortment of the various sizes of iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FREDERICK LORENZ.
de7-dtf THOS. H. STEWART.

SECURE YOUR SHADOW!—Be wise, profit by good advice and go straightway to GOE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 74, Fourth, street, and "see yourself as others see you!" Style and price to suit all—Strangers and citizens are invited to call and examine specimens. no23

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

GODLENBURGH, 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., tells that he has a little girl, 4 years old, to whom he gave 2 doses of B. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in a successive hours, in the afternoon of the same day she passed at one time SEVENTEEN, and at another, NINETEEN WORMS. About 2 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 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., cor. Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. no11

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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jy8dly 63

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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. 1y15

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☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rely for the sale 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 test of actual conflagration, and have kept 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 13, 1853.

MESSRS BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to the Safe, I consider it perfectly fire PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and was a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured, and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to buy no other safe. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, I can safely recommend your safes to any one.

Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

LADIES FANCY FURS.
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Would most respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS now passing, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelerines Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and 5th street

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The above Company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation: also, on buildings and merchandise in city or country, on such terms as consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years. no8-my1-4d

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