A H Gross, David Taggert, J B Updike, W Greer, James Crabb, S C Radford, R W Patterson and Wm Leonard, each a premium of $5 00
Spangled Poland Fowls, to Jonathan Dorwart, David Taggert, and A H Gross, each a premium of 3 00
White, Brown and Black Javas, David Taggert 3 00
Creepers, to Wm Leonard and David Taggert, each 3 00
Frizzled Fowls, David Taggert and William Leonard, each 3 00
Bolton Grays or Creoles, David Taggert and J Dorwart, each 3 00
Silver Hamburg Fowls, William Leonard, 3 00
Black Shanghais, W Greer, J Dorwart, R W Patterson and S C Radford, each 3 00
Spangled Shanghais, to Jonathan Dorwart, 3 00
Devonshire Raven Games, to J Dorwart, 3 00
Dominique Shanghais, to Dr. James Crabb, superior specimens 3 00
Silk Fowls, buff variety, to Dr. J Crabb, W Leonard, and S C Radford, each 3 00
Cochin Chinas, to J Gillespie, Aaron Clements, J A Mezzcokop, R G Walker, S C Radford, R M Pringle, R W Patterson, G W Felix, J Dorwart, J W Chadwick, and J Crabb, each 3 00
The Committee would state that the displays of Cochin China Fowls by the exhibitors above named were not only large, but truly excellent, especially those exhibited by Messrs. Gillespie and Aaron Clements.
Black Spanish, to R McKnight and W Leonard, each 3 00
White Shanghais, to Aaron Clements, R G Walker, J G Denny, W Tile, W Boyd, A H Gross, G W Felix, each 3 00
For Buff Shanghais, to David Taggart, Lamborn & Bro; Dr. J Crabb, Wm Leonard, W Tile, S C Radford, J O Denny, A H Gross, Ira Sherwin, each 3 00
For Hoxing Ho Fowls, to A H Gross, 3 00
For Sumatra Pheasant Game, to A H Gross, 3 00
For White Poland Fowls, to D S Williams, 3 00
For Game Fowls, to Adam Wilhelm, 3 00
For Speckled Bantams, to Wilson Inglis, 3 00
For White Bantams, to W O Denny, 3 00
For Muscovy Ducks, to W O Denny and Caleb Lee, each, 3 00
Silk Fowls, Buff variety, to Dr J Crabb, Wm Leonard, and S C Radford, each, 3 00
Silk Fowls, white variety, Wm Leonard, and S C Radford, each, 3 00
Silk Bantams, Black, Wm Leonard, 3 00
Polish Albinos Fowls, David Taggart, 3 00
Hybrid Ducks, Caleb Lee, 3 00
Pheasant Bantams, S C Radford, 3 00
Madagascar Rabbits, John Eichar, 3 00
J S Negley, 3 00
English Ferrets, Robert Douglass, 3 00
Mouse catching Owl, (well trained,) J B Poor, 1 00
Poland Ducks, D Holmes, 1 00
In view of the paltry talent by many of the exhibitors not only in breeding but in offering the display of fowls, the committee also recommend the following special premiums:
J Gillespie, James Crabb, S C Radford, Lamborn & Brother, G W Felix, H H Patterson, J O Denny, T B Gillespie, J A Mezzcokop, Wesley Jones, R C Walker, R McKnight, W C Denny, J B Negley, Aaron Clement, Wm Tile, each $5 00.
The committee also examined a *mocable Lever Cage*, exhibited by Messrs Lamborn & Bro., of Chester county, for which they recommend a premium of $5 00.
In conclusion, in order that a proper estimate of the display of fowls may be made, the committee state that the number on exhibition was SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.
A. T. NEWBOLD, *Chairman.*
WM. P. ELKIN,
A. M. SPANGLER.

The undersigned Judges appointed by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for class No. 31, respectfully report that they have examined the following articles entered on the Secretary's book for exhibition at the Fair, and coming under their judgment for premiums and diplomas, as follows:—

1st, *Window Glass.*—We found three samples of Window Glass competing for premiums, and exhibited by the following persons:—Lorenz & Wightman, Pittsburgh, W. Cuningham & Co., Pittsburgh, A. & D. H. Chambers, Pittsburgh.

In the article of window glass as exhibited by the samples of the different firms above, we were at somewhat of a loss to accurately decide which should take the first premium, for the quality, mechanical finish and polish of each lot were so much alike. We finally after a close examination gave the preference to the sample exhibited by Messrs. Lorenz & Wightman, as entitled to the first premium, being the clearest and best sample in our humble opinion. Lorenz & Wightman, 1st premium, silver medal; A D & H Chambers, 2nd premium, $5: the sample exhibited by Messrs. Chambers, were of very large size, probably the largest ever made in Pittsburgh, say 1 pane 85 by 60 inches, and another 85 by 60 inches, as well as regular size parlor glass.

The firm of W Cuningham & Co., are entitled to honorable mention for quality and finish of their samples and the committee were only sorry that it was not in their power to award a premium.

Glassware.—The committee found samples of Glassware, exhibited by the following firms:—Curling, Robertson & Co., Pittsburgh, Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh. In this article as well as window glass, we were at a loss to decide, as every article exhibited by the above firms, of flint glassware, was to our idea of such a fine quality and of so excellent finish that although our best judgment was called into requisition, after a very close examination we were utterly at a loss to say which should have the preference for superiority in pressed glassware. We have, however, awarded to Messrs. Curling, Robertson & Co., the 1st premium, as the largest collection of samples of both pressed and cut glass. Curling, Robertson & Co., Pittsburgh, 1st premium, silver medal; 2nd premium $5 to Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh.

Pocket Cutlery—John Cartwright, Pittsburgh, exhibited a few samples of American pocket cutlery, but too few in our opinion to demand a premium from the society.

Henry *Lamp Glass Work*—Samuel Hay, Pitts., exhibited some samples of fancy glass lamp work, though not coming under the head of premiums in our class, still we think it deserves notice for mechanical ingenuity and excellence of workmanship.

Lamp Chandeliers and Candelabras—Wm. H. Wright, Pittsburgh, W. T. Watson & Co., Pittsburgh—The above firms exhibited some fine samples of the above articles, which were very much admired. We had no power to award premiums, but think their samples were entitled to honorable mention by your committee.

Silver-Ware—W. W. Wilson exhibited one setof very fine silver ware, as also a case of watches, jewels, and other articles in the silversmith line, for award to him the premium for the best exhibition of silver ware. W. W. Wilson, Pittsburgh, premium for silver ware, silver medal. To Conrad Bard & Son, Philadelphia, we award the 1st premium for a silver watch, with agricultural designs; entitled to a premium. Conrad Bard & Son, Philadelphia, 1st premium, silver medal.

We would also mention some fancy silver chalices and goblets, manufactured by Mr. M. Unsin, Pittsburg, as worthy of notice and would call the attention of the committee on discretionary premiums to the fact that in our opinion a diploma should be awarded for the same.

Glass Engraving—Albert Thoma, Pittsburgh, exhibited some very beautiful specimens of colored glass engraving, and we think very deserving of honorable mention, and well worthy of a diploma.

Second Ornamental Glass—Rhodes & Nelson, Pittsburgh, exhibited some samples of articles which elicited the attention and praise of many, and your committee think that they should have a discretionary premium for the same.

WM. H. WYLIE,
W. A. CALDWELL,
WM. S. MELLINGER.

THE OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF STEAMBOATS IN CINCINNATI, had a meeting on Saturday evening, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention form a permanent Association of Captains and Owners of Steamboats, to be styled, "STEAMBOAT OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI," and appoint a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the same, to be reported to an adjourned meeting.

Resolved, That this Association shall consist of the Captains and owners of steamboats *engaged in the New Orleans trade*, and of them *only*.

Resolved, That in order to secure concert of action in regard to the prices of freight, the Captains in port, at both Cincinnati and New Orleans, who are engaged in receiving, or who are prepared to receive cargo, shall constitute a board for regulating the price of freight, and the majority of such may, and can, change the rates of freight, as circumstances may warrant. No Captain that is not engaged in receiving cargo shall be permitted to vote thereon, and that the prices so established shall be strictly adhered to by all boats belonging to this Association.

Resolved, That for want of concert of action amongst ourselves, we have been subjected to many arbitrary, oppressive and unjust rules with regard to carrying and delivering freight, towing barges for lighters, &c., and that in view of the same we pledge ourselves that we will not become responsible for *outs* or leakage on molasses, whisky or any other description of liquors or other fluids, unless caused by fraud or gross negligence on our part. Nor for the loss in weight on sugar or other articles subject to loss by drainage, or any articles subject to loss (on account of the package,) by ordinary handling, and that we will demand freight on the weight of the packages when shipped, and that we will not pay any extra insurance on account of towing barges on the Ohio river, when necessary for lightening, and also that we will make it a part of the agreement to transport freight (and important of Eastern freight falling,) that we have the privilege of lighting and towing in barges on the Ohio river.

Resolved, That the following form of bills of lading, be adopted, and strictly adhered to, by all boats belonging to this association, to wit:

CINCINNATI, ——— 185

Shipped in apparent good order by ——— on board of the good steamboat ———, whereof is master, now lying at the port of ——— for the following orders, marked as per margin, which are to be delivered in like order,—subject to the agreement made, and hereinafter expressed, at the port of ———, unto ———, or to his or their assigns; he or they paying freight on the said articles, at the rate of ——— and charges ———.

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that the boat and owners are not to be responsible for any loss or damage, arising from the dangers of river navigation, from fire, or for any loss, waste or damage, arising from any cause incidental to the nature of the article, or package, or from any loss or damage whatever, unless said loss or damage occurs by the fraud or gross negligence of ourselves, agents or servants, whilst said articles or packages are in our possession.

It is also agreed and understood, that the boat has the privilege of lighting and towing of barges on the Ohio river, at the risk of shippers or owners. In witness whereof, the owners, master, or clerk of said boat, hath signed bills of lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the other to stand void.

Resolved, That all the boats of this association shall render aid and assistance to each other in distress, when called for that purpose, for which a *reasonable* charge shall be made; and in case the parties cannot agree about the charge, it shall be left to three disinterested Captains who belong to this Association; one to be chosen by each party, and they, to choose a third, whose arbitration and award shall be final.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present these proceedings to the Captains and owners of boats, eligible to become members of this Association, who are not present on this occasion, for their concurrence.

Upon consideration the 1st and 2d resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On the remainder of the resolutions there was considerable difference of opinion.

Capt. Ford said it was well known that steamboat men were the poorest hands in the world to form a deliberative body, and at the same time there was no class equal to them for corner caucusses, and he thought that in a matter of this importance, the corner caucusses should have the opportunity of considering its bearings for a week.

After some discussion, on motion, this view prevailed, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Rev. C. C. Jones has resigned his place as secretary of the Old School Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, on account of ill health. Rev. Dr. Musgrave, corresponding secretary of the Board of Publication, has been elected to the station thus vacated. Dr. Musgrave resided for many years in Baltimore, and posses high qualifications for the position to which he has been called.—*Balt. Sun.*

Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE P. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 6.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Cranford County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN C. KNOX,
Of Tioga County.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
P. C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE,
JONAS R. McCLINTOCK, Peebles Tp.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio Tp.
COMMISSIONER,
J. HARVEY ROBB, Upper St. Clair.
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Allegheny.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, S C Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM VERNERIED, Pittsburgh.
JAMES K. SCOTT, Bor. McKeesport.
WM. GLASS, Robinson Township.
JAS. E. McELROY, Moon Township.
SURVEYOR,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine Township.

For the Morning Post.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We have now employed in our Job Office an unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that *shall* not be beat.

We have done a very large amount of printing in our Job Office within the last ten days, but can do still more yet. We will suit all customers as to the speed and accuracy of our work.

THE FULL REPORT OF PREMIUMS.—By some oversight the full report of Premiums at the State Fair has not yet appeared in any of our city papers. We publish it this morning on our first page complete. The paper is for sale in the counting room.

CORRECTION.—In our article of Monday, we did not intend to say that the editor of the *Journal* had sufficient independence to control his own paper. The sentence should have read, as follows:

"We would not desire to be understood to say that the editor of the *Journal* is not sufficiently independent to control the columns of his own paper," &c.

We have always been on the kindest terms with the editor of the *Journal*, but on this occasion, we thought we had just cause of complaint.

The Gazette, Dr. Carothers and Mrs. Swisshelm.

The gallant editor of the mendacious *Gazette* is furious against Mrs. Swisshelm, in his paper of yesterday. He accuses her of lying. This same *manly* editor who, ten days ago, was whining so piteously for woman's sympathy and support, now charges a woman with being a liar. Bravo!

But the public we think must be convinced by this time that the once respectable old *Gazette* has become one of the most foul-mouthed sheets published in Pittsburgh. There is not an editor, male or female, in our city, whom he has not called a liar: there is scarcely a man in the county, who has ever been a candidate on the democratic ticket, that he has not called a sot, a knave and a hypocrite. No public man or woman escapes the venom of his slanderous pen. He never attempts to support his libels with proof. He never hesitates to assert anything that occurs to his depraved mind, no matter how flagitious a falsehood it may be. Then, on the principle that a falsehood well adhered to is as good as the truth, he will reiterate it again and again, until he imagines the mischief is done which he designed.

But one thing he has not yet discovered. That is, that there are few persons in the community who believe his slanders. Were we a candidate for office, we should not have the slightest objection to his slandering us every day.

Among the most barefaced of his falsehoods is the repeated assertion in his paper that we have abused Dr. Carothers; and that we have produced not one particle of proof for anything we have said of the Doctor. Now it is well known that we have said not one word about the Doctor except to refer to his *public acts in the Senate*, and the proofs from the public records we published at the same time. We then published Mrs. Swisshelm's opinion of his character and capacity, as the testimony of a neighbor. This is all we have done: and this we did not do until the *Gazette* had introduced the subject, by attempting to charge upon a democrat the blame of Dr. Carothers' earnest effort to destroy the ten hour law.

We copy the following from the *Gazette* of yesterday, to show what one of Dr. Carothers' nearest neighbors thinks of him:

In addition to her former charges, Mrs. Swisshelm endeavors to crucify the character of Dr. M'Clintock is not only a better anti-slavery man than Dr. Carothers, but is eminently reliable on the Temperance question! She also takes occasion to add to her former charges that Dr. Carothers is "an enemy of the ten hour law, *and public schools*, a friend of Banks, monopolies and petty Despotism!"

In not this testimony directly in point to sustain the charge we made against the Doctor, that he was opposed to the ten hour law; while Dr. M'Clintock was its friend, and labored to secure its adoption in other States of the Union, as well as our own.

None will doubt that Dr. M'Clintock is a friend of the ten hour law and of the public schools; and as opposed to land monopolies and petty despotism. That Dr. M'Clintock has capacity to represent us ably and faithfully in the Senate, no one will doubt. That he bears an excellent character, all know. That he is popular with the people, his repeated election as Mayor of a whig city attests. That he will be elected to the Senate this year, the reports from all parts of the county indicate so strongly that we can hardly entertain a doubt.

DR. M'CLINTOCK.—When Dr. M'Clintock was Mayor of Pittsburgh, he refused to sign an issue of city scrip; and the Councils passed an ordinance authorizing the President of the Common Council to sign the shinplasters. Some time afterwards, the scrip depreciated, and brokers and speculators bought it up from the farmers and laborers, and mass of the people, at eighty cents on the dollar. Soon afterwards, the real estate of the city was offered for sale; and those brokers and speculators bought it, and paid for it with that scrip, at par. That scrip, or a similar batch, Dr. McClintock refused to sign, foreseeing, and *foretelling*, the swindle of the people in which its issue would result.

PLUNDER SCHEME STOPPED.—The conviction and sentence of John S. Dye, of the "*Bank Mirror*," for issuing and circulating fraudulent currency, was yesterday announced in the papers. Dye was found guilty, fined *five hundred dollars*, and ordered to prison unless it was paid. He managed to raise the money, and is now at large. The public owe Mr. Dickson, the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, no little favor for the energy he displayed in carrying the prosecution through. Dye had all his arrangements perfected for putting out a large issue of the bastard trash, but he has been headed in the knavery in a signal manner, and honest laborers and traders protected from the infamous scheme to plunder them of their property.—*Cin. Enq.*

JAMES K. SCOTT.

The letter of this gentleman, in answer to the interrogatories of the *professed* friends of prohibition, is published in our paper of to-day. It takes the true ground in regard to such pledges. Mr. Scott refuses to give any pledge; alleging, what every body knows, that it is not a temperance movement, but a whig movement: a mere prostitution of the temperance cause for the benefit of the Whig party. It denies that that question is an issue between the parties. In fact it comes very near giving the lie direct to the repeated assertions of the *Gazette* on that subject. We like the independent, manly tone of the letter. It is perfectly respectful to the voters, but a stinger to those few whig schemers who profess to have the cause of temperance at heart, while every sane man can see that they are merely using it to sustain the failing cause of whiggery.

Gentlemen, there is but one way of proving that this view of the case is not the true one. That is by voting for Kirkpatrick or Scott, or both. Then we will know that you have the cause of temperance in view, and not whiggery. You know that the next House of Representatives will be democratic: and that one democrat from this county could do more for the cause you profess to advocate, and for all other interests of this county, than two whig members can do.

The mass of the whig voters are honest, but their self-constituted leaders are not to be trusted. If the people would once rid themselves of such schemers, the popular will could then be made known, and be obeyed.

THE RAILROAD—COL. T. A. SCOTT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your notice of the amount of business done over the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the four days of the State Fair, as published in yesterday's *Post*, you say that "the Company sold 64,100 tickets, and that the number of persons carried in the cars exceeded this amount several thousands." It is not an exaggerated estimate, then, to say that the number amounted, in round numbers, to 70,000. This is an extraordinary business for a Railroad company; and it may be seriously doubted, if it has a parallel in the history of Railroads in the United States. I say it is extraordinary, but when I state that, though the trains were run over a thoroughfare densely thronged with persons of all classes and conditions, and that *not a single accident occurred*, the fact derives additional interest, and deserves something more than a passing notice.

Could better evidence be offered to the public of careful and efficient management in the affairs of a Railroad company than is furnished in the above statement? I think not; and the press and the public should award due credit to Col. T. A. SCOTT, the courteous and energetic Superintendent of the Road, under whose directions the trains were run. It is due to this gentleman to say of him that the energy, order and system that now prevail on the Western section of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were introduced by him; and that no other road affords the traveling public stronger guaranties of courteous treatment, and safe transportation, than does this road under Col. SCOTT. G

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

MCKEESPORT, Sept. 20th, 1853.

To R. C Stockton, William Barker, Jas. R. Read & Co., C. L. Magee, William Boggs, Thomas Steel, John Alexander, Thomas Day, William Thorn, and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, has been received. Sickness in my family prevented an earlier reply. I am opposed to the traffic, so that if I recognized your right to question me, my answer could be easily given.

But nearly all of you have already pledged yourselves to support the Whig ticket, and although a candidate, you must permit me to say that, under the circumstances, there is neither grace nor modesty in your interrogatories, nor the way in which they are put.

What right have you to say, that if I do not answer by a certain date, it will be deemed equivalent to an answer in the negative?

You propose a penalty of a negative answer would be the loss of temperance votes. Many of you have already made pledges and passed judgment—a judgment you will not revoke, though I steeped myself to the lips in prohibition promises. I am informed that the paper addressed to me as the candidate of the whig party was originated in the office of Alderman Steel, a member of the late Whig County Convention. He and others have condemned the practice of taking pledges from candidates, saying, on many occasions, that the only course was to nominate reliable and known men. Having once been elected, as they said, although they had promised in profligate abundance, the man whom they know to be right would alone be trusted. Acting on this ground, I understand the Whig convention placed its candidates in nomination—passing no resolutions, and demanding no pledges.

My faith and practice have all my life been harmonious and consistent on this subject, in which you say there is now felt so deep an interest.

My situation in society is humble, and I am not generally known throughout the country. Still, many hundreds of my neighbors are familiar with my views on the subject of prohibition, and many of you knew what they were before you questioned me. You knew you could rely upon "my life and conversation."

Then, since pledges have heretofore proven not safe, I will not be a candidate now, but excuse me for intimating that the *originators* of your letter did not desire to find out and *vote for* the trustworthy and well tried friends of temperance.

If any one of the Whig candidates did not turn out to be all he was counted on when he was nominated, he by so-doing gave to the Convention make the best of him. No matter how perfectly they would him now, by pledges, (if there should be such a man) I shall not be vexed. But I deny their right, since he may not be entirely palatable, to sweeten him at my expense. JAMES K. SCOTT.

☞ They have a stranger in jail up at Toledo charged with passing counterfeit money. He was searched and there was found upon his person about $100 in $6 bills on the Unadilla Bank, Otsego county, New York. The bills were so perfect as to deceive the best judges, and even passed at the bank counter.

Counterfeiters are becoming so skilful of late that it is doubtful whether their success will not soon drive the whole paper system out of use.

Taking into consideration the losses to community annually suffered from counterfeiting good paper, the issues of spurious and fraudulent bills, the depreciation of doubtful institutions, and the failures of others, after getting a circulation out, it can not be denied that the paper money system of the United States is a more onerous tax upon property and labor than is the entire revenue collections of the General Government: Does any one doubt this? But a moderate investigation will satisfy the cavil.

If it were made part of our political system that each individual suffering loss from any of these frauds, impositions or counterfeits, should, on fair proof, be indemnified at our State or county treasury, how long would the people tolerate the *cause* of such an immense draft upon the public revenues? Yet, we suffer patiently, monthly and yearly, this immense levy upon our pockets, as if it *were* a part of our civil government, and an abuse of our rights which the genius of legislation could not rid us of!

We have a paper system in Ohio which really bears all the features of being conducted with direct regard for the success of *counterfeiters!* Look at the entire authorized circulation of the *State Bank and branches*, as that miserable abortion of finance is gracefully termed! "*Cheap and nasty*" is the main feature of every bill! The engraving is execrable; the paper miserable. Both *invite* and encourage counterfeits, as much as if the legislature had authorized the disgraceful character of both engraving and paper, for the express benefit of rogues! The source of the fault is somewhere, and a plundered people seem to have no redress. If the next legislature does not look to it vigilantly, and redress it in a summary manner, by compelling a change of policy, or driving out of existence the fountain source of so much oppression of our people, it will be recreant to right and duty.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞ The New Albany and Salem Railroad commenced running regular trains on Monday last, from Michigan City, 130 miles south to Crawfordsville, through Lafayette; and the company expects to run ten miles further by the 10th of October, to Bainbridge.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS.

FULL DETAILS BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The steamer America reached Boston on Friday morning, from Halifax, as we learn by telegraph.

We have the following further details of her important news from Liverpool, the 17th ult. She passed the Arabia Sept. 17th, at 4 P. M., going into Liverpool. Passed the City of Manchester, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, Sept. 26, in lat. 50 N., long. 41 W.

ENGLAND.—Mr. D'Israeli has been making a speech to the agriculturists of Buckinghamshire.

The Queen continues in Scotland.

The Asiatic cholera is spreading in England. Of over 100 cases in Newcastle, fifty proved fatal.

The weather in Ireland was very fine, and the crops were quite safe.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Relative to the Eastern question, it was currently reported—although no foundation was apparent for the report—that Turkey had attacked the Russian outposts, but that no general engagement had taken place. The following are the words of the Vienna despatch:

"The Czar rejects the Turkish modifications, but abides by the Vienna Note, and promises to evacuate the principalities if the Porte accepts it, pure and simple."

This yet leaves one chance for peace.

The Turks were quite ripe for war, and Omar Pasha had great difficulty in restraining his troops from hostilities. Fanaticism on both sides was at its height. Anonymous placards on the walls, calling on the faithful to attack the Russians, had much excited the people. It was only on the special demand of the representatives of the great powers that the Sultan had consented to postpone the issuing of his manifesto to his people. This manifesto is in warlike language, and is, indeed, a declaration of war.

On the 30th, when the Sultan received the Egyptian troops, the members of the French Embassy were present.

Omar Pasha wrote to Prince Gortchakoff, notifying that if the Russian gun-boats approached too near the Turkish batteries, they would be fired upon. Gortchakoff briefly wrote on the back of the letter: "If fired on, they will return the fire."

Until recently the Turkish operations all seem directed towards Greengrove, to prevent the Russians crossing there; but the Turks have carefully fortified the line of the Balkan between Schumla and Tarnova.

Gen. Daneberg's Russian corps had established its general quarters at Crajeva, and the operations in crossing the Danube will be by Weddin and Sophia. The Turks will of course fortify the passes, as they have the lines of Shumla and Tarnova; in which case it is thought that the Russians will ascend the river, and cross in Servia.

The chief Dragoman of the Russian Embassy had arrived at Constantinople from Odessa, attended by several steamers. The arrival had caused a sensation, but it relates to the affairs of the Commercial Chancellerate.

The Russian party in Constantinople propose changes in the Turkish ministry. Rica Pasha, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to supersede Mehemed Ali, Russia's bitter antagonist.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.—No disagreement exists between France and England on the Eastern question.

A Courier had arrived in Paris bringing the decision come to the day before, by the four Ministers, viz: Lords Aberdeen, John Russell, Clarendon and Palmerston.

Another Courier took his departure from Marseilles, with orders to embark there at once, leaving a dispatch for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which, it is said, is a well-informed quarter, enjoins him to employ every means to induce the Sultan to accept without delay, the note of Vienna, without modification.

His Lordship is authorized to allow the English Squadron to enter the Bosphorus, and to disembark troops for the purpose of causing the Sultan's decision to be respected.

A Courier is also at once to be dispatched to Omar Pasha, forbidding him to commence hostilities in any way.

FRANCE.—The Paris Moniteur publishes the treaty of February betwee France and the United States, respecting Consul Agents.

Public attention confined chiefly occupied with the price of food.

The Moniteur publishes a decree reducing the duties on imported cattle and wheat. The duties are to be 5 francs per head on oxen, cows and young cattle; 25 centimes on calves, sheep, goats and pigs; and 3 centimes per hundred kilogrammes on fresh meat.

The Municipal Department of the Seine had extended to the communes of the department the measure that fixes the price of bread for Paris, which is at 49 centimes per kilogramme.

The prefect is authorized to advance the bakers the difference between cost prices and the price of 40 centimes, commencing from Sept. 1.

It is reported that tickets would be issued to the poor, entitling them to receive bread at a nominal rate.

The Emperor's journey north had been decided for the 22d, to return to Paris on the 29th September.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss journal of the 3d publishes the Austrian edict of July last, forbidding Austrian operatives to visit Switzerland.

The Federal budget for 1854 shows a surplus of 600,000 francs over the estimated expenditure of thirteen millions.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Consul General at Smyrna had been decorated.

Vienna letters say: "It is fully expected here that the Washington Cabinet will consent to Koszta being given up to the Austrian authorities at Smyrna."

It appears that the reason Count Apporg, the Austrian Minister at Turin, was so suddenly withdrawn, was to mark Austria's displeasure at the friendly relations between Sardinia and the United States.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by his two sons, Count Nesselrode, Baron Meyrdolf, and a suite of 200, goes to Olmuts to meet the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia. The fate of Turkey is supposed to be the subject of the interview.

The cholera continued current that Government intended to effect a forty millions silver florin loan. Its success depends on the aspect of Eastern affairs.

GERMANY.—The London Times correspondence says that the German papers almost universally assert that the United States are backing Switzerland in her opposition to Austria, and promise her active assistance. The recent appointment of a U. S. Minister to Berne, the self-confidence in the Ticeno difficulty, and the boldness of the Americans in the Koszta affair, are the grounds stated for this belief. The Bund thinks the report improbable, and says that there is a more probable belief throughout Germany that the Cabinet of Vienna is endeavoring, in connection with its grievances in the Koszta affair, to induce the governments of Europe to demand from the United States government a declaration of its views on the subject of intervention in European politics, on the laws of nations in general, and on the subject of citizenship in particular. The latter being confessedly not clear, gives rise to continued remonstrances by American representatives, especially in Germany, where emigrants returned from the United States are claimed.

The governor of Terni had been put to death by the people, for insulting their potition for cheaper bread, on the 1st inst.

ITALY.—The Reading Committee of the Holy Inquisition had again condemned "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as damnable and pernicious.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail had been telegraphed at Trieste, with Calcutta dates to August 5, Bombay August 12, and Hong Kong July 23. The steam frigate Mozuffar was lost off Ramsorra river.

Cholera was committing great ravages in the upper provinces of India.

The Indigo crops were not good. The market for cotton pieces had improved. Exchange was 2s 1d.

In China the revolutionary army retained its position. The Tartar had attempted to take Amoy, but without success. Trade was dull and inactive. Exchange 2s 3d.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—We copy the following from the Star:

Resignation and Appointment.—Mr. J. F. Young has resigned his first class clerkship ($900) in the General Land Office, and Joseph G. Todd, of Portsmouth, N. H., had been ordered to be examined to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

A New Consul to Demarara.—The Rev. C. W. Dennison, of Massachusetts, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Demarara, British Guinea.

The President's recent indisposition was but slight. He has already entirely recovered.

The Secretary of the Navy proposes to start early this week on a tour of inspection through all the navy-yards at the North.

The U. S. Irigate Constitution arrived at Sierra Leone on the 10th of August last, from the Ilse Delos. The advices from her say nothing of the condition of her officers and crew, from which we infer that all are well.

Resignation.—Captain B. R. Aldin, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. Navy, has resigned.

The Rumors of Politics.

At the late election, John, or, as he was more generally styled, Jack Mills, a butcher in Galveston, was a candidate for the Legislature. His address to the electors is unique. It runs as follows:

To the voters of Galveston, county.—I have been strongly urged by my numerous friends, who are all A No. 1, to become a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature. Like a true patriot, I have consented to sacrifice my private interests to the public good. Without vanity I may say, and all who know me will admit, that if elected I will originate and execute many acts in Austin that no one of the candidates before you will attempt. I pledge myself that I will keep a watchful eye over the morals of legislation and legislators. No one who knows me will doubt, if I choose to exercise the power, that members will be compelled to observe the rules of propriety, indulging, as I fear is too often the case, in nocturnal revels, at improper places and unseemly hours. Reform is necessary. I am the man to effect it—in fact the only man that can and *will* do it.

I am a Jeffersonian Jackson Democrat. In truth, I was so born.

I am a progressive. I may say a *fast* one.

I go for the greatest good to the greatest number.

I am in favor of giving homes to the homeless and houses to the houseless.

I advocate the education of the masses by a tax upon wealth.

I believe that earth, air, and water is a gift of the good God to all. That all are entitled to as much as is neccessary for their use. More than this is a monopoly, and I oppose all monopolies.

I am in favor of banks, if a plan can be invented to establish one to loan money to the poor, industrious, honest man, without security.

I am a "Young American." I adopt their boundary—East by the rising and West by the setting sun; North by the Arctic expedition and South—as far as we please. This is a great country, and less than this would not suit our purposes. I abhor Old Fogies, whether as politicians, warriors, husbands or lovers. I wish this distinctly understood.

I disavow the creed of "all things unto men," but adopt it decidedly as regards the ladies.

I am for "woman's rights" on the largest scale.

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I am too modest to enumerate all my good qualities and qualifications for office. I leave all self-praise to my competitors. I think however, without vanity, I may say that if elected, I will be more distinguished than any representative you have had. You will be proud of me. My name will be familiar to all, and daily seen in the public prints.

I am an old Texan; one of the founders of Galveston. I have shed much *blood* for the good of the people. I have done the State some service. I ask in return your votes. I will see most of you before the election, and will address you before the public.

I am opposed to the practice of treating, but when invited will be happy to take a glass with any one. In this particular I make no distinction in politics. JOHN MILLS.

P. S.—I forgot to say that I was in favor of the next war.

Appointment—The President has appointed Matthew P. Blue, Postmaster at Montgomery, Alabama, vice Thomas Welsh, resigned.

☞ We would call attention to the card in our paper, of T. B. Calvert & Co., Die-Sinkers, of Philadelphia. Specimens of their workmanship drew a gold medal at the State fair.

James Wickersham, of our city, is their agent, and has samples at Mr. Moorhead's tin shop, in the Diamond, where orders can be left. oct4:tf

HEALTH OFFICE.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
From September 25th to October 3d, 1853.

	Adults.	Children.
Abscess of Liver	1	0
Consumption	1	0
Chronic Diarrhœa	0	2
Croup	0	1
Cholera Infantum	0	1
Dysentery	1	1
Debility	1	1
Erysipelas	1	0
Gastro-enteritis	1	0
Marasmus	0	1
Paraplegia	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	2
Typhus Fever	1	0
	7	10

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Under 1 year	4	From 40 to 50	0
From 1 to 2	2	" 50 to 60	1
" 2 to 5	0	" 60 to 70	0
" 5 to 10	0	" 70 to 80	0
" 10 to 15	0	" 80 to 90	0
" 15 to 20	0	" 90 to 100	0
" 20 to 30	4	Age unknown	0
" 30 to 40	1		

Males 12; Females 5; White 17; Colored 1.....Total 18.

By order of the Board of Health.

C. P. WILLIAMS,
Physician of Board of Health.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM H. SHARSWOOD, of Chester county.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT MITCHELL, of Indiana county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, of Allegheny county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
LAWRENCE E. CORSON, of Montgomery county.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
THOS. McCONNELL, of Allegheny.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM M. SHINN, of Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WM. E. STEVENSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
AARON FLOYD, of Pittsburgh;
ENOCH TRACEY, of Ohio
WM. P. FERREE, of Moon;
CHARLES W. BENNY, of Allegheny;
A. H. BURNS, of Shaler.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE WILSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES SWISSHELM, of Wilkins. [sep13:law1s

☞ Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.—One of the most startling cases on record of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Dutler, of East Trumbull Co., Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been sick for *eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He however, was soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of M'Lane's Vermifuge—This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After the passage of worms her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy good health.

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. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors, F