PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1854.

☞ 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 ELECTION TO DAY.—The importance of the election to-day, if rightly appreciated by our Whig readers, will impel them to rally with vigor and determination to the support of the Whig nominee for Mayor and the Whig Council tickets. The two parties have made their nominations on political grounds, and the only issue before the people is the one made by these nominations.—The attempt of Barker to prostitute the cause of Protestantism to his dirty ends, and of Mr. Craig to make an issue against the Whig candidate which he declined to make against Free Soil candidates who were precisely in the same position, are not worthy of serious regard. No respectable man thinks Barker a fair representative of the Protestant cause, even if it were in issue at this contest, which it is not; and reflecting people cannot see any more necessity for introducing the anti-masonic question, now, by a Free Soiler, than when J. HUMOR FORTER, an active Mason, was Free Soil candidate for the legislature and for Mayor. Mr. Craig, himself a Free Soiler, did not deem it necessary to run an Anti-Masonic candidate then, although it must be as wrong in his estimation for Free Soilers as for Whigs to nominate Masons for office; and the people cannot see any more necessity for it, now. If the Free Soil party, to which Mr. Craig belongs, may freely, without hindrance from him, nominate and support Masons and Odd-Fellows, by what right does he undertake to rebuke the Whigs for following an example in which he has frequently and quietly acquiesced?

The only real question to be decided at the polls to-day is on the issue between the Whig and Democratic parties. Every Whig owes it to his party and his principles to give a cordial support to the Whig nominee for Mayor and the Whig Council ticket of his Ward. And let no Whig flatter himself that his vote is not needed. In ordinary contests it may do for a few to stay at home; but when locofocoism makes use of the adjuncts it is now employing, it behooves every Whig to be up and doing. A full vote to-day, will elect VOLZ triumphantly. Turn out, then, and open the campaign of 1854 with a rousing Whig victory.

The following are the Whig nominations for Councils in the several Wards:

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—ALLEN CORDELL.
Common Council.—BENJ. SINGERLY, ADAMS GETTY, JOHN GRACEY, WM. CALDWELL.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council.—R. F. SMITH.
Common Council.—J. B. SWEITZER, J. T. QUIGG, GEORGE BLACK.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—S. M. KIER.
Common Council.—T. M. MARSHALL, W KIRKPATRICK, Jr., J. B. YOUNG, DAVID REED, HENRY CHIGN ELL.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council.—JOHN BLAKE.
Common Council.—JAMES M'AULEY, JAS. VERNER.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council.—HUGH ADAMS.
Common Council.—JOHN JONES, MATHEW BREIDENTHAL, ROBERT HAZLET, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, JOSEPH SMITH.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—O. O. LOOMIS.
Common Council—T. A. BOWLEY, T. M. LITTLE, JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES MERCER.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—HENRY LYTLE.
Common Council.—GEO. GUMBERT, HUGH M'MASTER.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—JOHN ALLEN.
Common Council—JOSEPH NIXON, JOHN STORER, WM. WOODS.

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—MATHEW EDWARDS.
Common Council.—JOHN S. MILLER, JAS. LITTLE.

☞ We give a communication to-day from Mr. Craig. Only two points require any notice from us: He denies having supported and voted for Mr. Foster. At the same time, however, he was doing all he could to sustain the party of which Mr. Foster was the accredited Representative. Knowing Mr. Foster to be an adhering Mason, he, Mr. Craig, did not then make Anti-masonry an issue, although he was supported by the very party with which Mr. Craig affiliates. The inference is, had Mr. Foster been the Free-soil candidate this year, Mr. Craig would have declined to make the issue he has against Mr. Volz.

Mr. Craig says, that "when a semi-[illegible] exists between the Odd Fellows and Masons, [illegible] the exposure arising out of the late outrage, Anti-masonry must be the issue, at least with all those who really and sincerely believed in the truth of these exposures." It is a pertinent question, then, why did not Mr. Craig make this issue when his party nominated Mr. Foster? If he believes his own proposition, the Anti-masonic issue was made by a nomination of his own party, last winter, and he suffered it to pass without rebuke, and in silence. His making it an objection against Mr. Volz, shows that his opposition to the Whigs has more to do with his newly awakened zeal than hatred to Masonry.

For our part we deny that Anti-masonry is an issue in the Mayor's election. It has not been made so by any act either of Mr. Volz, or the party which nominated him. Political Anti-masonry is extinct. It was kept up as long as it could do any good. It served its purpose, and passed away. That purpose was a beneficial one, and it was mainly accomplished. Moral Anti-masonry still exists in full force and vigor, in the intellects and hearts of thousands, and we are glad to see not only that it lives in its pristine integrity, but that it is gaining strength.—Its cause is more likely to be injured than served by Mr. Craig's course.

To show, further, how much Anti-masonry has to do as an issue at the present election, we need only direct attention to an announcement in the Dispatch of yesterday, that the Freesoilers and friends of Mr Craig were to hold a meeting last evening, and that an "*Oddfellow high up in the papers,*" was to be the speaker on the occasion! Is it honest to endeavor to make an issue for the benfit of Freesoilers, on such a pretext as that Mr. Craig has devised? Let the voters answer.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—In looking over the Auditor General's Report, for the year ending Nov. 30 1853, we find the following items of expenditure, under the head of "Special Commissioners:"

Hon Thomas Carroll, for costs, &c., in the Wheeling Bridge case, per act of April 19, 1853,	851 60
John Holmes, for advances made to the Commissioners of the Supreme Court of the United States, and expenses paid in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, per act of April 19, 1853,	2,988 99
Edwin M. Stanton, do. do.	848 92

Here is an exhibit of $4,689 51 drawn out of the State Treasury the last year, on account of the Wheeling Bridge case, and yet we are told by the Washington newspapers, that Pennsylvania has been non-suited on account of the neglect of any person to appear on behalf of Pennsylvania. Edwin M. Stanton, the person who drew the last sum mentioned above from the treasury, was the legal gentleman who had charge of the case, and we have called upon him more than once to gratify the natural anxiety of the public to know whether it is true, as stated, that Pennsylvania has been non-suited, and if so, what excuse can be offered. We shall pause for a reply, but shall by no means drop the subject until the whole matter is perfectly explained. We again suggest to our members at Harrisburg, to present a resolution of inquiry on the subject.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For fear that some persons may infer, by the fact admitted by us, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is at present unable to do the work pressing upon it for the want of an adequate supply of machinery, that the *Pennsylvania Railroad* was in the same predicament, we beg leave to state, that our Pennsylvania Central road is prepared to do four times as much work as is now required of it.—The shipments now are about 375 tons per day, while the road is prepared with adequate rolling stock to transport 1200 each way, daily. Nine hundred and eighty tons have been shipped here upon it in one day, but this is not near up to its actual capacity. The river will doubtless open soon, when the immense capacity of this magnificent work will be fully tested, as the great West is full of freight to be transported.

The strenuous efforts now making by the officers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, to place on the road adequate machinery, we trust will now relieve those depending upon it for transportation. When the engines on the way arrive, there will be thirty-six locomotives on the road, and if two-thirds of them can be kept at work they will do a heavy business.

THE FREE SOILERS—at their meeting last night, disavowed the course adopted by Mr. Craig in his letter of acceptance, and resolved that Free Soilism had nothing to do with a war upon Masonry. They will support Mr. Craig on Anti-slavery, but not on Anti-masonic grounds.

The *Forest City Democrat* is at liberty to indulge its scurrility to its heart's content, for all we care, provided it will keep to the truth; but when it resorts to prevarication, and downright falsehood, to make out a case, it adds malignity to ill-breeding. We are always ready to discuss all questions of public interest with gentlemen, but with scurrilous prevaricators we hold no controversy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1854.

There was an unexpectedly long discussion in the House to-day over the resolution proposing to award a sword to Capt Ingraham, for his rescue of Kossta, in Smyrna harbor. The Southern members are apprehensive that it will be considered like the reception of Kossuth, an endorsement of the revolutionary spirit in Europe, and oppose it, as they say generally, on account of its phraseology. I have not examined it with any care, but it appears to me that it is treating despotism with fastidious tenderness to be "mealy mouthed" in our congratulations over the escape of one of its victims—the more especially that for the past four years tyranny has suffered no check in the Eastern world, save in this one instance. The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

The immediate cause, the moving impulse, of Mr. Cutting's movement against the administration in Judge Bronson's case, was an article in the Union, declaring that the President was as much responsible for the removal of Bronson, as the Secretary of the Treasury—that the President shouldered the responsibility of the act, &c., &c. As Sam Weller would have observed in such a case, "Vell, vot of it?" The Union rejoins with effect, that if Mr. Cutting and his allies feel aggrieved by the remarks of the Union, they have the New York Herald and the Sentinel through which to pour forth their sorrows upon a sympathising world. Though the Hards were let down rather easily by the vote of the House, getting, as they did, for their resolution, all the Whigs, and half a dozen Democrats out of New York, it is tolerably apparent that they have very little power to oppose the administration in that branch. This is but fair. The President and Cabinet ought to feel secure with this body, to balance the loss of the Senate, as shown in the vote for Beverly Tucker.

There is some talk of a treaty having been negotiated by Gen. Gadsden with Santa Anna—who is the Mexican Government—for the purchase of Northern Mexico, whereby we get between one and two hundred thousand square miles of land, and pay $50,000,000 for it. This is a story which may be christened "important if true." But it is not true, as I have good reason to believe. It is not wholly destitute of foundation, however, for there is little doubt that some sort of a dicker is in progress. Gadsden's instructions authorize him to get possession of this part of Mexico, on any possible terms—but I should imagine that fifty millions of dollars would not seem among the possibilities by this penny-saving administration. There are two motives for this evident hankering after Mexican territory. The first is to increase the power of the slaveholding division of the Republic by the addition of slave states, and the next is to provide a Southern route for the Pacific Railroad.

The Central American question, which occupied so much of the public attention a year or two ago, has assumed a whimsical aspect. The British seem to have despaired of making much out of that country, opposed as they are to the active competition of numerous American interests of increasing importance. To compensate their discomfiture, it is said that an American Company has bought out the entire domination of his Mauquito Majesty, for a hundred and two thousand dollars. They have issued stock to represent this valuable property, at a price per share so moderate as to bring them within the reach of the most humble, which is, I take it, practical democracy. His Ex-Majesty may exclaim in the impressive language of scripture, "my patrimony they have divided among them, and for my land have they cast lots" This speculation in lots is, by the way, a very droll mode of concluding a mighty political dispute which so long time seemed on the point of convulsing two great nations. JUNIUS.

☞ The bill and report from the committee on territories of the Senate must be the signal for the re-opening of the slavery agitation. They are documents well calculated to excite the contempt and indignation of the country. The report is the most insidious, jesuitical, and hypocritical paper that ever emanated from a committee of either House of Congress. It pretends that in devising a plan for the organization of Nebraska territory, the committee resolved to carry out the compromise of 1850. In professing to do so, it sets about to question and repeal the Missouri compromise, assailing the prohibition of slavery in that famous compact as unconstitutional and invalid, but at the same time declaring that the committee would not assume to decide upon it, but would simply pass it over and plant themselves on the compromise of 1850. The very first provision of the bill reported in pursuance of these pacific sentiments is a clause for the unconditional repeal of the prohibition of slavery north of 36° 30', and a stipulation for the future admission of Nebraska as a slave State—if so desired by the inhabitants. The whole tenor of the report is a sneaking and sophistical argument for the right of persons to carry their "property" into the territories of the United States—that is to say to carry their slaves. Now in the first place slaves are not property in contemplation of the Constitution, and in the second the national government has the same undoubted right to prohibit the introduction or the holding of any objectionable sort of "property" in its territories that the State governments have, or that any other sovereignty has. It is one of the first incidents of sovereignty. The U. S government does now habitually exercise that right It prohibits the introduction and sale of spirits and powder and fire arms in its Indian territories—every free State interdicts the introduction of slave property within its limits.

But the great fact developed by this new and audacious movement of the slaveholders and their servile auxiliaries in and out of Congress is simply this—they do not observe the faith of solemn engagements. They never cease from aggressions; they are as treacherous, crafty and dishonest in policy, as they are bold and unscrupulous in action.

There was another protracted and severe struggle in the House to day, over the subject of river and harbor improvements. The friends of appropriations for that object made a determined stand for a reference of the whole matter to the committee on commerce—that is, for placing it in the hands of its friends. Wentworth, of Illinois, produced a great effect by an able and unsparing speech against the temporising course of some nominal friends of the system, as well as the efforts of its open enemies to defeat it. The papers on which the debate had commenced were referred as desired.

And I am able to state that the committee on commerce has already concluded upon its line of action in the premises. They this morning resolved that they would report a *liberal* bill for continuing old works and commencing new ones. This decides the question, so far as regards the preliminary step of reporting a bill. I have no doubt it will pass both Houses; but whether it will receive the signature of the President is a question. I think it will not, and that this issue of Internal Improvements is one of those on which the administration, and the school of politicians of which it is composed, will go out of power.

The story started by the newsmongers of a certain notorious print in New York, that a treaty had been made with Mexico for the purchase of a large part of her territroy at the price of fifty millions of dollars, is now, upon the best authority, stigmatised as a falsehood, coined for purposes of private interest and speculation. JUNIUS.

"THE CITIZEN"—This is the title of the new Weekly newspaper just commenced in New York, by John Mitchel, the Irish Patriot, assisted by Thos. Francis Meagher. Each number contains 16 quarto pages, and is very beautifully printed in the English style. It is spirited, racy, voluminous and intelligent, and we predict for it very considerable popularity. Price $3 per annum.

THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA is quite a good looking sheet. That it is edited with spirit and ability every body knows who has read the Weekly National Era We hope the Daily will prosper, for the country needs just such a paper at the seat of the general government.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—I think you will not refuse me the privilege of a few lines in reply to your remarks on my card. You have the files of the Gazette, which I have not, and in my hasty note I was in error in saying that I was the editor at the time of my nomination. I was very intimately associated with it, and in my haste did not recollect that my editorship had expired. I did not say "Whig *papers* of that day" denounced me. I wrote "Whig *paper*," and I referred to the *Advocate*, which did do so. I believe it was the only Whig paper then in the county.

You state that I was sixty votes below the highest on the ticket. I thought the difference was greater, but you have the means of being correct, having the returns on your files of the *Gazette*. I infer, then, that the opposition of the Whig paper rather helped me among the Anti-masons in this county.

You say that I seriously supported J. H. Foster, an adhering Mason. In this you are mistaken. I have never written one line in his favor, and certainly never voted for him While he was a candidate I may have written anti-slavery articles for the *Gazette*, but never have directly supported him. It may be true that the mere fact of his being a candidate may not have restrained me from writing articles on the subject of slavery, but that I have ever supported him I deny.

As to my ignoring Free Soilism, I think my accepting a nomination is evidence to the contrary, and I have given substantial evidences of my opinions in relation to Slavery.

You say "Protestantism and Antimasonry are not issues in this election." It seems to me that when a party nominates a person who has joined both the Masons and Old-Fellows, since the exposures arising out of the Morgan outrage, Antimasonry must be an issue at least, with all those who really and sincerely believed in the truth of those exposures.

Suppose one of the parties had nominated a notorious drunkard or the keeper of a grog-shop, would not Temperance become an issue? You insinuate, or perhaps more than insinuate, that the Democrats have had some hand in procuring my nomination. If you have any knowledge of such interference on their part, you should proclaim it directly and boldly. I certainly have never heard or dreamed of any such meddling on their part.

NEVILLE B CRAIG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan 6, 1854.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Quiggle introduced a joint resolution urging upon Congress the propriety of making grants of the public lands to actual settlers

Mr Darsie read in place a bill to incorporate the Venango Railroad Company.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act, providing for the publication of the Colonial Records of the State.

The bill was discussed, slightly amended and passed. [The bill authorizes the payment of a salary to Samuel Hazzard, for his services as editor of the Colonial Records.]

Mr. Price read in place a bill relative to the estates of married women.

Mr. Darsie moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bills returned by the Governor with his objections, which was agreed to.

The veto of the bill incorporating the Beaver Canal Coal and Mining Company was then read.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 13, nays 19.

So the veto was sustained.

The veto of the bill supplementary to the act regulating Banks was then read.

Pending the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented, and a variety of unimportant business was disposed of.

The House then, on motion, resumed the consideration of the resolution for printing the Governor's Message.

After debate the resolution amended so as to direct the printing of 18,000 copies of the Message in English, and 3,000 in German was then agreed to.

Mr. Patterson read in place a bill to authorize the consolidation of the City and districts of Philadelphia, into one municipal government, which was referred to the members from the city and county.

Mr Strong submitted the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, That that portion of the Lake Shore Railroad from the city of Erie to the Ohio State line, which has been constructed by the Franklin Canal Company, without right or legal authority, and in violation of the sovereignty of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby declared forfeited to the State, and that the Canal Commissioners be directed and required to take possession of the same.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

On the 7th, nothing of public interest was transacted in the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Young offered a bill for the sale of the public works, and Mr. Zeigler one for a vote of the people on the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Mr. Hart offered a resolution to enquire into a fraud of the last session relative to the Venango Railroad Company.

Both Houses adjourned until Tuesday.

From the N. Y. Commercial, of Tuesday Afternoon.

THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.

We have received this morning the following telegraph despatch:—

THE STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO SPOKEN—LEAK—IS BADLY, AND IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

READING ROOM, BOSTON, Jan. 7.

"The brig Napoleon, Captain Stout, arrived here this morning, from Matanzas, Dec. 25th, lat, 38 4, lon 69 30, that she fell in with the steamship San Francisco, in distress, her masts and all above her decks gone. The sea was making a fair breach over her. The captain stated, that she was leaking badly and requested Capt. Stout to lie by him, which he did. The next morning the San Francisco was not to be seen, she having drifted fast to the Eastward.—When the Napoleon spoke the San Francisco there were about two hundred persons on her deck."

From the above it will be seen that the San Francisco was spoken the day before she was seen by the Maria Freeman, arrived at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and that she was nearly the same longitude, on both occasions.

From the account already before the public it was uncertain whether the engine was still in such a condition as to be kept at work. To ascertain this Mr. Aspinwall telegraphed to the captain of the Maria Freeman, who soon after noon to day returned an answer that the smoke pipe has been carried away; consequently the machinery is rendered unvailable

The steamer Alabama, Captain Schenck, arrived this morning from Savannah, was immediately chartered to go in pursuit of the San Francisco, She is to sail to-morrow morning, at day light, provisioned and with coal sufficient for fourteen days' cruise.

Collector Redfield received his telegraphic despatch yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at his residence at the Carlton House. He immediately arose, and, after consultation with Captain Ney, of the Pacific, who was in the same house, he proceeded to Whitehall, and sent off a despatch to the revenue cutter, instructing her commander to put to sea directly, thus complying with his instructions from the Department.

The Department says in its despatch, "A large steamer will be sent off forthwith;" but no instructions were given to the Collector to charter one.

The San Francisco was supplied with three independent pumps, in addition to those attached to the engine. Besides there are pumps with long levers, that can be worked by hand; and there being so large a number of able men on board it is hoped and believed that, although the steam may not be in use these hand pumps will be able to keep down the water that the leak may occasion.

The Washington Star, of last evening, says that "there were five hundred and fourteen officers and soldiers, in all, in the steamer, with about two hundred women and children, and others indirectly connected with the service."

After publishing the telegraph account received from Nova Scotia, the Boston Journal, whose editor is an old sea captain, says—"The San Francisco is known to be a strong and excellent boat, and Capt. Watkins is one of the ablest seamen afloat. We have little doubt of the safety of the vessel"

ABOUTES AND MORE FAVORABLE ACCOUNT OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.—*Boston Jan. 7.*—The mate of the brig Napoleon, which spoke the San Francisco on the 25th of December, states that the spray, and not the sea, broke over the San Francisco; that part of the hurricane house was standing forward, and that men were engaged in cutting it away and throwing it overboard; that smoke was seen issuing from the gallery.

The S. F. was on the South side of the gulf stream, drifting out.

The captain of the Napoleon thought that the steamer was in less danger than his own vessel.

The mate of the Napoleon leaves for New York this afternoon.

[We believe this in consequence of a telegraphic despatch sent on by Mr Aspinwall, for one of the officers of that vessel to come here immediately.]

The San Francisco, has on board some five hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men, in all, with about two hundred women and children, and others indirectly connected with the service. She was a new staunch built vessel, and well officered—circumstances that would strengthen the hope that those on board would eventually reach their homes in safety. She was destined for San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and Acapulco. She had on board Companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K and L of the Third regiment of the United States Artillery. These companies with the non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment, constituted a force of about five hundred men. Among her passengers were Mr. Georgo Aspinwall, Capt. J. W. T Gardiner, of the First dragoons, who intended to join his regiment in California, and Lieut. F. F. Murray, of the Navy, who intended to join the squadron at Rio, also the following list of army officers and their families:—

Col. William Gates, commanding regiment.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Washington.
Major Charles S Merchant.
Surgeon, R. S. Satterlee.
Assistant Surgeon, H. B Wirts.
First Lieutenant, S L Fremont, Regimental Quartermaster and acting Adjutant.
Second Lieutenant, L Lecser, Acting Assistant Commissary.
Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. M. Burke, commanding Company I.
Capt. and Brevet Maj. George Taylor, commanding Company A.
Capt. and Brevet Maj. F. O. Wyse, commanding Company D.
Capt H. B. Jude, commanding detachment of recruits to constitute companies B. and L.
First Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. B. Field, commanding Company B.
First Lieut. W. A. Windsor, commanding Company G
First Lieut. C. S. Windsor, commanding Company H.
First Lieut. R. H. Smith.
Second Lieut. J. Van Voast.
Second Lieut. J. G. Chandler.
Officer's Families.—Mrs Gates and three children; Miss Carter; Mrs. Merchant and two children: Mrs. Valeria Merchant; Mrs. Chase and son. Mrs. Fremont and three children; Mrs. Leeser; Miss Eaton, Mrs. Taylor: Mrs. Wyse and child; Mrs Judd.

We annex a list of the officers of the San Francisco:

J. T. Watkins, commander; Edward Mellus, 1st officer; Geo. Grafton, 2d do; C. F. Barton, 3d do.; John Mason, 4th do.; J. W. Marshall, Chief Engineer; A. Auchinleck, 1st Engineer; J Farnsworth, 2d do.; David Dunham, 2d do.; James Crosby, 2d do.; B. Donaghan, 3d do; C Hoffman, 3d do.

FINANCES OF OHIO.—Gov. MEDILL sent his annual message to the Ohio Legislature on Monday the day on which it assembled. The receipts into the treasury for the year amounted to $1,459,181, but included a balance on hand of $593,041. The expenditures reached $2,052,118 Of the receipts $605,165 was from canal tolls and the water rents. The total debt of the State is put down at $17,206,462, for the sore prompt payment of which a new law is recommended, the present law allowing only $100000 to be set aside yearly for the purpose On the 1st of January, 1853, the sum stood at $17,442,123 of the debt becomes due. The entire property of the State is now valued at $800,000,000 against $403,547,473 in 1847. The area of the whole State contains 25,576,960 acres of land.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The New York Herald of yesterday says:

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Cincinnati express train from Dunkirk met with a break down, which threw the whole train off the track at a place called Marsport, and, wonderful to relate, not a life was lost, although at first it was thought many were killed. We learn that the accident was occasioned by the flange of a locomotive wheel breaking, which threw it off the track, and instantly became detached from the baggage car, the locomotive burying itself in a sand bank, and the baggage car and train passed on; the former pitched down the bank, upsetting the stove, which came near setting fire to the car. There were about two hundred passengers, yet not one was injured by the accident

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Union authoritatively denies the reports of a Treaty with Mexico It says: "We deem it proper to state that there is not a word of truth in the statement; that it is a fabrication out and out, and may be regarded as a fair specimen of most of the news which appears from the same source, in the same quarter." I wonder if the Herald has this important news in advance of its contemporaries.

CLIPPER SHIPS ON ENGLISH ACCOUNT.—The new clipper ship Lightning, of 2,000 tons, was launched on Monday from the yard of Mr. Donald McKay, at East Boston. She was built for an English house, the Messrs. Baings, of Liverpool. She will sail from Boston early in February. This is said to be the first vessel ever built in the United States for British merchants

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Pennsylvanian (Buchanan organ) "hopes that Mr. Barrett, the striped hyena of the Harrisburgh Keystone, (Cass organ) will not be elected Clerk to the State Senate." Compliments *will* pass when gentlemen meet!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses of themselves or friends, will find at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Slide and Style Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate likeness, in less time than with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

☞ Children, Pictures of sick and deceased persons taken at any distance in the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Sunday excepted. [d26 1854 3m

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

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of personal worth 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 case of Samuel M. Drinker, 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 disease of liver. He says in action on the liver it is far ahead of all other medicines he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommended it, to all.

☞ See advertisement in another column. d6 10 1m8

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

MR. J. M. KIRK—*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 Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and affection of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses 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. KIRK, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 110 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum will copy.] oct26

A PRESENT—Your Likeness, presented to one near and dear to you, will afford transitional enduring pleasure; friendship will be strengthened, and sweet memories recalled, by a truthful picture. The best can be obtained at GARDNER HALL, Apollo Buildings, 76 Fourth st. Call to-day and give "im a trial. "We study to please. Price moderate. de24

☞ Weak, Nervous, Depressed in Spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical ills, the victim of dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many beaded disease which is preying upon his body and mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. [d13 dw

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

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agent, 54, Front street, Pittsburg

NOTICE—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thomas H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the Warehouse, No. 63 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.

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 Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company*, Hartford, Connecticut ($110,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). an16

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c. &c. There is a two story Frame House, together with convenient out houses on it. For ease of access and pleasantness of location, this property can not be surpassed. It contains a little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
Oct. 8, 1853; d1f No. 119 Water street.

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

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

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

Gentlemen—Sister Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he has a little girl, 4 years old, to whom he gave one bottle of B. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in a succeeding hours. In the afternoon of the same day she passed at one time SEVENTEEN, and at another, NINETEEN WORMS. About 3 o'clock the following night, she passed a horrible number of FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY-ONE, making in all, 567, 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. Woodand 1st sts., Pittsburgh. no21

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

BRANCH OFFICE cor. 4th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh. *Capital, 200,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS—Wm. M. Iwain, J. P. Steiner, H. A. Shaeffer, Jacob Negley, S. M. Duff, J. R. Flanigan, Thos. S. Mitchell, Samuel Jones, S. H. Comegys, Thos. Graves, Wm. H. Rowe, F. D. Sherman, A. Loomis, Philip F. Rogers, Wm. P. Hacker, Alex. Herron, Jr., Furman Sheppard.

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

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

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

☞ 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, showing that Safes made for our respective agents, have been tested, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:

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

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

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters to my agent, at hand. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—our store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story 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 doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c.,—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

JAMES P. TANNER WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER, No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New Eng. Manufacturers, and adapted expressly for *PALE AND WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—favorable with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before going. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. [1jy53

☞ M'Lane's Worm Specific—The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOOMSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, '50.

Gentlemen—In consequence of the great consumption of your Worm specific in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding us a supply. Inclosed find $5. So much for on the reception of which we will remit you the balance.

From the wonderful effect of said Specific in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if it be had. (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours respectfully, WM. M. HALLOCK.

Messrs. Kidd & Co. Per W. K. Porter.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, are now held at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS, Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 69 Wood st.

SCOTCH HILL MARKET—The Butchers have abandoned the Diamond Market House, and have taken the hall for their use, with one exception, to supply their customers with choice meats in the Peculiar market, at the Scotch Hill Market House.

The Farmers and others having produce &c. on sale will find it to their advantage to attend. We hope the citizens will favor us with their valuable patronage.

BUTCHERS ASSOCIATION.

DIED,

On Monday, January 9th, Mr. SAMUEL GOODWIN, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., from his residence, South Pittsburgh, near the Chambers' Glass Works, and proceed to the Methodist Burying Ground, in the 7th Ward. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LECTURE.

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

MISS LUCY STONE will deliver a lecture before the Institute, at MASONIC HALL, Fifth st., above Wood, on WEDNESDAY evening 11th inst. Subject—"Woman's Influence and Position." Tickets 25 cts.

Miss Stone is the acknowledged Webster of her sex and ranks by common consent among the very first orators of the age. Her lecture announcement, for Lecture Committee feel well assured, will fill the Hall to its utmost capacity, and those having ladies in charge, or who wish to secure comfortable seats, are advised to go early.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the director's office and Book Stores, library Room