PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1853.

THE 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 open 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 McCURDY, 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 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.

PRIEST FLAGELLATIONS.—It used to be customary, and probably is still so, for priests, and monks, and other religious devotees, in the Papal Church, to flagellate themselves with cords and whips, as a sort of punishment and atonement for their numerous shortcomings. No doubt most of them richly deserved all the whipping they received in this way, and that they were able to lay up but little merit among their works of supererogation, by their self-administered flagellations. The old proverb says, that what is "sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." Some of the priests who have experienced so much benefit from self-imposed penances, may have conceived that their people would be none the worse for an occasional sound drubbing, and, for our part, we believe they were more than half right, for a more riotous and incorrigible set of sinners than some of them, were never seen. As some our readers, however, may never have heard of this mode of imparting grace and priestly admonition, they will read with no little curiosity, the extraordinary confessions made by a Catholic priest, in Ireland, who was taken to task for *whipping a woman!* The article was furnished to us by our excellent friend, the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Allegheny, who has just returned from a visit to England and Ireland, and whose personal observations furnish a curious picture of the workings of Romanism in a country where it has had supreme control over the mind of the masses of the people, for ages, and as it found them, solt leaves them, the victims of ignorance and barbarous vices. A better prospect is, however, dawning upon Ireland, and we trust that the day will yet be seen when the generous and excitable Irish people, freed from the thraldom of Rome, will display a character in the masses worthy of all imitation.

Mr. Rodgers gave a description of his visit, with observations on what he saw and learned, on Thursday of last week, and will lecture on the same subject this evening, at his church in Allegheny. Those who wish to secure seats should go early.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—This great work is being prosecuted with the vigor which its magnitude and importance requires. We advertise, to-day, for a letting of forty five miles more of the road, making, in all, about eighty six miles, which will then be under contract to sub-contractors. The gentlemen who have undertaken the whole work, are among the most experienced contractors in the country, and know how to push on work with energy and despatch. The Company has done well to secure their services. Over one thousand men are now employed on the line, between this city and Kittanning, and the contractors expect to have the cars running to that point, forty one miles, sometime in July next. The value of this work to Pittsburgh, will be immense, and we congratulate our citizens on the splendid prospects so speedily awaiting us.

THE STATE FAIR.—This great annual exhibition, to come off next week, promises to be a grand affair. Great preparations have been made at the ground for the accommodation of exhibitors, and the comfort of visitors. An immense crowd of people will doubtless flow in from every quarter, but preparations are making to entertain them all with comfort. Great numbers of our manufacturers, mechanics and artizans are preparing for the exhibition, and we have no doubt Pittsburgh will present a display that will astonish some and gratify all. We hope no class of business will be unrepresented, and that our farmers and gardeners will not be deterred, through fear of competition, from bringing their stock and productions to the Fair.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE RAILROAD.—There appears to be some probability that this work will turn out a "fixed fact," after all. A majority of the Commissioners of Mercer county have subscribed $150,000 to the stock of the road, and paid it up in full in the bonds of the county.—One of the Commissioners, J. G. Cunningham, Esq., has protested against the action of his colleagues. The Mercer Whig says that a good deal of dissatisfaction prevails with the action of the majority of the Commissioners, and especially with the precipitancy of their proceedings. Having these bonds, we suppose the Directors will do something at once towards prosecuting the work to completion.

BOOK NOTICES.

"SELECT MELODIES."—This is the title of a little book of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, in common use in the Methodist Church, which has been before the public for some twenty years, and has passed through editions almost innumerable. Many of the best hymns are from the pen of the author of the book, Rev. Wm. Hunter, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate. The present edition is accompanied with Numeral Music, a system of notation invented by Rev. Thomas Harrison, and now very popular in the West. We commend the work to the attention of Christians generally. For sale by J. I. Read, 4th street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for September. This ever welcome magazine has been received by Gildenfenny & Co., 4th street, and Miner & Co., Smithfield street.

AGRICULTURE.—We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the "*Journal of the United States Agricultural Society,*" which is published quarterly by Lippincott, Grambo & Co. The Society is located at Washington, and is a branch of the Smithsonian Institute. Communications should be addressed to Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Esq. Corresponding Secretary. This quarterly publication is a volume of 160 pages, and contains the transactions of a great number of State Societies, as well as important papers on the subject of agriculture.

MAINE ELECTION.—The returns we receive by mail of the election in the State of Maine, do not in any respect agree with the accounts daily received by telegraph. The Portland advertiser of Friday gives a table electing to the Senate 18 Whigs and 8 Democrats, leaving no choice in twelve other Senatorial districts, and one not heard from. This may, however, be altered by subsequent returns. The same paper has intelligence of the election of 151 members of the House of Representatives, of whom 58 are set down as Whigs, 54 as Democrats, 14 as Irregular or Morrill Democrats, and 8 Free Soilers, leaving 17 districts to be heard from, which last year elected 5 Whigs and 12 Democrats. In this list, the Advertiser says that there are undoubtedly some members chosen as Democrats who should more properly be designated as Morrill, or Irregular Democrats, as the returns in some cases do not show the distinction, especially in cases where the Irregulars are known to be elected. In 201 towns, the vote for Governor foots up thus:—For Crosby, Whig, 28,762; for Pillsbury, Regular Democrat, 29,426; for Morrill, Irregular Democrat, 9480; Free Soil and scattering, 7847.

For the Pittsburg Gazette.

PRIEST WHIPPERS.

The following is an exact copy of an article from the pen of a connaught Priest. It may interest your readers to see such an exhibit of the doings and pretensions of popery in a district of country where the Priest has reigned supreme for centuries, where until within a few years he wielded the whip, the black thorn and the skull-cracker with peaceful effect upon the heads, the the backs and the shoulders of his flock. You may publish either the whole or a part of this document as you judge best. The History of it is this. Rev. Mr. Armstrong had established a school in Ballina, County Mayo. A number of Roman Catholic children attended the school. The priest endeavored to deter them from this by the use of the whip, and on one occasion while he, Mr. Armstrong was passing along the street, he was in the act of thus chastising a boy, Mr. A., in the impulse of the moment rushed in between the priest and the boy and received a severe cut of the whip on his hand, for which he entered a prosecution against his reverence. Owing to the interposition of friends, however, Mr. A. dropt the prosecution on condition that the priest write an apology, and engage to use none but justifiable means in future to prevent children from attending his school. This Mr. A. understood as meaning that there should be no more whipping; so his people understood it, and being freed from the terror of his reverence whip their children were sent back to the school. The sequel however showed that he meant no such thing. A woman whose children were thus sent back was met by him on the public street, after forbidding her and failing to extort a promise, the whip was drawn upon her, and although he says that his correction was more than usually mild, yet it is a well known fact in that place that the woman's life was in danger. A prosecution was entered but it turned out as the priest states. The woman was completely awed and could not be induced to give testimony. Public opinion however was against him, he was charged with a breach of his engagement with Mr. A. and this letter was designed to show the consistency of his conduct with that engagement, or in other words proves that whipping children and the parents of children, is a justifiable means of keeping them from attending protestant schools. I may state that I saw the priest's letter in his own hand writing, and employed a boy at one of the schools to write me this copy, which I now hand you for publication. Let me request your readers to notice the sentence marked (*a*) as the priests own description of his people and a Connaught sabbath. Let them notice the sentences following (*b*) as a sample of the nightly employment of a Connaught Priest. Let me ask their attention to his admission (*c*) in which he acknowledges that he was acting contrary to the law, thus putting himself above the laws of the land. And with all respect I would ask R. C. Priests and people in this country, is the Connaught Priest correct when he says (*d*) that the authority (to use the lash) has been almost always acknowledged by the people in their legitimate priesthood. JAMES RODGERS.

To the Editor of the Tyrawly Herald.

BALLINA, APRIL 7th, 1851.

SIR:—I regret to have to inform you that I have formed the resolve of being no longer a supporter of the Herald Newspaper. You anticipate, no doubt, the motive that actuates me in this resolve. As long as you suffer your journal to become the vehicle of calumny and vituperation, not against me personally, but against religion still dearer, so long do you, in my opinion offend the chief portion of your readers. You have in connection with you an individual in other respects of little significancy indeed, whose chief study and interest seemed to be to assail character the most sacred, and to impugn motives the most pure. Each succeeding number of your paper teems with the most intemperate ribaldry and invective, because indeed there is found a pastor who will dauntlessly stand between the ravening wolf and the defenceless young ones of the fold. The most undue means are resorted to by parties to carry their foul intentions into effect; clothed with hypocrisy they more easily deceive. Their baseness seems to be consummated in the late abortive attempt to bring within the grasp of law an act which the law would rather commend than punish; an attempt which cannot fail to reflect eternal disgrace not only upon the chief originator of the plot, but upon every one identified with it, of whatever calling they may be.

The most commendable acts of mind are paraded before the public in the blackest colors through the medium of your paper.

I am charged with making an undue use of the whip, and am thereby represented as a tyrant to a very great extent. I will briefly then illustrate my conduct in that respect. I condemn the use of whips as much as any one living, I have never had recourse to it, but when driven to it for salutory correction, never but when the more legitimate means had failed or were wholly without avail. By it, rather by the fear of it, I have often quelled riots, and prevented much bloodshed. (*a*) In a rural parish which I had served before my appointment to this town, where an unusually riotous fair was annually held and unlawful assemblies on the sabbath, I often in the absence of the police had to ride through the intoxicated and infuriated combatants, and disperse them by the use of the whip. By this means, I not unfrequently, perhaps, prevented the loss of life. By this means also I succeeded in establishing peace and concord amongst the people, upon which the local authorities bestowed upon me instead of censure, much though not merited praise. Upon one occasion in this town I met two men warmly engaged in combat, and bleeding profusely. By the use of the whip, I effected the separation and the flight of both. I was the only argument that could then be of any avail. (*b*) Upon several occasions I used the whip, and with severity, with some brutal libertines in this town, whom I found in criminal intercourse with prostitutes. With confusion I am forced to enumerate such facts. A woman in the neighbourhood of this town had cohabited several years with a man whose wife was still living. This woman had despised all warnings and admonitions of her legitimate pastors. By the whip I caused her to abandon her adulterous accomplice. And she subsequently declared to me that to my correction she owed the salvation she hoped for. (*c*) In all those cases I have narrated, the law most likely would have found me guilty, but in all those I consider myself perfectly justified, inst., because in those cases no other means was of any avail; and secondly, because in them, (the whippings,) I never inflicted any corporal injury; and besides I never had recourse to this mode of correction, but where I prejudged it would have salutory effect. In this conduct I have been encouraged by the example of the Redeemer, who when he found the temple of God profaned used the lash with the offenders. And when I find the temple of the Holy Ghost outraged and profaned by the obdurate sinner I adopt occasionally the means to that small extent which is not incompatible with christian charity, nay which christian charity often demands. (*d*) This authority has been almost always acknowledged by the people in their legitimate pastors. This authority I have frequently seen exercised by magistrates and others of acknowledged superiority. Is there any thing more common than to see a magistrate suddenly coming up to a riot in the public street, a cockfight or an obstruction in the thoroughfare, and using the same summary mode of correction nothing more common than to see parents and masters and teachers adopt the same procedure. The present state of the town is a frightful instance of the necessity of such means. Neither person nor property nor character is safe from the brutal and reckless miscreants that infest the streets at all hours of the night, and this because for sometime I have been obliged to relax my discipline to elude the vigilance of a malicious and sagacious enemy, who was ready to magnify small things into great or suborn some starving proselyte to institute a criminal prosecution upon an imaginary cause. But with respect to the case that has elicited this discussion, I must confess that my correction had been more than usually mild, I considered the woman a most obdurate sinner. The gentlest admonition only served to make her insolent and overbearing, seemingly forgetting the presence of her pastor. To make her sensible of the enormity of her wickedness by shewing my indignation, I gave her by way of mandate a slight slap of a whip along the shoulder. I did not repeat the discipline. I found her incorrigible. I retired threatening her with the vengeance of Heaven and the danger of final impenitence. This was the whole gravamen of the evil.

* * * * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
P. MALONE, Administrator.

VERMONT.—The Christian Repository (Montpelier,) of the 15th, has full returns of the Legislative election in Vermont, which sum up as follows:

Senate.—15 Whigs; 13 Dem. and Free Soil; one tie, (Grand Isle;) one doubtful, (in Bennington.) Last year, 20 Whig, 10 Dem.

House.—92 Whig, 92 Dem; 29 Free Soil. No choice in 27 towns. Last year, Whig 100; Dem. 58; Free Soil 39.

As to the Maine Law, it is generally supposed that the Senate is in favor of sustaining it, and the House would like to repeal it. The Repository condts a majority of the Senators (10 Whigs, 5 Democrats,) as Maine Law men. The Temperance Standard (Woodstock) says:

"The law will have at least twenty Senators in its favor, with a fair chance for two or three more, who have never committed themselves against it."

THE

The London Times (received by the steamer Arctic) thus sets forth the present aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey:

"Since the Turkish Government has made its acceptance of the note proposed by the Conference at Vienna to depend on the adoption of certain changes in the text of that document, the question which has kept Europe in suspense for so many months, and which appeared to be approaching a termination, is still a matter of serious doubt and unabated apprehension.

"The note of the Conference and the alterations required by the Divan are before the world, and have been variously discussed by the organs of public opinion, as well as by statesmen and cabinets, in every part of Europe. Every body knows what those terms are which have been transmitted to St. Petersburgh, and that the Four Courts strongly urge the Emperor Nicholas to finish this tedious and dangerous negotiation by accepting them. Whether he will accept them or not is entirely a matter of opinion, and the reasons on both sides are so nearly balanced that we do not suppose any politician, be he minister or journalist, would undertake to express a confident expectation on the one side or the other. But on that decision, whatever it be, rests the whole question, the fate of Turkey, and possibly the peace of Europe. Although, therefore, we are now in possession of the material for this discussion, we must be content to wait for the positive result; and in the mean time the question continues to excite as much anxiety and uncertainty as it has ever done since the month of April.

"Under these circumstances, the leading members of the British Cabinet, who are concerned in the direction of our foreign relations, have not left town for a single day, and there cannot be a stronger proof of the entire unanimity prevailing in the Ministry on these questions than the fact that, at this important conjuncture, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON have returned to London to hold closer communication with Lord CLARENDON and Lord ABERDEEN."

The Times further says that it has "reason to believe that the French Cabinet has already signified to the Sultan that the ulterior steps 'he may adopt contrary to the advice of the allies must be taken at his own peril.'" It then goes over the arguments in favor of the Czar's acceptance of the note and the restoration of peace. These are, briefly, that the winter is too near for the Russians to undertake operations beyond the Danube; that the troops are sick, and the supplies exhausted; and that the Turkish forces under Omar Pasha are formidable in front. The acceptance of the note is, then, the only way to relieve all parties from their embarrassments.

From Constantinople, August 22d, it is mentioned that the Turkish Government had issued a manifesto to the representatives of the Four Powers, in which it states the reasons of its modifying the Vienna note. The manifesto begins by expressing regret that the note prepared by the Porte itself had not been accepted by the Conference, or, at least, although the note of the Porte might be said to be the basis of the Vienna document, certain superfluous paragraphs incompatible with the sacred rights of the Sultan's Government had been introduced. The Porte professes itself greatly pained to hesitate in the course of action indicated by the Four Powers in a matter which concerns the Sultan, which had, in the commencement of the affair, been alone declared competent to judge of all points relative to its rights and independence, having, unfortunately not been consulted on the *rectaction* of the new note, was consequently placed in a difficult position." The manifesto then explains each of the alterations in the text, and winds up with the avowal that the "Government of the Sublime Porte still awaits a solid guarantee on the part of the Great Powers against a renewal of aggression in future, and all occupation, from time to time, of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia."

It was probably the knowledge of this manifesto that gave the tone to the editorial which we have above quoted from the London Times.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKENSON ON THE UNION.—The N. York Herald of yesterday publishes a lengthy letter from the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson; in reply to an article in the Washington Union, which, in substance, charged him with having favored and advocated the Wilmot Proviso in 1847. Mr. Dickenson in reply to the Union, says:

I was honored with a seat in the Senate of N. York State four years, and there introduced resolutions upon the subject of slavery and slavery and voted thereon; was President of the same body two years, and was seven years a Senator in Congress—from the annexation of Texas until after the passage of the compromise measures. I have, too, for the last twenty years, often been a member of conventions—county, State and national; have presented resolutions, made speeches and proposed addresses; and if, in the whole political course, a speech, vote or resolution, can be found favoring free soil sentiments, I will consent to occupy a position in the public judgment as degraded as the most malevolent of that (the free soil) faction or its most convenient accomplice.

Mr. D. then proceeds to show that the Union has with "much more ingenuity than candor," clipped out portions of a speech which he delivered in the Senate in 1847, "to suit its present necessities and convict him of free soil sentiments."

That will do Mr. Dickinson. It is not worth while to crawl any lower at the feet of slavery, you have done enough to merit the contempt of every high-minded slaveholder, and the withering scorn of every friend of human rights. Mr. Dix and Mr. Dickinson—a beautiful pair—both striving which can degrade themselves the most for the sake of the loaves and fishes. Poor human nature.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Receipts and Expenditures.*—A statement of the finances of the United States, for the year ending the 30th June, 1853, shows an increase in the receipts from customs on the year ending June 30th '52, of $11,591,538 90. The receipts from the sales of public lands had declined from $2,043,239 58 to $1,667,084 90, exhibiting a falling off of $376, 194 57. The receipts from miscellaneous sources increased $109,163. Total receipts $59, 837,572, of which $58,931,865 was from customs, and $1,667,084 from public lands. The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present year exceeds that of the preceding by $7,310,756 and on the 1st of July, 1853, amounted to $21,942,892. The total available means for the year were $76,986,050 87.

The amount of public stock redeemed in the course of the year was $6,894,608, on which there was paid an amount of premium equal to $889,737. The amount of commission paid on purchases of stock was $2,541 61. During the preceding year there was extinguished of a funded and unfunded debt $6,045,000, including $3,180,000, being the last instalment of the Mexican indemnity. The total payment out of the Treasury during the last fiscal year, exceeded the aggregate of the preceding one by $8,036,000 Exclusive of payments during both years for the redemption of public debt, and other expenditures on account of public debt, the expenditure of the two years representing the ordinary disbursements for the support of Government were as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1852,	$35,962 099
" " " 1853,	43,546,000
Increase for 1853,	$7,583,901

It is expected that the revenue from customs for the current year will reach $65,000,000, and the surplus in the Treasury will amount on the 1st of July, 1854 to $43,000,000, unless kept down by the redemption of the public debt before maturity, or otherwise appropriated by Congress.

BATHS—STRANGE CHRISTIANS.—The Chinese revolutionists, it is said, claim a divine mission to establish Christianity, yet a Paris paper contains a long account from the "Apostolic Administrator," at Nanking, giving a history of the persecutions which the Catholics in that city had suffered at the hands of the insurgents. On the 25th of March the Christians were adoring the Cross, according to the custom, on Good Friday. The insurgents entered all at once, crying and menacing; they broke the crucifix, overthrew the altar, and then wished to have their prayer recited—at the same time presenting the Christians with books in which it is written. Their demands being refused, they seized, bound and beat, and executed numbers of them. On the whole, out of six hundred Christians at Nanking, Tang-Tchou and Tseu Kang, fifty have been slain or burned, and several have been bound and beaten. An apology for these excesses is suggested by one of the newspapers, that the insurgents may have mistaken the worshippers in a chapel adorned with crucifixes and other images, for idolaters.

KENTUCKY REGARD FOR FAIR PLAY.—In the year '39 I was travelling with a strolling theatrical company, and, arriving at a small town in Kentucky, it was resolved to treat the inhabitants to a bit of the legitimate. A suitable place having been secured, notices were stuck up informing the public that on that evening would be performed, by one of the best theatrical companies in the Union, the admired and popular drama of "William Tell, the Heroic Swiss."

Night came, and the room was crowded by an anxious audience, many of whom had never witnessed a theatrical performance. The piece passed off very well, eliciting much applause, and enlisting the sympathies of the audience in behalf of Tell, as they took several occasions to cheer the patriot on. When the shooting scene came, great excitement was manifested among the group of the hardy sons of Kentucky. They began to think that the thing was real.

At that moment when Tell remonstrates with Gessler for having picked out the smallest apple, and the tyrant says: "Take it as it is: thy skill be greater if thou hittest it." To which Tell replies: "True, true, I did not think of that!—Give me some chance to save my boy!" One of the group I have mentioned, a hardy sapling who would measure full six feet two inches in his stockings, sprang upon the stage confronting Gessler, and shouted: "Give him a fair chance!—its too d—d mean to make him shoot his son!—I'll let him have a crack at me, provided he puts a pint cup on my head instead of that cussed little apple!"

It is almost useless to add that this caused a scene, especially as three or four of the Kentucklan's friends jumped upon the stage to back him and side with Tell. It took some time to pacify and assure them that it was a play. "Well stranger, we won't stand any fool play in these diggins, and as it's only a show, why, we'll stop out," and the valiant Kentuckian as well as his friends resumed their seats.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—The epidemic which has created such frightful mortality at New Orleans and Mobile, is rapidly extending into the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi.

At Vicksburgh, although a large portion of the inhabitants have fled, it is reported that 250 cases occur in a single day. At Grand Gulf one-half of the citizens were taken down in a week. There was only one physician there, and he nearly worn out. Several plantations in Mississippi have been scourged by the pestilence. At the village of Fayette, far in the interior from Fort Gibson, the fever prevails as an epidemic. In Natchez and in Vidalia, on the opposite bank of the river, the epidemic is said to be raging with great violence. At Bayou Sara there have been some cases, and the place was very unhealthy. Baton Rouge also has its share of the infliction, equal to that of any other village of the same amount of population. The quarantine is abolished at Vicksburg. At Woodville, Miss., the quarantine has been established.

The Picayune urges absentees not to return to New Orleans until after the frost, as the fever continues very virulent, and only lacks victims to show an increased mortality. The total number of deaths in the city, since the 22nd of May, is 10,122, of which 7,706 were from yellow fever, including 1,819 who died in the Charity Hospital.

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON.—The New York Tribune is severe, but warrantably so, on this production, now appearing in Harper's Magazine. Alluding to a sentence, in which the Rev. Mr. Abbott speaks of Napoleon as "the great advocate of republican equality," the Tribune remarks:—"Such is the paragraph with which the Reverend glorifier of Despotism, apologist of Adultery and murderer of Assassination, opens his current chapter of perjury and fraud in the September No. of Harper's Magazine. That his falsehood is conscious, systematic, premeditated, there is no room to doubt." It should be borne in mind, that the Rev. Mr. Abbott undertakes to give us Napoleon's history from the evangelical point of view; and, in the midst of abundant cant about "the world, the world," he does what he can to surround with a halo of false glory the character and career of the great conqueror, and to inspire "Young America" with a spurious enthusiasm for a man of blood and inordinate ambition. In this work, we think the Reverend gentleman is doing more to debauch the public mind than all the purveyors of yellow-covered flash novels in the country.—*Boston Transcript.*

A FORMST OF NAIL-EGGS.—A Boston paper says:—A few days since, Messrs. Giles, Lewis & Co., of Townsend, Mass., keg manufacturers, purchased twenty two acres of woodland, in the town of Mason, N. H., upon which stands one of the most majestic forests of "second-growth" pine trees ever seen. The "woodman's axe" is to be immediately applied, to "great and small," and the lumber will be cut up at the Company's mill, in Townsend, and in less than six months that proud forest will be transformed into nail-kegs for the Philadelphia market! The nail manufacturers of Philadelphia consume two million sleeve, or eighty thousand per year, and the little town of Townsend manufactures a very large portion of that number.

GEN. JAMES J. McKAY, of N. C., is dead. He was an upright, conscientious and useful, though not a very liberal statesman. Originally a Federalist, he in 1824 united in the popular movement against the Crawford Congressional Caucus, and so became a Jackson man, and was thenceforth called a Democrat. He served sixteen years in Congress, where he rose to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means—a situation equaled in importance by not more than three others under the Government. He never made a speech over fifteen minutes long and hardly ever spoke at all; he never agitated the subject of Slavery; he always exhibited sterling good sense: and he had a healthy prejudice against stealing. His retirement from Congress was a public loss. He was a spare, slight, apparently dry-wilted man, whom we thought likely to live till 80, but he was taken suddenly ill of bilious colic while riding in the cars last Wednesday, and died at 8 that evening, aged 65.—*N. Y. Trib.*

MEXICO.—Cholera recently made its appearance in some of the towns of the State of Oaxaca, and having extended near the capital, the populace became very much alarmed. Great rains have fallen in various parts of Mexico, and, in consequence, a bridge at Jalapa was undermined and destroyed by a rise of the river. To suppress vagrancy and mendicity the Santa Anna had promulgated a decree ordering the immediate arrest of all vagrants. Such of them as are of the requisite age and stature are to be enlisted in the army and navy of the republic, and the rest are to be sent to houses of correction, hospitals, etc. The Mexican papers make no mention of the reported pronunciamentos at Chihuahua, Zacatecas, etc. The most melancholy result of the heavy rains is that on the 24th of August the small town of Mixcoac was inundated by the overflow of the river on whose banks it stands, and many houses were swept away, lives lost, gardens and plantations destroyed, etc. The prefect of Tacubaya had established a commission to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR.—*French* lets off the following good squib:

"Most of the illuminations in honor of the Emperor's *fete* at Paris, displayed the glittering initials N. *E.* This was only telling half the truth. It wanted the addition of R. O for the French nation clearly understand in whose honor the *fete* was given."

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☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD MINING COMPANY, New York column. sp13:2m

☞ 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 carefully guarded against by parents—On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. Wright's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep his 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 celebrated Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
sep17 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 in stock, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same unquestionable 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 say in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—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 notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ 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.

☞ 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 LYON'S 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 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Jones, Fleming & Bro., and Brann & Retter. (aug22)

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which their flesh is heir to. KIER'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 Flux 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 I for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect,
ISAAC BUSKIRK.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
sep9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please 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, northeast corner of 6th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Leo A. Beckham & Co. aug26m

☞ 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. sp14

☞ 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, are 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. sp13:2w

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.
Jasper Corning.....Firm of Corning & Co.
Theodore McLamee.....Firm of McLamee & Sherman.
Richard Hogeboom.....Firm of Dunlap, King & Co.
William M. Bolton.....Firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co.
George Bliss.....Firm of George Bliss & Co.
Obed S. Bacon.....Firm of Bacon, Mason & Co.
Oliver E. Wood.....Firm of Willard & Wood.
Lyal V. Sunn.....Firm of Sunn & Starr.
Henry D. Ely.....Firm of Ely, Gray & Bacon.
Henry Lewis.....Firm of James Low & Co.
Charles H. Hatch.....Firm of C. H. Hatch & Co.
John H. Hutchinson.....Firm of J. O. Howe & Co.
William C. Lambert.....Firm of A. J. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Buckley.....Firm of Buckley & Co.
Lewis Atterbury, Jr.....Firm of Lewis Atterbury Jr., & Co.
Levi P. Morton.....Firm of J. M. Morton & Sons.
Jay T. Dwight.....Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
John G. Mitchell.....Firm of Mitchell, Vance & Co.
Charles F. Hudson.....Firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
George C. Collins.....Firm of Collins & Collins.
George D. Morgan.....Firm of R. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucius D. Osman.....Firm of Osman, Lothrop & Co.
Thomas Messenger.....Firm of T. M. & A. J. Messenger.
David Sanford.....Firm of Johnson & Sanford.
Cephas H. Johnson.....Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt.
Charles Eno.
Stephen Pell.....Firm of Boyd & Pell.
Dashiell W. Bull.....Firm of Hackell, Martin & Bull.
Alfred L. Rogers.....Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Roe Lockwood.....Firm of Lockwood, Coddington & Co.
Thomas Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Henry Hall.
James A. Dwight.....Firm of Brown, Haimer & Dwight.
Samuel F. Pratt.....Firm of Pratt, Bingham, Newell & Co.
John H. Swift.....Firm of Swift, Gardner & Co.
Curtis Noble.....Firm of Condit & Noble.
Ward A. Wells.....Firm of Wells & Wells.
Nathan C. Stockwell.....Firm of Gibbon, Stockwell & Co.
James Humphrey.....Firm of Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. T. Hooker.....Cashier Continental Bank.
Rayford N. Barnes.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Homer Morgan.
George Bourne.....Firm of George Pearce & Co.
SIMON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Gurdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jeldly:3d

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

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853		$345,183 26
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	138,250 56	
Interest rec'd on Loans