Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE P. GILLMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....OCTOBER 21.

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.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are eight daily newspapers published in San Francisco, with a population of 60,000; while in Birmingham, England, with a population of 400,000, there are but two daily newspapers. About the same comparative proportion of newspapers to population, will be found all over this country and England. In Ohio, there is one newspaper, at least, published in every county, and in most of them, more. There is also a newspaper published in nearly every county of Pennsylvania. And the same is true of several other States of the Union.

This vast number and constant increase of newspapers in this country speaks well for the intelligence and thrift of the American people. It shows that nearly all the people must be readers, or so many newspapers could not find encouragement. It shows that the great mass of our population are thriving, and in comfortable pecuniary circumstances, or so many papers could not be paid for and sustained. It shows too, that nearly all Americans take an active and lively interest in politics, and public affairs, and the general news.

We believe the newspaper press of this country is one of the most effective instruments of general education. Almost every man can afford to take a newspaper; and it is almost disreputable to be without one. We believe it is bad economy, for any man, in any branch of business, to neglect to take, and *pay for*, and *read* some newspapers. Whatever paper he may take, will furnish him with many useful hints and profitable lessons, that will enable him to carry on his business successfully and profitably. The thrifty farmer, the skillful mechanic, the prosperous merchant; are the men who take and *read* newspapers. Every one can afford to pay for at least one newspaper; and can find ample time to read it. And the children of every family, where a good newspaper is found, will gather from its pages stores of information; and will acquire from it a taste for reading, that will be of inhaluable benefit in all their after lives. The small sum of two dollars, paid annually for the newspaper, is the most productive and safe investment that can be made: and the cheapest form of education that can be devised. We speak not of our own paper; but of any of the numerous papers all over the country; between which every man and this great reading republic is free to choose; as suits his taste, his politics, or the nature of his occupation.

We say then—let every man take a newspaper, and *pay* for it, and read it.

QUITE CROWING, OHIOANS.—We would thank our Ohio neighbors to stop their shouting about the glorious democratic victory they have obtained. It is a grand affair undoubtedly; but there is no use in making "such a confounded fuss" about it. It is in bad taste. It looks as though you had never obtained a victory before, and never expected another one. It looks as though the democrats of the Buckeye State were utterly astonished to find they could do so much. Why, we knew you could do it all along. You have only done your duty after all. Democracy can do any thing that is right in this country, if it keeps trying. It has only to understand its own principles, stick too them, and repudiate all side issues. But don't brag too much about it. It don't do much good: and besides, it is unkind. The whigs are prostrated and almost everywhere defeated. But they have some hopes and some ambition still. And what is fun for us is grief and vexation for them. We feel nearly as much rejoiced at our Pennsylvania victory as Ohioans at theirs. But we try to do part of our crowing internally, just out of kindness to our whig friends. The mass of our whig friends are good honest folks, and, if they will only come over and join the democratic ranks, they may share our triumphs.

THE DISPATCH of yesterday is out in favor of Mr. RIDDLE'S nomination. It goes for him under protest, and will sustain him on account of his fidelity to the Maine Law. Mayor RIDDLE is sound on the question, but whether the wild vagaries of some of his friends will aid his hopes, is yet to be seen. We are very much pleased with Mr. RIDDLE as a *Whig* Mayor, and we hope he may be re-nominated.

A MODEL SHOE STORE.—We would call the attention of the public to the Shoe Store of our friend, W. E. SCHMERTZ. His new stock is one of the finest in the city. We would especially commend his Gum Sandals for ladies' use. They are the neatest article of the kind we have seen in the Pittsburgh market.

For the Morning Post.

REPLY TO TRUTH.

Messrs. Editors: A scurrillous article signed "Truth," published in your paper a few days ago as an attack on the persons composing the present Grand Jury, though beneath our notice as far as its author is concerned, our duty to the public and the temperance cause, demand a word of explanation.

The figures given by us in the paper published were taken from the calendar of the Grand Jury, and, perhaps "Truth" may not be aware that such a calendar is kept; though from his own experience, if he has not forgotten, he should know all about the business. The number of cases passed upon at the time named in "Truth's" article, *exceeds one hundred and fifty*, though only a part of them may have been entered on the Court calendar at the time "Truth" says he examined it. So that the assertions that our statements were *false, base* and *infamous*, prove that your correspondent, though assuming the name of "Truth," was either grossly mistaken, or asserted what he knew to be false. As to his *proposed* attachment to the Maine law, and the moral tendency of his efforts to shield the liquor traffic, by calling in question the Grand Jurors' statement, and to do wrong; *by such a gross misrepresentation*, to the characters of men whose reputation could suffer nothing, in any case, were he unmasked, and known to the community, we leave them together, believing no injury will result to any of us, or the cause of temperance thereby.

The main fact asserted in our article was, that four-fifths of all the cases passed upon by us, were the result, either *directly* or *indirectly*, of the use of liquor, and it makes no difference whether the bills were *found* or *ignored* by us—we don't conceive that to be material, and whatever the object of your correspondent may be, we have no disposition to quibble about such things. The number of bills named, and *more too*, had been passed upon, when we made our statement. We were startled by the exhibitions made before us, of the awful ravages of intemperance, and made our statement in good faith; and we will reiterate every material fact therein set forth, on all suitable occasions.

John Alexander, foreman. Bryson Adam.
Andrew Christy, Phillip Hassinger,
John McHenry, Alexander Boyd,
Henry Morrow, farmer, James M'Kee,
Henry Morrow, carpenter, Mark Kelso,
William Boyd, William Ralston,
James Tucker, Samuel Hisbart,
Bennet Teel.

October 20, 1853.

GREAT FIRE IN PARIS.—The immense establishment of M. Jourdain-Riboleau, at Louviers, the largest cloth manufactory in France, in which about 1,200 workmen were employed, was completely destroyed by fire on the 2d instant. In less than a quarter of an hour the whole of the four buildings, each five stories high, of which the manufactory was composed, were one mass of flames. The loss is estimated at 1,500,000 francs. The municipal council has voted a sum of 100,000 francs to meet the most urgent wants of the workmen and their families, who amount in number to nearly 3,000.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

The Senator.—Major S. S. Jamison, the Independent candidate for Senator in this District, is elected by a majority of 126 votes over Clover. The official majorities are as follows:

Indiana, for Jamison	1,420
Clarion for Clover	1,035
Armstrong, for Clover	278
Majority for Jamison	1,813
	126

Blairsville Apalachian

The democratic majority in Columbia County is 1,354. We take the vote on Canal Commissioner. Well done, little Columbia.

Arrest.—A young man named Jesse Ewing, a blacksmith, of this county, was arrested on Saturday for stealing a horse from Conrad Marble, of Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county. The horse was taken from a field, and a saddle and bridle from the stable. Ewing was arrested near this place; when he found he was closely pursued he left the horse, and crossed a fence to make his escape. He drew a pistol when the officer came up to arrest him, but did not make use of it. He acknowledged having taken the horse, but says he did not intend stealing him; he only wanted to ride him home, and then would have turned him loose to find his way back to his owner! After a hearing before Esq. Shannon of Baldstown, he was committed to the jail of Allegheny County to await his trial at the next session of the court in Westmoreland County.—*Ibid.*

N. W. Railroad Survey.—The new route surveyed between this place and Saltsburg, on the East side of the river, (noticed by the Chief Engineer as being surveyed at the time his report was made,) we learn proves to be within a few hundred yards of the same location as the survey made on the other side. The estimated cost of the two routes is nearly the same. The bridging on the two lines would be about equal —the one crossing the Conemaugh and Loyalhanna; the other the Blacklick and Conemaugh. The tunnel is avoided by taking the Eastern side of the river, but there will be some deep ravines to cross, and heavy cuttings, which will perhaps nearly equalize the expense.—*Ib.*

West Chester Republican.—Mr. H. BOSSE, the able editor of this sterling democratic paper has sold his establishment to Mr. GEO. E. PEARCE, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Judging from the tenor of Mr. P's salutary, we have no doubt but the *Republican* will maintain the high reputation it has always enjoyed in the rank of democratic journals.

Chester County.—After a long interval, Chester county is again to be represented by three democrats in the State Legislature. It would be unfair in us to claim this as a democratic victory, for it was mainly produced by the whig members of last year rendering themselves occasionally many ten of their party by their course in and out of the legislature. But we say that this is one important step towards a permanent change in the politics of the county. The whig party is at the present day, both here and elsewhere, sitting in the sackcloth of adversity, and we but repeat the openly expressed sentiment of some of the purest and best men in its ranks, that they have become tired of its leaders and its issues. We may therefore naturally expect that if the democratic party is true to its own principles, that these men will join our flying standard, and that erewhile we will have the satisfaction of reading Chester a democratic county.—*Republican.*

That is just what we think in Allegheny. We are of the opinion that in a very short while our county will be thoroughly democratic, and if our brethren of Chester will do as well as we intend to do, we will shake hands most pleasantly. The people throughout the country are beginning to open their eyes to the movements of the whig charlatans, and they are resolved to put a stop to the dishonest practices of the party that has led them astray so long.

Items of News and Miscellany.

His Excellency F. Molina, now, and for sometime past, Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government of the Republics of Costa Rica and Guatemala respectively, having lately been appointed also Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of San Salvador, was on Monday presented to the President in that capacity by the Secretary of State.

William A. Burstow, democratic, candidate for Governor in Wisconsin, says that if a majority of the people vote in favor of the Maine law, and the legislature enacts it, he will approve it.

It is stated that Wm. F. McKessen, Esq., of Burke, N. C. has discovered rich indications of copper ore on his tract of land in the county of Ashe, about 18 miles from Jefferson, and 4 miles from the Virginia line.

The Chinese Jugglers have got into trouble again at Newark, N. J. Some one who had engaged their performances, not only decamped with the profits of the first exhibition, (which amounted, however, to only $18,) but left them minus $26 which he had borrowed. The unfortunate Chinese left the New York Almshouse but a short time previous.

Mr. Cunningham, a Wabash river pilot, was prevailed on to take a Spaniard aboard his skiff. The Spaniard struck him from behind with an axe, and threw him overboard, but Cunningham swam ashore and crawled to the cabin of a transient acquaintance, who, with assistance, pursued the Spaniard and brought him back Cunningham recognized him, and the citizens hung him on a tree: but his neck was not broken, and they finally put him in jail to be tried for murder, Cunningham having died.

Among the passengers in the Atlantic, besides the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, late Minister to England, was the Hon. R. H. Bayard, late Minister to Brussels. The Hon. Mr. Barnard, late Minister to Austria, it is stated, has taken passage in the Arctic, leaving Liverpool on the 19th instant.

Letters from Aux Cayes to the 28th ult. state that the yellow fever was raging there with almost incredible destruction to human life. Of foreigners frequenting that place, 7 out of 10 fall victims to the scourge.

It is stated that a convention of the friends of the Valley Railroad scheme, to connect the Baltimore and Ohio with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem, will be held at Staunton, Va., on the 17th of November.

A million copies of the New Testament are to be sent out to China, by the British Foreign Bible Society, at a cost of £20,000.

THE RELEASE OF KOSZTA.—The New York Times has private advices from Smyrna, which render it far from certain that Koszta has been released, or that, if he has, the affair is not still more complicated than ever. It is stated that Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, had made an arrangement with Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, whereby Koszta was to be put on board an American vessel by the representatives of the two powers, for the purpose of returning direct to the United States, *on the condition that, if he should ever return to Turkey, the Austrian Government shall have full power to exercise the rights it claims against him.* Mr. Brown had come from Constantinople to Smyrna, for the purpose of carrying this arrangement into effect. It is added that Mr. Offley, United States Consul at Smyrna, objected decidedly to the stipulations, and *refused to give his assent to them*, except on the receipt of peremptory orders to that effect from his Government.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF GENTLEMEN.—The newspapers have rather unjustly referred to the extravagance of the ladies in articles of dress and ornament, but it would appear that gentlemen are liable to the same censure in the prices paid for many articles of dress now in vogue. The most fashionable cravats are sold for $6. The fall styles of velvet vests range from $10 to $25 each. Most of the desirable patterns of the best quality have been already taken at prices above $20. In the matter of vest buttons there is great extravagance. We hear of sales of single sets at upwards of a hundred dollars, and the jewelers have elegant styles at prices ranging from $10 to $20 a button, or from $60 to $120 a set of six. At the latter price a superb set with diamond centres can be obtained. The finest shirts on exhibition in Faneuil Hall, cost $12 each, and a small fortune is required for a fashionable "suit" of gentlemen's clothes.—*Boston Transcript.*

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who is said to be on a visit to England to borrow money for a Virginia land speculation, has addressed a letter to the London Times, rebuking the misrepresentations of the American people by that journal, on the subject of "Yankee Privateerism." The rejoinder of the Times is no reply to Gen. Webb, but only a smartish philippic, at which the Times is proverbially expert, winding up with an assault on slavery. Mr. Webb pointed out, quite temperately, that the laws of the United States against privateering are particularly stringent, and that he is warranted in saying they have been executed, and will be executed in good faith whenever the necessity arises.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

There is great complaint of scarcity of money in our city; and it commands a higher rate of interest now than for many months heretofore. We are satisfied, however, that this will not last long. It is owing in part to causes that cannot continue much longer. A high rise of the river, to start the large steamers and heavy freights and vast number of coal boats, that have waited long for their turn, would soon change the condition of the money market, and remove all cause for grumbling. We had no June rise this year to allow a run of coal and its returns. We have had much less rain than usual the first three-quarters of this year, and may expect abundance yet before January, as the amount in each twelve-month seldom falls below 21 inches.

Business, however, is quite active in our city, and large amounts of goods are sold.

The prices of provisions of all kinds are unusually high, notwithstanding the scarcity of money. Money ought to be abundant when flour is $6.50 to $7 in our city.

Some of the New York papers are predicting a crash similar to that of 1837; and are parading a few heavy failures in that city of gamblers in fancy stocks, and undiscovered mines, as evidence that the revulsion has commenced. But we think the Gothamites entirely over-rate the influence of New York city upon the whole country. The unexampled and solid prosperity that prevails over the whole interior of the country cannot be greatly affected by the "crash" of a hundred great jobbing and speculating firms in New York.

The country has elements of prosperity now at work that had no existence in 1837. An abundant harvest, for the surplus of which there is a sure and large foreign demand; works of internal improvement completed and in operation, and paying good dividends, and stretching from the seaboard almost to the Mississippi; within the year some twenty-five millions more in gold was brought into the country than has been carried out of it. An overflowing national treasury, and over thirty millions in gold in its vaults, a large portion of which will find its way into the channels of trade and business in the course of a twelve-month. Such are some of the elements of *general* prosperity that New York speculators, over-anxious to be thought millionaires, cannot control or destroy. Let them break up as fast as they please, it does not follow that the whole country must break up with them. The world can get along without them and perhaps *better* without them.

We have no faith in these Gothamite alarmists, who think New York the world; and the Drapers & Co., who can fail for three millions, New York. There are vast elements of general prosperity throughout the country, that have no connexion with Wall street.

It is known that large amounts of Eastern capital are withheld from use for the present, awaiting the decision of the question of a general war in Europe. That question settled amicably, the demand for money would be more fully supplied. Should war ensue, money must soon flow more freely into the interior of the country, to pay for the vast amounts of provisions that would then be needed for Europe. The balance of trade would then soon be greatly in favor of this country; and European gold would pour into this country, not only for provisions, but for more safe investments than could be made in Europe while engaged in a general war.

The railroad interests are suffering now, from the difficulty of obtaining money on bonds and securities in the Eastern market. The *people*, individually, will have to contribute more liberally, and depend less on corporate subscriptions, if they would have these great highways of commerce, and producers of general wealth, completed with reasonable speed.

We take the following from the New York *Post*, which endorses much than we have said above:

The prospects of a Turkish and Russian war seems to us less probable than ever, and the Turkish Divan's movement is only calculated to hasten a peaceful settlement. The reason of our opinion may be found in the reply of Rothschild to the Emperor of Russia to an invitation to attend him at Olmutz, and treat for the negotiation of a new Russian loan. Rothschild's answer is reported to have been that, while corn was so scarce and so dear, to raise money would be impossible.

Austria is confessedly bankrupt, and Russia also showing a money pressure, while bread would be sure to rise to starvation prices in case of war, affording reasonpientiful and sufficient to make Russia pause at the last moment. Her strength is in diplomacy only; and as England and France are at length moving forward more promptly, and manifest signs of greater energy—and to a certainty they would not allow of Constantinople being taken by Russia—a settlement will, we think, be effected in no long time.

Procrastination all along has been the Russian policy, and encroachment on sufferance—war who will shun.

A German capitalist who came over in the Atlantic steamer, to make inquiries for investment of capital, has stated his opinion to be, that the result of a war on the continent of Europe would immediately revive an active demand for American securities, restoring at once that, from the suspension of which we are now suffering.

The seasons of corn and money together will, how ever, we think, very surely, keep the peace in Europe for the present.

Money continues scarce both for discounts and loans. We observe no improvement. Discounts especially are firm at 12@15c. Call loans are made very cautiously at 7c. As to stocks, the improvement observable is entirely owing to the new party, who are buying freely for a rise on their contracts, the fall of last week having placed a handsome profit within their reach.

The large sums now receiving by the various railroads, would advance their several stocks, were money easy; but there is no immediate prospect of money becoming sufficiently easy for any great advance.

The following is from the Cincinnati *Price Current:*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.—The extreme stringency in the Money market, noticed in our last, has continued during the past week, with increased severity. In fact, it has been quite difficult to negotiate a loan upon any terms. It seemed as if a general sweep had been made of two-thirds of the capital used by our Banking Institutions; and that no inducement, at any rate of interest, would be sufficient to feel half of it. Borrowers who have tested the quality of this power, pronounce unanimously in its favor.—Lockport Daily Courier.

It surpasses everything in the war of rising, we ever saw used in the baking of cakes.—Albany Advocate and Register, April 14, 1852.

This is an article of such utility in various kinds of cookery, that when its virtues become properly known, no housekeeper, that studies comfort and economy, will willingly do without it.—[N. Y. Pick, May 21, 1853.

No one can hesitate to use Dorkee's all important article in housekeeping.—Republican Banner and Nashville Whig, Feb. 17, 1853.

World you have light bread, sweet bread, bread that you can eat with a cool relish, do not forget to procure Durkee's Baking Powder and you will not fail to have good bread, cakes, &c.—[Troy Daily Times, May 24, 1853.

We have tried this article, and can recommend it with perfect confidence.—Quebec Gazette, July, 1853.

Durkee's Baking Powder we have tried at our house, and our "better half" was astonished at the result.—[N. Y. Daily Times, Oct. 19, 1852.

All good housewives will rejoice in and glorify the name of Durkee, after they have given his Baking Powder a fair trial.—New York Sun, April 9, 1853.

Durkee's baking Powder, unhesitatingly the best article for this purpose that has yet been discovered.—N. Y. Dutchman, Feb. 12, 1853.

The highest commendations, from hundreds of the largest and most respectable wholesale houses in this, and nearly every large city on this continent, could be given, if space allowed it.

E. R. DURKEE,
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER,
120 Water street, New York;
DAXTER & McKEE, Agents, Pittsburgh. oct21

PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.

EMERALD ISLE!

THIS splendid new Ship, built for "Tapscott's Line" is the largest and finest Ship afloat, and for comfort of build, accommodations for passengers, and sailing qualities, has no equal in the Liverpool trade.

The EMERALD ISLE will sail from Liverpool on or about the 20th of December, and persons sending for their friends should not lose the opportunity of securing passage for them by this noble Ship.

In order to prevent delay, passengers will be notified by letter from Messrs. W. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, what day to be there to embark.

The Emerald Isle is commanded by Capt. Geo. B. Cornish, recently of the favorite packet ship "Wm. Penn," who is well known for his kindness to passengers, and his skillfulness as a commander.

N. B.—The E. I. will be succeeded by the magnificent new ship "Shamrock," commanded by the well known Captain, Samuel B. Rand.

To secure passage, apply to JAMES BLAKELY,
oct21 Corner of Seventh and Smithfield sts.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
October 19, 1853. }

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of November next, oct21:13td JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the first day of November next. JOHN SNYDER, oct21:13td Cashier.

For Cincinnati.

THE new and light steamer DELIA UNION, KELLY, Captain, is now receiving freight at the foot of St. Clair street, Allegheny river. For about thirty tons of freight, apply on board.

NOW IN STORE, at No. 107 Market st., a large and varied assortment of ladies, gents, misses, boys and children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all of which will be sold unusually low prices. oct21] W. E. SCHMERTZ.

JUST RECEIVED, at No. 107 MARKET street, a beautiful lot of black, brown and tan colored Gaiters, at prices from $1.50 to $1.62½. Ladies would do well to call and examine them. oct21] W. E. SCHMERTZ.

JUST RECEIVED, a complete assortment of Ladies, Gents', Misses and Children's Pebbled Congress Gaiters, at No. 107 Market street. oct21

PLAID SILKS—Just opened, at A. A. MASON & CO.'S, No. 23 FIFTH street, a beautiful assortment of Plaid Silks, brightest colors. oct21

BROCHE SHAWLS—A. A. MASON & CO., No. 23 FIFTH street, will open this morning a large and general assortment of the finest qualities of BROCHE SHAWLS, Long and Square.

PLAID DE LAINES—500 pcs. new style Plaid De Laines, bright colors, just received at A. A. MASON & CO.'S, No. 23 Fifth st. oct21

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 sacks for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

FLOUR—50 bbls S. F. Flour;
20 " Risher Ex. do; for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

PEARL ASH—15 casks for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

TEAS—75 chests Y. H. and Black received and for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

TOBACCO—60 boxes assorted brands, 6's and 8's;
3 cases Barrow's 2's; for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

SOAP—95 boxes Palm Soap for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

OIL—10 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil;
15 " Tanners' do; for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

MESS PORK—80 bbls Mess Pork for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. oct21

OILS—20 bbls. No. 1 Tanners, Oil;
10 " No. 1 Bank do;
20 " Winter Bleached Whale Oil;
In store and for sale by FLEMING BROS.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
oct21 60 Wood street.

LAC DYE—400 lbs in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS. oct21

OIL VITRIOL—10 carboys in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS. oct21

CHAMOMILES—100 lbs, German, in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS. oct21

CHROME YELLOW—300 lbs in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st. oct21

CAMEL'S HAIR PENCILS—50 grs. assorted, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
oct21 Corner Wood and First sts.

MORPHIA—150 oz., Acetate and Sulphate, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. oct21

BATH BRICK—2000 English for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. oct21

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS—5 crocs just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
oct21 Corner Wood and First sts.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE—4 crocs just rec'd and for sale by [oct21]- B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

AS A Spring and Summer Medicine CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and *vivifying* qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

*** See advertisement in another column. [oct8:dawim

Assignees' Notice.—The undersigned, assignees of EDWARD HEARTLOVE, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Heartlove to call and make payment, and all persons having claims against him, will please present them for settlement.

The store will be kept open to sell out the stock of goods on hand, about sixty days from this date, when Wm. H. Kincaid, one of the assignees, will be found.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
GEORGE A. DERRY,
WILLIAM H. KINCAID,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. Assignees.

We believe Nature has provided a REMEDY for every DISEASE which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up at Rock Point, the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the best of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold a dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Rheumatism. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fever and ague. She has been ill some three months, but says he did not intend stealing him; he only wanted to ride him home, and then would have turned him loose to find his way back to his owner! After a hearing before Esq. Shannon of Baldstown, he was committed to the jail of Allegheny County to await his trial at the next session of the court in Westmoreland County.—*Ibid.*

N. W. Railroad Survey.—The new route surveyed between this place and Saltsburg, on the East side of the river, (noticed by the Chief Engineer as being surveyed at the time his report was made,) we learn proves to be within a few hundred yards of the same location as the survey made on the other side. The estimated cost of the two routes is nearly the same. The bridging on the two lines would be about equal —the one crossing the Conemaugh and Loyalhanna; the other the Blacklick and Conemaugh. The tunnel is avoided by taking the Eastern side of the river, but there will be some deep ravines to cross, and heavy cuttings, which will perhaps nearly equalize the expense.—*Ib.*

West Chester Republican.—Mr. H. BOSSE, the able editor of this sterling democratic paper has sold his establishment to Mr. GEO. E. PEARCE, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Judging from the tenor of Mr. P's salutary, we have no doubt but the *Republican* will maintain the high reputation it has always enjoyed in the rank of democratic journals.

Chester County.—After a long interval, Chester county is again to be represented by three democrats in the State Legislature. It would be unfair in us to claim this as a democratic victory, for it was mainly produced by the whig members of last year rendering themselves occasionally many ten of their party by their course in and out of the legislature. But we say that this is one important step towards a permanent change in the politics of the county. The whig party is at the present day, both here and elsewhere, sitting in the sackcloth of adversity, and we but repeat the openly expressed sentiment of some of the purest and best men in its ranks, that they have become tired of its leaders and its issues. We may therefore naturally expect that if the democratic party is true to its own principles, that these men will join our flying standard, and that erewhile we will have the satisfaction of reading Chester a democratic county.—*Republican.*

That is just what we think in Allegheny. We are of the opinion that in a very short while our county will be thoroughly democratic, and if our brethren of Chester will do as well as we intend to do, we will shake hands most pleasantly. The people throughout the country are beginning to open their eyes to the movements of the whig charlatans, and they are resolved to put a stop to the dishonest practices of the party that has led them astray so long.

Items of News and Miscellany.

His Excellency F. Molina, now, and for sometime past, Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government of the Republics of Costa Rica and Guatemala respectively, having lately been appointed also Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of San Salvador, was on Monday presented to the President in that capacity by the Secretary of State.

William A. Burstow, democratic, candidate for Governor in Wisconsin, says that if a majority of the people vote in favor of the Maine law, and the legislature enacts it, he will approve it.

It is stated that Wm. F. McKessen, Esq., of Burke, N. C. has discovered rich indications of copper ore on his tract of land in the county of Ashe, about 18 miles from Jefferson, and 4 miles from the Virginia line.

The Chinese Jugglers have got into trouble again at Newark, N. J. Some one who had engaged their performances, not only decamped with the profits of the first exhibition, (which amounted, however, to only $18,) but left them minus $26 which he had borrowed. The unfortunate Chinese left the New York Almshouse but a short time previous.

Mr. Cunningham, a Wabash river pilot, was prevailed on to take a Spaniard aboard his skiff. The Spaniard struck him from behind with an axe, and threw him overboard, but Cunningham swam ashore and crawled to the cabin of a transient acquaintance, who, with assistance, pursued the Spaniard and brought him back Cunningham recognized him, and the citizens hung him on a tree: but his neck was not broken, and they finally put him in jail to be tried for murder, Cunningham having died.

Among the passengers in the Atlantic, besides the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, late Minister to England, was the Hon. R. H. Bayard, late Minister to Brussels. The Hon. Mr. Barnard, late Minister to Austria, it is stated, has taken passage in the Arctic, leaving Liverpool on the 19th instant.

Letters from Aux Cayes to the 28th ult. state that the yellow fever was raging there with almost incredible destruction to human life. Of foreigners frequenting that place, 7 out of 10 fall victims to the scourge.

It is stated that a convention of the friends of the Valley Railroad scheme, to connect the Baltimore and Ohio with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem, will be held at Staunton, Va., on the 17th of November.

A million copies of the New Testament are to be sent out to China, by the British Foreign Bible Society, at a cost of £20,000.

THE RELEASE OF KOSZTA.—The New York Times has private advices from Smyrna, which render it far from certain that Koszta has been released, or that, if he has, the affair is not still more complicated than ever. It is stated that Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, had made an arrangement with Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, whereby Koszta was to be put on board an American vessel by the representatives of the two powers, for the purpose of returning direct to the United States, *on the condition that, if he should ever return to Turkey, the Austrian Government shall have full power to exercise the rights it claims against him.* Mr. Brown had come from Constantinople to Smyrna, for the purpose of carrying this arrangement into effect. It is added that Mr. Offley, United States Consul at Smyrna, objected decidedly to the stipulations, and *refused to give his assent to them*, except on the receipt of peremptory orders to that effect from his Government.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF GENTLEMEN.—The newspapers have rather unjustly referred to the extravagance of the ladies in articles of dress and ornament, but it would appear that gentlemen are liable to the same censure in the prices paid for many articles of dress now in vogue. The most fashionable cravats are sold for $6. The fall styles of velvet vests range from $10 to $25 each. Most of the desirable patterns of the best quality have been already taken at prices above $20. In the matter of vest buttons there is great extravagance. We hear of sales of single sets at upwards of a hundred dollars, and the jewelers have elegant styles at prices ranging from $10 to $20 a button, or from $60 to $120 a set of six. At the latter price a superb set with diamond centres can be obtained. The finest shirts on exhibition in Faneuil Hall, cost $12 each, and a small fortune is required for a fashionable "suit" of gentlemen's clothes.—*Boston Transcript.*

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who is said to be on a visit to England to borrow money for a Virginia land speculation, has addressed a letter to the London Times, rebuking the misrepresentations of the American people by that journal, on the subject of "Yankee Privateerism." The rejoinder of the Times is no reply to Gen. Webb, but only a smartish philippic, at which the Times is proverbially expert, winding up with an assault on slavery. Mr. Webb pointed out, quite temperately, that the laws of the United States against privateering are particularly stringent, and that he is warranted in saying they have been executed, and will be executed in good faith whenever the necessity arises.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

There is great complaint of scarcity of money in our city; and it commands a higher rate of interest now than for many months heretofore. We are satisfied, however, that this will not last long. It is owing in part to causes that cannot continue much longer. A high rise of the river, to start the large steamers and heavy freights and vast number of coal boats, that have waited long for their turn, would soon change the condition of the money market, and remove all cause for grumbling. We had no June rise this year to allow a run of coal and its returns. We have had much less rain than usual the first three-quarters of this year, and may expect abundance yet before January, as the amount in each twelve-month seldom falls below 21 inches.

Business, however, is quite active in our city, and large amounts of goods are sold.

The prices of provisions of all kinds are unusually high, notwithstanding the scarcity of money. Money ought to be abundant when flour is $6.50 to $7 in our city.

Some of the New York papers are predicting a crash similar to that of 1837; and are parading a few heavy failures in that city of gamblers in fancy stocks, and undiscovered mines, as evidence that the revulsion has commenced. But we think the Gothamites entirely over-rate the influence of New York city upon the whole country. The unexampled and solid prosperity that prevails over the whole interior of the country cannot be greatly affected by the "crash" of a hundred great jobbing and speculating firms in New York.

The country has elements of prosperity now at work that had no existence in 1837. An abundant harvest, for the surplus of which there is a sure and large foreign demand; works of internal improvement completed and in operation, and paying good dividends, and stretching from the seaboard almost to the Mississippi; within the year some twenty-five millions more in gold was brought into the country than has been carried out of it. An overflowing national treasury, and over thirty millions in gold in its vaults, a large portion of which will find its way into the channels of trade and business in the course of a twelve-month. Such are some of the elements of *general* prosperity that New York speculators, over-anxious to be thought millionaires, cannot control or destroy. Let them break up as fast as they please, it does not follow that the whole country must break up with them. The world can get along without them and perhaps *better* without them.

We have no faith in these Gothamite alarmists, who think New York the world; and the Drapers & Co., who can fail for three millions, New York. There are vast elements of general prosperity throughout the country, that have no connexion with Wall street.

It is known that large amounts of Eastern capital are withheld from use for the present, awaiting the decision of the question of a general war in Europe. That question settled amicably, the demand for money would be more fully supplied. Should war ensue, money must soon flow more freely into the interior of the country, to pay for the vast amounts of provisions that would then be needed for Europe. The balance of trade would then soon be greatly in favor of this country; and European gold would pour into this country, not only for provisions, but for more safe investments than could be made in Europe while engaged in a general war.

The railroad interests are suffering now, from the difficulty of obtaining money on bonds and securities in the Eastern market. The *people*, individually, will have to contribute more liberally, and depend less on corporate subscriptions, if they would have these great highways of commerce, and producers of general wealth, completed with reasonable speed.

We take the following from the New York *Post*, which endorses much than we have said above:

The prospects of a Turkish and Russian war seems to us less probable than ever, and the Turkish Divan's movement is only calculated to hasten a peaceful settlement. The reason of our opinion may be found in the reply of Rothschild to the Emperor of Russia to an invitation to attend him at Olmutz, and treat for the negotiation of a new Russian loan. Rothschild's answer is reported to have been that, while corn was so scarce and so dear, to raise money would be impossible.

Austria is confessedly bankrupt, and Russia also showing a money pressure, while bread would be sure to rise to starvation prices in case of war, affording reasonpientiful and sufficient to make Russia pause at the last moment. Her strength is in diplomacy only; and as England and France are at length moving forward more promptly, and manifest signs of greater energy—and to a certainty they would not allow of Constantinople being taken by Russia—a settlement will, we think, be effected in no long time.

Procrastination all along has been the Russian policy, and encroachment on sufferance—war who will shun.

A German capitalist who came over in the Atlantic steamer, to make inquiries for investment of capital, has stated his opinion to be, that the result of a war on the continent of Europe would immediately revive an active demand for American securities, restoring at once that, from the suspension of which we are now suffering.

The seasons of corn and money together will, how ever, we think, very surely, keep the peace in Europe for the present.

Money continues scarce both for discounts and loans. We observe no improvement. Discounts especially are firm at 12@15c. Call loans are made very cautiously at 7c. As to stocks, the improvement observable is entirely owing to the new party, who are buying freely for a rise on their contracts, the fall of last week having placed a handsome profit within their reach.

The large sums now receiving by the various railroads, would advance their several stocks, were money easy; but there is no immediate prospect of money becoming sufficiently easy for any great advance.

The following is from the Cincinnati *Price Current:*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.—The extreme stringency in the Money market, noticed in our last, has continued during the past week, with increased severity. In fact, it has been quite difficult to negotiate a loan upon any terms. It seemed as if a general sweep had been made of two-thirds of the capital used by our Banking Institutions; and that no inducement, at any rate of interest, would be sufficient to feel half of it. Borrowers who have tested the quality of this power, pronounce unanimously in its favor.—Lockport Daily Courier.

It surpasses everything in the war of rising, we ever saw used in the baking of cakes.—Albany Advocate and Register, April 14, 1852.

This is an article of such utility in various kinds of cookery, that when its virtues become properly known, no housekeeper, that studies comfort and economy, will willingly do without it.—[N. Y. Pick, May 21, 1853.

No one can hesitate to use Durkee's all important article in housekeeping.—Republican Banner and Nashville Whig,