PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 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.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

FERDINAND E. VOLZ.

THE NEWS from EUROPE.—The news by the Pacific is of great interest. The great naval battle fought off Sinope, is, considering the shortness of its duration, the immense loss of lives and ships, the fierceness of the contest, and the number of vessels engaged, one of the most remarkable upon record, and is an event which will electrify the civilized world.

Our telegraphic account shows that the Turks were caught in a trap, and were overwhelmed by the superior numbers and metal of the Russians, but they fought with a desperation which has covered the Turkish navy with glory, and which has given to the Russians a dear bought victory.

When the loss on each side is analyzed, the Russians have nothing to boast of. Of ships of war the Turks lost *ten*—seven frigates, two corvettes, and one steamer. The Russians lost seven—two ships of the line, three frigates, and two steamers. Considering that the Russians had twenty-four ships, and the Turks only fourteen, the former have nothing to boast of. The Turkish ships were also hampered with soldiers who could render no aid in such a fearful conflict and could only add to the horrors of the scene.

What may be the consequences of this sanguinary action it is difficult to foretell. We do not believe, however, that it will tend to peace. The exasperated Turks will not listen with much patience to the pacific proposals of the French and English, whose fleets have only hitherto mocked them with a promise of assistance by their presence, which has not been, and is not likely to be rendered. Probably, the Czar, may be more willing to negotiate now that he has punished the Turks, and, he may think, relieved his tarnished honor. This is, however, doubtful. The success he has met with, and the pusillanimity of France and England, may encourage him to prosecute the war with greater vigor. At last accounts from St Petersburg he was in very bad humor. The *London Times* of the 5th states that the latest accounts from St. Petersburgh,

"Represent the Emperor as being greatly embarrassed. He appears to be alternately irritated and depressed—annoyed by the evident failure of his political and military schemes—irresolute in the adoption of measures sufficiently decided to make the war on a grand scale, or to conclude a lasting peace. Other accounts from the Russian capital received in London mention that the Czar appears at length to be really aware of the awkward predicament in which he has placed himself by the invasion of the Principalities, and that he would willingly, if he could, extricate himself from it by the intervention of the neutral powers.

He is said to feel acutely the reverses which his armies have encountered in Asia, and he begins to fear that he may lose some of the territory which, after many years' struggle and with so much difficulty, he conquered from the Ottomans. It is stated that in order to prevent such a calamity, he has ordered considerable re-inforcements to be despatched, without delay, to Prince Woronzoff, and that he has at the same time instructed Prince Gortschakoff to remain for the present on the defensive.

Prince Menschikoff has fallen into great disgrace with the Czar, who attributes to him the whole of the annoyances and difficulties which have arisen between him and the Sultan, and the dis[illegible] and dangers which may follow. The Emperor also accuses Menschikoff of completely deceiving him as to the course the Western powers would take. Menschikoff is said to have assured his Imperial master that Turkey would not make any serious resistance, and that he only had to menace and bully Turkey to obtain all he desired; and that England and France would not at the eleventh hour afford material assistance to Turkey, but rather than make war leave her to her fate."

While the Czar was thus repentant the Sultan was firm, as will be seen by the following text of his reply to Gen. Beauguy d'Hilliers:

"I have always relied, and I rely in the present crisis, on the material and moral support of my ancient allies, France and Great Britain. France and the rest of Europe have the right to insist (*vouloir*) on peace. I, too, desire peace, but only if it can be had without prejudice to my sovereign rights and the independence of Turkey. At present no arrangement is possible without the entire renunciation of the pretensions put forward by Russia, and without the immediate and complete evacuation of the two Principalities, which are part of my empire."

We do not believe that the Sultan will abate one iota of these demands, on account of any reverse which may befal him—neither do we think it likely that the Czar, with the flush of this naval success upon his brow, will relinquish all his arrogant pretensions which have already cost him so dear.

Before the news of the battle of Sinope reached London however, there was great hope entertained of an adjustment of the quarrel. The adhesion of Austria and Prussia to the convention formed by France and England, and the belief that Nicholas was anxious to be relieved from the serious difficulties surrounding him, seemed to justify the anxious hopes of the conservatives. The London Times of the 7th, gave expression to this feeling, as follows:

The definite concert of the Four Great Powers which has been at length established, deprives the Eastern contest of the principal dangers attending its prolongation. With Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia combined in a firm and deliberate union for the negotiation of affairs upon basis previously arranged, it is altogether improbable that the general security of Europe should be materially disturbed. The Turkish war, if not extinguished by timely mediation, may be confined, we hope, to the dimensions of a Polish campaign; nor is it easy, indeed, to discern the advantage or hopeless, the events of which can hardly be expected to exercise much influence on the terms of pacification. The conclusions of the dispensing Powers will be determined, not by the accidental course of operations on the Danube, but by the known relations of Russia and Turkey, and the plain requirements of Europe.

What effect the battle of Sinope may have had upon the result of these negotiations, time only can reveal. We think those who predict an early settlement of the question are mistaken.

The terrible destruction in one hour's time, in the great battle in the Black Sea, shows how fearful a thing is modern warfare, with all the appliances of science and art brought to bear for the destruction of human life. Wars, hereafter, cannot last long, and must be awfully destructive.

THE RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—We exceedingly regret that any riot or overt act should have been provoked by the presence of the Papal Nuncio in this country. We desired that Europe should see the dignified forbearance, the love of law, the respect for the right of opinion, which characterise our people to so great an extent.—When Bedini visited this city, and was received with the most fulsome panegyric, and the most obsequious fawning, we purposely avoided all allusion to him or to his acts, which have rendered him so obnoxious to the American people. We let him come and go in silence, that the cause of personal and religious rights might not be endangered. We are glad that the excitement in Cincinnati has not occurred among Americans, nor been fomented by them. It originated with foreigners who have not yet learned that liberty requires no such interference. She does to others as she would have others do unto her.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The loss by fire in New York is very severe, and the pecuniary loss heavy, but the loss of the clipper ship the "Great Republic," is a calamity superior to that involved in the loss of dollars and cents.—She was a magnificent, and a deep interest was felt in Europe as well as America, in the result of so splendid an undertaking. So confident were many gentlemen of the success of the undertaking that a merchant of Baltimore offered the owner $20,000 over first cost for her. While nearly ready for the sea, with her immense freight on board, she has fallen a prey to fire.

"CLEVELAND IS LOSING $500 PER DAY!"—The citizens of Wheeling used to measure the prosperity of that village by the number of wagons which made that the terminus of their voyage. The arrival of "forty wagons in one day," was an event to be proud of, and became a standing boast. The citizens of Cleveland, on the other hand, measure their indignation at Erie, by the amount of their daily losses; and the *Forest City* endeavors to fan that indignation into a flame by telling them that "Cleveland is losing $500 per day by the gap in the road at Erie!"

There is no selfishness in this. No city in the West is selfish but Pittsburgh, and our selfishness is so mean that the chaste editor of the Forest City calls it "hoggishness." We look after trade and travel; but Cleveland only looks after her "$500 a day."

It has been alleged that the conduct of the people of Erie was riotous, lawless and outrageous, and it might reasonably be supposed that the deep devotion of Cleveland to the law would have prompted her to rush to its vindication; but all that is nothing compared with the loss of "$500 a day."

The people of Erie, in their own vindication, assert that the road from Erie to the Ohio State Line was built without authority of law, and that the Erie & North East road has no legal right to enter their streets without their consent; but what is all that compared with the loss to Cleveland of "$500 a day!"

The people of other sections of the country have been striving hitherto to divert travel from Cleveland on to more eligible routes; it is supposed, however, that they will yield when they understand that their success will entail upon Cleveland a loss of $500 per day.

It is charged upon the people of Erie that their whole object in kicking up such a rumpus is to enlarge the sale of peanuts, pop and gingerbread in that goodly city; if this be true, we beseech them to forbear; for do they not see that Cleveland, in consequence, is losing $500 per day?

Let the sale of peanuts and pop be transferred to a point higher up the lake; the country will not tamely stand by and see the Forest City cheated, by a parcel of peanut hucksters at Erie, out of $500 a day.

THE EXTENSION OF THE OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD INTO PITTSBURGH.—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF COUNCILS.—Among the proceedings of Councils, at the meeting on Monday evening, are resolutions which were adopted, requiring that the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad shall be extended, at as early a day as possible into this city. This movement is a very important one, and we trust it will be successful. When the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad was first opened, and while it was struggling with the difficulties incident to a new work, pushing out its iron arms to its western connections, we considered that the resources and energy of the company should all be employed in completing the main line. The line is now finished, and the necessity for the connection of the eastern and western roads is urgent. The money is provided for the purpose, by a specified subscription on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. All valid excuses, then, for any further delay, are removed, and we trust that the Directors will hasten to express their determination to carry out the wishes of the people of this city, as expressed by the Councils, at the earliest possible moment.

Our eastern and western Railroads are built for the purpose of commanding and securing a legitimate portion of the travel and trade of the West. This object cannot be accomplished to its fullest extent, without such a union of these two Railroads as will remove all obstruction at this point, to the most complete facilities for the transhipment of merchandize. This facility is necessary to enable us to compete with rival lines and is due to our friends in Ohio who aided us in the work. We believe we express the views of a majority of the Directors of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, in the above remarks, and we have no doubt it will give them pleasure to meet the views of the Councils.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The Abolition war goes on. The sudden appearance of so brilliant a Knight as Gerrit Smith, has inspired the fainting partisans of his cause with a new hope, and has filled its opponents with all the energies of an awakened hate and freshened resentment. Yesterday Hendricks B. Wright summoned all his powers and "pitched in." Gerrit Smith and Mr. Giddings with a fury and a strength of lungs that would have been spalling had we not repeatedly heard the same thing before. Hendricks B. Wright is eminently a nationalist; he was President of the Baltimore Convention in 1844, when Van Buren was immolated to Texas and Slavery, and Polk was nominated in the overwhelming triumph of both. I saw Wright on that occasion, and will do him the justice to say that he appeared to far better advantage then than he has done at any time since. At three subsequent elections Mr. Wright was a candidate for Congress in a District which usually gives between two and three thousand Democratic majority. Mr. Wright, however, was beaten by Mr. Henry M. Fuller in the first two of these contests, and in the third he succeeded over that gentleman by one hundred and seventy-five votes. Whether Mr. Wright was so peculiarly adamantine in his nationality, as to be unacceptable to even a Pennsylvania Democratic constituency—as to be thought amenable to the charge of servility—I would not undertake to decide; but of this I have no doubt at all, to-wit: that he is more in love with Southern institutions than the South itself. The South has not often been charged with a deficiency of self love, but she has in keeping at the North a certain set of eulogists who profess for her a degree of devotion which she does not exact from her own children. Mr. Hendricks B. Wright appears to me to be one of these characters. He spoke of the compromise measures, having his eye steadily fixed, as was evident, upon the fugitive act alone, as a part of "our *organic law*," that is as a part of the constitution. Now there is nobody but a mere technical lawyer, who does not believe the fugitive act to be in principle a dangerous violation of the constitution, and so the soundest statesmen of the South have pronounced it to be. And yet the fugleman of Pennsylvania Democracy crawls in the dust and pronounces this infamous outrage on the constitution, on humanity, civilization, and christianity, the organic law of the land. But, I suppose this is the popular side at this time. Indeed I grieve to say, that I know it is. A reaction, however, must come.—The public mind is temporarily debauched on this subject; but slave breeding, slave selling, and slave hunting, are crimes abhorent to human nature, and the men who set them up as virtues to be protected and encouraged by special laws, sacred and immutable as the constitution, must become odious to the people and a stench in their nostrils.

I said the other day that Gerrit Smith was not the most dangerous enemy of slavery in the House. By this I meant that he was such an impracticable fanatic on that and other questions, as to deprive his views and his talents of their just force. He is a universal peace man; he is for "woman's rights," and is in favor, as I understand him, of the abolition of slavery, without regard to the vested interests of the holder of slaves, or the rights of the states, or the ignorance and incapacity of the slave to take care of himself. This is the enthusiasm of a man whose heart is philanthropic enough to deplore the woes of all mankind, but whose precipitancy and want of judgment would plunge them into far greater misery. He has great talents, learning and eloquence, but they are all of little or no use to him, or to any cause to which he may apply them.

The business of Congress during the present week has been of greater importance than is usual for the period preceding the holidays. The Senate have passed the resolution for raising Gen. Scott to the rank of Lieutenant General, have raised the usual select committee on French claims, and have passed certain resolutions of enquiry which will make work for twenty clerks for a week. The house have passed a number of bills, have received some important reports, and have discussed at length those two comprehensive topics, slavery and the constitution. This respectable body has also passed the whole of the Friday before Christmas in business and debate. This is unprecedented. It is equal to Gritter away this week in mere languid *pro forma* proceedings, and to postpone any thing like true and honest attention to public affairs until after New Year.

On Wednesday Wright bellowed himself hoarse in denunciation of Smith and Giddings, and in a eulogy upon the South. Yesterday Bayley vindicated his constitutional reputation by a hair splitting speech on the Peter G. Washington case, and to-day, after a long debate upon the corrupt and corrupting use of the public documents and books, which members of Congress are in the habit of voting to themselves, Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, a new constitutional member, made a constitutional speech in opposition to Bayley, and established constitutional points just the reverse of those made by the luminary of the Accomac sisabos. The particular question, as hinted above, which called forth so much constitutional lore, was the eligibility of Peter G. Washington to hold his appointment without the confirmation of the Senate. The debate was in Committee of the Whole on the the reference of the President's message.

A good many of the papers are telling their readers that all this discussion is for Buncombe. It is a very flippant way of characterising some of the most courteous, eloquent and apposite speeches ever delivered in the House. Buncombe is not easily captivated by the train of abstract disputation, to which members have applied themselves this session.

Gen. Porter Brawley, and some Pennsylvania friends, have been here for a week or ten days, manifesting a peculiar interest in the contracts for furnishing brick for the aqueduct for supplying the city with water. This work is to be executed at the expense of the government, and will cost from seven to ten millions of dollars—The quantity of brick required is over forty millions. Like all the other public works in the District, it is under the direction of Capt. Meigs, of the Engineer corps. Gen. Brawley is a bidder for the whole quantity required, at $10,50 per thousand. The bids range from $8,72 to $18,50. Gen. B. and associates are the second bidders. Capt. Meigs reserves the privilege of assigning the contract to any of the bidders, and, it is rumored, has already rejected the lowest one from this city, and is favorably inclined towards that of Gen. B. The contract involves the expenditure of $400,000.

The Superintendent has just resolved one which he made last Spring with C. W. Wendell & Co., for the supply of the same quantity of brick for the new wings of the capitol, and instead of falling back upon the next bidder, has gone to New York and Philadelphia for his supplies, at a cost nearly treble that of the contract, and quite double that of the next responsible bidder. I presume the contract of Capt. Meigs may be vindicated from any suspicion of personal motives, but the principle is entirely wrong, and must lead to enormous abuse and corruption in the public expenditures. The only safe system is in taking the lowest *bona fide* bid in a public competition, and holding the bidders to their engagements by severe penalties impartially enforced. But Congress set a fatal example when they permitted Richie to break up the contract system for the public printing by employing Peter Funks to make a sham contract, and then rewarded him by a magnificent bonus for violating it. JUNIUS.

NEW BOOK.

"MEMOIRS OF MAJOR ROBERT STOBO, of the Virginia Regiment. Arma Virumque. Pittsburgh. Published by John L. Davison, 65 Market street." This little work is from the pen of our townsman, NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq., whose Antiquarian tastes have led him to rescue many facts in relation to the early history of this region from being swept down in the gulf of oblivion. The memoirs of Stobo will be found of surpassing interest to the older citizens of this region, and must be read with instruction by all.

SLAVEHOLDER'S ARGUMENT.—The Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature suggested the passage of a law to prevent the separation of husband from wife and parent from children, in the sale of slaves This truly humane proposal excites the ire of the Richmond *Enquirer* which thus gives its opinion in the case:

"This recommendation strikes us as being most unwise and impolitic. If slaves are property, then should they be at the absolute disposal of the master or be subject only to such legal provisions as are desired for the protection of life and limb. If the relation of master and slave be infringed for one purpose, it would be difficult to fix any limit to the encroachment. If the slaveholder shall in one point to the demands of Abolition fanaticism, he will but embolden the spirit which he aims to conciliate, and will be driven to some more substantial concession"

How slavery must have brutalized the heart of the man who penned the above paragraph!

From the North American of Monday.

FRANKLIN CANAL CO.—INJUNCTION GRANTED.—In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Chief Justice Black gave the following decision in the Franklin Canal Company's case:—

The Franklin Canal Co. vs. The City of Erie and others—In Equity.—This bill prays us to enjoin the defendants from tearing up and destroying the plaintiff's railroad. The affidavits laid before us make it impossible for us to doubt that some mischief of the kind complained of has already been done, and more threatened

Upwards of a year ago the Attorney General filed a bill against the plaintiffs complaining that they had violated their charter, and in fraud of the law which gave them corporate existence, had made a road to connect Buffalo and Cleveland instead of Erie and Pittsburg. On a motion for a special injunction, the whole subject (I mean the entire merits of the case,) was elaborately argued. We refused the injunction then asked for because a positive statute stood in the way, but expressed our conviction that the complaint was well founded. On the first hearing of that cause the rights of the Commonwealth and of the Company might have been fully settled long ago. We know not who is to blame for the delay. But it is certainly very unfortunate, since it has caused a state of things so much to be deplored, as that described in the bill now before us. If the citizens of Erie have been wronged and have no way of getting justice besides the irregular course of taking it with their own strong hand, then the law is a mockery and a disgrace. If the judicial tribunals have still the power to right them, it is folly for them to resort to measures which nothing but the sheerest necessity can ever excuse.

We are not now to decide whether a railroad built by a company, in contravention of its charter, is liable to be destroyed and torn up as a public nuisance. What is for the license of the city of Erie should have is also a question which is reserved for its proper time. We have not said, and we will not say at present, what portion of the plaintiff's road is open to the objection even of illegality, or whether the departure from its proper track to make a connection with the Cleveland, and Painesville and Ashtabula railroad puts the whole work out of protection of the law. It may, however, be a very prudent thing for those who propose to tear it up to consider whether anything can or ought to be done beyond what is necessary to prevent it from being used as a link between Ohio and New York. For that purpose the destruction of the Eastern end may not be necessary, and if not necessary, will be wanton mischief. These, however, are mere suggestions, which do not bind us or any body else.

Assuming that our opinion of the company's conduct will be on the final hearing what we expressed it to be when we refused the special injunction, and that our decree will be in accordance therewith, the precise shape of it is not by any means settled; and the people of Erie have no right to anticipate it.

Our present action on the subject is based on this principle; that in a dispute about property the thing in controversy must remain in the situation it was in when the contest begun, and during the pendency of the investigation neither of the parties in court nor third persons have any power to take the cause away from the proper tribunal by any interference whatever. The Commonwealth, by her Attorney General, has taken proper measures to have the dispute between her and the Franklin Canal Co. settled. Other parties cannot step in and change the attitude and relations of the disputants. The Supreme authorities of the State have the matter under consideration, and there it must remain until it is determined. No inferior court, no local corporation, and no private person, can intervene. If a railroad be laid down under circumstances which make it a nuisance, every citizen has a right to abate it; but if the Executive of the State appeal to the court to determine whether it be a nuisance or not, we hold that it cannot be abated during the examination here. We will protect all parties as long as they are before us.

One of the rules of this Court requires that notice shall be given of a motion for a preliminary injunction. We think this rule a good one. It must be adhered to in all cases where it is practicable without causing a failure of justice. But in a case like the present, where the danger of great and irreparable mischief is imminent, and where no possible injury can be caused by it to the parties enjoined, we feel it our duty not to pause a moment. We will hear the defendants with pleasure on a motion to dissolve it; and it certainly will be dissolved the moment we become convinced that the Franklin Canal Company is not using all reasonable efforts to bring the Commonwealth's case against them to a speedy hearing.

And now, to wit, December 24, 1853, upon reading the bill of complaint and affidavits filed in this case, it is ordered and decreed by the Court here that the defendants, and all and every one of them, officers, agents, workmen, or servants, and all other persons whomsoever, be strictly and firmly enjoined and commanded, that they do absolutely cease and desist from all the acts and doings complained of in the said bill until further order, and for that purpose a writ of injunction be issued, upon the plaintiffs giving bond in the sum of $10,000 according to law

Mr. Hirst asked that the Court would amend the order so as to read "and that they do absolutely abstain and desist from all interference with, or molestation of, the complainant's agents, officers and workmen, in replacing, relaying, or repairing the track, rails and other property of the complainants, in the city and county of Erie, the same as existed prior to the passage of the ordinance and resolutions of the 6th, on the 6th of Dec. instant.

Judge Black said that matter had been considered by the Court, and they had concluded not to extend the decree beyond the prayer of the bill. He thought everything necessary was contained in the decree.

Mr. Hirst asked that he might be permitted to telegraph the decision to Erie.

Judge Thompson, of Erie, remarked that he hoped the Court would not permit the decision to be either telegraphed or published, as he had been refused permission by the U. S. Court to even see their opinion in the matter. As there were several telegraph stations between this city and Erie, the decision might undergo alteration or interpolation in its passage to the latter place.

Judge Lowrie said that the opinion of the Court should have as wide a publication as possible. The Court was responsible for its own opinions, and not for telegraphic reports

Judge Woodward said the Court could not control the telegraph lines. The opinion was given to Mr. Hirst without stating what use he was to make of it

Judge Black expressed the opinion that the disorder at Erie arose out of a mistaken notion as to the former opinion of the Court in the matter of the Franklin Canal Company. They probably supposed it a final decree against the company's rights to build a railroad

GENERAL LARIMER.—Among the distinguished arrivals in our city on Saturday, we are pleased to note that of Gen. Wm. Larimer, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman of great merit and popularity, whose claims are so strongly urged by our cotemporaries in the western part of the State as the next Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.—*North American.*

☞ We select the following items from the *Beaver Argus*:

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Steam Saw and Grist Mill belonging to Maj STERLING, of Hookstown, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. No insurance. The mill contained about 4000 bushels of Wheat, belonging principally to the farmers in the neighborhood.

NEW PRESBYTERY.—At a recent meeting of the Pittsburgh Synod, a new Presbytery was formed, to be styled the "Presbytery of Allegheny City," to which the church at Saltgrow, and two congregations belonging to Rev. Messrs. TAYLOR, COOK, and BROWN, were transferred.

The New England Society of New York held its annual meeting at the Astor House, a few days since, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, the President, in the chair. After a debate as to the decline in the health and energies of the society, Mr Grinnell was elected President and Simeon Draper Vice President for the ensuing year, with a number of other officers. Mr. W. M. Evarts reviewed his resolution, which was adopted at the last meeting, providing for the appointment of a committee to raise funds for the erection in the City Hall of a bronze statue of Daniel Webster. The committee was increased to twelve members, and instructed to consider the propriety of making the statue of marble instead of bronze.

Hon. John Y. Mason, United States Minister to France, and Hon Thomas H. Seymour, United States Minister to Russia, sailed from New York on Saturday, in the American mail steamer Atlantic, for Liverpool. The Atlantic took out nearly $600,000 in specie.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The ordinance providing for a loan of five millions of dollars to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to complete the road, and for other purposes, was finally passed by the City Council of Baltimore on Friday afternoon It requires now but the approval of the Mayor, which, it is presumed, will not be withheld, to render it complete, so far as the city is concerned. We announce with gratification the satisfactory settlement of this important matter. The confidence of the city in the road and its officers has now been proven in the fullest manner, and the future should show that this confidence has not been misplaced.—*Balt. Amer.*

NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF PROPERTY MISSING.—On Friday (of last week) the ship *Abby Pratt*, from Calcutta for Boston, went ashore on Nantucket Shoals, and was abandoned by her officers and crew, who proceeded to Nantucket for assistance. A steamer was procured, and several boats started on their own hook with the hope of obtaining salvage; but the most diligent search failed to find a derelict on this rich waif, which probably floated off, and is either adrift upon the waters or has sunk to the bottom.—*Boston Traveller.*

ENDORSEMENTS FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.—John Dillingham, a spoke manufacturer at Cincinnati, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment in the chain-gang for fraudulent endorsements on notes which he negotiated for a large amount. The Cincinnati Gazette says that Mr. Dillingham's assets are only $4500, while his liabilities to his endorsers amount to $20,250.

PENNSYLVANIA.—THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.—At a meeting lately held in Chicago to express public sentiment in regard to the Erie troubles, a resolution was passed in these words:

Resolved, That if Pennsylvania shall longer refuse, or neglect to enforce her laws, and still suffer the unbridled and mercenary force to continue its aggressions, we will trade she should, and believe she will soon perceive in the diminished trade of her towns and cities the legitimate effects of her selfish and unenlightened policy, and we do most earnestly recommend to all these western merchants who have heretofore traded with Philadelphia and Pennsylvania markets, to withhold their patronage until she forces on the part of her own people submission to her laws.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!
R. G. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood street, *Pittsburgh*.

DIRECTORS.

Simeon L. Loomis.....Late of the Alms. Hartford.
Jasper Corning.....Firm of Corning & Co.
Henry C. Deming.....Firm of Deming, Kissa & Co.
Richard Hoyt.....Firm of D. Dows, Hoyt & Co.
William H. Wallace.....Firm of Claflin, Wallace & Co.
George Hilliard.....Firm of Hilliard, Holbrook & Co.
Oliver E. Wood.....Firm of Eno, Mahoney & Co.
Lew P. Rose.....Firm of Willard & Wood.
Henry C. Starr.....Firm of Stone & Starr.
James Low.....Firm of C. Clapp & Bowen.
Charles S. Leach.....Firm of Leach & Co.
John H. Hutchinson.....Firm of G. H. Hatch & Co.
Charles A. Hand.....Firm of Hand & Co.
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Lewis Attorney, Jr......Firm of Lewis Attorney, Jr. & Co.
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Amos T. Dwight.....Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
John G. Haines.....Firm of Nelson & Co.
Charles F. Baldwin.....Firm of Baldwin, Hoyt & Co.
George G. Haines.....Firm of Sherman & Collins
George D. Morgan.....Firm of M. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucius D. Coman.....Firm of Coman, Lord-rop & Co.
Thomas Messenger.....Firm of Messenger, Rockwood & Co.
David Stanford.....Firm of Johnson & Stanford.
Charles H. Horton.....Firm of Norton, Bulger & Hoyt.
Charles Ely.....
Frederick Hyde.....Firm of Boyd & Paul.
Buckland W. Bull.....Firm of Bissell, Merrick & Bull.
Alfred E. Barnes.....Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Zoe Lockwood.....Firm of Lockwood, Ely & Co.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Thomas Cook.....
James A. Dwight.....Firm of Brown, Brimmer & Dwight.
Jos. F. Brotherton.....Firm of Brotherton, Newell & Co.
John H. Swift.....Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Jadwin.....Firm of Jadwin & Co.
Ward A. Work.....Firm of Candit & Noble.
Nathan H. Stockwell.....Firm of Work & Dyer.
George Dr. Morgan.....Firm of Gibson, Stockwell & Co.
James Humphrey.....Firm of Harney, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm T. Hooker.....Cashier Continental Bank.
Raymond H. Murray.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Homer Morgan.....
George Pearce.....Firm of George Pearce & Co.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,
WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.
PITTSBURGH.
Office 38 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c. done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ja 26

A PRESENT—Your Likeness, presented to one near and dear to you, will afford pleasant and enduring pleasure; friendship will be strengthened, and sweet memories recalled, as a truthful picture. The best can be obtained at JARDIS HALL, Public Buildings, 76 Fourth st. Call to-day and give him a trial. "We Study to please. Price moderate. dc21

☞ There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch st Philadelphia. de23-2w

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

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

MR. J. M. KIER—*Dear Sir*:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congressional Missionary in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the cause of myself and wife, before using 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 the 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. KNYER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

☞ Papers advertising Petroleum will copy 1

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of LOEW, Sterling & Co., and Thomas H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co. have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the Warehouse No. 24 Water street, between Cherry and Short sts., where they have on hand an assortment of the various sizes of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FREDERICK LORENZ.
THOS. H. STEWART.

JOHN T. LOGAN.....SCOTT T. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON.....EDWARD GREGG

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers and merchants generally are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. fe25y

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

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Dec., 15th '53.
THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, upon the capital stock, thus, three dollars cash to the stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, and Two Dollars credited to the stock.
de17-10td SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, '53.
AT an election held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 19th inst., the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

H. D. King,
Wm. Eaghey,
Samuel Rea,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,
S. Harbaugh,
Isaac M. Pennock,
Walter Bryant,
Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Samuel M. Kier,
William Bingham,
John S. Ailworth,
Francis Sellers,
J. Schoonmaker,
William B. Hays,
John Shinton.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jeb21y33

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
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.

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

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,
Wm. Eaghey,
Samuel Rea,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,
S. Harbaugh,
Isaac M. Pennock,
Walter Bryant,
Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Samuel M. Kier,
William Bingham,
John S. Ailworth,
Francis Sellers,
J. Schoonmaker,
Wm. B. Hays,
John Shinton.

Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AGENCY
corner 4th and Smithfield sts. *Capital*, $500,000 *Dollars*.

DIRECTORS.—Wm. M. Irwin, J. F. Steiner, H. A. Shackelford, Paul Thurlow, E. M. Davis, J. R. Flanigen, Thos. S. Mitchell, Samuel Jones, B. R. Comstock, Thos. Craven, Wm. H. Bowers, F. D. Sherman, A. Caldwell, Jr., Wm. F. Hunter, Alex. Heron, Jr., Furman Sheppard.
JOEL JONES, Secretary. A. GILLESPY, Agent.
Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Vessels, Cargoes, Buildings, Stores, Merchandize and property generally, on the most favorable terms.
no28-1m A. CARRIER, Agent.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
No. 18 WOOD STREET,
One door from First street, Pittsburgh,

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Right 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 *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). au19

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one hair 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 case of access and pleasantness of location this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 5 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.
Oct. 8, 1853-dtf THOS. J. CAMPBELL.

LADIES FANCY FURS.
M'CORD & CO.
Would most respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Fawn's Down; Muff, Victorines, Pelerine Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and fifth street

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BRANCH OFFICE cor. 4th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh. *Capital*, $10,000 *Dollars*.
DIRECTORS—John T. Smithwick, Dauphin co.; P. C. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Saml Jones, Philad.; A. Wilkins, Baker, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrit, do.; Wilmarth John B. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; A. J. G