PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & Co.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1852.

☞ 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 HAMILTON, of Allegheny.
FOR SENATE,
Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilkins.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. FORTNEY, of Tarentum,
JOHN J. MUSE, of Versailles,
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St Clair.
JOHN F. WALKER, 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 McGIFFEN, Jr., of Baldwin.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

THE POST.—When the *Post* secured a new editor, and one who had some reputation as a gentleman, it was generally hoped that the character of that sheet would be somewhat redeemed from the bad credit into which it had fallen, and that henceforward some regard would be paid therein to the common decencies of editorial and political life.

The hope has proved a fallacious one. The *Post* preserves its unenviable character, and the new aspirant for editorial fame loses his. It would really seem that every one connecting himself with the control of that paper finds it impossible to resist the inclination to disreputable warfare which has all along been characteristic of it.

A short time since, the proprietors of the Daily Press of this city consulted together upon the demand of the Printers for an advance of 20 per cent. upon their wages, and unanimously came to the conclusion that they would not yield to it. An answer to the demand was drawn up, in which it was set forth in unequivocal language that there was no reason whatever to justify "any advance" upon the old bill of prices. This was signed by all the publishers, those of the *Post* among the number, and was communicated to the Printers. And yet, after agreeing to a declaration that there was nothing to justify *any* advance, and virtually pledging their faith not to give any, we find these men, in a few days after, voluntarily giving the lie to their own declaration and forfeiting their faith by offering an advance of 12 per cent. and this too without giving any notice to those with whom they had acted, and who implicitly trusted them! This act we have denounced as dishonorable in the highest degree, and have agreed to leave the verdict to any one of the other publishers who signed the agreement in common with the men of the *Post*, but they will not submit to any such arbitrament, nor will they vindicate their act of bad faith. They content themselves, in yesterday's paper, with a few paragraphs of insane twaddle about the widows and orphans whom it foolishly charges us with an intention to defraud whenever we may employ them to set type!

But the dishonesty of the *Post*, in this matter, is fully equalled in its wanton disregard of truth about that supper at Horbach's. We have caught it and exposed it in the utterance of flagrant falsehoods about a very little matter; and it maintains its character for truthlessness by repeating, in another shape, its exploded misstatements! It stated, originally, that Mr. Jones, the Whig Candidate for District Attorney, had given a supper at Horbach's to promote his election, at which several leading friends of prohibition were present, and at which wine and liquor were freely used, with their countenances and consent. This statement was got out and persisted in, day by day, to show, as the *Post* alleges, that Whig Candidates freely used money and liquor in electioneering. In reply we have shown on the best authority, the authority of Mr. Horbach himself, that every one of these allegations is untrue. The supper was *not* given by Mr. Jones, but by Mr. Horbach, and Mr. Jones was only an invited guest; wine and liquor were *not* used while Mr. Jones or his prohibitory friends were present, nor did he or they know anything about their being used. The whole story of the *Post* has been proven to be a fabrication, from beginning to end. And now, in the face of this exposure, it attempts to maintain its veracity by leaving out of view its former statements altogether, and substituting others equally ridiculous and disgraceful to those uttering them.

The *Post* says well that all this disturbance about a private supper, given by a private individual, is a "silly affair." It is all that, and worse; and the *Post* only makes itself sillier on every fresh recurrence to it. It need not give itself any trouble, either, about keeping back the names of its "personal friends" who have led it into this "silly affair." They are well known; and their whole course is narrowly watched.

We make these remarks in order to place the *Post* in its proper position before this community. A paper whose editors disregard their business arrangements, and went only falsify facts for paltry political ends, cannot be a proper or pleasant party to a controversy. We only desire to make such an exposition of facts as will lead the public to a proper judgment in the premises.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR.—This great annual reunion of the friends of agriculture and home manufactures, is now holding at Dayton, Ohio, and is said to be a truly magnificent exhibition. A private despatch informs us of the gathering hosts in the following language:

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.

Editor Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—Our State Fair is attended by thousands and tens of thousands, and the cry is "still they come." Dayton does all and more than even was required.

A. G. THOMAS.

Here is a noble example for Pittsburgh. Has she done all and more than is required? Thousands will attend our State Fair, fresh from the great exhibition at Dayton. Shall Old Pennsylvania be thrown into the shade by her young and vigorous Western sister? We presume the people will flock here in thousands and tens of thousands, and they will need accommodations. Many will open their houses, and our Hotels are large, still there will be a demand for room. A correspondent suggests that the steamboats at the wharf could be turned into temporary hotels. We like the idea, and hope it will be acted upon.

MRS. SWISSHELM AND THE STRIKE.—Mrs. Swisshelm, of the *Visiter*, displays a firmness in resisting the demands of a combination, which ought to shame some *men* with souls so small that they would hardly dare to call them their own, did any body covet them. In the last *Visiter* she says:

We have also seen a card published by the journeymen printers, in which the *Visiter* is classed amongst those papers which have agreed to their demands. We were absent in New York when the strike was made, and the first we heard of it was in Philadelphia. We were neither consulted or warned, and the junior editor thought it better to comply with the demand for one week, then to stop the paper. He accordingly agreed for this week to pay the price demanded. Had we been at home, we should not have done so, because it is more than our business will afford.

It may be that the price set upon their labor by printers is all right; but we cannot afford to pay it. Next week, we may have to set our own type, for aught we know; or, may be, let it go without setting. We intend to have the *Visiter* office swept out, an inside stair case opened, and the way prepared for employing women. We can therefore offer permanent situations to three or four women, and should be very glad to have them soon.

For the time being, we intend to make our home in the city, and manage the types in proper person. We never saw anybody do anything that we could not attempt, and nobody need be surprised if in two weeks we earn journeyman's wages with a "stick."

It may be we shall not get out any paper next week, for we will not submit to the dictations of the "Printers' Union," or any other union, and the present difficulty being general, gives us an opportunity of doing what we have long wished, viz., insisting that the *Visiter* type shall be set by women; so we have determined to strike while the iron is hot, and our next paper shall be more a woman's paper than any that have preceded it.

The *Post* is terribly afraid that we shall defraud some poor widow or orphan, when we employ females in type-setting, and charges us with a desire to substitute female for male labor, because it is cheaper. The editor of the *Post* may rest easy on that point. We have not employed any females, and shall not; as long as we can get men. We are paying our hands the wages with which the whole fraternity was contented until within a short time since, and with which those in our employ are abundantly satisfied. If we are compelled to employ females, we shall pay them the same wages that we do to males. We hope, therefore, that no further uneasiness will be indulged in any quarter on that score.

PAPAL INTOLERANCE—WHAT SHOULD GOVERNMENT DO?—The New York Commercial has for some time been urging upon our Government to take more active measures to protect the rights of our citizens who visit foreign countries, and to demand that the same privileges which we confer upon all who visit our shores, should be granted to an American citizen in every foreign land. This is an important matter, and we trust the Government will take it into serious considerations. In a late article, the Commercial speaks of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of a Protestant obtaining Christian burial in any authorised Cemetery in Spain, and then adds:

It is notorious that to similar indignities with those complained of are Protestants exposed in nearly every Papal country. The bodies of their dead, *of* even those who seek the grave in the innocence of infancy, are not only denied interment in the ordinary consecrated burial grounds, but permission is refused to Protestants to establish their own cemeteries' and perform the rites of their religion over the remains of their friends. Insult, contumely and riot follow any such attempt, and the "powers that be" refuse to interfere or make reparation. Now we do not believe that this Government, or the Government of any civilized Christian country, ought to permit such barbarity to its citizens or subjects, and we should rejoice to see the President boldly maintaining that everywhere American citizens shall be treated as Christain Men; that the decencies of Christain burial shall be secured to them in every civilised country, just as in this republic such common right is secured to all.—Upon this point we do not see any room whatever for objection or hesitation. It is not a question of religious creed; it is one of common decency, of common humanity, and if Romanism cannot voluntarily practice such humanity, we should have Americanism enforce it, and demand that if Protestant Americans cannot bury their dead in Romanist cemeteries, they shall at least be permitted to secure a place for the right execution of that sacred duty, and be entirely protected in the observance of such rites in connection with that last sad act as their religion prompts.

Perhaps the question of toleration for religious worship is of a somewhat more delicate character, and of more difficult arrangement, although we cannot see why it should be. At the United States, and we have the right to insist upon toleration for Protestant Americans in the Papal States. Not simply because we have granted the equality, for that principle would be manifestly unsound, but because Romanism avails itself of that advantage, and if but an imaginary encroachment is made upon that equality, it spares no denunciation of the supposed intolerance, raises the cry of religious persecution, and demands the fullest religious equality. It would, in fact, take all and give nothing. Now this is neither comity nor justice between nations, any more than it would be between individuals.—Moreover, if Romanism be equal to its pretensions, we cannot see why it should fear the pressions, we cannot see why it should fear the pressions of a handful of Protestants, or the erection of some modest meeting house for the purposes of their worship. If it was *catholic*, it would make no such objection But we have aforetime pursued this argument, and we have now only to repeat a very earnest hope that the government of the United States will insist upon two things in behalf of its citizens abroad—that they shall have opportunity for decent Christian burial, and that they shall have toleration in the exercise of Christian worship."

THE LATE KIDNAPPING AFFAIR IN YUCATAN.—A Spaniard, named Andruse, recently induced about forty Indians, in Yucatan, to go on board his vessel, on pretence of trading with them; when he carried them off to the Island of Mugeres, and sold them to a Spaniard, named Torres, who carried them to Havana, where they are held as slaves. The English government, at Balize, had Andruse arrested. He was tried, convicted, and sent, for four years, to work in the convict gang.

Communications having passed between Governor Woodhouse and the Commandant of Bacalar, Yucatan, upon the subject of these horrible cases of man stealing, which it appears had for some time past been secretly carried on by the two Spaniards from Havana, Marty, Torres and Andruse, it was discovered that among the forty or thirty-four Indians which were recently stolen, and sent to Havana by the Spanish fishing smack Alerta, belonging to said Marty y Torrens, there were twelve men and one woman, whose relatives have petitioned the Senor Barbachano, the Governor of Yucatan, to obtain their release from slavery, and have them brought back to their native villages.

The New York Evening Post (Baraburner) formally spits "upon" "and kicks over the platform" put up by the Softs (Barnburners) at Syracuse, although applauding the men who are *stood* upon it. Relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Editor says the Convention had probably nothing to do. That particular part of the resolutions the Post puts down "as mere nonsense." But the article is altogether too significant not to be quoted entire:

"What was said on that question (the fugitive slave law) was no doubt said with equal sincerity by the bards and softs by the terrified or unterrified Both of them adopted a stereotype set of phrases, which *no more express the opinions of their constituents than if they were a recognition of the Greek mythology* as the religion of the country. Both, for example, speak of the fugitive slaves law as an ordinance which they are ready to obey and execute with cheerfulness and alacrity. They, perhaps, are not aware *how little truth there is in such declarations*. There is not a man, even among the delegates of that division of the Democratic party lately denominated the Hards, and now dignified with the appellation of the Territorial party, who would not, on the slightest provocation, resist the levy of the posse comitatus, if some modest meeting house for the purposes of their worship. If it was *catholic*, it would make no such objection But we have aforetime pursued the argument, and we have now only to repeat a very earnest hope that the government of the United States will insist upon two things in behalf of its citizens abroad—that they shall have opportunity for decent Christian burial, and that they shall have toleration in the exercise of Christian worship."

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IMPORTANT.—We finde in the Washington letter of the Philadelphia Amirican of yesterday morning the subjoined paragraph. We know not on what authority the statement rests, but an important part of it—that which relates to the "protest" of certain European Governments against the conduct of our naval commander at Smyrna—is corroborated by what has been in circulation in Washington for a day or two past, except that the letter falls short of what the city rumor alleges to be the fact. The story here is that the Ministers of *England* and *France* have also expressed to our government, concurrently with those of the three other Powers, the dissent, protest, or whatever it was, of their respective Governments relative to the Kosta affair;

What the writer says of Secretary MARCY's exposition was intimated by the *Union* some days ago, and may be regarded as substantially correct. The following is the letter.

"The *Russian*, and "*Prussian*, and *Austrian* Ministers have filed in the State Department a protest against the conduct of Captain INGRAHAM Russia and Prussia side with Austria against the United States. Mr. MARCY's views on this momentous matter are matured, and will probably be submitted at the Cabinet meeting now dignified with the appellation of the Territorial, who upon command of the officers in pursuit of a slave who had left his master, would turn out to join in the chase. Yet the provisions of the law require them to do this. We doubt whether one in ten of them would inform his pursuer of his place of concealment, or refuse him shelter and food if he were to call hungry and weary at their doors, and say that he was a slave seeking to obtain his liberty by flight. *There never was, in our opinion, a form of words uttered in mock worship with more utter heartlessness and disregard of sincerity than these pheabs of the two assemblies and of the delegates at Syracuse.* The true public opinion and feeling of their constituents is that which *expressed every night at the National Theatre, in this city, where the fugitives slave law every evening receives the condemnation of a fresh audience, densely packed*

"But laying aside the part of the platform as mere nonsense, we must admit that in the substantial part of their proceedings the Convention has deserved well of the State."

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PITTOLEUM 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:

ELEGANT 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 Eyes, Salt Rheum, Boils, Bruises, and Rheumatism, for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

ISAAC BIGLER.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

(☞ Others advertising Petroleum please copy.)

☞ DR. 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. There is no fear to be Exercised, 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 United States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Reed, Page, Jr., & Co., Fahnestock Bro., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

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

☞ 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. sp1

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE SI

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, as the attention of buyers to their large and splendid assortment of

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

is beckoned out at very Reduced Prices!

Jobbers will receive strict attention, and shall have the benefit of the reduced prices.

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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 Ætna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning, ... Firm of Corning & Skiddmore.
Wilson Shannon, ... Firm of Shannon & Co.
Richard Higdon, ... Firm of Chadin, Mallet, & Co.
William H. Miller, ... Firm of Georges Miller & Co.
George Stark, ... Firm of Edgar, Mahon's & Co.
James G. Wood, ... Firm of Willard & Wood.
Jacob R. Wood, ... Firm of Stone & Starr.
Levi D. Stone, ... Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen.
Henry C. Bly, ... Firm of James Low & Co.
James Low, ... Firm of C. B. Hatch & Co.
George B. Hatch, ... Firm of Low & Co.
John B. Hutchinson, ... Firm of S. & A. Lawrence & Co.
William C. Lambert, ... Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles F. Buckley, ... Firm of Buckley & Co.
Lewis Attorbury, Jr., ... Firm of Lewis Atterbury & Co.
Levi H. Morton, ... Firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co.
Daniel P. Dodge, ... Firm of Trow brige, Dodge & Co.
Arent T. Dwight, ... Firm of Nelson & Co.
Alfred D. Sims, ... Firm of Baldwin, Sloan & Co.
Charles P. Baldwin, ... Firm of Sherman & Collins.
George Collins, ... Firm of Sherman & Collins.
George D. Morgan, ... Firm of D. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucius D. Ommen, ... Firm of Ommen, Robinson & Co.
Thomas Messenger, ... Firm of T. & H. Messenger.
David Sanford, ... Firm of Sanford & Hyde.
Stephen H. Norton, ... Firm of Norton, Butler & Hyde.
Charles Ely, ...
Stephen Hyde, ... Firm of Boyd & Paull.
Buckland W. Paull, ... Firm of Bissell, Merrick & Paull.
Alfred N. Harris, ... Firm of Harris & Co.
Red Lock Gooding, ... Firm of R. Lockwood & Son.
Lucius Hopkins, ... Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Harris Cooper, ...
James A. Iswald, ... Firm of Brown, Rahmer & Iswald.
Francis P. Pendleton, ... Firm of Pendleton, Sewall & Co.
John H. Swift, ... Firm of Swift, Isselhart & Co.
Curtis Noble, ... Firm of Orvill & Noble.
Curtis A. Wright, ... Firm of Wright & Draper.
Nathan H. Stockwell, ... Firm of Stockwell & Co.
James Humphrey, ... Firm of Tracey, Humphrey & Co.
Wm. T. Hooker, ... Cashier Continental Bank.
Benford W. Harrison, ... Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
George Hampton, ...
George Pearce, ... Firm of George Pearce & Co.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.

CHAS. I. MARTIN, Secretary.

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jy3dtf

Third Annual Statement
OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52. $209 016 51
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853 ..... 135,720 46
Interest rec'd on Loans 916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture 1,000 00

Premiums cancelled ..... $ 9,199 94
Do. terminated 7,162 81
Loss, Expenses, Commissions, Reinsurances, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c. 77,901 81

$ 87,861 56
Capital Stock paid in and secured 100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses $365,319 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes $206,615 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities 132,885 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secure by bonds 17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery 1,000 00
$358,318 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company ..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
P. C. SCHOWICK, Harrisburg.
HARDY JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILSON, Banker, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CARRIER.
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
R. C. LOOMIS, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carlton county.
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; against perils by fire on property in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.

D. Agent, Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.
jy2tf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. 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.

We insure against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, ... Wm. Latimer, Jr.
Wm. Backhy, ... C. H. Rich.
Samuel Rea, ... Wm. Eichbaum.
Robert Hamilton, Jr., ... John B. Phillips.
John Sarsfield, ... Francis Sellers.
Edward Heazelton, ... Wm. Phillips.
Wm. Bakewell, ... Wm. B. Rea.
Walter Forward, ...

Isaac M. Pennock. dc22

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

REMOVAL
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

HAVE removed their stock to their new and extensive warehouse, on Wood street four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment of Hardware offered in this city.

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from the Eastern manufacturers, and adapted for FALL and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every mother should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever 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, as there are none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at the principal Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors:

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.

For sale in Allegheny City by R. H. Lindsay, Jr., and by druggists generally throughout the country. my17

SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

From the New York Tribune.
TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.

There are so many men who would like to be deemed honest, who affect to doubt whether the Prohibitory Law has really diminished Liquor-drinking in Maine, that we feel frequently obliged to recur to the testimony on this point. Theoretical guesses as to what the effect of a proposed law will probably be, are well enough in the absence of *fact*; but where a law has been in force for nearly two years, theories are nothing, statistics everything. We dare you, gentlemen, who affect to doubt on theoretical grounds the good effects of the Maine Law, to scrutinize the facts!

Rev. W. H. HADLEY, who writes the following letter, is Minister at Large to the Poor of Portland, the chief city of Maine, and devotes his time and energies to visiting the Poor in their houses, and there advising, admonishing and helping them. If he don't know what is the general effect of the Maine Law, no man *can* know it. He has been appealed to as a witness by enemies as well as friends of that Law. In reply to these appeals, he has just written as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY AT LARGE,
PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 6, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 6th inst. is this moment received; and although the immediate demands upon my time, pertaining to my calling, are this morning numerous and urgent, I will turn all aside to repel the miserable misrepresentations concerning the operations of our Liquor Law, to which you allude.

The duties of my profession do not allow me much time or opportunity to write or speak on the subject of temperance or the Maine Law, or of the good results where these subjects are discussed; but when such gross and abominable falsehoods are fabricated, and sent out from this place, as those referred to in your letter, I could not lothing short of immediate calls to attend upon the sick or dying, hinder me from contradicting them. I have scarcely written or spoken publicly a word upon these subjects for more than a year, until yesterday, when I wrote a short letter to Rev. Mr. Chapin, of New York, giving him some statistics of the liquor traffic, which I have just collected. I was requested more than a month ago by Professor Rust, of Maysville College, Tennessee, to answer certain questions which he proposed concerning the operations of the Law, &c., which I promised to do; but partly owing to a want of time, I had determined to postpone my letter to him till after our approaching election, when I shall furnish him with many facts which I have been collecting, some of which I will state to you.

I am prepared to say, that during my residence here as minister to the poor for the space of four years and five months, there never has been less demand for charity in cases where intemperance has been the cause, than during the past five months. Political demagogues and the haters of the Maine Law and its author, may asters of the Maine Law and its author, may ascribe to me what motive they please, in making this assertion. Suffice it to say, that, so far as I cherish *political opinions* and *sympathies*, I am with the party last year in power, and not with the present city or State Administration, nor with Mr. Neal Dow. I never received, and never expect a personal favor from Mr. Dow. In regard to my political sentiments, he and myself are apart *toto cœlo*. You say that your informant says that "John Neal's assertions are all true—that there is more drinking in Portland than ever, and that Mr. Hadley has said that he wishes the law was repealed." Of Mr. Neal's *assertions*, I am not disposed to say much. They have not appeared to me to be calculated to injure the Law —certainly not in Portland, and I think not in the State of Maine. I wish everybody who has time, would carefully read them all. But as to there being "more drinking in Portland than ever,"—this is such a *palpable falsehood* that it needs no refutation *here*

I have embraced every opportunity for a month past, to collect statistics of the former liquor traffic in this city and through the State. My information was not derived from "*rumrod*" nor from enthusiastic admirers of the Maine Law. Much of it is received from those who were opposed to it when it was into effect, but are now *nearly all* from those who have been extensively engaged in the trade or manufacture of the article, and several of whom did not relinquish it till compelled by the statute in question. And what is the result of my researches and inquiries?

First,—of distilleries. Of these there were for many years previous to the year 1836, seven in operation, some with two, some with three coppers—by no means the largest or most efficient, was accustomed to turn out 500 gallons a day, regularly, month after month, year after year! One *single* copper in another establishment was of sufficient capacity to produce 900 gallons a day. Allowing 250 gallons to each copper, and two of the distilleries to have three of these—a calculation below the truth, we have the amount of 4,000 gallons per diem, or 1,252,000 gallons a year, to say nothing of *Sundays*. One man told me that *several* of these distilleries were accustomed to operate on the *first* day of the week!

Then, there *was* a time when 400,000 gallons came through the Custom House in a year. In my hasty note to Mr. Chapin, I supposed this to be when the distilleries were in full operation. There may be a slight error in this calculation. But be it as it may,—the most respectable merchants in this city, whose statements are beyond question, as to veracity, who have been most extensively engaged in the trade, assure me that the most of their sales were of liquors brought from Boston, New York, &c., not through the Custom House The language of one the most intelligent and respectable of these men is, that what came through the Custom House "was but as a drop of a bucket," and he gave it as his cool, deliberate opinion, *that not more than one fiftieth part as much liquor is now sold and consumed in this city and throughout this State as there was twenty and thirty years ago*—when the population of both city and State were not more than half what it is at present. Others equally well qualified to judge, express a similar opinion.

One of our most respectable merchants positively asserts, that he has sold *four times* as much himself in a year, as he has any reason to believe has been sold in the same time here, since the enactment of the law, and at the time there were nine or ten large wholesale liquor stores in the city, some of which sold much more than he did, to say nothing of what was sent out directly from the distilleries. If there is any necessity for it, I presume these gentlemen will allow me to use their names, but I choose not to do it without their permission. One of them asserts that he seldom if ever sold a bill of goods, in the times alluded to, that was not headed by a hogshead of N. E Rum, nex a barrel of W. I. Rum, &c. I have made particular inquiry as to where became the *foreign liquors*, say, *brandies, gins, rum* &c., and the uniform response has been "they are manufactured chiefly in Boston and New York"—they were "mixed." Now, admitting what is provable to a demonstration—that about a million and a quarter of gallons was manufactured here—what appears to be undisputed that almost as much more was brought here from abroad, besides what came through the Custom House, which was but a "drop of a bucket," has been the snug little amount of two and a half millions of gallons, when our population was not more than sixteen or seventeen thousand We ought to have at least four millions now. to make the equal proportion! How is it? Have we really more than one thousand gallons a week brought into the city in *coat pockets, flour barrels and oysters in imitation of Bibles*? I do not believe it. It is true that there is a little illicitly smuggled in, and that occasionally some of our "promising" young men are "guzzling" it in their rooms. What then? Why, the Law has not yet wholly annihilated the use of alcohol, nor corrected the odious habits of all the slaves of appetite. But it has closed more than three fourths of the grog-shops, and stopped the open trade entirely. We have not now a drop manufactured here—none comes through the Custom-House, and most that is used is secreted in Irish dens. Genteel and fashionable families make some use of wines and liquors,—not a fifth part as much as formerly, and not more than they did three years ago, perhaps, you or some one may ask of the traffic in liquors did not greatly diminish before the enactment of the law. I will let these wholesale dealers answer,—the very men who say that it has diminished *forty-nine fiftieths*. None of these have put the diminution at more than *two-thirds*, before June, 1851; most of them say one-half. Call it two-thirds. Then of them say one-half. Call it two-thirds. Then public opinion and human progress diminished the traffic to its worst state about thirty-three parts, (or two-thirds,) and the Maine Law sixteen parts *or seventeen seventeenths* at once! This is not derived, I repeat, from the special friends of the law, but partly from its enemies, and mostly from those who have been its friends by receiving its operation. There are many such among our most influential citizens.

I would no more dispute a man who says that there is more drinking in Portland than ever than I would dispute one who should say he had seen Tom Thumb and Goliah standing on the Levee, and that Tom was head and shoulders bigger than Goliah. I never said any such thing, never. I would not have that Law repealed at this time for all the wealth of this city; I *think* I would not to save my own life, without a proper substitute. I have said I would be willing to have it exchanged for anything better. So I would. Let me know what is better. There may, for aught I know, in the progress of human skill, be something better discovered. It has already been improved; it may be made still better. But it has proved a thousand fold better than all its predecessors in the character of legal enactments. It is growing daily more and more in favor with our people. I thought I knew of one man who was not in favor of it, who is not opposed to it, but he declares that he was *always* thoroughly opposed to it, and so I do not know of one who has changed his opinion against it, but of hundreds who were opposed of distrustful, who are now its ardent supporters.

I regret the necessity of writing on so important a subject with such great haste; put you have such simple facts as I can furnish at a minute's notice, and put on paper in the briefest possible time.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. H. HADLEY, Minister at large.

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, Worcester, Mass.

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