PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1854.

☞ 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.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—We are now engaged in re-setting our advertisements in new type, and request our yearly advertisers to send in their cards, as they wish to have them worded; and any others of our advertisers who wish any change made can be accommodated without additional expense, if attended to soon.

THE BEDINI RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—The alleged rioters taken up by the police of Cincinnati, with murderous violence, while peaceably marching in the streets, have been examined before a Court and Jury in Cincinnati, and after a hearing of the prosecution, without a single word being uttered by the defence, the public prosecutor withdrew the charge, and the prisoners were discharged by proclamation. He stated that the presence of women among them in a regular organized procession, and the effigy born aloft on the gallows with the inscriptions and the exclamations, were satisfactory proof that the intent was merely to hang the effigy and burn it in the market space.

The Gazette says, that the wounded and insulted prisoners so honorably discharged, are about instituting legal proceedings for damages, and criminal proceedings against certain watchmen for oppression in office. What redress can be given to to the friends of the slaughtered young man who was buried on Thursday?

The evidence of a Catholic priest, offered by the prosecution, shows that there was no apprehension of any attempt to injure Bedini; and that he was quietly sleeping while the ruffianly police were shooting down unoffending citizens. His evidence is as follows:

Edward Purcell, Editor of the Catholic Telegraph, sworn. I live with Archbishop Purcell; saw his brother; M. Bedini was in the house and had retired to bed. I had made no preparations to defend our house. On Saturday, Mr. Walsh, publisher of my paper, called and said that Capt. Lukens had told him there would be an attack. For myself I was ready to die, if necessary, in the defence thereof. I did not care if I died or not; did not care a fig for my life; Bedini having retired to bed, was not disturbed until after the arrests were made. On Sunday night about 9 o'clock, Capt. Lukens called at our room and said that he had information by which he inferred that an attack was contemplated on our building, but he assured us that the police would do their duty and would preserve the peace, and that we should not be alarmed. M. Bedini is the Nuncio of the Pope, visiting the Catholic Churches and institutions of the U. S.; was there himself acquainted with the state of the Catholic religion in this country. The persons in our house who were ready to die, besides our family, were Lieut. Rosencrans, of the U. S. Army, two clergymen, Dr. Stephen Bonner, John Bonner, his brother, Francis Darr and Dr. J. J. Quinn, and perhaps others. Lieut. Rosencrans had one pistol; others may have had arms, but I did not see them. They came early in the evening, and left about 1 o'clock.

We copy from the *Cincinnati Gazette* an indignant and manly article on the subject of this outrage of the police. It is a most singular fact, that in several cases, lately, Police officers and Mayors have outraged law and justice, and the rights of citizens, in their zeal to defend Romanists from imagined evils. It is high time this was stopped. It is, also, proverbial that the police of this country are generally ruffianly and brutal. Their tyranny would hardly be suffered in any other country in the world. Nothing but the great respect for the law by the people has led them to endure such unnecessary brutality. It is high time this evil was corrected. If a scene, such as that enacted in Cincinnati, had taken place in Italy, Germany, or Austria, it would have been denounced as the effects of despotism and priestly tyranny. What is it in America?

THE ERIE MANIA.—We never witnessed more nonsense, and unfairness, and injustice, than the Erie troubles have caused to be exhibited. A portion of the Ohio people appear to be at their wits' end on a subject which the Pennsylvania Courts and authorities will settle as soon as the requisite forms can be observed. A writer in the Cleveland Herald talks in the following strain:

"If the general Government does not act promptly by the only alternative of employing troops, is is already high time that the great interests and great communities affected by the present state of things, should cast about and see what further can be done. Is it proposed that the State of Ohio by her Legislature shall rescind the charters of any one or all southern roads in her territory leading eastward to Pennsylvania?—That does not meet the case. Is it proposed for all western merchants to cease trade with her?—Neither does that. Again, is it proposed through the tariff by repealing duties on iron to reach her, and that doing so, you close her 600 furnaces and cut off the $20,000,000 annual value of her iron production? That does not meet the case. It is stated that bankers in New York are writing to their correspondents abroad not to touch Pennsylvania securities. That does not answer. *Not any one, nor all these measures combined meets the case.*

The remedy the writer recommends is to hold two conventions—one in the *West*, representing 6,000,000; the other in the *East*, representing 4,000,000.

"We have then a population of 10,000,000 west and east affected by this interruption at Erie. The State of Pennsylvania has a population of 2,800,000 and it is not likely that any other State will sympathise with her. The relative population in this matter then, is, as to numbers, 10,000,000 and 2,800,000. Let the people then by these Conventions take the matter into their own hands and demand a highway as unobstructed and as untrammeled as the light of heaven—as free from all petty State encroachments as the air we breathe. Let no State legislation lay sudden and wicked hands on the iron horse on his grand race course from the Mississippi to the Hudson. How he pants to turn his course to the Pacific disentrelled and disencumbered from these everlasting State impediments. Obain him one hundred days more. The ancients would have thought he had come down from the gods. The Indian beholds him with more amazement and awe than he did the breathing steamboat."

This is sensible; and so is the recommendation of the same writer, to the New York and Erie Railroad, to move the track of that road out of Pennsylvania! Guess the company will do it. What this ten million is to do when it gets together, towards removing the obstruction in Erie, does not appear, as the writer mounts his Pegasus and flies beyond the range of our humble vision, leaving us suddenly in the dark.

We are sorry to see that that respectable sheet, the *New York Tribune*, has caught the mania in the worst form. It fairly raves. Witness the following malediction:

"Let Erie be avoided by all travelers until the grass shall grow in her streets, and till her pigmen in despair, shall move away to some other city not inhabited by fools and ruffians."

If this is to be the policy, what is all the fuss about? If the Railroad track remains unrepaired, which is now the cause of so much heat, the Tribune's malediction will most certainly take effect. Nobody will then visit Erie, and the grass will grow in her streets. Erie does not desire this any more than New York and Ohio, and is as much interested as New York, Buffalo and Cleveland, in the settlement of the question. No doubt some mode will soon be found to come to terms.

☞ The Philadelphia *North American* and Baltimore *American* have each put on new dresses, and present a very handsome appearance. Both these papers are well deserving the prosperity which attends them.

☞ The American edition of *Household Words*, for January, has just been received. It is published in New York, by McElrath & Barker, at $2 per annum. A most excellent publication.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1853.

It is said that Secretary Guthrie has taken a position with reference to the contingent fund of the Senate, which is likely to aggravate the bitterness of feeling already existing between him and that powerful body. He decides that under the sub-treasury loan the Secretary of the Senate can draw no money out of the Treasury, nor make any expenditures whatever, unless he first qualifies himself as a disbursing agent, by giving bond and security; and that even then he cannot draw out of the Treasury the fund provided by the appropriation acts for the contingent expenses of the Senate in a mass, but must check upon it in the hands of the Treasurer, as the wants of the Senate may require. I think the latter part of this reported decision entirely wrong, but have no doubt that the object of the Secretary is most commendable. The contingent fund of the Senate has been managed of late years in a manner to encourage and to cover up the grossest extravagance. The object of the Senators has been to conceal from the public eye many of the purposes to which this fund is applied. The fund amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. It now begins to be openly avowed that Senators cannot live upon their per diem and mileage, and that as they are compelled to devote their abilities and time to the public service, they must by some means continue to get higher pay out of the public. To this end it is hinted their contingent fund must be connected with a sort of privy purse, for the use and benefit of such Senators as cannot afford to serve the country at rates of compensation provided by law. This motive is at the bottom of the movement to place Mr. Secretary Dickens above the laws regulating the accountability of disbursing officers. It is proposed to make his certificate of an expenditure out of the "contingent fund," a conclusive voucher as to such expenditure. Suppose the nephew, or niece, or first cousin of a Senator to be employed in coloring or drawing maps or other illustrations of the innumerable publications annually made by authority of the Senate, and suppose a certificate to be made of the value of his or her services for a week, or a month, which would be liberal pay for the labors of a person skilled in that kind of work for a whole year, would it not be very inconvenient for somebody to throw aside the certificate, or cut down the bill to a market rate? From one case learn the whole story.

I look upon the resolution now pending in the House to put the Senators' contingent fund in the hands of its first executive officer, as one of the most dangerous innovations upon the practice of the government ever attempted, and I sincerely hope it will be defeated. And yet the Senate will not readily abandon its point, and I should not be surprised if it occasioned a very serious conflict between the two Houses.

Judge Bronson, the prescribed Collector of New York, delivered a fine argument in the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the Michigan Central Rail Road Company, against the Michigan Southern road, respecting the right of the former to build and operate a road around the head of Lake Michigan, and from Michigan city to Chicago. The Court room was moderately well attended to hear and see a man who has attained so great and adventitious popularity. The present session of the Court is one of the most interesting, so far as regards the magnitude of the cases docketed for argument, which I have ever known. The great Dubuque land case was concluded on Wednesday morning. The Florida case, involving the validity of the Spanish grant to the Duke of Alagon, of some twelve millions of acres, will come on in the course of the present month. Pennsylvania having been legislated out of Court after a decision in her favor in the celebrated Wheeling Bridge case, that case was dropped at the present term. When it was called no counsel appeared for Pennsylvania. Hereafter it will be advisable to employ, in addition to regular counsel, an active lobby force about the Supreme Court, so that when judgment is about to be given against a litigant, he may immediately carry his case up stairs, and procure a reversal of the decision by an *ex post facto* act of Congress.

At the risk of fatiguing your readers with the subject, I will return once more to the progress of the Russian and Turkish war. The accounts by mail of the naval battle of Sinope represent it to have been less favorable for the Russians than that received by telegraph, but for several reasons I am inclined to look upon the first version as the true one, and I fear that authentic advices will prove the disaster of the Turks to have been not overrated by the most gloomy reports of the action. Sinope is a naval station and well fortified. It ought to have been well prepared for attack, and ought to have had the means of affording effectual succor to any Turkish squadron attacked in its vicinity. The fact that it could furnish no assistance in the recent affair seems to me a proof that the whole southern shore of the Black Sea is open to Russian incursions

The details of the news also justify another conclusion very unfavorable to the Turkish cause. War has been flagrant at the East end of the Black Sea, on the Circassian and Georgian frontiers of Turkey, since the beginning of hostilities, and, notwithstanding all the counter reports through the French and English press, I am constrained to believe that its results have been generally favorable to the Russian and not to the Turkish arms. I find Russian official accounts of operations from the 1st to the 8th of November, in Asiatic Turkey and Circassia, representing an uninterrupted succession of important advantages gained by their troops. These relations possess a clearness and consistency which are wanting in the vague rumors we have heretofore had of "continued Turkish victories in Asia." From about the 20th of October to the 15th of November there seems to have been a good deal of fighting, the result of which is said to have been unfortunate for the Russians. But here again I am unable to perceive any cause of discouragement for the invaders. It seems to me that they have succeeded in all they attempted, except in the repulse they suffered before the entrenchments of the Turks at Oltenitza. Acting immediately under the eye of all Europe, while maneuvering upon the banks of the Danube we can perceive that the Czar is desirous of not assuming the offensive in his military operations; because that would alarm and warn Europe. In that quarter he wishes for the present to avoid all provocations to hard fighting, and simply maintain the occupation of the Principalities as Russian provinces. This he has done most completely, although a large part of the Turkish army crossed the river to drive his troops out of Wallachia and Moldavia. There is a reasonable doubt whether any Turkish troops at all now remain on the north bank; but it is certain that those who did cross were unable seriously to disturb the security of the Russian occupation.

My conclusion from this state of things, is, that the directors of affairs in England, France and Austria have known from the beginning that Russia was waging an active and mainly successful war upon Turkey; for we must remember that facts which reach the public ear in an undoubted shape weeks and months after their occurrence are conveyed to sovereigns and cabinets with rapidity. And yet with this knowledge before them the western powers have not acted for the protection of Turkey. What is the inevitable inference from this? Simply that they do not intend to act. My own opinion, though I am well aware that it is worth no more than that of any other intelligent observer, is still that there will be no general war in Europe, and that the Danubian provinces will not be restored to Turkey. JUNIUS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—Having just returned from attendance with the State Central Committee at Philadelphia, I am gratified in being able to inform you that after protracted and laborious efforts, not only among the members of the Central Committee, but with various other organizations, we have at last completed the draft of a Prohibitory Law, to be presented to the Legislature; and what we consider of great importance, we have secured the co-operation of the friends of the cause in the eastern part of the State, so as to be united among ourselves and present but one bill to the Legislature. A few weeks ago there were at least three bills preparing in Philadelphia city and county alone.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

On behalf of the State Central Committee.

ONE OF THE CANDIDATES.—At the Girard House, on Christmas day, we met Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburgh, as a prominent man among the prospective nominees for the Governorship of the State; an acquaintance with him was, of course, a matter of interest. Our opportunity for forming a judgment of the man was a very brief one, but it does not take long to satisfy one that he knows the General. His manner is that of a man who has been all his life a successful candidate for everybody's personal regard, and has neither had it in him, nor any necessity to play politician. A hearty, refreshing western address, open, direct and assuring, opens the intercourse at the first touch of his hand and tone of his voice. Kindlier and franker stuff was never put into a Governor of Pennsylvania. He is about 45 years of age, wealthy, we learn, by his own industry, and made welcome to all the luck he has had by the universal consent of his fellow citizens. He has never yet been in any public office, but has qualified himself for the administration of other people's affairs, by wisely managing his own, and this experience has run through the long distance that lies between self-dependence in youth, and the most prominent agency in the large and diversified interests of the growing city he resides in.—Nothing in the way of business, and nothing in the character of men would come amiss to such a man, for he has, one time or another, been "one of them." In a word, we saw nothing about the General that would not forward his personal favor with everybody, except that he cannot drink grog, having been totally abstemious, as we are informed, for twenty-five years, although he was a tavern keeper for several years. But as there is less of the hard mouthed reformer than of the consistent, well principled man about him, we doubt if even this peculiarity would much affect him with the free and easy voters of the country. We don't know or prophesy his chance o nthe track, but we would like to have him for a personal friend.—*Philad Weekly Commercial.*

THE TURKISH WAR.—The news from the seat of war in Asia,—far from the Danube there is nothing,—is favorable to the Turks. While the intelligence of the defeat of Osman Pasha's flotilla at Sinope, as reported by the previous steamer, is confirmed in its essential points, it is shown to have been grossly exaggerated, and its true nature concealed by the Russian bulletins. The superiority of the Russians was very great, and the valor of the Turks no less desperate than we supposed. Indeed the affair now wears the appearance of a Russian rather than a Turkish defeat, for two of the Muscovite ships were destroyed in the contest. The carnage among the Turks was exceedingly great, five thousand of them having been killed in this single fight, as appears by the most authentic reports. Certainly the fighting was desperate, and whatever the bravery of the Russians, considering their overwhelming superiority, they could not have fought with the same enthusiasm as their opponents. On land, it is reported that the Russians have gained signal advantages in the neighborhood of Akhoisik; but it is not pretended that they have reoccupied that important fortress, and we may, therefore, well regard their pretended victory as apocryphal. On the other hand, we see no reason to disbelieve the early reports of Russian losses and Turks are acting together, and that they have captured Redut Kaleh, the principal Russian fortress on the Black Sea. Thus they have regained most of the ground lost by them during the last seventy-five years, and reduced the Russian advances almost to naught.—With regard to the last project of mediation, we learn that the Porte was determined to reject it, but had been persuaded not to do so with too great positiveness. In this respect, however, the resignation of Lord Palmerston cannot fail to exercise a profound influence upon the Divan. Indeed, but for this, we may safely assume that this resignation would not now have happened; and we must wait for some days for its effect to be seen. It is very probable that it will come too late, as did orders for Omer Pasha not to commence hostilities, and that when it reaches Constantinople Prince Woronzow may already have been destroyed and all Grusia and Transcaucasia returned into the hands of the Turks and Circassians. In that case Palmerston's resignation would be of little avail, and the Moslem world still prove recalcitrant to the dictation of the autocrat.—*New York Tribune.*

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.—The Harrisburg *Journal*, referring to the New York & Erie Railroad Co., says:

"Is it not the boast of the company that they sent $50,000 to Harrisburg to buy the Pennsylvania Legislature? But it only required $20,000 to affect the Legislature of cheap patriotism, we should say! When $20,000 will purchase a majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature to cast their influence and votes in favor of a law which does such flagrant and manifest injustice to the interests of the whole State, as well as the city of Erie, we must confess it is a sad index to the morality and patriotism of those we select as our law-makers. We know that well known, well paid agent of the Legislature, lobby member, and every citizen of Harrisburg, who gives the least attention to affairs on the Hill.

"That there were some members of the last Legislature who refused the filthy lucre and stood up manfully for the interest of Pennsylvania, we are happy to admit; but the enemies of Pennsylvania found a majority, who, *Judas-like*, sold their honor and conscience for (we imagine) more than 'thirty pieces of silver.' We could mention numerous others. This case is so notorious that it will serve as an example, and will be an insight for new members into the corruption so long existing in our legislative Halls. If the same practices are continued in our future legislative bodies, it would be far better to leave our legislation unacted upon.

"The time of the last session was occupied in granting favors for corporations from whom they were receiving immense bribes in addition to the *per diem* from the State, while the legislation, required by the wants and necessities of the people, was delayed, and in some cases entirely neglected. The people have not the most remote idea of the manner in which things are conducted at the seat of Government. Members come here who have always borne good reputations for honesty and integrity, and have scarcely entered the Halls before they become tainted with the corruption pervading them, and soon are as pliant tools as any *lobber* could desire. These may appear almost incredible facts, but the history of the past will substantiate them."

COSSACKS AND OTHER CHRISTIANS IN THE TURKISH SERVICE.—It appears that the enthusiasm in the Sultan's army is still undiminished. From different parts of the Empire his subjects volunteer as soldiers, and desire to aid in supporting his cause. For the first time since a great many years, the Porte has accepted of, and formed two regiments of Christian troops.—These are Cossacks from the district of Kubrej, in the province of Silistria, situated in the most northeastern part of Roumelia, between the mouth of the Danube and the shores of the Black Sea. It is stated that these Cossacks came from the banks of the Dnieper, in South Russia, and were there known as the Naporosi. During the troubles which then raged between the Czar and Sultan, (from 1810,) they either took an active part in favor of the latter or, by their neutrality became suspected, and were consequently the object of the persecution of the Czar. The Don Cossacks, on the contrary, remained faithful to Russia. Since their settlement in Turkey they have been much increased in number by deserters from the Russian army, and by persons who have left the Russian Cossack regiments, it is said that the Maronite and Druse conscripts expected from Syria, will also be formed into detached Christian (and Druse) regiments. This is a peculiar feature in a war undertaken by Russia, for the professed purpose of relieving the Greeks and other eastern non-Mussulmans from Turkish thraldom.—The Cossacks have always paid a mere nominal and trifling capitation tax to the government, on the condition that, in case of need, their services should be called upon for the army.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of the 16th inst, in its weekly review of the Grain trade remarks:

The requirements of France are very great, and that country seems likely to absorb nearly the whole of the corn that may be shipped from the Black Sea.

Within the last week or two our Markets have been visited by buyers from France and Belgium, and there seems to be reason to conclude that this will be the case, from time to time, all through the winter. Meanwhile a decrease in the deliveries from our own growers may be expected after the turn of the year; indeed, in many parts of the country stocks have already become reduced into a narrow compass.

With regard to the future supplies from abroad, it may be fairly presumed that no further shipments will be made from any of the northern ports of Europe until the spring of next year; the Baltic harbors and rivers are closed by ice, and the frost is reported to have been very severe in Germany, Holland, &c In the south prices are relatively higher than with us, and it is therefore probable (as already stated) that the greater part of the supplies from the Black Sea will be retained with in the Straits of Gibralter.

The Times says, that two gentlemen connected with the law, in this city, are engaged in writing a play founded on the incidents of the riot. The play is to embrace scenes in Freemen Hall, the watch house, the police court, the Bishop's residence, and the locality where the riot occurred.

It also says that Mayor Snelbaker condemns the unnecessary acts of violence committed by some of the police last Sunday evening. In addressing the assembled police force last Sunday night, he stated that some cases of that character had been reported to him, and he would take cognisance of them. He said he would under no circumstances tolerate the abuse of prisoners, no matter who they were.—*Gin. Gaz.*

We have on several occasions called the attention of our readers to the recent appointment of a Russian diplomatic agent at the Sandwich Islands, and the bearings of such an event on the interests of the United States. We are now able to announce the arrival in this city of Mr. Stoeckl, the diplomatic agent in question, on his way to his post. He came direct from St. Petersburg by the Pacific, and will remain in this country for some weeks. Having for nearly fourteen years filled the place of Secretary of the Russian Legation in Washington, Mr. Stoeckl is known and personally esteemed in the social as well as diplomatic circles of our metropolis. He has also been employed in Egypt and Asia, and was for several years the second Secretary of the Russian Legation at London, under Count Pozzo di Borgo. Enjoying the special confidence of Count Nesselrode, he was selected to fill the mission to the Sandwich Islands as a pioneer in the observation and survey of these new regions opening to Russian diplomacy and enterprise.—This station is considered at present as a link between the western part of South America, China, Japan, Kamschatka and Eastern Siberia.—Should the question of the annexation of the islands to the United States assume a serious aspect, the Russian agent will be very likely to act for himself alone, without joining in any protestations that may be made by the representatives of England and France.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SYRIA.—We learn from Syria that the land is as quiet as can be expected under present circumstances. The European inhabitants have no cause to complain of the treatment they receive from the Mahomedan portion of the population. The sentiments of the people are favorable to the Turkish Government; and now the Christian population, for the most part, sympathise with the Turks. Most of the Christian districts of Lebanon have promised to send auxiliary troops to Constantinople; and the question has already been directed to the Porte, whether it is inclined to accept the offer of the Maroni.

The Druses, it is said, are only awaiting a steamer from Constantinople to carry them to the scene of hostilities. Their destination is to be Djelab-Jakfur, near Erzeroum. The cavalry of the Druses, for which 12,000 horses are required, will proceed to the same place by land. One of the Emirs has received 15,000 piastres for the equipment of the above troops. Several hundred volunteers are also about to leave Syria for Constantinople. At the date of our intelligence they had already heard of the Turkish successes along the Danube.

KOSSUTH GOING TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Sanders, the American Consul at London, in a letter to the L. Y Herald, says:

"Kossuth has at last been invited to Constantinople by the Sultan. He goes, I believe, on the steamer of next week. Several thousand Hungarian deserters from the Austrian army of observation are already at Widdin. A few more weeks more will find all the republican leaders in Europe in Omer Pacha's camp. They will prove to be powerful allies to the Turks, causing by their presence increased desertion from the Russian and Austrian armies, composed largely, as they are of Poles, Hungarians and Italians."

We think that the statement that Kossuth goes to Constantinople at the invitation of the Porte may well be doubted. The Sultan could not invite him without offence to Austria, whom it is her policy to keep neutral in the present war.

DICKENS' TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.—Dickens closes his Child's History of England, in the Household Words of December 10, with the following tribute to America:

"It was in the reign of George III. that England lost North America, by persisting in taxing her without her own consent. That immense country made independent under Washington, and left to itself, became the United States: one of the greatest nations of the earth. In these times in which I write, it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England. Between you and me, England has rather lost ground in this respect since the days of Oliver Cromwell.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—This magnificent building has been sold by Mr. Van Rensselaer to Mr. Stewart for the sum of $580,000. It has been reported that it is to be altered into a store, to be occupied by A. T. Stewart & Co., the extensive dry goods dealers. This is not true. The Messrs. Leland have a lease of the hotel for ten years from the 1st of May, 1854, at a very low rent, and Mr. Niblo has a lease of the premises he occupies for four years from next May. This will prevent any change being made in any part of the building occupied by the Messrs. Leland for more than ten years.—*New York Herald.*

NEW FRENCH LOAN.—The French Government has obtained from Messrs. Rothschild a loan of 200,000,000 francs, equal to $8,000,000 sterling, or 40,000,000 dollars, as—Tl. which it will issue at the first favorable opportunity afforded by the state of the Eastern question.—The Rothchilds are now interested in supporting the French funds, which have risen, while the English funds have receded.

A South American, from Ecuador, of the name of 'Borneo, has been smelting a portion of ore from the North Carolina copper mine, and asserts that it contains a very large proportion of silver, making it more valuable as a silver than as a copper ore. The company are about taking measures to test this matter satisfactorily.

The President's House, the National Intelligencer says, is now completely finished, and in full order for the reception of its inmates. No previous time in its history has the Presidential mansion equalled its present condition for comfort, taste, and style.

A model return upon a writ was recently made by a deputy sheriff in Morgan county, Indiana. It was, "Served the within but was fit with brick-bats by the woman so that I could'nt serve it."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!
R. C. LOOMIS, Agent.
No. 56 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*
DIRECTORS:
Samuel L. Loomis, Late of the Firm, Hartford.
Jasper Corning, ...Firm of Corning & Co.
Theodore McVicker, ...Firm of Steers & McVicker.
Richard Hopkins, ...Firm of Dealan, King & Co.
Stephen H. Mellen, ...Firm of Gholin, Mellen & Co.
George Bliss, ...Firm of George Bliss & Co.
James M. Bloo, ...Firm of Bloo, Mahoney & Co.
Hiram Ketchum, ...Firm of Ketchum & Wood.
Jos P. Stone, ...Firm of Stone & Starr.
Henry D. Sharpe, ...Firm of Sly, Clapp & Bowen.
James Low, ...Firm of James Low & Co.
Charles P. Hatch, ...Firm of C. D. Hatch & Co.
John R. Hutchinson, ...Firm of J. G. Howe & Co.
William G. Lambert, ...Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Lewis Curtis, ...Firm of Dodge, Day & Co.
Lewis Atterbury, jr., ...Firm of Lewis Atterbury jr., & Co.
Jos F. Newton, ...Firm of J. M. Bailey, Horgan & Co.
James F. Dwight, ...Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
Jos. C. Nelson, ...Firm of Nelson & Co.
Charles P. Baldwin, ...Firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
George C. Collins, ...Firm of Sherman & Collins.
George D. Morgan, ...Firm of A. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucius D. Duncan, ...Firm of Duncan, Lathrop & Co.
Franklin Wheaton, ...Firm of T. & H. Messenger.
David Benedict, ...Firm of Johnson & Sanford.
Gideon H. Norton, ...Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt.
Charles Atwood, ...
Stephen Pond, ...Firm of Boyd & Paul.
Buckland W. Ball, ...Firm of Ball, Merrick & Paul.
Alfred S. Barnes, ...Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Saml Leavenworth, ...Firm of S. Leavenworth & Son.
Lucius Hopkins, ...Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cook, ...
James A. Dwight, ...Firm of Brown, Raimes & Dwight.
Isaac H. Frothingham, Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co.
Charles A. Hinsdale, ...Firm of Hyde, Hinsdale & Co.
Curtis Noble, ...Firm of Condit & Noble.
Saml F. Wetmore, ...Firm of West & Drake.
Nathan H. Rockwell, ...Firm of Gibson, Stokwell & Co.
James Humphrey, ...Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. H. Wickham, ...Firm of Seymour, Scrantom & Co.
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☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence in ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera; in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it 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., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemual Wilcox & Co., J. Schoengnaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Leo A. Beckham & Co. aug26dm

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
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Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
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OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.
☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.
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Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.
☞ All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c. done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. 'ma

☞ 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, we 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 full use of the stomach, which so distressed 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 R. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 110 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

[Papers advertising Petroleum will copy.] oct29

A PRESENT—Your Likeness, presented to one near and dear to you, will afford transient and enduring pleasure; friendship will be strengthened, and sweet memories recalled, by a truthful picture. The best can be obtained at CARGUE HALL, Apollo Building, 76 Fourth st. Call to-day and give 'im a trial. "We study to please. Price moderate.

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

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

GODENSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.

Gentlemen—Matthew Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he has a little girl, 7 years old, to whom he gave a dose of H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in 8 successive hours, in the afternoon of the same day, when there came off one thousand SEVENTEEN, and at another, NINETEEN WORMS. About 2 o'clock the following night, she passed the incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY-ONE, making in all, 547, in less than 12 hours' time. He said they were perfectly astonished at such a mass of worms from a child of her age, and that he counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

JENNER & RANDALL, Druggists.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. no21

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.
JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.
Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this city can obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment. Fitted up with the superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged in such a manner as to obtain all that is necessary to secure the similies of the human form with all the expression of animated life, for which this gallery is so celebrated.
Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.
☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.
☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.
☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m., until 5 p. m. Entrance in the Diamond.
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☞ Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture, as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganised 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. Driver, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Bookseller, Richmond, Va., who was cured by 2 bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after 3 years suffering from diseased liver. He says it action on the blood is wonder ful, better than all the medicines he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommended it to all.
☞ See advertisement in another column d4lo-1m8

☞ 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, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible and since its discovery has been no substitute or competitor in the world of equal superiority. Physicians and Chemists,—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America,—ladies who have used it upon their dressing tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries—the fact, its million patrons everywhere, from plebeians to kings, prove now 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. K. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page jr., Fleming Bros., and Braun & Reiter. de21-1m

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.
CITIZENS and strangers, who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will please call at Nelson's, and at their well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Brady, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson flatters himself he is able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, without a doubt, equal to any, which have been surpassed.
Rooms open Sundays and evenings, in weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m. ma26dtwT

☞ 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 the bitters, and been cured of their disease, by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M Jack son, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch st Philadelphia. de23-2m

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—
$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS