length, however, I had a call for a full match to them, which I refused.

"Why do you come to me to be married, my friend," said I to the man? "You are both too poor to live separate, and besides you are both terrible drunkards, I know you are."

"That is just what we want to get married for, and take the pledge."

"Take that first."

"No, we must take all together, nothing else will save us."

"Will that?"

"It did one of my friends."

"Well, then, go and bring that friend here; let me see and hear how much it saved him, and then I will make up my mind what to do; if I can do you any good, I want to do it."

"My friend is at work—he has got a good job, and several hands working for him, and is making money, and won't quit till night. Shall I come this evening?"

"Yes, I will stay at home and wait for you."

I little expected to see him again, but about 8 o'clock the servant said a man and his girl, with a *gentleman* and *lady* were waiting in the reception room. I told him to ask the lady and gentleman to walk up to the parlor and sit a moment, while I sent the candidates for marriage away, being determined never to unite another drunken couple, not dreaming that there was any sympathy between the parties. But they would not come up; they wanted to see that couple married. So I went down and found the squalidly wretched pair in company with a well-dressed laboring man, for he wore a fine black coat, silk vest, gold watch-chain, clean white shirt and cravat, polished calf-skin boots; and his wife was just as tidily dressed as anybody's wife, and her face beamed with intelligence, and the way in which she clung to the arm of her husband, as she seemed to shrink from my sight, told that she was a loving as well as pretty wife.

"This couple," says the gentleman, "have come to be married."

"Yes, I know it, but I have refused. Look at them; do they look like fit subjects for such a holy ordinance? God never intended those whom he created in his own image should live in matrimony like this man and woman. I cannot marry them."

"Cannot! Why not? You married us when were worse off—more dirty—worse clothed, and more intoxicated."

The woman shrunk back a little more out of sight. I saw she trembled violently and put her clean cambric handkerchief up to her eyes.

What could it mean? Married them when worse off? Who were they?

"Have you forgotten us?" said the woman, taking my hand in hers, and dropping on her knees: "Have you forgotten drunken Tom and Mag? We have never forgotten you; but pray for you every day."

"If you have forgotten them, you have not forgotten the two-penny marriage. No wonder you did not know us. I told Matilda she need not be afraid, or ashamed, if you did know her. But I knew you would not. How could you? We were in rags and dirt then. Look at us now. All your work, sir. All the blessing of that pledge and that marriage, and that good advice you gave us. Look at this suit of clothes, and her dress—all Matilda's work, every stitch of it. Come and look at our house, as neat as she is. Everything in it to make a comfortable home; and oh, sir, there is a cradle in our bed-room. Five hundred dollars in bank, and I shall add as much more next week when I finish my job. So much for one year of sober life and a faithful, honest, good wife. Now this man is as good a workman as I am, only he is bound down with the galling fetters of drunkenness, and living with this woman just as I did. Now he thinks he can reform just as well as me; but he thinks he must take the pledge of the same man, and have his first effort sanctified with the same blessing, and then with a goood resolution, and Matilda and me to watch over them, I do believe they will succeed."

So they did.—So many others by the same means. I married them, and as I shook hands with Mr. Elting at parting, he left two coins in my hand, with the simple remark that there was another two-penny marriage fee. I was in hopes that it might have been a couple of dollars this time, but I said nothing, and we parted with the mutual God bless you. When I went up stairs I tossed the coins into my wife's lap, with the remark "two pennies again, my dear."

"Two pennies! Why husband, they are eagles—real golden eagles. What blessings will follow that act."

"And will follow the present, if the pledge is faithfully kept. Truly this is a good result of a Two-Penny Marriage.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine for September gives the following account of the present condition of the caloric ship:

"The caloric ship Ericsson is now lying at the dock of Messrs. Hogg & Dalamater's Works, foot of North Thirteenth street. All the supply and working cylinders of the original construction have been removed entirely, with their pistons, heaters, levers, regenerators and air pipes. On the other hand, there have been retained the bed-plate, the principal framing, shafts, cranks, the beautiful valve movement, and even the connecting rods which, in the old arrangement, transferred the motion from the working beams to the crank. In place of the four huge sets of cylinders standing perpendicularly, there are to be two moderately sized cylinders on the line of the keel, and inclined towards each other, making an angle with the keel of about 45 degrees.

"The supply cylinders are of the same stroke, 4 in number. One is placed on each side of each working cylinder, and worked from the cross-head, in the same manner as pumps are often placed on each side of the air-pump in condensing marine engines. It will thus be seen that the present engines of the Ericsson, comprise two working and four supply cylinders—the working cylinders are each 46 feet in diameter, with eight feet stroke. Speaking generically of both arrangements, these two moderate sized double acting engines are designed to be as efficient as the four large single-acting ones previously employed, in consequence of working with a higher pressure. In these engines the same air is to be used repeatedly under a high pressure. This is the difference between the present and the former engines of the Ericsson. The regenerator, in a different form, but acting on precisely the same principles, and with, it is presumed, precisely the same effect for good or ill, is retained, and continues to be relied on as the chief economic feature. This is the fundamental feature of the caloric engine, and the supposition that it has been given up, would be equivalent to supposing the caloric engine 'an obsolete idea,' which is yet far from being the case."

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—The work on the line of this improvement, by which Baltimore will have a direct communication with the great Anthracite coal fields of Southern Pennsylvania, and which also by its connections will open a great railroad highway from the North west, and the entire lake country, to our city, is progressing at a satisfactory rate. On the entire line of the road, from Bridgeport to Sunbury, we learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph, the work is steadily and rapidly going on. A large portion of the line is now graded, and in a year the entire completion of the road may be confidently expected. The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, with which the Susquehanna road will connect at Sunbury, is now in the hands of an enterprising company, and its completion at an early day guaranteed. Baltimore has no more important railroad connections in progress than those of the Susquehanna road and its extensions, and the satisfactory exhibit which is made of their advancement and prospective early completion, must be considered highly encouraging. With their completion we shall secure the most eligible and shortest route between the Lakes and the sea board, as we now have that between the West and the sea-board, and the gathering of the rich harvest that will flow from these sources will be fully within the reach of our enterprising and business industry.—*Baltimore American*

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

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 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 5 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 Wilk ns.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN M. PORTER, of Tarentum
JOHN J. MURE, of Versailles.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St Clair.
JOHN E. PARKER, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER.
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

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

FOR COMMISSIONER.
EPHRAIM J. BROOKS, of Robinson.

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

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

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.*

If any of our patrons feel enough interest in our welfare to know how we are getting along in the midst of the Strike, we are happy to inform them that we see our way perfectly clear before us. The *Gazette* will go on as usual; and altho all its departments, for a few days, may not be kept up with as much spirit as customary, we hope to give our readers a pretty fair paper.—We have, ourself, undertaken the duties of foreman, and do not find it so very difficult. Our Commercial Reporter is a rapid and excellent compositor, and he has taken off his coat and gone to work at case with a will. Our Reporter of local items is also a printer, and he has also again taken up the stick to help us out of the woods. We are under deep obligations to these excellent and faithful men for resolutely standing by us in the time of our trouble. Then we have three faithful apprentices, who would work their finger nails off for the honor of the old Gazette. We shall not forget their fidelity.

It will thus be seen that we are not easily floored in a controversy like this; and before we will yield to what we consider injustice, we will follow the example of some of our cotemporaries and employ women. We had applications yesterday from some very respectable young ladies, and we were strongly tempted to employ them. But, to tell the truth, we prefer employing men on a daily morning paper. If we published an Evening paper, or a Weekly alone, we should not hesitate to employ them. As it is, we prefer to employ men, and have no doubt that we shall be able to fill our office in a few days with first rate journeymen, at prices at which they can make from $9 to $12 per week, according to their abilities and experience. As the men we had with us were not content with such wages, they cannot complain that others are glad to embrace the opportunity of earning a good livelihood. We have no doubt we shall be able to go on as usual in a few days.

WOMEN AS PRINTERS.—The attempt of the *Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, of this city, to introduce women into their offices as compositors, has thus far been remarkably successful. The applications were very numerous, and they were enabled to make the best selections. Several widow ladies were among the applicants, smart, intelligent women, who seized with avidity this mode of making a living for themselves and children. As their intellects are more mature, and their knowledge superior to that of most boys when they commence an apprenticeship to the printing business, they make far more rapid advancement. We understand that women are employed as compositors with entire success on many of the weekly papers in Ohio and New York, and on several papers in New York city and Boston, and we see no reason why this custom should not become universal in Book offices and on weekly papers. It is an employment which is well-adapted to the physical and mental powers of the other sex, and it widens their too narrow means of obtaining a livelihood. We are glad to learn of the success of our neighbors in installing female labor.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Politics are reviving. More feeling is becoming manifest in relation to the October Election than we thought possible a few days ago. A deep feeling pervades the community in relation to the Temperance question, and party lines will be a good deal broken on that question. The public mind is impressed with the sentiment that a prohibitory liquor law is the only remedy for the fearful evils which now prevail, destroying the peace of so many families. Who has not suffered, and who may not suffer? All are in danger. This feeling will lead thousands to vote for a prohibitory liquor law ticket who would otherwise oppose it. We firmly believe the glorious cause will prevail, and we hope to see Allegheny county lead the way.

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.—The telegraph brings us the interesting intelligence that Russia, Prussia and Austria have formally protested through their ambassadors at Washington, against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in the affair at Smyrna. Our Washington correspondent, in the letter which we publish to-day, also alludes to the same matter. Mr. Marcy, it is said, is preparing a reply, or rather has one prepared. This document will be looked for by the people with intense interest. If the Administration vindicates the honor of the American flag, and the inviolability of American citizenship, as we trust it will, and thus sustain the conduct of Capt. Ingraham, it will receive the thanks of the whole nation. It is time that the despots of Europe learned that America is "a Power upon Earth."

THE SHERIFF SUSTAINED.—The Supreme Court has decided against the Commissioners and in favor of the Sheriff, in the matter of remitting fines. The practice of the Commissioners of interfering with the sentence of the Courts, and removing prisoners from the Jail, and taking notes and due bills in lieu of money for fines, is put a stop to. The money must hereafter be paid into the hands of the Sheriff before the offender can obtain his liberty. The arbitrary and illegal power usurped by the Commissioners has received a permanent check through the decision and firmness of the sheriff.

RUNAWAY SLAVES are constantly fleeing across the Texan frontier into Mexico. The last mail advices mention the escape, in this way, of two parties; one of two slaves and the other of ten. The first being encountered by the mail rider, he undertook to arrest them, but they beat and robbed him.

THE MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.—The Temperance men in England are about to petition their parliament for a prohibitory liquor law. There are 2,527 licensed brewers in the British Islands, of 88,400 persons licensed to sell spirits and wine, and of 38,658 licensed to sell beer. In 1851 there were 31,000,000 gallons of spirits consumed in Great Britain in one year, with nearly 6,600,000 gallons of foreign wine. The whole amount thence accruing to the public revenue is over fifteen millions sterling. It will be seen, from this statement, that the Temperance men have a formidable opposition to encounter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1853.

The music of the New York politicians has stirred up the Rip Van Winkles at the Capital, and set them to dancing like bears in a pantomime. The various geners in political conchology have had their Saturnalia at Syracuse, and though nobody at Washington would appear to have any legitimate concern with their discretions it is certain that the administration has manifested a deep interest in the result of this engagement between the two factions, and has used its influence in behalf of the Soft shells, to the virtual discomfiture of their rivals, the 'Hards.' I know it to be the fact that effectual measures were taken before the meeting of the Convention to notify the Hunker delegates that unless they withdrew their opposition to the proceedings of the Barnburners they must expect the full weight of the President's resentment, instant dismissal from office, if any they held, and inexorable proscription during the remainder of his administration. The article of the Union announcing the Executive preference for the Soft Shells was telegraphed to Syracuse and was scattered about among the delegates in handbills. But the action had already begun, and all these menaces and warnings came too late. They were more *brutum fulmen*. The Hunkers had determined upon a row, and they fought it out illigantly. The little circumstance that they ran away from the first place of meeting with the Barnburners, bellowing that their lives were in danger, looks awkward, but proves nothing. Perhaps their lives *were* in danger, though the wicked *do* flee when no man pursueth. Again, perhaps they only retired to choose better ground. Besides, they may have remembered that

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

Henceforward these Hunkers, these valiant northern champions of Slavery, will be distinguished from their adversaries, as the "Terrified Democracy." One of them saw a man among the Barnburners with an ax under his arm, and the sight of so appropriate an instrument of punishment was enough to put the whole crew to flight. We don't know; we must be charitable; where both parties have done their best to earn the contempt of each other and the world, it would be invidious to award the palm of baseness to either. The Hunkers, you will perceive, found themselves deserted by their quondam patrons at the federal capital, and in a decided minority in the convention. They were prepared to prevent the organization of the convention, or to break it up altogether by contesting the seats of a sufficient number of Barnburners. But the innocents of the latter denomination, suspecting the cut in the meal bag, had supplied themselves with a set of tools and workmen calculated to make short work with the operators in such a scheme. The Hunkers clapped on their hats and rushed out of the hall, denouncing John Van Buren and his followers as bloody-minded bullies and rowdies. Finding rest for the heated soles of their feet in an obscure garret of Syracuse, the Hards re organized, passed adamantine resolutions glorifying Slavery and the Fugitive law, and nominated a ticket of seven men for State offices not one of whom approaches respectability, and who form collectively a political menagerie of "poor devils" such as Falstaff would be ashamed to march through Coventry with. They had the baseness to engage for their orator that foul-mouthed slanderer of the people of their State, H. A. Willard, Lieut. Governor of Indiana, who last year, at Tammany Hall, denounced the opponents of the Fugitive Law as "thieves and robbers." This insolent scoundrel, who deserves to be kicked beyond the limits of every free State of this Union, was certainly a fitting mouthpiece for creatures so entirely enraptured with Slavery that they have fallen out with the present Executive as not sufficiently devoted to it.

As if to show, however, that principle had nothing to do with their dissensions, the Barnburners adopted in their own convention the very resolutions passed by the runaways, and then nominated a ticket composed entirely of their own faction. Now, what can an honest man do between such unadulterated knaves? In fact, they constitute the upper and nether millstone between which, if honesty be caught, it must be ground to powder.

The money in the Treasury is becoming a nuisance. It already amounts to about $30,000,000, and before the end of the year it will exceed $40,000,000. The revenue of the last fiscal year was over $61,000,000, of which over $58,000,000 was from customs, and $1,600,000 from the sales of public land. The imports during the current year will, if the premise of the first quarter hold good, amount to $300,000,000, and the duties to $75,000,000. The surplus revenue towards the end of this fiscal year will be rather over than under $50,000,000, unless the ingenuity of the democratic majority in Congress shall find some means of robbing the exchequer, which I have an abiding faith and confidence they will find.

We yesterday had a startling rumor that Bodisco, Sartige, or his deputy Huisemann, Gerolt, and a school of the smaller fry of the diplomatic called upon the President and served upon him a protest from the powers they respectively represent here, against the doctrines involved in the rescue of Koszta from the Austrian brig. The Cabinet is said to have agonized over this awful demonstration for three mortal hours, and to have "come to no determination thereon," as they say of unfinished business in committee of the whole.

The suspense in regard to the French mission is about to be terminated. An appointment has been made, and if the party accept, it will be announced next week. The Mission to China has been tendered, according to report, to ex-Vice President Dallas. JUNIUS

WAR PROSPECTS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Livaca county, Texas, says that an omen of war is now visible in Western Texas, which the old inhabitants of that region say has never failed of its result since the time of the Republic of Texas. This is the fact that a large number of Mexicans living in Texas in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande are departing for Mexico.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.—By the papers from New Orleans, it appears to be certain that the epidemic has made its appearance at most of the towns along the banks of the Lower Mississippi, as well as in the interior, and at the Gulf watering places, and on the shores of the Louisiana Bayous and Lakes. All these places have been in constant communication with New Orleans. At Grand Gulf, 43 cases had occurred to the 31 inst., and 5 deaths had taken place within the last 30 hours. At Port Gibson there had been 60 cases. At Vicksburg, 200 cases. At Thibodeauxville, 22 deaths had occurred in one day, and 160 new cases. The town was, in consequence, deserted of its inhabitants, except those sick and those in attendance on them, and all business was suspended. At Woodville, Miss., or rather at a factory about a mile from the town, 14 or 16 cases had occurred, 6 of which proved fatal. Immediately on the outbreak, almost every person abandoned the factory, only enough being left to nurse the sick, and more than a dozen families fled from the town also. Quarantine was at once established at Woodville against all persons or wares coming from New Orleans, or any other infected place. At Natchez, Vidalia, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, etc., the fever was also raging.—Thus the destroyer seems to be crossing his ravages in the Crescent City only to desolate the whole surrounding region, of which it is the centre and metropolis.

There was an increase of deaths at New Orleans on the 10th inst., which was attributed to a great influx of people from the interior.

The fever was raging everywhere in the country, and the city was regarded as the only refuge. But the papers advise strangers still to stay away.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever, to the 10th inst., in New Orleans, was seven thousand three hundred and eighty one.

Dr. D. Elliott Reynolds, formerly of Pennsylvania, had died of the fever much regretted, and on the 9th James F. Badger, formerly of Pottsville, died.

The deaths in Vicksburg on the 7th inst., were two hundred and fifty. The town was deserted.

One half the population of Grand Gulf, Miss., were taken down in less than a week.

Never, in the memory of man, was there such a fatal and wide-spread epidemic in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

At Natchez and at Vidalia, opposite to it, the epidemic was raging with great violence.

At Mobile business was almost entirely suspended.

THE TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.—We find in the Philadelphia papers some additional particulars in relation to the action of the Court of Bishops in disposing of the case of Bishop Doane, which are necessary to a proper understanding of the matter, and which we therefore insert:

On Tuesday the Court appointed a committee of seven Bishops, to confer with the Presenting and Responding Bishops, to ascertain whether they could not agree upon some plan for disposing the presentment.

The following paper was submitted to the Court by the Presenting Bishops:

The Presenting Bishops having been informed by a Committee of the Court, that a proposal is now under consideration to dismiss the presentment, upon the several grounds stated in a report of the said committee, the chief of which is, a certain acknowledgement on the part of the respondent, do represent to the Court that the exclusive right of withdrawing the presentment is with the presenting Bishops; that the only legal mode of disposing of those charges by the Court, is to try them by the evidence; that the Presentors stand ready with their evidence to enter on the trial, which they feel themselves bound to ask; that the Court will call on the respondent to plead guilty or not guilty to the presentment. With this statement of the legal position of the presentors as representing the Executive of the Church in this case, the undersigned are prepared to abide by such action as the Court may take in the premises. Signed

WM. MEADE,
CHAS. P. McILVAINE,
GEO. BURGESS,

After reading the foregoing report, the committee of seven submitted the following report and resolutions as a basis of settlement:

The committee appointed to confer with the Presenting Bishops and Respondent, to ascertain whether they cannot come to some understanding which shall be mutually satisfactory, and also fully answer the purposes of justice, beg leave to report. That, upon consultation with the Presenting Bishops, they found that no understanding could be come to of the sort contemplated in the order of the Court, the Presenting Bishops feeling themselves unable to withdraw their presentment under any such acknowledgement of error as the Respondent would be willing to make. The committee then conferred with the Respondent, who expressed himself quite ready to acknowledge, as he had already done to some extent, in open Court, such error as his conscience accused him of, the result of which conference was the paper embodied in the preamble and orders now submitted as the basis of a settlement of this vexed and painful question.

T. C. Brownell, Stephen Elliott,
James A. Otis, G. W. Freeman,
Leonidas Polk, John Williams,
Jonathan N. Wainwright

Whereas, very serious embarrassments have been thrown in the way of the action of this Court, first by the postponement of the trial of the original Presentment, and afterwards by the decree and orders of the Court of Bishops which assembled at Camden in October, 1852, and continued in session by adjournment at Burlington, to wit:

"Whereupon, it was decreed that, whereas previous to the making of the Presentment now before this Court, the Convention of New Jersey had investigated most of the matter contained therein, and had determined that there was no ground for Presentment; therefore,

"Ordered, that as to the matters thus noted upon by said convention, the Court is not called upon to proceed further;"

Which decree and orders have been pleaded in bar to the trial of the present Presentment.

And, whereas, the Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey has, through a committee of its most influential and honorable laymen, satisfied itself that, whatever may have been the improprieties of word and act of the respondent, there was no intention of crime or immorality on his part:

And, whereas, the Diocese of the respondent is now engaged in raising $135 000 for the release of all embarrassment of St Mary's Hall, Burlington College and River Side, the surplus income of which property, when thus released, is to be annually applied to the liquidation of the remaining debts of the respondent

And, whereas, the respondent comes into Court and says:

[Here follows Bishop Doane's statement which was published in full in yesterday's *Gazette*.]

Therefore, ordered, That the presentment before this court be dismissed, and the respondent be discharged without delay. The committee likewise recommend the adoption of the following orders:

First. That no order or decree of the court in October, 1852, or of this court, shall be taken to admit the right of any diocese to come between a Court of Bishops and the respondent Bishop, after Canonical presentment first made by three Bishops.

Second. That this court believe the Presentors have acted in good faith, and in a desire and determination to carry out the laws of the church, in such care made and provided, in the painful duty in which they felt themselves called upon to perform

The court deliberated upon the motion to dismiss until 4 o'clock, when a vote was taken, and the presentment was unanimously dismissed.—The Court then adjourned *sine die*

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the discussion that took place on the motion to dismiss the case was conducted throughout in the best temper, and in a spirit of mutual forbearance

LAPER FROM MEXICO

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12

The steamship Texas, with the California mail of the 16 ult. via the Acapulco route, and dates the city of Mexico to the 4th inst, and from Vera Cruz to 8th inst. has arrived.

The Mexican Government was making vigorous efforts to stop robberies, and numerous culprits had been executed.

More troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly to repel the Indians.

Santa Anna continues his high-handed measures, executing persons on the slightest suspicion, and without warning. It is believed that another revolution will follow from his arbitrary and tyrannical course.

Mr. Gadsden, the newly appointed Minister from the United States, had been well received

The passengers by the Texas say that Santa Anna has already raised an army of 50,000 men, the most efficient ever known in Mexico. He has been assisted largely, it is believed, by Spanish subjects.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The Galveston Civilian of the 23 inst, says that Pease, Democrat, has, as far as the returns have been received, upwards of 8000 majority over Ochiltree, Whig. The bill for the improvement of the river is defeated by an overwhelming majority.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, 18th instant, Mr James McKibben in the 64th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 15 Fourth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Monday, September 19, Mrs. MARY G LOURIE, wife of the late Matthew B. Lourie, Esq. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Anna Christy, on Fourth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, September 20, at three o'clock, P. M.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDD'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, 1851.

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 efficient in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the first; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, as I for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BIGELOW.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

feb1 (Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incident 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, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co aug19m

☞ MRS. S E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 76 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sep19

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13tf

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

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. sp13d1w

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

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

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis.....late of the firm, Hartford.
Theodore Dwight.....Firm of Dwight & Worcester.
Richard Hopkins.....Firm of Dunn, Sing & Co.
William H. Mellen.....Firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co.
George Hiles.....Firm of Hiles, Spencer & Co.
Oliver D. Wood.....Firm of Willard & Wood.
D. L. Stone.....Firm of Stone & Smith.
Henry G. Ely.....Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen.
Isaac Lea.....Firm of James Lee & Co.
Charles B. Hatch.....Firm of C. B. Hatch & Co.
A. B. Hutchinson.....Firm of J. C. Clows & Co.
William C. Lambert.....Firm of A. A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Buckley.....Firm of Buckley & Co.
James Brewster, Jr......Firm of Lewis Ave Distillery.
Levi H. Nelson.....Firm of J. M. Burdo, Morgan & Co.
James T. Dunphy.....Firm of Dunphy & Dale.
John G. Nelson.....Firm of Nelson & Co.
Charles F. Bachelder.....Firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
George C. Shelton.....Firm of Shelton & Gaylord.
George D. Morgan.....Firm of E. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucius U. Hotman.....Firm of Conse, Hotman & Co.
Thomas Messenger.....Firm of T. & H. Messenger.
David Sanford.....Firm of Johnson & Sanford.
Cyphus H. Norton.....Firm of Norton, Butler & Hyde.
Charles Ely.....
Stephen Hyde.....Firm of Boyd & Hyde.
Buckland W. Hull.....Firm of Haskell, Merrick & Hull.
Alfred Kirkham.....Firm of Kirkham & Co.
Roe Lockwood.....Firm of R. Lockwood & Son.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cooley.....
James A. Dwight.....Firm of Brown, Ralmer & Dwight.
Isaac H. Frothingham.....Firm of Frothingham & Co.
John H. Swift.....Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Noble.....Firm of Noble, Spaulding & Nelson.
Ward A. Hyde.....Firm of Ward & Drake.
Nathan H. Bedford.....Firm of Bedford & Co.
James Hawkins.....Firm of Hawley, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. T. Hooker.....Co. Elmer Collegiate Inst.
Stanford F. Harris.....Firm of Harris & Co.
Homer Morgan.....
George Pierce.....Firm of George Pierce & 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.
jel3d1y'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, '52, $209 010 51
Premiums paid to May 1, 1853..... 133,220 56
Interest received during the year..... 4,789 19
Stations, rents and Office Furniture..... 1,000 00
$346,163 26
Premiums cancelled..... $ 2,799 94
Do. terminated..... 7,152 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c..... 77,901 81
$ 87,854 56
Capital Stock paid in and secured..... $255,318 70
Amount of resources liable for losses..... 100,000 00
$355,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes..... $206,612 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities..... 132,885 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents receiving for bonds..... 11,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery..... 1,000 00
$352,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

HON. N. P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
F. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg.
MANUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh.
A. A. CARRIER, do. do.
JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
T. J. JONES, do.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carlton county.

JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

The Mexican Government was making vigorous efforts to stop robberies, and numerous culprits had been executed.

More troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly to repel the Indians.

Santa Anna continues his high-handed measures, executing persons on the slightest suspicion, and without warning. It is believed that another revolution will follow from his arbitrary and tyrannical course.

Mr. Gadsden, the newly appointed Minister from the United States, had been well received

The passengers by the Texas say that Santa Anna has already raised an army of 50,000 men, the most efficient ever known in Mexico. He has been assisted largely, it is believed, by Spanish subjects.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The Galveston Civilian of the 23 inst, says that Pease, Democrat, has, as far as the returns have been received, upwards of 8000 majority over Ochiltree, Whig. The bill for the improvement of the river is defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y

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:

R. D. King, Wm. Larimer, Jr.
Wm. Bagaley, J. M. Wilson,
Samuel Hays, Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr., John B. Dilworth,
S. Harbaugh, Francis Sellers,
Edward Heamson, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryson, Wm. D. Hays.
TEAGE M. PARSON. de22

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

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 70 WOOD STREET,
One door from First, Pittsburgh,

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (each capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). aug16

☞ Worms!!—There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the Physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution, and their presence should be early purged from the system. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every mamma should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and pleasant remedy for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine at hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

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, and his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.
sel7 successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

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

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

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

MESSRS BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would reply in regard to your Safe. I consider it entirely FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My books and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a *single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.
feb23 tf

☞ Fall Style for Gentlemen's Hats.—J. WILSON & SON, 91 Wood street, will introduce this day, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and strangers visiting the city, their beautiful style of HATS. Particular attention is invited to our $3, $3 50 and $4 Hats. sep2tf&tdiw3

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 oper