PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1853.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
THOMAS A. BUDD, *of Philadelphia.*

FOR JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT.
MOSES HAMPTON, of Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.
Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilkins.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN M. FORTER, of Terentum.
JOHN J. MUSE, of Versailles.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair.
JOHN E. PARKES, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER.
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
EDWARD F. JONES, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
EPHRAIM J. BROOKS, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR.
JAMES McGIBBENY, Jr., of Baldwin.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

The Whig Committee of Correspondence met at the office of R. P. Jones, on Saturday, the 10th inst. when the following named gentlemen were added to the Committee:

Samuel Fahnestock,	Ferdinand Volts,
James Parks,	Joshua Rhodes,
A. Hobson,	Robert P. Boswell,
Jno. W. P. Hancock,	Wm. G. McCartney,
Robert R. Cunnam,	Christopher Oyer,
Dr. Andrew Patterson,	Lewis Cooke,
Wm. Perrins,	Richard Thompson,
David Hissemmons,	Edward Ege,
Wm. M. Harsh,	Jno. A. Sargent,
Joseph W. Lewis,	Wm. Wood,
Jacob H. Miller,	Mathew Edwards,
James McAuley,	James M. Leake,
Robert Mcintosch,	Joseph Irwin,
Rein Thomas,	Henry Chignell,
James Verner,	Casper Gaul,
James Sewell,	Thos. Gorghan,
Col. Leopold Sahl,	Thos. Evans,
Wm. P. Muehler,	Wm. Forythe.

The Committee will please meet at the office of R. P. Jones, No. 107 Fourth street, on Saturday evening, the 17th, at 7½ o'clock.

J. KING, Chairman.

PRINTERS WANTED.

Five or six journeymen Compositors can obtain permanent situations at this Office, at 25 cents per 1000 ems, if application be made soon. No Sabbath labor is required. No person belonging to any Printers' Union need apply.

One or two intelligent boys will also be taken as apprentices. *Monday, Sept. 19, 1853.*

ADVERTISERS will oblige us, for the present, by handing in their favors at as early an hour as possible.

Mr. Bissel, whose advertisement appears in another column, has been engaged as Organist for the large organ soon to be erected in Trinity Church.

We beg the indulgence of our readers for any shortcomings in the amount of reading matter that may be noted in our paper to-day and for a short time to come.

Having refused to surrender the management of our office to the control of the Printers' Union, we have been left without any aid to get our paper out, except such as accident or good fortune has thrown in our way. For a few days we shall be somewhat crippled in our resources; but we shall struggle along to the best of our ability, and trust to the kindness of our patrons for the exercise of whatever indulgence towards us may be necessary.

The Printers' Union demand of us, without consulting with us at all, an advance of 20 per cent. upon their wages, and that we shall not employ any more apprentices than it is their pleasure to dictate, nor for any shorter period of time than meets their sovereign approbation. They claim the exclusive right to fix the rate of wages which we shall pay, and to exercise entire control over the number and time of our apprentices. Under the kindly supervision of our affairs thus tendered, we should have nothing to do but furnish copy to our supervisors and hand up the money to pay them. We must be excused for declining the profered kindness, on the ground that we prefer to exercise the old-fashioned privilege of managing our own business.

In most worldly matters it takes two to make a bargain, and we know of no reason why the printing business should be an exception; at any rate, we are minded to try the experiment of exercising a potential voice in the management of our own affairs.

The law, as well as common sense, accords to us the right to employ as many apprentices and for such length of time as we please; we have also the legal right to employ men who are willing to work for us at what we and they regard as fair wages. These are rights which we are not inclined to give up; and those who seek to coerce us into yielding them, will find us determined to struggle against them "to the bitter end."

The terms which the Printers' Union seeks to impose upon us are degrading in the extreme, and a compliance with them would involve a total loss of our self-respect. The association of printers together in a "Union" may be capable of some incidental good to its members, but regarding such bodies, as at present used, as instruments of coercion and oppression, we shall not hereafter, if we can help it, employ any one who retains his connection with them. If we cannot find men with moral courage enough to work against the odds that will be temporarily brought to bear against them, we shall do as some of our neighbors are doing, and fill substitutes in the other sex.

If there were any reason in the demand of the printers for advanced wages, there would be some strength in the position they have assumed; but there is none. Under the late bill of prices they were among the best paid mechanics. By diligence, and steady attention to their work, they were enabled to earn more than men in most other mechanical employments. They were, besides, if they chose to deserve it, sure of permanent situations, and their wages were always paid in money, every week. Their present demand, therefore, has nothing to warrant it but the presumed possession of power to enforce it. Whether they *have* the power to enforce it is yet to be seen.

The movement which we are resisting was opposed, we understand, by nearly all the respectable members of the Union, who were outvoted by a majority composed of book-printers and journeymen made out of half-finished apprentices and runaways from country offices. Our opinion is strengthened by this fact, and we have no doubt the public will sustain us in refusing assent to an unreasonable demand backed by an attempt to coerce compliance with it.

INFAMOUS.—When the Printers' Union first made a demand for an advance of wages, the proprietors of the several daily papers of the city consulted together and unanimously agreed to resist the demand. An agreement to that effect was drawn up and signed by all the proprietors. The editors of the *Post*, after thus pledging their faith to the other publishers, have seen fit to break it by yielding to the demands of the Union. As a fitting accompaniment to this breach of faith, the Post of Saturday enters the lists as champion of the Union, and shows its aptitude for the task by indulging in a coarseness of language fit only for the columns of flash newspapers. It places among its editorial a filthy *double entendre*, which would call the blush of shame to any modest cheek, and in its local column it gives utterance to a deliberate impeachment of the honor of virtuous females, upon whom no word of reproach has ever fallen, and who have earned a good character by honesty and industry. Our readers will not blame us for characterizing this as infamous. If virtuous females cannot seek to follow an honest employment without being subjected to lewd assaults from a print pasing as respectable, it is time that the public should know it, and be prepared to apply the proper remedy. If the *Post* chooses to become a flash paper, it has that privilege; but it cannot be permitted to claim rank as a respectable sheet while it indulges in wanton and vulgar attacks upon decent females.

NEGRO PENS.—Nothing better illustrates the favorable progress of public opinion at the south than a controversy now going on in Louisville about the removal of Slave Pens from that city.—Pens in which human beings are huddled together like hogs, for inspection and sale, exist in that place by virtue of a city ordinance; but public sentiment being so much regenerated as to be shocked at the inhumanity involved in their continuance, the Councils have been induced to repeal the ordinance. The Mayor, however, has interposed his veto, leaving the citizens to adopt some other method of redeeming their city from the reproach of barbarism. A writer in the Louisville Courier expressing a determination to have the sale and purchase of slaves, as a business, prohibited within the city, says: "Hog pens in the outskirts of town are intolerable, but a negro pen in the heart of the city, before the eyes of every body, is a nuisance which all cry out must and shall be avoided." We are glad to note this evidence of a growth of the right kind of sentiment in the right quarter.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—In looking over the proceedings of the late democratic county convention we find that "Col. Jas. A. Gibson, of Pine," was nominated for County Surveyor. This is the same "James A. Gibson" who has been a candidate almost from time immemorial, in this county. He doesn't seem to be particular as to what office he runs for. Like Mr. Toots, "It's of no consequence" to him whether he stands at the head or the tail of the ticket. He runs for Congress one year and County Surveyor the next;—he applied for the Senatorship, and got the Surveyorship: it's all one to him, as he never wins. He was put on the ticket this year because he is used to it.

The office of County Surveyor, though not a very profitable one, is still one of considerable importance, and requires a well-qualified person to fill it. Mr. Kennedy, of East Deer, the nominee of the Whig convention, is a practical surveyor, of large experience, and an excellent man in every respect. As he runs against a man who has been defeated oftener than any other individual in Allegheny county, his friends need not, we presume, entertain any fears about his election.

To-morrow morning, an excursion to Zelienople, will start from Christy's Hotel, Penn street, over the new Plank Road. We acknowledge the reception of a polite invitation to accompany the excursionists, and nothing would please us better than to accept it; but as we have now to perform the duties of Editor, Foreman, *etc.*, we must forego the pleasure until we have firmly established our independence, when we hope to be able to visit our Zelienople friends.

THE MAINE LAW.—The Whig convention of Erie county, held last week, passed Maine Law resolutions, and nominated a legislative ticket in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

The Whig convention of Crawford county also nominated Maine law men for the legislature.

The Clergy of Philadelphia have issued a stirring appeal to the people of that city in behalf of a prohibitory law. We are glad to note this fact, and shall avail ourselves of the first opportunity to insert their excellent address. The clergy exercise, or ought to exercise, a controlling influence in all movements of moral reform, and we hail it as an omen of good to find them leading off with so much vigor in behalf of the Maine law in Philadelphia. To them belongs the honor and the responsibility of marshaling the hosts of reform, and victory, sooner or later, is sure to follow whatever good work they earnestly undertake.

From all the indications of the times it is certain that an intensely earnest feeling is being aroused in this State in favor of a prohibitory law. In all directions the people are taking hold of the matter in earnest, and although politicians and demagogues hesitate and equivocate the people will ultimately triumph.

In this county we believe there is no mistaking the current of popular opinion. The attempt of the democratic leaders to trifle with it has failed so signally that they have abandoned it. Both the Post and the Union, after several faint efforts to befog the issue seem to have given it up, and on Saturday had nothing whatever to say on the subject. They have chosen the wisest course.—The people of Allegheny county are determined to give the voice of the county on the side of prohibition, and will elect a prohibitory ticket in spite of all attempts to mislead them.

DEFERRED.—The New York Tribune says it learns that the new Democratic organ which was to have commenced its career in that city on the 1st proximo, under the editorial control of Col. Forney, will not make its appearance at the time appointed for its debut. The event is believed to be indefinitely postponed, and though no reason is assigned, or publicly known, why this resolution to adjourn the publication of the paper nominally until next year is adopted, yet it is conjectured that the perturbed and threatened condition of the party, as disclosed by the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, has had a good deal to do with the matter.

DREADFUL PANIC AT THIBODEAUX, LA.—The utmost consternation, at last dates, (September 7th,) prevailed at Thibodeaux, La, on account of the appearance of yellow fever, in its most malignant type. A panic was prevailing amounting almost to frenzy. All places of business were closed. The streets were deserted, and look more like a path in the wilderness, than the public thoroughfares of a thriving commercial town of 1500 inhabitants. The citizens were flying in every direction to get, if possible, beyond the pestiferous atmosphere which seemed to hang over and around the village. Up to the 27th ult. the number of cases was twenty two; on the evening of the same day, the number had greatly increased. Mr. Anderson, of the Minerva newspaper, was attacked while engaged in making up the form.

The Editor of the Minerva says, that all his compositors had fled. The disease had spread rapidly up to Saturday evening, and the number of cases exceeded 160. The Minerva adds.

Never had been witnessed scenes of greater distress and abandonment to fear. Parents were abandoning their offspring, and children forsaking their parents, leaving them to the protection of the benevolent stranger.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS: commends the frankness and honesty of the Hards at Syracuse, while detesting their principles.

"Their resolutions affirm what they really Believe and purpose, while those of the Softs are false and hypocritical. We all do know that John Van Buren, John Cochran, Martin Grover, Jerome J. Briggs, Preston King and the rest of the old Barnburner leaders who form the great bulk of the Soft array *don't* approve of the Compromise, nor the Fugitive Slave Law, nor the Baltimore Platform, nor so much of the President's Inaugural as relates to Slavery. On the contrary, they hate all these intensely, and all the more because constrained repeatedly to endorse them. This indorsement is the price they have to pay for power and office—in our judgment, a great deal more than power and office are worth."

It is stated 10,000 hogs, raised in Illinois, have been offered at $3 50 net, delivered at St. Louis, without a purchaser. At the Cincinnati Exchange, for several days last week 8,000 head Indiana hogs were offered at $3,85 net deliverable at Madison, without a buyer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The proceedings of the Syracuse Conventions excite profound interest in high quarters. Opposition to the settled policy of the Administration will not be tolerated. Insubordination will meet with the Executive frown. Opposition on the part of the Adamantines, Granary-Incendiaries, or Flexibles, will receive severe rebuke. Hard things are said here of the Hards.

Mr. Bloomer, of Santa Fe, has been appointed Marshall of New Mexico. Mr. Griswold, of Michigan, has been appointed Purser in the Navy, vice Fauntleroy, deceased.

The President has directed all applications for Purserships, since the 4th of March, to be sent to him from the Navy Department. It has been ascertained that there were twelve hundred applicants. Mr. Griswold was not an applicant.

Mr. Story, editor of the Detroit Free Press, is here. He represents Gen. Cass feeling and expressing a deep interest in the welfare of the Administration.—*North American.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—In an article we published a few days since, intended to exhibit the increase in the business of this road, we gave a statement setting forth the advance in the receipts of the company from January to September, 1853, as compared with those of the corresponding period in the previous year. That statement, indeed, proved that there has been a rapid and great progress in the business of the line; but, owing to the large reduction made in the tolls, the actual cash income will not represent the augmenting prosperity of our central thoroughfare so distinctly as the following figures, showing the tonnage carried. The amount of tonnage moved from January 1st to August 31st, inclusive, was

In 1853	97,628 tons.
In 1852	39,980 "
Increase	57,648 tons.

—*North American.*

COL. FREMONT took his departure last evening, in the steamer *F. X. Aubrey*, for Kansas. But two or three persons accompany him to that point, but he has on board a complete outfit for a small party, in his arduous journey across the plains. It consists mainly of saddles, blankets, clothing, guns, amunition, small arms, &c. Mess horses and mules will be procured at Kansas, or in that vicinity.—*St. Louis Rep.*

STRIKE AND WOMEN.—We intimated a short time ago, in an article on the interests of women, that a possible effect of the frequent strikes of workmen engaged in various trades, would be to open to females certain departments of labor from which they have hitherto been excluded, though they are naturally as competent for them as men, and, with a little practice, may be rendered more efficient and reliable. This expectation, we find, is already being realized. The latest instance of the fact is now taking place at Pittsburgh, where, owing to a demand by the Printers attached to the Typographical Society for higher wages than the publishers are willing to give, the latter are actually advertising for the service of intelligent young women, of fair English education, as compositors. Several of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh journals have resorted to this alternative in their resistance to what they consider an unjust exaction of wages by their hands, and we doubt not that, after a little experience in the art, the girls will do quite as well as their discontented brothers, who have thus unintentionally introduced them to a new field of usefulness.—*Phil. North Amer.*

TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.

CAMDEN, N. J., SEPT. 15.—The Court of Bishops reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.—Great anxiety was manifested to learn the result of their deliberations on Wednesday. It is stated on good authority, that Doane in his speech on Monday, made various admissions touching the charges, the substance of which was that he had acted indiscretly, but disclaimed solemnly any dishonest intention. After the debate on Tuesday, the Court appointed a Conference Committee of 7, composed of Bishops not members of the last Court. This Committee met representatives from both sides, Delaney speaking for the defendant Bishop Doane was requested to put in writing the admissions he had made, which it is said he did. Rumor has it that some or all the Presentors contemplate entering a *nolle prosequi*, but the result is not yet known. Bishop Potter is making a speech to-day understood to be in favor of a trial. Bishop Doane in his speech on Monday, fully exculpated the Presentors from unworthy motives in making the presentment.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CAMDEN, N. J. Sept. 15.—The Court of Bishops have adjourned *sine die*, Bishop Doane having made a confession, the charges have been dismissed, a trial not being insisted upon.

FULL CONFESSION OF BISHOP DOANE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15.—The following is the statement submitted in writing by Bishop Doane, to the Court of Bishops.

"The undersigned in prosecuting his plans of Christian education in connection with St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College, found that the expenses of the enterprise greatly exceeded his calculations, and while assistance on which he had confidently relied, perhaps too sanguinely, fell altogether short of what he deemed his reasonable expectations. In this condition of things being entirely left alone and without advisers, every step which he advanced involved him more and more deeply in pecuniary embarrassments.

He admits that he made representations which, at the time, he believed to be correct, but many of which turned out in the end to be erroneous. He was also led by his too confident temper to anticipated aid to make promises which he fully expected to perform, but which experience has taught him were far too strongly expressed.—He was also induced, for the sake of obtaining money to meet his necessities, to resort to methods, by the payment of exorbitant interest, which he did not suppose were in contravention of law, and which common usage seemed to him to justify.

He also in entire confidence in his ability to replace them, made use of certain trust funds in a way which he deeply regrets, and although they have long since been perfectly secured, he does not now justify. The embarrassments here referred to were followed by a long and well nigh fatal sickness, withdrawing him from business which he had carried on alone, was nearly instrumental in the entire failure of his pecuniary affairs.

The perplexity arising from this failure, with the protracted infirmity which followed his sickness, made him liable to many errors and mistakes which might easily bear appearances of intentional misrepresentations.

In connection with the assignment of his property, he set his name and oath to an inventory of his goods, and also to a list of his debts, which he believed to be correct, an act which he grieves to find has given rise to impressions in the minds of some that he exhibited an insensibility to the awful sanctions of the oath of a Christain man. But while he laments the impression, he declares that this act was only done under a legal advice, and in the firm conviction of its correctness.

Some time after his recovery from the illness above alluded to, but while he was still in the midst of perplexities, smarting under his heavy disappointments, surrounded by imputations to which, in some quarters, he was subjected, the letter of the three Bishops came to him. He has no disposition to ascribe to them any other than just and proper motives in thus addressing him, but at the time when he received the communication he viewed it otherwise, and under the strong excitement of the moment, he penned a pamphlet, part of which he does not now justify, and expressions in which he in regard to those brethren, he deeply regrets.

In reference to his indebtedness, he now renews the declaration of his intention, which he has constantly made and has acted on to the utmost ability, thus far to devote his means, efforts and influence in dependence on God's blessing, to the payment of principal and interest of every just demand against him, an expectation of which there is reasonable hope of having fulfilled, since a Committee of the Trustees and Friends of Burlington College have undertaken an enterprise, which is nearly completed, to discharge the whole of the mortgage debt and thus secure the property at Riverside and St. Mary's Hall, with that of Burlington College to the Church forever for purposes of Christain education. This done, the Trustees have further agreed to appropriate during his life, the surplus income of the Institutions to the liquidation of all his debts in carrying on said institutions.

That, in the course of all these transactions, human infirmity may have led him into many errors he deeply feels. He does not wish to justify or excuse them. If scandal to the church, and injuring to the cause of Christ have arisen from them, they are the occasion to him of mortification and regret. For these things, in all humility and sorrow, before God and man, he has always felt himself liable to, and willing to receive the friendly reproofs of his brethren in Christ Jesus, and especially the Bishops of the Church. (Signed) G. W. DOANE,

Bishop of New Jersey.

Mr. J. H. Sullivan, has been re-elected president of the Central O. Railroad, notwithstanding great opposition. This is considered as endorsing the proceedings of Mr. Sullivan's Presidency, concerning which there has been considerable discussion and excitement. In regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, he states that the Company have positively fixed it about eight miles below Wheeling, and that they contemplate making the connection with the B. & O. Road at that point by ferriage. To this end, the directors have given the necessary orders.—He attaches great importance to the "Circumbendibus" road from Pittsburgh, via Beaver and Wellsville to Bridgeport, and thinks that this route although longer, will be more advantageous, than one crossing Zane's Island, and connecting with the Hempfield. He is down decidedly and emphatically on Wheeling and the Bridge company in particular. The road, according to his report is doing a very good business, but will not be completed to the river short of 12 months from this date.—Wellsville Patriot.

ALBANY, Sept. 16—In the Court of Impeachment, this morning, Canal Commissioner Mather was acquitted on all charges. The highest vote against him on any charge was 6: on none the vote was unanimously in his favor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONEIDA, N. Y. SEPT. 17.

The Express train going west on the New York Central Railroad, while standing at the Depot at this place, was run into by the freight train going in the same direction. The Passenger cars were terribly shattered, and many persons seriously injured.

Mr. Buckley Thatcher, of Medina Co., O., was killed; Patrick Will, of Manchester, Vt., had both thighs broken; his brother, who was in the same seat, was terribly injured in the feet; John Vaughn, of Syracuse, had both thighs fractured, and Mr. Edward Jewett, of New Haven, was badly hurt about the head and neck. Many others were more or less injured, several, it is feared, fatally. The Coroner is now holding an inquest. The express train was behind time.

SHERBURNE, Mass, Sept. 16.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, Reuben Cousins, a respectable farmer, aged 70, and his wife were murdered in there house by a man named John Chapman, who called the old man to the door and killed him with an axe. He then killed Mrs. Cousins, and assaulted an Irish laborer who was in bed, injuring him severely, and then fled. Cousins was reported to have $1,000 in the house, which was doubtless the cause of the murder. Hundreds of persons are searching in the woods for Chapman.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The murderer of Mr, Cousins and wife, of Sherburn, Mass, was arrested last night on a train about a mile from the scene of the murder. He has partially confessed.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 15.—The first sod of the European and North American R. R. was turned by Lady Head assisted by the Lieut. Gov. Over 25,000 persons present.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.

A Hunker Union paper is to be started here immediately, in support of the National and State administrations. It will support the ticket headed by Kelley as Comptroller.

The Hunkers fired 100 guns in favor of Mather's acquittal.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16—7, P. M.

The Hunkers are now firing 50 guns in favor of Mather's acquittal.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

New Orleans papers have been received up to the 11th Inst., the deaths for the week ending the 10th inst., were 576, of which 421 were by yellow fever. The total number of deaths from the commencement of the epidemic were 7700 by yellow fever, and 2400 by other diseases. The Picayune warns strangers against approaching the city, as the disease only needs material to break out afresh with full violence.

The board of health publishes an order requiring passengers to be landed at the Quarantine at port Phillips.

The highest mortality at Mobile on the 8th inst. was 45 deaths; on the following days the fever had somewhat subsided.

The Charleston papers publish two columns of correspondence in relation to the late duel between John Dunovan and Daredun Legare. Legare challenged Dunovan because he had refused to explain in writing, whether he had represented to a Mr. M'Lure that he (Legare) drank to excess; only like another gentleman, Dunovan had previously given a verbal explanation.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16,

The number of deaths yesterday was 51, of which 32 were by yellow fever.

The accounts from the lake and river coast are frightful; the fever is raging on the plantations and in the small villages.

The Howard Association is sending assistance in all directions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

Anna De Wolff died last night, being the fourth of Mr. De Wolff's children, who were scalded at the Bay State disaster.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

Provisions have been very active this week; the aggregate sales were very large and prices firm with an upward tendency. This is particularly the case with bacon sides and shoulders.—The demand was chiefly for the South, although some purchases have been made for the Eastern market, and there are still some orders here for Australia and California, which yet remain unfulfilled. Beef; sales 250 bbls cargo beef, at $11; some small sales Western No. 1 for shop stores at $12;50.

Pork, sales of the week: 250 bbls. sour mess for Philadelphia at $15;50; 15 bbls. mess at $16,; 25; 200 bbls. prime at $13,50; 120 bbls. rump at $12. Bacon, very active demand; prices very firm; sales this week have been large; considerable quantities are receiving, but the stock is small; sales as follows: 450 hhds. prime sides at $8.—76 hhds. Sides out of order at $7,75; 220 hhds. Shoulders at $7,25@$7,38. 380 hhds. do. at $7,25@$7,50; 75,000 lbs. extra, Baltimore cured Shoulders at $7,25@$8,00; 40 tcs. family hams at 12½; canvassed hams at 11½@ $12,00; 1000 do. at 12½. Lard, considerable improvement during the week, sales 560 tierces at 11, and 100 bbls. at 11@11½. The Butter market quiet this week; sales, 225 kegs for shipping at 15; Western is quoted at 14@14½. Glades at 19@20, and New York State at 19@21. Cheese, no sales have been reported: prices high and small stock in market; eastern outling reported at 9½@10, and western at 9a9½.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.

Sales of Cotton during the week 3250 bales;—middling Orleans 10½a11; new 11½a11½, for good; receipts for the week 3500 bales. Coffee, Rio, 11a12 Corn, sales for the week 14,000 bus. at 70. Mess Pork at 15.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE ONEIDA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17.

The express train was 2½ hours behind time; the freight train came up just as the former was starting. The hands are said to have been intoxicated. Patrick Wall had his thigh broken. He has since died. The engine of the express train was unfit for service.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Cotton dull; Coffee 500 bags Rio at 11½, Java 12. Molasses 500 bbls Muscovado at 24, N. O at 27, quiet. Tobacco, 200 hhds. Ky. at 7a10 — Flour, 15,000 bbls State at £6,18a6,25, Ohio at 6,25a6,37; active; Wheat, 85,000 bus Genesee at 1,62, Western at 1,46½, firmer. Corn, yellow at 85, mixed 84, easier. Whiskey, 2000 bbls Ohio, at 28, easier. Pork 500 bbls Mess at $15, and prime at $13, firm. Mess Beef 200 bbls at 12,-50, firm; Lard, 11½, better.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.

Flour, better feeling; holders are generally firm at $5, but no buyers at over 4,80. Whiskey dull at 21½; the supply exceeds the demand at this rate. Provisions held slightly higher; Mess Pork 14,50; Bacon, Shoulders 6½; the stock is light, and the advanced pretensions of holders prevents large transactions; Sugar active and buoyant at 5½a6½; stock light. Coffee dull.—Pearlash advanced to 5½, in good demand.

The river since yesterday has risen 16 inches; weather warm and clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 17.

Cotton market unchanged; sales are limited. Flour active; export demand, prices firm; 1000 bbls fresh ground at $6,50; fair demand for city consumption at $6,12½a$6,62½ for common and extra brands according to quality. Rye flour scarce; the last sale was at $4,12½. Corn meal arrives slowly; a sale of 300 bbls fresh ground was made at $3,50 per bbl. The demand for wheat is less active, prices unchanged; 20,000 bu southern prime red at $1,25 is afloat. Rye sells in lots at 85c. Corn in good demand and further sales of yellow have been made at 79a 80.

Flowers Will Grow where the Waters Run—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYONS KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 37 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Reiter. [au22

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp18dm

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

☞ WE believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. SIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: 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 some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flax and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; none have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BUNTON.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ [Papers advertising Petroleum Bias a copy.]

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemual Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co sep10m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

SELLING OFF TO MOVE!!

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
143 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WISHING to close out their present stock of goods before moving into their new store, ask the attention of buyers to their large and splendid assortment of

DRESS, FANCY GOODS, RIBBONS, &c. &c.

to be closed out at very Reduced Prices!

☞ Orders will receive strict attention, and shall have the benefit of the reduced prices. sp13:4tw

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. L. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis.....Late of the Rtna, Hartford.
James L. Boorman.....Firm of Boorman & Co.
Theodore McNamee.....Firm of Bowen & McNamee.
Richard Hoyton.....Firm of Dwane, King & Co.
William H. Molten.....Firm of Claflin, Molten & Co.
George Miles.....Firm of George Miles & Co.
Amos R. Eno.....Firm of Eno, Naughton & Co.
Oliver E. Wood.....Firm of Willard & Wood.
Levi D. Stone.....Firm of Stone & Starr.
Henry G. Ely.....Firm of Ely, Olin & Co.
James Low.....Firm of James Low & Co.
Charles B. Hatch.....Firm of B. Hatch & Co.
John B. Hutchinson.....Firm of J. G. Howe & Co.
William S. Lambert.....Firm of Lambert & Co.
Charles A. Buckley.....Firm of Buckley & Co.
Lewis Atterbury, Jr......Firm of Lewis Atterbury, jr., & Co.
Levi S. Burton.....Firm of J. M. Beebe, Stoynes & Co.
Amos T. Dwight.....Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
John G. Nelson.....Firm of Nelson & Co.
Charles P. Baldwin.....Firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
George C. Collins.....Firm of Sayman & Collins.
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Buckland W. Dull.....Firm of Haskell, Merrick & Dull.
Alfred S. Barnes.....Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Rob Schoonmaker.....Firm of J. Schoonmaker & Co.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cobb.....
James A. Dwight.....Firm of Brown, Ralmer & Dwight.
Isaac H. Frothingham.....Firm of Frothingham & Brown.
John H. Swift.....Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Noble.....Firm of Condit & Noble.
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Wm. T. Hosier.....Cashier Continental Bank.
Darford F. Barney.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Homer Morgan.....
George Pearce.....Firm of George Pearce & Co.

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

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ja3dly'53

Third Annual Statement
OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg.
HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '53. $209,018 33
Premiums recd to May 1, 1853..... 135,250 56
Interest recd on Loans..... 2,000 00
Stationery and Office Furniture..... 1,000 00
$346,183 26

Premiums cancelled..... $ 2,799 94
Do. terminated..... 1,182 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c..... 77,901 81
$ 87,884 56

Capital Stock, paid in and secured..... $258,318 70
Do. unpaid..... 100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses..... $358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes..... $206,612 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities..... 132,855 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds..... 17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery..... 1,000 00
$346,183 26

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. G. SHOWOCK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. CARLISLE, do. do.
JOHN R. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
P. J. HOLLOWAY, do.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carlisle county;
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandise in city or country, on liberal terms, and against with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either permanent or for a term of years.

Land Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MASSIGLIA, SECY.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.
Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	Geo. Sinclair,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John R. Shortz,
A. Barbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heasecion,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. S. Hays.

Isaac H. Pennock. [ap22

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

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
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