PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1858

☞ *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.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

FERDINAND E. VOLZ.

THE PROCLAMATION OF "JOHN, ARCHBISHOP of NEW YORK"—This document has been severely criticised and condemned. It is a new phase in Romanist pretensions and arrogance. The proud priest feels his power, and boldly hints at the sword. That day, the day when Romanists can suppress heresy by the power of the sword, is looked forward to by the Pope and his vassals, with intense longings. Thank God, that day is not yet, and if Protestantism is true to its mission, it will never come.

But is not the fact that Proclamations are issued at all, a singular comment on the nature of Romanism, and on the power of Romish Priests over their flocks? "John, Archbishop of N. Y," is a sworn officer of a temporal Prime, the Pope of Rome; and he issues his Proclamation to his subjects with all the authority of a Viceroy of a despotic sovereign, and it is obeyed, too, without a murmur. Thus we have an *imperium in imperio* existing among us, and the silent foreign rule is more powerful over the subjects of its government than the constituted authority of the country. A devoted Romanist will obey the commands of his Bishop before the demands of the municipal or civil law, when a conflict between them occurs. The Mayor of New York may issue his Proclamation to all good citizens to keep the peace. This will answer for Protestants, but falls as a dead letter on Catholic ears. His eyes are turned to the Archiepiscopal Palace. He waits to hear what Lord John will say. If he is commanded to waylay the street preacher he will try to do it. If he is told to stay away he will meekly obey. Lord John's will is his law.

How astonished would our Protestant fellow citizens be were Bishop Wainwright, or Bishop Potter, or Bishop Simpson, Dr. Herron, or Rev. Mr. Passavant, or any other Protestant clergyman to issue his Proclamation directing all Protestants, or all the members of their particular flocks, to stay away from hearing Bishop O'Connor, or Priest Garland, or Mons. Bedinil! Such Proclamation would be received with shouts of derision, and they would be all the more certain to go, for the unwarrantable interference. And this, not because Protestants do not love and venerate their pastors, and do not receive their admonitions and warnings, with respect and reverence, but because they will allow of no interference with their civil and personal rights, and especially with the right of individual judgment and free discussion. They would consider such a public admonition and dictation as an insulting interference with their right, and with the duties and responsibilities of the civil government, and as bordering on the arrogant pretensions of the Priesthood in former ages. An American Protestant Minister would feel, if he were guilty of such an act, as if he had usurped the powers of the civil government, degraded the people over whom God had made him an overseer, and had secularized his ministerial vocation.

One cannot but contemplate with alarm, the concentration of such an immense power in our midst, swayed by a few minds, and all subject to one foreign head. A Roman Priest has nothing in common with the mass of the people of the country. He has no individual property, no wife and children, no home and national attachments. The glory of the Pope, the advancement of the church, the increased power of the Priesthood, the complete moulding of the minds of the people to an entire and unreasoning obedience to the commands of the church—these are his objects and aims. He seeks for nothing higher, nothing more ennobling. Having quenched out of his own heart those natural and humanizing sympathies which bind men in the family relation, and to social life—himself an isolated being with nothing to expect or hope for but in the glory and power of the church, he is a fit instrument of his Master, the Pope, and must be, in the very nature of things, a bitter foe to a government where the people rule. He cannot be a republican. The genius of his church frowns upon all independent thought and action. *Obedience*, uncomplaining, unresisting, uninquiring, implicit *obedience*, is the great law of the church. Disobedience is a sin which is hardly forgiven, and always severely punished. Vice, sensuality, debauchery—these may be overlooked, or slightly punished. *Disobedience*, never.

These priests, thus separate and apart from the people, hold their positions solely at the will of the Pope. His breath can make or unmake them. They are his subjects, his vassals. All their future hopes, as well as present position depend upon him. Their interests are bound up with that of their Chief Bishop. They are the complete and willing instruments of his will.

We say, then, that no good patriot can contemplate without alarm, the concentration of such immense power, in our midst, in the hands of a few priests. We see among us that Romanists are quite as submissive to their priests, as in other countries. The priest is their highest authority—the "higher law" to them. The number of these subjects of a priestly power is increasing annually some three hundred thousand by emigration. They have congregated about our cities in such numbers as to overawe and measurably control the municipal authorities. Nearly every one of our large cities has been on the verge of fearful riots from this cause within the last year; and what is an instructive fact, the Mayors of Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York, in their attempts to please the Romanists by suppressing free discussion, broke the laws of the land, and were compelled by an outraged community to retrace their steps. It is thus seen that we cannot trust our authorities, least as they are continually by the concentrated power of popery. In this struggle the people have no safety but in themselves. They must see that their rights are not infringed at the demand of a haughty Catholic priest, and to propitiate the voters his nod can control. There is no safety but in watchfulness.

The *Boston Traveler* makes the following comment on the Proclamation of Lord John, of New York:

"John's" proclamation though ostensibly designed to promote the peace of the city, and to allay the excitement occasioned by last Sunday's proceedings in reference to the anti-Catholic street preacher, is really adapted to enkindle the flames of civil discord among the citizens.—For he intimates his belief that there is a conspiracy among the Protestants to pull down Catholic dwellings, churches, and other institutions, and calls on his dear brethren and children to be prepared to defend their rights and property.

Now, the most respectable newspapers in New York tell us there is not the slightest ground for such a suspicion as the archbishop here insinuates; nobody thinks of attacking Catholic houses, churches or institutions; and if they did, the city authorities would not need Archbishop Hughes' men to assist them. There is power enough, and a good disposition enough, in the city authorities to protect Catholic property, if it is endangered; and the whole tendency of such an appeal as this from the head of the Catholic church is to provoke and produce the very state of things which he avowedly fears and deprecates.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE—In the United States Supreme Court, on Tuesday, the case of the complainants against the bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling was dismissed—there appearing no counsel for the complainants, (nominally the State of Pennsylvania.) This is understood to be an abandonment of the case by the parties opposed to the bridge, there being no ground for complaint left by them, as the act of Congress, at its last session, declaring the bridge to be a post route, removed all legal objections to it—*Nat. Intel.*

There is a mystery about this matter which the people would like to see cleared up. We protest against being humbugged, and humbugged we have been most egregiously, if the counsel employed in the case have given it up after keeping the community in a state of excitement for the last three or four years. There is no doubt that the prosecution of this case has done Pittsburgh immense injury. It has excited against her the ill will and prejudice of thousands who would not or could not see the justice of our cause. Having prosecuted the matter so far, and received all the injury we could by it, and having been sustained by the Supreme Court, why was not the question prosecuted to a final decision? Do we admit we were wrong? Are we ready for this? The abandonment of the case is tantamount to such an acknowledgment The National Intelligencer understands the case is abandoned because Congress has declared the bridge a post route. This is a poor excuse. This is, of itself, a most important question, which it is of immense interest to the country to have settled. If Congress can legalize any and every bridge or road, however injurious, illegal or fraudulent, by declaring it a post route, then are State rights a mere figment of the imagination—a nullity, a bitter mockery. Congress has declared the fraudulent Franklin Canal Company's Railroad a post route. Is it therefore a legal structure, and has Pennsylvania no power to vindicate her insulted dignity? The Attorneys of the fraudulent road had better make this plea before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and see what answer they will get.

The people of Pittsburgh have a right to know from the Attorneys employed in the case, why the Wheeling Bridge case was abandoned, and we call upon them to satisfy this reasonable demand.

A CHINESE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.—THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—A San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives an interesting account of the organization of the First Presbyterian Chinese Church in California. The services took place on Sabbath, Nov. 6th, in the 1st Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. Four Protestant Christian Chinese were organized into a Church, and one of them was ordained as an Elder. Rev. Mr. Speer, of the Chinese Mission, preached in Chinese, and afterwards repeated the substance of his sermon in English. He stated that there were other Protestant Christian Chinese in California. A new Chapel for the Chinese is in progress of erection. The report that the Chinese had erected two heathen temples in California is contradicted. There is none; though the project has been talked of.

The 4th anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society was held in the 1st Congressional Church on the evening of the same Sabbath.—Rev. Mr. Brierly, Vice President, presided, in place of Capt. Ebenezer Knight, the President, deceased. At the close of the exercises a collection was taken up of about one thousand dollars.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE.—The *Chronicle*, in its reply to our article of yesterday under this caption, does not venture to deny the general fact on which our article was based, that the great mass of flour which has usually sought this route to an eastern market, is now passing over the Baltimore & Ohio road. It alleges, however, that the rates on the B. & O. road are *not* cheaper than on the Pennsylvania road, and that the latter road is carrying flour at cheaper rates than stated by us.

It may be very true that the Baltimore & Ohio road is charging $1.00 per bbl. on flour from Wheeling to *Philadelphia*; but as the flour from the Muskingum valley is destined for the N. York and not the Philadelphia market, the rate from Wheeling to Philadelphia is a matter of no consequence. The nominal rate on flour from Wheeling to Baltimore is 85 cents; while the nominal rate from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia is $1,00. At Baltimore, shippers say, they can ship to New York as easily as from Philadelphia, and can reach the New York market, in that way, cheaper than by way of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and that is the great point to be considered.

The *Chronicle* says that the Pennsylvania road is now carrying flour to Philadelphia at 90 cts. The advertised rate is $1,00, and we presume, therefore, that the *Chronicle* means to be understood as saying that special contracts have been made to carry at 90 cts. Special contracts to carry flour at less than advertised rates are common on all roads, and are as common on the Baltimore and Ohio road as any other. We have heard of shipments there as low as 70 cents, although the advertised rate is 85. If, however, the *Chronicle* means to be understood as saying that the permanent winter rate on flour has been *reduced* to 90 cents, we shall be glad of the opportunity to spread the intelligence as far as we can.

The facts of the case are simple and easily understood. The advertised rate for flour from Wheeling to Baltimore is 85 cents, and from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia it is $1,00; and once at either of these points, the cost of reaching the New York market is so nearly equal as to make shipment by way of Baltimore the most desirable. This is the whole case. We aim to change this state of things, and urge upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the necessity of so modifying their rates as to make the route through Pittsburgh the cheapest, and therefore the preferred one. The *Chronicle* ought to be with us in this endeavor, instead of encouraging the continuance of a system which is driving away from the city thousands of barrels of flour, weekly.

We find we were in error in saying that the rate on flour this winter, on the Pennsylvania road, was higher than last. It is the same now as then; but when the difference in the competition now and then is considered, a return to last year's rate is equivalent to an advance.

The fact stated by the *Chronicle* that the winter rates on the Pennsylvania road on other articles than flour are less than last winter, is one which we have before had the pleasure of spreading before our readers; all we ask is a corresponding reduction on flour.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1858.

The business of Congress has been commenced in an exceedingly decorous and appropriate manner. I am very favorably impressed with the character of the new House. It comprises more of talent and respectability than any of its predecessors for six or eight years past. The debate of Thursday last on the bill to bring the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Senate, was a very creditable opening of the discussions of the session.

That bill will almost certainly pass in some shape. The case of Peter G. Washington was judiciously chosen as the object of a first assault in the general attack upon the defences of the administration. He is not personally popular, and is so closely connected with his principal, the Secretary of the Treasury, that the fall of one cannot fail greatly to weaken the position of the other. It is also obviously proper to make the office in question subject to the general rule requiring the concurrence of the Senate in all appointments of that grade. If the amendments pending, proposing to make the provision of submission to the Senate applicable only to future appointments to the place be adopted, that will save Washington, but not Mr. Guthrie. He can expect no quarter from the Hards, as he has shown them none. The passage of the bill in any shape would be taken as a decision against the whole Cabinet.

Mr. Breckenridge of Ky., will speak on the subject to-morrow. He proposes a reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Since debate has commenced it is clearly the interest of the administration party to prolong it, to give time for the fullest operation of Executive influence, by means of persuasion, menaces and patronage. Had the vote been taken on Thursday last, the bill would have been passed without dotting an i or crossing a t.

Many gentlemen in both Houses are anxious to acquire the honor and appropriate the fame supposed to await him who shall identify himself with the paternity and success of the Homestead bill. Among the competitors this year for the mantle of Andrew Johnson (who was the father of this scheme as long as a member, and who has lately made a judy of himself as Governor of Tennessee,) is Mr. John L. Dawson, a distinguished disciple of Democracy of the Red Republican or radical stripe, from western Pennsylvania. I dont suppose he has much chance of attaining the object of his pursuit. Mr Dawson is undoubtedly *after* the Senatorial seat at present held by Mr. Cooper. I dont know anything to John's disadvantage except that his personal deportment is a little "toploftical," and the style of his Parliamentary delivery may be criticised as bordering on the "high-faluting." But I forget. I have another objection to Mr. D. which is that two years ago he made an extravagantly eulogistic speech on Johnson's bill embodying this same scheme, and thereby contributed to the mischievous delusion under which it passed the House by a considerable majority. Mr. Dawson has now introduced a bill on his own account, which I have not read, but which I doubt not goes to the full extent of Andy Johnsonism, as illustrated by the didactic philosophy of his message to the unfortunate Legislature of Tennessee. Now while any such flummery as this Homestead affair is new it may excite interest and be popular. It is not therefore at all astonishing that it passed the House last Congress, nor more strange that it was arrested in the Senate. But when prolonged discussion brings to the notice of the people the pernicious principle, their sober second thought *never* fails to condemn it; and often proscribes the authors of the measure which their mature judgement discards. For this reason, I am under no apprehension that Mr. Dawson's bill will ever become a law, and I fear that his revival of the scheme will not lead to his promotion to a higher sphere of action.

Mr. Chase, Dr. Gwin, and other Senators have also introduced their homestead bills into the Senate. Up to this date there have been, I think, about thirty bills presented proposing donations of public lands for the construction of rail roads in the new States. The average extent of land asked for in each of these bills is a million of acres. The great Pacific scheme has not yet made its appearance, otherwise than in Gwin's bill. The session named in this bill is some 60,000 square miles, equal to 38,400,000 acres. This stroke of business will soon close up the land offices, and with them cut off a small army of worthy gentlemen now engaged in administering the system. The Hon. Henry Bennett is also engaged in maturing his bill proposing the distribution of between sixty and one hundred millions of acres among the States, according to their representation in Congress.

Unless our government take efficient measures for the repression of such outrages as that reported to have been committed at La Paz, in Sonora, by a gang of California buccaneers, it is evident that Mexico will be compelled to resort to the protection of treaties with European powers. Spain, England, or France, no doubt stand ready to afford her this protection. It is the purpose of Santa Anna to assume the imperial purple, and after he shall have done so, his brother absolutists of the old world, will be attracted to his side by the ties of a mutual interest and kindred feeling.

But in the meantime, there are sound indications, though yet very remote and indeterminate, of a general European embroilment which will indispose any government of that continent from taking part in the affairs of this. It appears clear enough to any one whose perceptions of passing events are not obscured by the speculations of enthusiasts, or the refinements of technical military critics, that all the power of Turkey, unsupported by foreign aid, could not prevent the occupation of Constantinople by a Russian army in six months from this day. The "great battles" on the Danube are trifling affairs, which in a general war would be considered unimportant skirmishes. They have resulted against the Turks, it would appear from the latest accounts, in all but one instance, and the Turkish army has been unable to advance beyond the immediate bank of the river. It is impossible to divine the policy of England and France; nor is that of Prussia and Austria more clear. They see Turkey on both sides of the Dardanelles about to become Russian. They know the maxims of universal conquest which are the traditions of her history and the guide to her policy. They must known that with a dominion stretching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf, their own independence cannot be maintained for a generation; India must be lost to England through the impossibility of reaching it by a direct route; and the pall of Russian fanaticism in religion and politics must overspread the map of Europe and Asia.

Yet they do not move. There is nothing new in the position of Russia, she stands exactly where she did the day the order was given to cross the Pruth, six months ago; but negotiations are still going on. We have rumors of threats addressed by England and France to Russia, but they have been made before without producing the slightest change in her attitude. They threatened, in the month of June last, when they moved their combined fleets to Besika Bay, which threat was answered by the immediate advance of 80,000 troops into the provinces. It cannot be said that the conduct of the Czar has encouraged their diplomacy. It has been throughout the affair, that of a ruffian confident in his own strength, and despising the weakness of his enemy. These circumstances render it very difficult to arrive at an opinion. Negotiation would seem to be exhausted, but the western powers really have had no respectable pretext for negotiation since July. The alternative, however, is perhaps more clearly presented now than heretofore, of the annexation of Turkey or a general war. The autocrat's conduct shows that he does not expect to continue such a war in the prosecution of his designs, but that he is prepared for it.

JUNIUS.

"Little Ferns, for Fanny's Little Friends."—By the author of "Fern Leaves." Who has not heard of Fanny Fern? Nobody, surely, who reads, and everybody reads, in this reading age, and if they don't they ought to, for it were a loss not to be estimated not to have access to some of the thousands of good books which are literally poured out by the press. Here is Fanny Fern's book which has gone to its sixteenth thousand, and every intelligent little girl and boy is dying to read it, and it will do them good, too, and we would advise them to ask their parents for some money, and hie away to Kay & Co.'s on Wood street, and buy one before they are all gone.

Graham's Magazine, for January is already to hand. Graham is indefatigable, and is never behind. It is a pretty fair number.

For the Gazette.

THE DUTY OF TEMPERANCE MEN UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the election in October last, it would seem that all activity and energy had forsaken the Temperance organization. The result of that political contest, though not quite so encouraging as could be desired, in regard to the advancement of Temperance interests, was, nevertheless, undistinguished by any peculiarly disastrous feature. Of the five candidates for Assembly, in this district, of avowed temperance principles, *four* were elected by respectable, though not very large majorities. Dr Carothers, than whom there is not a more respectable or worthy man in the county, was unfortunately defeated; and this is the only event connected with the late campaign that the friends of temperance have cause to regret. But be this as it may, men of genuine moral courage are never so disheartened by untoward events, as to be unfitted for renewed vigorous and united action. Indeed, the greater obstacles they have to surmount, the more resolutely determined they are to overcome them. Only such men are fit to engage in any great or glorious enterprise; and they rarely, if ever, fail in the final and complete accomplishment of their purposes. The period is rapidly approaching, when the Legislature of this great old Commonwealth will be restrained by the resistless force of enlightened public opinion, created by the unremitting efforts of temperance men to enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law, in all important particulars like that of Maine. God speed the propitious period.

The preceding remarks, show the importance and necessity of holding a Temperance County, or *Mass Meeting*, immediately. Christmas or New Year's Eve, would probably be as good a time for that purpose as any other that could be appointed. Of the various items of business that should be submitted to the consideration of the meeting in question, two or three will be briefly noticed.

1st. A committee should be appointed to correspond regularly with our Representatives in the Legislature, and others who concur with us in sentiment and could put us in possession of useful information.

2d. Another committee should be appointed, to have Petitions to the Legislature printed, numerously signed, and transmitted, when it may be deemed most expedient, to their destination.

3d. A committee, still more important than either of the foregoing, should be authorized to prosecute to conviction and the imposition of a fine, such as is sanctioned by law, all such persons in the county, who sell intoxicating liquors without having obtained license for that purpose, from the proper authorities. The drinking houses of this description, within the boundaries of Allegheny, are said to be some 1500 or 1600 in number. They are most shocking nuisances, and may be criticised as bordering on the "high-faluting." But I forget. I have another objection to Mr. D. which is that two years ago he made an extravagantly eulogistic speech on Johnson's bill embodying this same scheme, and thereby contributed to the mischievous delusion under which it passed the House by a considerable majority. Mr. Dawson has now introduced a bill on his own account, which I have not read, but which I doubt not goes to the full extent of Andy Johnsonism, as illustrated by the didactic philosophy of his message to the unfortunate Legislature of Tennessee. Now while any such flummery as this Homestead affair is new it may excite interest and be popular. It is not therefore at all astonishing that it passed the House last Congress, nor more strange that it was arrested in the Senate. But when prolonged discussion brings to the notice of the people the pernicious principle, their sober second thought *never* fails to condemn it; and often proscribes the authors of the measure which their mature judgement discards. For this reason, I am under no apprehension that Mr. Dawson's bill will ever become a law, and I fear that his revival of the scheme will not lead to his promotion to a higher sphere of action.

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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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☞ 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 characteristic:

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

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa., November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, be thankful to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you in the fire in Meadville of the 10th of June last.—my store building was burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—the fire was in the store 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 doubtful about your safes, to come and 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.

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, Genuine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Gonett Coney and Swan's Down! Muffs, Boas, Pelerines, Cuffs, Robes, &c., corner Wood and5th street.

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

BRANCH OFFICE cor. 4th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh. *Capital, 350,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS—Robert Morris, Dauphin co.; D. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Saml Boyd, Dauphin co.; W. Bailey, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; John R. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; Saml Slaymaker, Lancaster; Jones, Robert Kidd, Carbon county.

JOHN F. BIRMINGHAM, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.
A. CARRIER, Agent.

The above Company will insure against perils of sea & inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandise in city or country, on the most favorable terms, consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either for a term of years or perpetuity.

Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AGENCY corner 4th and Smithfield sts. *Capital, 200,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS—Wm. M. Lewis, J. P. Steiner, H. A. Sheafer, Paul Thouron, R. M. Davis, J. R. Flanigen, Thos. S. Mitchell, Samuel Jones, B. Chandler, Thos. Bickley, Wm. H. Rowen, F. D. Sherman, A. Hart, Philip F. Mayer, Wm. H. Hacker, Alex. Heron, Jr., Forman Bowen.

JOEL JONES, President.
A. J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

Will insure Cotton or Woollen Factories, Vessels, Cargoes, Buildings, Stores, Merchandise and property generally, on the most favorable terms.

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

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

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchanges Ohio, 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 *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000).

☞ 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 dig-stive 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 suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness and restore the system to high health.

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city lines, 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 4 little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. DAMBERG,
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 Hats.

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 81, Wood street, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and prices, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $4, $4.50 and $4.00 Hats.

☞ Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture, is 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 Rockwellers, 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 medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommended it to all.

☞ See advertisement in another column. de10-1m8

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, indigestion, 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 Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Berj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee & Beckham & Co

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, Wm. Bagaley, Samuel Tate, Robert Dunlap, Jr., R. Barbridge, Isaac M. Fenwick, Walter Bryant, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Samuel M. Kier, William Bingham, John S. Ellworth, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, Wm. B. Hays, John Shipton.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

☞ Lyon's Kathairon—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous head-ache, and curing eruptive diseases of the Skin. Its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, is all praise superlative, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found its substitute, no competitor is incontestable incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists,—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the best Journals of Europe and America.—Ladies who have used it upon their dressing tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact, its million patrons everywhere, from princes to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial. Price but 25 cts.

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

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Fellers, C. Frazer, Benj. Page jr., Fleming Bros., and Bynum & Reiber. de21-1m

☞ 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 spirits.—Nay, more, 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 ammonia. Contradiction of these facts is challenged and defied, viz: that the Elixir or Cordial will cure sick headache, nervous headache, 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, sickness of the head, confusion of ideas, flatulency, and nervous spasms. Proofs of the uniform success in the above mentioned, and many other complaints, are in possession of the agents.

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