PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1853.

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

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

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

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—We have learned by experience that the sun does not get up as early in the city as in the country, or, if he does, he puts such a blanket of smoke over his face that he might as well stay in bed for all the use he is. For the last three weeks we have witnessed his rise over the picturesque hills of the Ohio river, with a perfectly clear, shining face, lighting up all nature with his glories, and rendering winter in the country quite pleasant and delightful. After enjoying his exhilerating presence until half past eight, we have entered the cars for Pittsburgh, with a clear, beautiful sunshine, which has lasted until we were within two miles of the city, when a dimness commenced to be perceptible; but no sooner had we passed the outer depot, than we plunged into a bank of smoke, and the sun disappeared, not to be seen again for some hours. On yesterday, the atmosphere was unusually clear and brilliant in the country, and the sun shone with splendor. He disappeared, however, as soon as we came near the city, and we were compelled to resort to gas lights to see to read, until after 12 o'clock. Such is the case all winter. While the lucky denizens of the country are enjoying an exhilerating sunshine, in the city gas lights have to be used, and everything is enshrouded in a murky, melancholy atmosphere of smoke and coal soot.

Now is there no remedy for this disagreeable state of affairs? Who is benefitted by it except gas companies? We verily believe all the smoke in the city could be consumed with less expense than it now costs to pay for gas when one ought to have the light of the sun. While Providence sends us most beautiful, clear, sunshiny weather, Pittsburgh envelopes herself in a cloud of coal smoke, and thus loses all the benefit of one of Heaven's most blessed gifts. If our citizens and authorities have no compassion upon themselves, they should have some for their wives and children, who are cooped up in an atmosphere which is distressing to all persons who are in the habit of enjoying the health-giving sunlight. Only think, also, of the enormous expense involved in the everlasting effort to keep clean, and to appear decent—of the washings, and scrubbings, and dustings—of the carpets, curtains and clothes soiled and ruined—of the frequent paintings and paperings—all involving enormous expense in the aggregate, which more than makes up for the difference in the price of fuel.

Only think, too, the disgust strangers feel on visiting us. Our murky atmosphere and sombre appearance are absolutely repelling. A gentlemanly stranger, with spectacles on nose, who was endeavoring to read by what little light the sun was able to dispense about 11 o'clock, yesterday, asked us very seriously if it was *always* dark here. He knew the sun was shining in the country, and he inferred that we were enviroded in perpetual gloom. Pittsburgh has lost much from this cause. Persons who would have made this city their home and have added to our manufactures and our wealth, have sought less advantageous locations, repelled from us by the smoke nuisance.

What is the remedy? *Burn the Smoke.* Compel every manufactory to consume its own smoke. It can be done. It is done in England. It is only a question of expense to the manufacturers of a first cutlery, which would be returned to them in the saving of fuel in the course of time. Any one who has remarked how comparatively free the city is from smoke on Sundays, will perceive what a a positive amelioration would arise from the burning of the smoke created by our manufactories. A manufacturer now will clap down his works anywhere, and belch out huge volumes of soot and smoke, filling the eyes, mouth and eyes—saturating the clothes, penetrating every nook and corner of the house of his neighbors, and never imagine he is doing any wrong. He rather esteems himself a public benefactor. Ask him to put up a smoke-burner, and he feels himself insulted, and intimates that people had better mind their own business.

Now is this right? Ought a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants to be made one great blackmith shop, and be denied even the light of the sun? If it is, if the masses are content, we would advise all who wish to enjoy the blessings of a clear sun and a pure atmosphere to seek for a home on some of the picturesque hills, or in some of the beautiful valleys which surround us, where their families can enjoy the comforts denied them in this smoke-encircled city. Give the city up to commerce and manufacturing purposes, but for humanity's sake let the women and children enjoy the common blessings of sunlight and pure air. If the lords of creation, who have the power to remove this nuisance, and refuse to do it, desire to attend to business by gas light, and to exhale clouds of smoke, let them enjoy their perfumery, but free the women and children.

☞ NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The annual report of the New York and Erie Railroad has been published. From a synopsis of it in the *New York Times*, we learn that the cost of the Road and equipments, at the close of the fiscal year, was $21,222,834. The length 495 miles, including the Newburg Branch, of original track. The whole line of track, double and single, with turnouts, equal to 715 miles. The cost of construction for the last year, is $4,651,101. With this, 65 miles new track was built, and 86½ miles in all brought into use, and such progress made on other sections of the second track as will bring into use, for the opening of the Spring season, a total of second track equal to half the whole length of the road from New York to Dunkirk.—The Company own 150 locomotives, of which 132 are in effective use; and 60 new locomotives are contracted for, and will be delivered during the present year.

The general balance account of the Company, September 30, was

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock issued		10,000,091
Funded debt, per sch. due	19,173,868	
Floating debt, per schedule	2,048,025	21,221,893
Transportation, per schedule		249,295
Interest on bonds, March 1, 1854, on mortgage bonds, 1853		448
Total		$31,472,843
ASSETS.		
Construction	$1,222,524	
Cash on hand	429,454	
Materials	749,098	
Real estate	1,226,795	
Stock of State Line Co.	314,300	
Bonds of Blossburg Co.	9,100	323,400
Advances Union R. Co.	143,437	
Advanced on'rs lake wire	164,711	
Advanced on'rs pro'n	41,663	369,806
Quasi-cash accounts		98,306
Total		$4,325,843

To pay the floating debt, and on further construction and equipment, the Company had on hand $380,000 of Bonds sold, but not delivered or paid for, and $8,000,000 same class of bonds, 1853, 7 ⅌ cent, not yet negotiated.

The earnings, for the years ending Sept. 30, 1852 and 1853, have been as follows:

	For the year ending	From freight earnings.	From other sources.	Total earnings.	For freight.	Total expenses.
	1, 1852	1,299,766	1,569,403	1,149,236	3,218,725	79
	1, 1853	1,861,085	2,539,680	1,780,474	4,321,240	12
Increase		561,338	970,276	30,948	1,002,214	33

This increase averaged 30,85 per cent. The increase of capital for the construction, 17,50 per cent, much of the new work not being brought into use during the year, and only available for the trade of the new year.

The total earnings for the fiscal year amounted to $4,316,962. The total transportation expenditures, by which is understood all expenditures except those charged to construction, amounted to $2,407,878.

The average cost of operating the Road for the year was 52,40 per cent of the gross earnings, divided thus:

	Per cent.
In October, November and December, 1852	51,59
January, February and March, 1853	52,66
April, May and June, 1853	54,00
July, August and September	55,40
Average for the year	52,40

For the incoming fiscal year the report estimates the gross revenue at $5,800,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF PITTSBURGH.—The *Philadelphia North American* copies our remarks in reference to the consolidation of Pittsburgh with Allegheny and the various boroughs adjoining, and adds the following comment:

"To accomplish such a matter as this, requires more exertion than our Pittsburgh friends seem to be inclined to make. In our own case we have sad experience of the extreme difficulty of achieving such very desirable measures, and the longer the matter is deferred in Pittsburgh the greater obstacles will the people of that city find in the way of their reform. How few there are who give Pittsburgh credit for being the large and flourishing city it really is! Its size, population, wealth, resources, enterprise, growth—all are continually underrated. And the Pittsburghers can blame no one for this except themselves. They have not properly appreciated the duties they owe to their position, and have neglected to take those steps which can alone secure for their city the importance which is its due. Their city now contains much over a hundred thousand inhabitants. Yet, who believes it?

Pittsburgh should take the hint of the North Americans that delays on this subject are dangerous. They greatly increase the difficulty of effecting a result which all will acknowledge must finally be accomplished.

One great object, to consolidation will be removed by the adoption of the new mode of grading and paving streets. When each street pays for its own grading, and every man pays for his own paving, there can be no danger of favoritism. The expense for gas and water can be levied on those portions of the city which enjoy them, and there would be no great difficulty in funding existing debts and establishing a sinking fund tax, by which Allegheny could pay her own debt, and Pittsburgh here, and commence the consolidated city with clear books.—Some mode could certainly be devised to effect this consolidation by which justice could be rendered to all. By divorcing the city from the expense of paving streets, the government would be principally confined to police regulations, which would be much better and more economically discharged were all the region incorporated into one municipality than at present.

The *Post* complains that we do not treat Mr. Harper, now of the Mt. Vernon Banner well. In what respect, pray? We copied a good part of his salutatory, a compliment the *Post* did not pay to him. If that is to his credit, as the *Post* deems it to be, what injustice have we done to him? The editor of the *Post* also complains, and speaks of it as a "singular fact," that we criticised his style on the same day we did that of the President, and says he has not been able to ascertain whether we designed to insult the President or compliment him. From this we infer that he considers it a great compliment to be named on the same day with the President, but that the compliment is an implied insult to Gen. Pierce! This places us in a dilemma we hardly know how to escape from without losing the good opinion of our neighbor, but we assure him most seriously that we had no intention of insulting the President when we made the passing remark which has touched him so nearly. Our neighbor retorts upon us by saying that ours is the "best style to go to sleep on he ever saw." How so; does it give pleasant dreams? It is quite different, the going to sleep on a style, and being put to sleep by it.

The editor of the *Post* complains that we have given nothing but "silly rabid Whig attacks on the manner and style of the President." In order to satisfy him we will give another extract, from the New York *Sun*, (the great penny paper of that city, and whose sympathies inclined it to favor the election and then support the administration of Gen. Pierce.) Here is what it says:

"Every person capable of forming a correct judgment, pronounces it the most meaningless and unsatisfactory production that has ever emanated from a President of the United States."

When our neighbor has digested that, and has solved the problem which disturbs his equanimity as to whether we intended to compliment him or insult the President, we will give him a "few more of the same sort."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1853.

The surreptitious procurement of the official documents, including the President's Message, excites greater curiosity and discussion than the documents themselves. The President's Message is certainly one of the most harmless and insignificant state papers ever issued from the White House. There is some suspicion that they were furnished through the instrumentality of the President's Private Secretary, Mr. Sydney Webster, but this I believe to be entirely unjust to that gentleman. I am satisfied that the Message was purloined from the printing office of the Union newspaper, or that it was taken from that establishment by the connivance of the proprietors, who are the official printers to both the executive and legislative branches of the government. It was sent to the N. Y. Times, which published an extract of it, dated on Sunday evening. It was kept in type one or two days in the Times office, and was published in an extra before its delivery to other newspapers by the Post Master, who had copies for their common use in a sealed envelope. In itself this is only an insignificant case of petty larceny on one side, and of bribery on the other, but it illustrates a sort of corruption beginning to prevail here, which is peculiarly base and degrading.—The heads of the departments of the Navy and the Interior, permitted their clerks to peddle out their reports in open market, and they were sold over and over again, when they knew that copies had gone forward to newspapers which claimed to have purchased the right of exclusive publication at a high price. While there was the best reason to believe that these documents were already in type in the offices of the journals thus favored, the sale of copies went on. This was of course equivalent to obtaining money under false pretences. The Secretaries of War and the Treasury kept a more vigilant watch over their subordinates, and it is not believed that information was either sold or stolen from those departments.

This day has been chiefly occupied in the delivery of eulogies on the deceased Vice President King. They were, with one or two exceptions, impressive and in good taste. Mr. Everett paid an eloquent tribute to the departed statesman in the Senate, but the panegyric of Mr. Harris, an Alabama member of the House, was by far the most beautiful and pathetic address delivered on the occasion. I have rarely listened to anything more justly deserving the praise of a perfect composition.

Mr. Forney the Clerk, has had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Virginia delegation, by displacing Mr. Parker, a native of the "Old Dominion," from the situation of Librarian to the House, and appointing one of his former clerks, a person from Ohio. Several efforts were made yesterday to dislodge the new Librarian, with no flattering success, but this morning the Virginians made a grand movement, and attacked Forney in front and flank. Mr. Bayley, (Bayley of Accomac,) introduced a resolution taking the appointment out of the hands of the clerk, and proposing that the House go into an election of a Librarian on Wednesday next. The resolution would perhaps have passed but for the postponement of proceedings upon it. A motion to lay it on the table failed by twelve majority, and it will come up on Monday.

The Hardshells are intriguing actively to defeat Armstrong before the Senate, for public printer, and elect their favorite, Bov. Tucker, of the Sentinel. I have before explained that under the new law the same person or firm must be chosen printer to both Houses by a concurrent vote. There can, therefore, be no division of the spoils, otherwise it is not improbable that Beverly, being an ardent young Virginian, and as such, indefatigable in pursuit of spoils, would be indulged with a few spoonfuls of pap out of the printing fund. But as things stand, Armstrong and the Union must have all or none, and they will certainly get all. The Sentinel will expire about Christmas time, and the Adamsitines will then be reduced to the necessity of pleading their cause by word of mouth. In the meantime the steamship appropriations are in great danger. JUNIUS.

Mr. Chickering, whose sudden death we announced on Monday, was in the 67th year of his age. He was President of the Mechanic's Charitable Association, and was also connected with many other charitable societies. The number of hands employed by him was very large, and at the time of his sudden death he was prosecuting to completion his monster piano forte *forte* manufactory.

GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.—The Whig press of our State have pretty generally had a word to say in reference to the next Gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania. We have expressed long since our decided preference as to the man, and have nothing now to add, except it be that the gentleman for whom we have "thrown up our cap" is daily growing in public favor and should he meet with no accident in "wind or limb," between this and the second Tuesday of October next, will "hold any candidate level" that the locos may bring upon the track; and if it should prove to be Wm. Bigler, can beat him with all ease. We go all the time for a Western man—we have a right to the candidate in the West, if we can present a name with the qualifications and the popularity to ensure a good race. We put forward Gen. LARIMER as that man, and believe if the Whigs cannot elect him, they can elect no one. He is a gentleman of experience, ardently devoted to the Agricultural interests of the State—pre-eminently qualified to manage its financial concerns, and is withal a true-hearted, high-toned Pennsylvanian, who will take pride in administering the affairs of the Commonwealth honestly, economically and with a single eye to the good of the whole people. It is quite too early, we take it, to agitate the question of *Who shall be the next Whig candidate for Governor?*—Next summer will be time a-plenty to open the canvass. We would prefer "holding off" and remaining spectators of the family quarrel about to come off in this State, as every where else, between the "Hard" and "Soft" sections of the "harmonious democracy." We shall have another "Kilkenny cat" affair of it in this State—The "war of the Shells," the *denouement* of which we have just witnessed in New York, is to be re-enacted—re-fought, in this State. The programme is, now being arranged in Philadelphia, and to good time the "ball will be opened" and we shall have "lots of sport." We look upon the re-nomination of Bigler as a "fixed fact," a result which cannot fail to *mortally* disaffect a large body of the democratic party in this State, who cry out for a new man, and will in no event support his re-election. This disaffection ramifies the party all over the State—it has recently shown itself in Westmoreland County, while other counties sympathise with the hostile movement which have not yet spoken out. A tremendous meeting was held in Philadelphia a few days since preparatory to the organization of a systematic formidable opposition to the re-election of Bigler. So that all things are working together for good to the Whig cause. The old but homely saw, that when "rogues fall out honest men get their due," is about to be exemplified in this instance. With Bigler as the candidate we should like to see Gen. Larimer's vote in old Democratic Westmoreland—his native county! It would be a sight to rejoice any Whig's heart! The whole West would roll up a larger vote for Gen. Larimer than for any other man in the Whig party that we could name.—He has a *deserved popularity* that no other man possesses. HURRA FOR MR. LARIMER!—*Washington Reporter.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

Poor Jerry Clemens! Poor Cobb! Poor Foote! The three great Union savers of the South, all sent to the dogs in a single year! It will be a theme of mournfully indignant commotion on the part of the Castle Garden Committee and their organs, but we have faith to believe that they have simply gone to their own places. If they saved the Union, let the Union feed and clothe them. But for the South, stripped of her rights, dishonored and betrayed by them and their like, it is not for her to be grateful for such services. Let the section which took the booty, pay the cost of the adventure.

The conspicuous "Union Savers" of the North have been just as harshly treated as their brethren at the South. Every one of them has been discarded by the Administration. The farce having been played out, by the election of FRANCIS to the Presidency, there is no further use for the actors.

The "Union Saving" furor will constitute the most ridiculous episode in the political history of the country. The chief heroes of that memorable contest will have no worthy compeers, until, instigated by their wonderful chivalry, some kindred band of panters after immortality, shall seek to prop up the Rock of Gibraltar.

But the baseless character of their claim to distinction for services rendered in "saving the Union," forms no apology for the ingratitude of FRANKLIN PIERCE towards the classed himself with them, and was profited more than any other man by the "Compromise" fever. It is black ingratitude, therefore, in him, to foster DAVIS, FITZPATRICK & Co., while he turns his back upon such men as FOOTE, COBB and DICKINSON.—*Albany Journal.*

From the New York Times of Saturday Afternoon.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.—We are again called upon to record the details of another terrible conflagration in the lower part of our City, by which a vast amount of property will be destroyed. At 14 o'clock this afternoon, the City Hall bell sounded an alarm of fire for the Seventh District, which proved to be at the immense Book Establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, which is located at Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86 and 88 Cliff street, and extends through to Pearl street, occupying the same number of buildings, viz: Nos. 325, 327, 329, 331, and 333, two of which were just erected, and were being finished off. The origin of the fire, our reporters are assured, was owing to the instantaneous explosion of some camphene fluid, in a small room of the upper story of one of the buildings, which was used for the purpose of washing the rollers. The flames burst through the partitions with great fury, and swept in all directions of the rooms, from building to building, until five of these buildings were entirely enveloped in flames. The alarm and panic was terrible among the male and female operatives, who barely had time to fly for safety, and many of the girls found no other means of egress except from the upper story windows, by the firemen's ladders. The Hall Bell continued to ring, and all the Fire Companies in the District were speedily on the ground and arranged their apparatus on hole streets with such management as to play their powerful streams to the best advantage. Their energetic exertions seemed to be of no avail.

As the fire appeared perfectly uncontrollable, and kept increasing with great rapidity, the general alarm of fire was then given by the fire bells throughout the City, and the force of firemen was quickly increased by Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies from all parts of the City. There was great anxiety to know whether the employees of the establishment were safe.

In the various departments there were some five or six hundred men and women employed, and as far as we could learn, these all escaped in safety, except some half dozen of the females. There were two young ladies rescued from the flames, with severe burns about their arms and breasts. They were taken to a drug store in Pearl street, and carefully attended to.

The entire ten buildings are now (1½ o'clock,) burning rapidly, and no encouragement can be given that any portion of them will be saved.—The stock, machinery, &c., will also be destroyed.

The Very Latest.—At the hour of going to press with the Second Edition of the Times, the walls of the Pearl street buildings had fallen, and the buildings on Cliff street were gradually burning down. The loss is very heavy, probably over $600,000.

Three o'clock.—The fire has crossed Franklin square, and is now sweeping through the Walton House to Water street. The loss of property will probably exceed half a million of dollars.

From the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Journal and Visitor.

JAMES E. KERR, Esq.—The Pittsburgh papers of the 4th ult, bring us the melancholy news of the death of James E. Kerr, Esq., of the bar of that city. This event took place at Malvern, England, far from friends, and home and family, and perhaps "by strangers honored and by strangers mourned."

Mr. Kerr was a friend and companion of our youth. Many a long summer day have we sported together through the silent and shadowy groves of Menallen in pursuit of game with our faithful rifle and dog in company; and often have we wandered together over the fields of new mown hay, or traversed the harvest-fields, scenting the perfumes of a thousand flowers and plants such as are only to be found in the pure and unclouded sunshine of country life. Contrasting these reminiscences of the past with the painful reflection, that he no longer abides on earth, brings an avalanche of sorrow upon the brain which for a moment nearly deprives us of reason and clouds our eyes with the tear-drop wrung from the very fountain of anguish. But he is gone! The places which know him once shall know him no more forever. How full of force and beauty is the remark of the poet that

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found—
Now green in youth—now withering on the ground."

To the bereaved family and friends of the deceased we in vain struggle to offer the word of consolation; for their grief is ours. It must press upon the widowed mother, and the fatherless and friendless sister with a power which nearly drives the busy world itself from the uncontrollable chambers of grief. But we should all recollect that the verse of the poet is true that

"Friend after friend departs—
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
Which has not here an end."

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

☞ 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 fevers and summer complaint 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, northeast 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., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by M. F. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham. [sn6t]

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 England manufacturers, adapted expressly for *FALL and WINTER SALES*, and will be found satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER.

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

AMOS LELAND & CO.,

111 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.

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. oct2-1m

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

TIMBER SCREWS, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,

WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.

PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at reduced rates for the lowest price.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. [ap26]

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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

No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALDION, Erie county, Pa.,

November 12, 1852.

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

All notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, are now good to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which I saved. There was not a *single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is purchasing Safes, to look no farther, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—for I believe that it is good. I can fully recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

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 Marten Fitch, Lynx, Carmelite, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Gennit, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelerasine Duffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and 5th street

STATE MUTUAL

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRANCH OFFICE, 5th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh. *Capital, $10,000 Dollars.*

THOS. PRICE—John P. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; P. C. Sackrider, Harrisburg; Geo. Jones, Philadelphia; Wm. Parker, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; John R. Butler, Dauphin co.; Wm. Smith, Harrisburg; S. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Kyle, Carlton county.

JOHN T. RUTHERFORD, President.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

The above Company are now ready to insure against fire and inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandise in any part of country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years. no8-3m

Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AGENCY

corner 4th and Smithfield sts. *Capital, 600,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS—Wm. M. Swift, J. P. Steiner, H. A. Shack-ler, Paul Tharrier, C. M. Leg, Jos. Lewis, Jos. Flanigen, Thos. Mitchell, Samuel Jones, B. B. Comegys, Thos. Craven, Wm. H. Rywes, P. D. Brown, Jacob Fatten, Philip E. Bonder, Wm. S. Hassard, Alex. Heron, Jr., James Sheppard.

JOHN MCCONNELL, Agent.

A. S. GILLETT, Sec'y.

Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Merchandise, Buildings, Stores, Merchandise and property generally, on the most favorable terms. [ap26-1y]

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).

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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

No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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

MR. J. M. KIDER—*Dear Sir*—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, we wish to have you send us a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congressional Minister in this place, and in addition of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took six bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses dyspeptics was relieved, and I have felt youthful of it ever since. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing. Sold by S. M. KIDER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 120 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

(Papers advertising Petroleum will copy.) oct26

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

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

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NOTICE—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thomas H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Hood & 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. 61 Water street, between Market and Short streets, northeast 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., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by M. F. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham. [sn6t]

JAMES P. TANNER,

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☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

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All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at reduced rates for the lowest price.

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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 rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALDION, Erie county, Pa.,

November 12, 1852.

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

All notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, are now good to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which I saved. There was not a *single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is purchasing Safes, to look no farther, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—for I believe that it is good. I can fully recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

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Would most respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Marten Fitch, Lynx, Carmelite, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Gennit, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelerasine Duffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and 5th street

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Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Merchandise, Buildings, Stores, Merchandise and property generally, on the most favorable terms. [ap26-1y]

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

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