PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 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 8 o'clock on Saturday

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

FERDINAND E. VOLZ.

THE PITTSBURGH CATHOLICS AND MONSIGNOR BEDINI.—The Pope's Nuncio, Mons. Bedini, of unhappy memory, has been here, and has gone. He departed on the western cars on Thursday evening at half-pastnine, in a very quiet way.—He was received by the Catholics of Pittsburgh with extraordinary expressions of regard and devotion, and honors were paid to him which probably no man of renown, of talents, of learning, and of untarnished character, had he not been a Nuncio of the Pope, would have received.

Mons. Bedini was welcomed by a committee, in behalf of the Catholic laity of Pittsburgh, in an address which, considering that it was delivered in Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and in the second half of the nineteenth century, is a most extraordinary production—not in its eloquence, although it is not devoid of that quality, nor in its style, which is florid and overwrought—but in its *sentiments*.

We naturally look to Catholics to respect the Pope of Rome as their chief Bishop, and however much they may disapprove of his conduct in some, or many respects, we expect them to do honor to his official character. This address goes far beyond this. If Mons. Bedini and the Pope had been as perfect as angels, and as wise as Solomon—had they never committed one folly, or been guilty of one sin—had their conduct and official character received the immediate approval of Heaven, the language of this address could not have been stronger.

Mons. Bedini comes to us with a very doubtful character. He is the sworn enemy of liberty in Italy, and of any rational means for the elevation of her oppressed and most degraded and unhappy population; he is charged with some most horrifying acts, which link his name with that of Haynau and such other human monsters. As the Representative of the Pope, and strictly in his official character, Catholics might receive him with respect; but as the friends of liberty, if such they be, they could go no further. This did not satisfy the Pittsburgh Catholics. They were determined to show their American fellow citizens that their obedience to Rome extended much further than official acknowledgement. They would sustain and sanction every act of tyranny, temporal as well as spiritual: would give their approval of the whole system of Papal oppression; would show their entire and complete abnegation of personality in religious matters, or any other matters it pleases the Pope to interfere in, and falling prostrate at the feet of the Nuncio, acknowledge themselves abject subjects of the Priestly Ruler over the Seven Hilled City. That we have not exaggerated their position, the extracts we shall give from their address will show. They commence their joyful humiliation as follows:

"With feelings of pleasure the most heartfelt and sincere, of respect the most profound, we, the Catholic laity of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, hail to-day your advent amongst us, and extend a cordial and earnest greeting.

We welcome you, as the Embassador and immediate representative of His Holiness Pius the IX, whom, with warmth and devotion, we acknowledge, love, venerate and revere, as our Common Father under God, the illustrious Head of the great united Catholic Family of the world."

Language is almost exhausted, in these first two paragraphs, to express the rapture they felt on seeing for the first time a Nuncio of the Pope; and in expressing their devotion to his and their Master. This, however, might be attributed to official courtesy, were it not interpreted by what follows:

"We welcome you too, as the learned and eloquent expounder of Catholic Principles, as the mild, calumniated and patient sufferer and martyr for the faith of Christ, as the humble and pious servant of the Savior, as the exalted and honest Minister of the Lord.

The announcement of your intended visit to the New World thrilled through every Catholic heart, and the notification of your arrival caused every Catholic pulse to beat with joy.

"With gladsome hearts we now behold the consummation of our desires—the day of our longing—the crown-point of our wishes."

Such extraordinary transports would create a smile of derision and pity were the feeling not checked by indignation that American citizens could use such extravagant language to one who had outraged liberty in his own person, and who is the representative of a Despotism which denies to American citizens who visit Rome the very religious right which gives them such prominence here. Had an humble Protestant Minister of the cross of Christ paid a visit to Rome, and have been received in the most unostentatious manner, by men of like faith, the "Common Father under God" of the Pittsburgh Catholics would have decreed them the sentence of a dungeon, and Mons. Bedini would have been the joyful instrument of the Papal vengeance. A decent sense of propriety, then, might have suggested the wisdom of calming their transports, and of keeping their language within the bounds of sensible moderation. It is to be hoped, however, now that they have seen the "consummation of their desires!" "the day of their longing!" "the crown point of their wishes!"—being thus supremely blest—they will have some compassion on us poor Protestants, whose sympathies have been keenly excited by the cruel oppressions visited upon the friends of civil and religious liberty in Rome and Tuscany and other parts of Italy, not forgetting the thousands of the best men of the country who now are wearing out their lives in the dungeons of His Holiness Pope Pius IX's "dear son" the king of Naples!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON Dec. 14, 1853.

In the phraseology of the penny papers, "the excitement continues." The rejection of Armstrong for printer to the Senate has been followed to-day by another attack upon the administration from the same source. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, to-day introduced a resolution, the clear and obvious purpose of which was to take the head of Peter G. Washington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, off his shoulders. The terms of this resolution appeared to have no personal bearing, not naming the officer it was intended to reach, but it was well understood to be leveled at the Secretary of the Treasury, through his friend and associate, Mr. Washington. It was passed after a brief discussion, and sent to the House. Will it pass there? and if it does, will the President sign it?

Mr. Washington is a very intimate friend of Mr. Guthrie, and is said to have been his agent in getting through the famous Coolmenil claim for $50,000, more or less, for which Mr. Guthrie was counsel. The first and dearest object of the Hardshells is to get Mr. Guthrie out of the Cabinet. Their wrath against him is even more bitter than against the Secretary of State, because, in the first place, he was the headman employed in the execution of Bronson, and in the next, because he holds the keys of the strong boxes, for the insides of which certain of the Hard leaders have an inappeasable hankering. These repeated attacks indicate that they will in the end carry their point. Much will depend upon the firmness and pluck of the President. If he stands by his unpopular ministers and makes their cause his own, they may outride the storm. But that is hardly probable, and it begins to look as if Marcy and Guthrie would be thrown over the ship's side, as a brace of Jonahs whose sacrifice was demanded by the safety of the vessel and crew.

To increase the excitement, Dr. Gwin, of California, had an altercation with Secretary Guthrie, in his office this morning, about an appointment for one of the constituents of the former, which was exciting and serious. It is reported that Dr. Gwin demanded a place for his *protege* in the revenue service. Mr. Guthrie said there was no vacancy. Dr. Gwin said he had been told by one of the clerks of that bureau that there was a vacancy. The Secretary, thereupon intimated that he would not permit Senators or others to be roaming through the Departments making such enquiries of clerks. This was followed by a violent scene. Harsh words were exchanged, and at length Dr. Gwin retired precipitately, declaring that he would have no further intercourse with the Secretary on any occasion, official or personal. Such is the version of the affair current at the Department a few minutes after it occurred. The Doctor voted for Armstrong yesterday, but he did not vote for Washington to-day. Breakers are ahead, and the craft called Democracy, Pierce, master, is drifting right upon them.

The House has been agitated for two or three days past, by a *pronunciamento* of the Virginia Democracy against Mr. Martin, of Ohio, appointed by the Clerk of the House, Forney, to be Librarian, or keeper of the books and documents, an important and rather delicate post. Parker, who was dismissed, is a Virginian politician, and of course all his compatriots make common cause with him. A resolution to make the appointment elective by the House, was offered by Bayley, the very morning after Parker's dismissal, the object being to elect him and thwart Martin. It was debated at some length. A motion to lay on the table failed, 94 to 108. Next, the resolution was lost by the close vote of 98 to 100, a result of the closer electioneering of Forney and Martin, and finally, this morning the attempt to reconsider that vote of rejection was laid on the table, ayes 97, noes 94, which settles the matter. This is a small matter, but the episode has this significance: Forney is the special favorite and pet of the President. For that reason the Hards like to give him an occasional punch in the ribs. He has published a letter, pending these proceedings, vindicatdg himself from the charges of bribery and subordination of perjury in the Forrest case, which has had rather a favorable effect.

By way of further taking down the assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his principal, Mr. Guthrie, the Senate voted to-day, that Mr. Dickens, its Secretary, should not be accountable to the Treasury for the disbursement of the contingent fund, but should audit his own accounts. He is to receive a thousand dollars a year for that extra trouble.

The following list of the Democratic Senators who renounced the administration and all its works, by voting for Tucker, the Hardshell candidate for printer, is now known to be correct: —Atchison, president, Allen, of R. I, Bright, of In., Evans, of S. C., Brodhead, of Penn'a., Hunter and Mason, of Va., Weller, of California, Wright, of N. J. They had many different reasons for their course, but they all concurred in this, namely—opposition to the administration.

The Union of this morning is cross—almost savage, in commenting on the defeat of its publisher, Gen. Armstrong. It denounces the combination by which it was effected, as a disgraceful coalition of Whigs, factious Democrats, and Abolitionists.

The time of the House to-day has been mostly consumed in a struggle over Mr. Washburn's resolution, asserting the power and duty of the government to build the Pacific Railroad. It was finally laid upon the table by a considerable majority. But the Pacific Railroad is not to be built by resolutions or declarations, and these votes and all this manoeuvering amount to very little as indications of opinion, or of the final action of Congress on the matter. The best friends of the project do not regard this as the proper method of bringing the subject forward.

Mr. Speaker Boyd has made some strange mistakes. He has put Mr. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, who, though a member of the Bar, has probably never managed an important case in his life at the head of the Judiciary Committee, and F. P. Cutting, of N. Y., and Henry May, of Baltimore, lawyers of great eminence, at its tail. He has placed Professor Meacham, of Vt., on the same committee, although law is the only science of which the Professor has not an adequate knowledge. He has put Judge Edmonds, the leader of the bar of Northern New York, upon the committee on engraving with Mike Walsh. Some such mistakes were perhaps inevitable, as the Speaker could not have a personal knowledge of half the new members. Mr. Howe is on the Military committee, and Mr. Richie upon revisal and unfinished business.—Ohio has been fortunate in the allotment of honors; Disney is chairman of the committee on public lands, Edgerton of that on claims, Olds of that on post office affairs, and Green on enrolled bills. The Speaker assigns the chairmanship of the committee on manufactures to a Pennsylvania member, whose knowledge of that subject doubtless equals his other accomplishments as a finished legislator. This gentleman is Mr. McNair. To name him is enough to satisfy the iron and coal men of Pennsylvania that their interests will be well looked after. JUNIUS.

WARD MEETINGS.—In most, if not all of, the Wards, Whig meetings will be held to-night for the nomination of Council tickets and Ward officers. The importance of attending these meetings cannot be overrated. The nominations for Councils ought to be especially looked to. It is due to the present condition of the city that the best men of the Whig party, who are willing to serve as Councilmen, should be selected this evening. We urge, therefore, a full attendance of Whigs at the primary meetings to-night, and the exercise, on their part, of the soundest discretion in the nominations they may make.

LECTURE.—Our readers will not forget that tonight is set apart for the lecture of Mr. Curtis, before the Young Men's Association, in Masonic Hall. The high literary reputation of Mr. Curtis ought to ensure him a large audience.

THE INJUNCTION.—Judge Irwin did not deliver his opinion yesterday, in the first Erie injunction case, but went on with the hearing of the second one, which is still under argument.

The following is the draft of a Bill which the Legislature is to be asked to enact into a Law, which has been adopted by both branches of the City Councils. The Legislature will hardly refuse to assent to a measure which is asked for by the people of Pittsburgh, for their own government and convenience, when they have granted a similar one to other cities:

An act to reduce the Debt of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 1. That the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, by ordinance, to cause to be *graded, paved, or macadamized*, any public street, lane, alley, or side walk, or parts thereof, which are now or may be hereafter laid out and opened in the said city; upon the petition of a majority of the property holders along said street, lane, alley, or side walk, or parts thereof—and have the same set with curb stones. And the said Councils are hereby authorized and empowered, by ordinance, to provide for the levy and collection of the cost and expenses of the same, from the property bounding and abutting thereon, by an equal assessment on the feet front, bounding or abutting, as aforesaid.

Provided, That when there is any ground rent charged upon any real estate the same shall be chargeable with the same proportion of the cost or value of the paving or macadamizing as the principal of the said ground rent bears to the assessed value of the property.

SEC. 2. That the said Councils be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, by ordinance, to provide for the appointment by ballot, in joint meeting to be within thirty days after the passage of this Act, of three competent citizens, as "City Appraisers," whose duty it shall be, after having been duly sworn, to value and appraise the paving, macadamizing, and preparing for paving, of all streets, lanes, or alleys, in said city, the cost of which has been paid or assumed by said city, which said paving or macadamizing shall be valued according to the actual condition at the time of said valuation and appraisement, and which preparation for paving shall in no case be valued at more than fifty cents per superficial yard. And the said City Appraisers shall, within four months after their appointment, file in the office of the City Regulator, a properly authenticated statement of the valuation of such paving, and preparation for paving, distinguishing the value of every square on said streets, lanes or alleys. The further duties of said City Appraisers, and their compensation, to be provided for by the said Councils, by ordinance; and the appraisement and valuation shall be final, and without appeal. And the said Councils are hereby empowered and directed to provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy and collection of the total amount of such appraisement from the property situated on said streets, lanes, or alleys, or square thereof, and abutting thereon, in proportion to the distance, in feet, which said property may bound or abut, as aforesaid. *Provided*, That said assessment shall be payable in four equal annual installments.

SEC. 3. That the money arising from, and collected under the 2d Sec. of this Act, shall be applied to the Sinking Fund heretofore established by the Act of Assembly of the 6th of April, 1850, entitled, an Act to limit the indebtedness, &c., of said city, and shall be applied to the same purpose, and held under the same restrictions as the said "Sinking Fund" is by said Act required to be.

SEC. 4. The cost and expense of paving, M'Adamizing or preparing for paving or M'Adamizing, shall be a lien upon the Property abutting or adjoining, and if the owner or owners of said property, shall for three months after demand made upon them, shall refuse or neglect to pay, or if the owner or owners are unknown or out of the city or persons authorized to demand the same, the Solicitor of the City of Pittsburgh, shall have power to file a statement of the lien, which shall be in the name of the Commonwealth for the use of the City of Pittsburgh, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, sworn to by the proper officer. Such statements shall contain the amount of the lien, and for what incurred; a description with reasonable certainty, of the property subject to the lien, and the name of the owner or owners, if known, and the same shall be collected by *Scieri Facias*, at any time thereafter, with costs as debts secured by mortgage are now recoverable. The service of *Scieri Facias* shall be upon the owner or owners of said property when the same are known, and by posting a copy of the *Scieri Facias* upon the described property when the owner or owners are not known.

SEC. 5. That so much of the 5th Section of the Act of Assembly of 6th April, 1850, entitled "An Act to limit the indebtedness, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the City of Pittsburgh," as authorises an improvement tax to be levied, and so much of any other Act or Acts of Assembly as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

FATHER GAVAZZI.—This eloquent and brave advocate of Italian Liberty, has just concluded a course of Lectures in Boston. A correspondent of the *New York Times*, gives the following description of his manner and matter:

On Saturday evening the good Father lectured about Italy; and spoke very eloquently of the condition of the Italian people, under the priestly and political systems of tyranny. He spoke of a foreign soldiery. His English, though not quite as good as Kossuth's, is very intelligible and very forcible—all the more forcible that he must speak barely and simply, without wordy roundabouts,—producing the effect mentioned by Wordsworth where he says—

"So have I, not unmoved in mind,
Seen of tempest-loving birds
Thus bearing up against the wind."

Some of his phrases, for this reason, remind one of Lord Chatham's vernacularisms; and I believe many of our orators would be better speakers if they were under the disadvantages of Father Gavazzi—if their vocabularies were less affluent. People say the English is hard to learn. It would not seem to be so, when we find Hungarians and Italians, after a year or two, addressing American audiences, producing the finest enthusiasm of oratory, and proving its capacity as a noble vehicle of the feelings and passions—the noblest, perhaps, that ever existed. A scantiness of language first gave rise to figures and metaphors; and, perhaps, it is Father Gavazzi's difficulty with a strange tongue that obliges him to gesticulate so much. At all events, his gestures are very expressive, and, in moments of strong sentiment, rouse up the applause of the audience. When he gets into his fortitudes, his nerves seem to be energetically alive up to his quivering finger's ends; and when he winds up a peroration of the wrongs of Italy, with his determination—their determination—the general determination to fight to the last and bear it no more—his hands all the while flying with a fierce agility round his head, or struck like lightning on his breast, in the midst of an uproar of the whole house—you see something infinitely beyond Kean himself—the old man I mean—the man "with the old complaint." The best fragments out beyond the highest histrionic pitch.—Such *terrivis* outstrip our Anglo Saxon ideas of mental ebullition; and people would be inclined to ask if such excitable natures are so fit, as our more Northern temperaments, to establish the conditions of prosperous independence and a lofty civilization. But, then, we must remember that these impulses are full of vitalization and fire, were the men who once got up the Twelve Tables, beat back Hannibal and Barbarrossa, and carried the Eagles of the Empire from the Severn to the Arazes—to say nothing of Leonardo, Galileo, Buonarati, Colon and others, whose names the strange orator, bending forward on his knee, pronounced with a pleading and half-whispered confidence in the ears of the audience—the nearest of them, that is—for I believe the majority heard nothing at all of that splendid roll.

Gavazzi got a great deal of applause. The three greatest expressions of it were where he answered the objections of those who say a priest ought to be a meek, moderate man, by pointing to the courageous old Hebrew prophets who marched with the Ark, and stood at the very head of the fighting tribes. The second where he drew an impassioned picture of the sufferings of Italy under her French, Austrians, Neapolitans, &c., and then said the Americans did not wait for such provocations, but rose against the same blood, the descendants of a common ancestry, and, on a mere constitutional question, beat them to the earth, my dear, in the noble and cherished cause of liberty. But the greatest and longest *applaudisement* of all, was—and let the Bloomers take notice of the fact!—when he addressed the ladies; and, having gently blamed the strong-minded females, said the fair sex should look for their rights and happiness in their household circles; instead of looking for votes for themselves, should think it more to their sex to stay at home when they were men. And as a proof that Americans are not so jealous of the satiric opinion of foreigners, as John Bull says, it may be mentioned that Gavazzi was almost as loudly cheered when he spoke of an American hypocritically prating of peace, at Exeter Hall, while the Rangers were sunezing and regulating Texas and New Mexico.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"And as I looked across the valley of Grindenwald, and saw the snow-fields and ice-precipices of all the *Hours*—never trodden and never to be trodden by man—shining cold in the moonlight, my heart stood still as I felt that those peaks and I were alone in the solemn solitude. Then I felt the significance of Switzerland, and knew the sublimity of mountains."—*G. W. Curtis.*

MR. EDITOR:—G. W. Curtis, Esq., of New York, author of "Nile Notes," and those witty and and humorous papers in Putnam, "Our Best Society," and "Potiphar in Paris," will lecture this (Saturday) evening, at Masonic Hall on "The Age of Steam."

In this nineteenth century, and in this city, whose existence and importance are created by the use of steam, we anticipate a large audience to hear the learned traveller, whose books have delighted so many people.

LECTURE COMMITTEE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The House of Representatives yesterday laid on the table, by the decisive vote of 128 to 72, a resolution offered by Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, declaring the power and duty of Congress to build a Railroad to the Pacific. Of course this is by no means the end of the matter: but it is rather a significant indication of the policy likely to be adopted by the Democratic party, which is so largely in the ascendant in both branches of Congress—The President in his Message labored very hard to be non-committal on this subject;—but underneath this endeavor his hostility to the project was plainly discernible. This part of the Message was carefully framed on the Virginia model,—taking the resolutions of '98 as the perfection of political wisdom, and holding it to be the great end of Government to come as near as possible to doing *nothing*, except to distribute the spoils of office. Congress, we presume, will ere long declare its adhesion to the same programme. The House has already done so substantially by its vote on the Pacific Railroad resolution. We venture to predict that no Railroad to the Pacific will be authorized by Government, while the Democratic party remain in power.—*N. Y. Times.*

The *Boston Traveller* says a constable of that city having a warrant to serve against a man for slander, on Thursday, proceeded to his domicil in the vicinity of South street, and found him with his family, living in a cellar into which the water flowed, and the floor was covered with a coating of ice. They were engaged in eating a scanty meal of very thin broth. A heavy verdict could not probably be collected.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—An arrangement has been finally concluded between the posta authorities of the United States and Great Britain by which in relation to all correspondence passing between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as all parts of the continent which make the latter a channel of transit for their mails, Philadelphia, to the extent of its own immediate intercourse, is constituted, similarly with New York and Boston, an office of exchange.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The difficulty between Messrs. Gwin and Guthrie has been amicably adjusted by an apology from the latter. It is not true that Mr. Gwin had sent a denunciatory note to Mr. Guthrie. The interposition of Mr. Cushing prevented it. The occurrence has created much uneasiness in the Cabinet. The question whether Mr. Redfield will be confirmed is much discussed. The hards say he will certainly be rejected. There are indications also of a combination against Mr. Belmont.—*North American.*

THE RENTON PROCESS.

We would call attention to the following extracts of a letter from Prof. HENRY WURTZ, professional and practical Chemist. He says:—

"I have fully examined the apparatus and process of Mr. Renton for making Wrought Iron direct from the ore, and consider it far superior to any other process for manufacturing iron.

"The principal ores of iron are essentially composed of iron and oxygen, and called by chemists, *oxides of iron*. To obtain the iron in its metallic state, it is necessary to expel the oxygen or deoxydize the ore, which is done by heating the ore after it is mixed with *carbon*—the carbon having the property when brought to a red heat, of combining with the oxygen of the ore and forming a gas called *carbonic acid gas*, which passes off into the air, and the iron of the ore is left.

"In the ordinary way, the mixture of ore and carbon is placed in a large smelting furnace and exposed to an intense heat by means of a powerful blast of hot air. Of course there is an immense waste of fuel and heat, for not only is the small quantity of carbon consumed which is necessary to expel the oxygen from the ore,—(in pure magnetic iron ore this quantity is about 11 per cent. of the ore)—but also the very large quantity necessary to raise the mass to a white heat and retain it at that temperature for some time.

"Now, Mr. Renton obtains *from the waste heat*, without any additional expense, sufficient heat to separate the oxygen perfectly from the ore,—the waste heat from the welding or puddling furnace being made to pass through the deoxydizing chamber and around the tubes containing the mixture of ore and carbon."

Again: "By means of the intense heat in the *old* process, the iron, after the oxygen has been expelled from it, combines with a small per centage of carbon and forms cast iron, which being easily melted, melts down and runs out in the form of *pig iron*.

"But in the *new* process the heat is not high enough to cause this combination, and no more carbon being in contact with the iron than is sufficient to expel the oxygen, this combination cannot take place."

Also: "At the high heat used in the *old* process, the iron takes up not only carbon, but other impurities contained in the ore or in the ashes of the fuel, such as phosphorus, manganese, &c., which it is quite impossible to expel afterwards. This impurity spoils the new process.

"Now we find that by the new process, *pure wrought iron* is obtained direct from the ore.

"The *softness, malleability, ductility, tenacity*, and *resistance to corosion* of iron are all dependent upon its purity.

"The Russia sheet iron; the best and most easily kind of iron is at the same time the purest.

"Thus the *purity* of iron is a matter of the highest importance; and I am of opinion that upon the further development of the principle and process much greater results will be attained than has yet been accomplished, and by a proper selection and preparation of the ore and carbon, Mr. Renton's process may be made to yield iron of very great purity, equal if not superior to the Russian iron, and at the same time cheaper than by any other process now in use."

"It is scarcely necessary to advert to the advantage, which the *simplicity* of the new process has over the old."

"In conclusion, it is my opinion that this process is one of the greatest and most important applications of chemistry to the arts that have been made for many years."

Yours respectfully,

HENRY WURTZ.

WASHINGTON OR DITS.—The telegraphic correspondents of the Eastern press furnish the following items of Washington intelligence:—

The resolution passed to day, making the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a Presidential appointment, is with the view of giving Mr. Guthrie a premonitory slap. It was stated in the Herald, several weeks ago, that one of the first acts of the Senate would be the passing of such a resolution, and the proceedings today prove the correctness of the information.—Mr. Guthrie has declared if Peter G. Washington is removed he will resign, and the President has given assurances that Mr. Washington's appointment is not agreeable to to him. If the resolution passes the House, as we think it will, then it is fair to suppose the President will carry out his previously expressed opinion and decline to nominate Mr. Washington; but if he should, it is certain the nomination would be rejected by the Senate. In either case, Mr. Guthrie would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

Sefe-ff

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☞ 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 Deposits of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co.* (capital $10,000,000): ap18

☞ It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity nowadays to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In case of dyspepsia, liver complaint and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek and suffusing to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness and restore the system to high health de2-2w

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, SECY.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

H D King, Wm Larimer, Jr.
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Robert Dunlap, Jr., John S. Dilworth,
R. Harbaugh, Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazelton, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryan, Jas. S. Hays.

Isaac M. Pennock, Secretary. de22

☞ 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 $2, $3.50 and $4.00 Hats. oct22-4mdw8

☞ Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture, as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources, of persons now living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given, of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture—We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel M. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by 2 bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after 3 years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicines he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommended it to all.

☞ See advertisement in another column de10-1m3

☞ 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. CAMPBELL,
Oct. 8, 1853; dtf No. 119 Water street.

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.

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 the de19-4md

HENRY H. COLLINS.

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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

No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

jy15

MAYORALTY.

ROBERT W. PARK will be a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty of Allegheny City, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

de17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Third Ward Meeting.—The Whigs and Anti-Masons of the Third Ward will meet at Spiam's Building, on SATURDAY evening, the 17th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Councils and Ward Officers. [de16] MANY VOTERS.

☞ Second Ward Whig Meeting, to nominate Ward Officers will be held on SATURDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, at Arthur's Hall, Grant st. The Whigs of the Ward are earnestly requested to attend.

de17 THE COMMITTEE.

Card.—OLE BULL's Grand and positively only CONCERT, on Monday evening.

The public is respectfully informed, that the sale of Tickets and choice of seats for OLE BULL'S Grand Concert, will commence on Friday, Dec. 17th, and continue until Monday, at Mr. H. Kleber's Music Store. de16-4td

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

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Samuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoopmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co. aug24-tu

☞ Indigestion and Liver Complaint CURED BY KIDNEY PERSPIRATION.—Read the following letter from Rev. G. Dickinson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. M. KIER—*Dear Sir*—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I 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 affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half 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 dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 110 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oct26

(Papers advertising Petroleum will copy.)

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

de17-2d THOS. H. STEWART.

☞ SECURE YOUR SHADOW!—Be wise, profit by good chances and go straightway to CARON'S NEW GALLERY, No. 76, 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. no25

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

D. W. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturers' Agent.
No. 84, Front street, Pittsburgh.

no7-dly

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. de

☞ Worthy of Consideration.—Science has been groping for ages after something that would give new force and vigor to the system, without the penalty of subsequent relaxation. The desideratum is supplied. In Morse's Elixir or Cordial we have a preparation that gives the impetus of vigorous health to the impaired physical organization, and at the same time elevates the mind. Moreover, it keeps both the body and mind at the true pitch of health, and there is no depression consequent upon its action. In this respect it differs from every other stimulant known, beginning with opium and ending with the fashionable "Wine Bitters." Of these facts is challenged and defied, viz: that the Elixir or Cordial will cure sick headache, nervous head-ache, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, sexual incapacity, irregularity or weakness of the functions peculiar to females, nervous affection, general debility, sleeplessness, want of appetite, languor, want of vigor in any organ, sickness of stomach, giddiness of the head, confusion of ideas, flatulence, and nervous spasms. Proofs of the uniform success in the above mentioned, and many other complaints, are in possession of the agents.

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

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

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

Sold in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and 4th sts. de16-1w8

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

COOPERSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

*Messrs