PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

☞ 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 Wilkins.

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

FOR SHERIFF,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD P. JOHNS, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. SHOOK, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES McGIBBENY, Jr., of Baldwin

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

INTERROGATORIES.—Candidates for the Legislature will find in our paper this morning some interrogatories addressed to them on the Prohibitory Liquor Law question. The people will have an answer, and a direct answer to these questions, or they will not trust those who refuse. The Candidate who equivocates, or hesitates, or holds back, is doomed. Double-dealing will not be tolerated, now. Show your hands, gentlemen. Let the people see how you stand on the only really important question at issue. He that is not for us is against us; and the candidate who refuses to answer the interrogatories will be taken to be, and treated as, an enemy of the Maine Law.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.—It is impossible for the *Post* to be just towards a political opponent.—Witness its attack on Dr. Carothers, yesterday, for his course on the Ten Hour Law. We give it entire, to show its injustice:

"Dr. M'Clintock is known to be an unwavering friend of the ten hour law of 1849. Dr. Carothers has proved himself to be its enemy, what over professions he may make to the contrary. The Gazette, a short time since, attempted a lame apology for Carothers for having labored hard in the Senate in the session of 1851, to procure a modification of the ten hour law, which would have greatly impaired its efficacy.

The Gazette says Thomas Moffit, Esq., carried on to Harrisburgh the Petition for the total repeal of the law. Mr. Moffit is present as we write, and says it is utterly untrue. He says he never carried on any such petitions. Dr. Carothers alone presented petitions for the alteration of the law. Dr. Carothers reported the bill.—He made a speech in favor of the alteration.—He voted for it in all its stages, and was found acting all the time with the enemies of the ten hour law. Thomas H. Forsyth, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, made a speech against Dr. Carothers' bill, and it was defeated.

These facts can be proved. The proofs are ready for publication, and will soon be laid before the public."

Mr. Moffit may have learned to quibble by his close associations with the *Post*: "evil communications corrupt good manners; but he cannot be permitted to escape through any such Coop hole as this. It may be that he never carried on petitions for a modification of the Ten Hour law, but he will have the hardihood to deny that he went on to Harrisburg and labored in behalf of that modification. Every petition presented by Dr. Carothers for a modification of the Ten Hour Law was sent on by the operatives themselves, and Mr. Moffit went to Harrisburg as their friend to secure the success of the petitions. He co-operated with Dr. Carothers in the endeavor to pass the modification asked by the operatives, and has since received from the democratic party a sanction of his course, by being supported by them on their legislative ticket. The attempt to make capital for Dr. McClintock out of this matter is one of the smallest and meanest we know of, and cannot fail to react upon that gentleman.

DR. MCCLINTOCK.—This gentleman, when he gets among Temperance men, represents himself as "all right on Temperance," expecting this equivocal kind of language to *satisfy* them.—What representations he makes in the doggeries about town we are not informed; but being an honest man, according to the verdict of his newspaper advocates, he of course represents himself *there*, too, as "all right on Temperance." Whether, however, he expects the same meaning to be taken from his words by both the friends and enemies of Temperance, is somewhat doubtful. To remove all doubts, the friends of Temperance address to him, to-day, some few interrogatories, easily understood and easily replied to. These questions are asked for the purpose of being answered; and a refusal to answer will be taken as tantamount to a reply in the negative. Dr. McClintock cannot, therefore, dodge a committal. He may make as many unspecific and unmeaning pledges to Temperance men, privately, as he pleases, but they are not the kind of birds that are caught with chaff. There are but two sides to this Maine Law question. Is Dr. McClintock in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law? Let him say Yes or No: and if he does not, the public will understand that he *means* what he dare not *say*.

The Steam Yacht, "North Star," arrived at New York on Friday morning, from her European pleasure trip. She is last from Madeira, having made the voyage between that port and New York in 10 days and 20 hours. She brings advices from Madeira to Sept. 12th. The grape crop is entirely destroyed by a blight which had appeared over the whole place, being most disastrous in its effects. The North Star was in all four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, in twenty days.

The *Post* is very anxious to know where and how the Whig candidates for the legislature stand on the Liquor question. Fortunately for all parties, they will now have an opportunity to speak for themselves. How is it with the democratic candidates? *They* have got to meet the issue, too.

MEMOIRS OF MAJOR ROBERT STONE;—We are pleased to learn that our townsman Neville B. Craig, Esqr., has succeeded after a very diligent and perseverlog pursuit, in securing a manuscript copy from the British Museum of the above work. The narrative of the adventures of that daring and enterprising Scotchman, who served with Washington, in his first campaign, who was present and assisted in the defence of *Fort Necessity*, who upon the surrender of that place was given up to the French as a hostage, who was detained in Fort Duquesne ninety nine years ago, who at great hazard wrote the first account and made the first drawing of that Fort, who was subsequently taken to Quebec and detained there as a prisoner for several years until he made his escape, and by a succession of most gallant enterprises arrived in safety at Louisburgh, from whence he returned to Quebec in time to afford valuable aid and counsel to the erole Wolfe in his capture of that place, must surely be a work of great interest. The reading public will, therefore, no doubt be gratified to learn that Mr. Craig has made arrangements for the republication of this old and almost forgotten book, with such notes and additions as may tend to corroborate or explain the narrative.

THE SABBATH DESECRATION.—Alderman M'Masters yesterday decided the suits pending before him against the proprietors of the Omnibusses. This is an eminently wise, just and sound decision, and we have not the least doubt it will be reaffirmed by the Supreme Court.—Alderman M'Masters deserves the thanks of the whole community for his firmness in this case.

We hope Pittsburgh will shortly be numbered with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where the proprietors of Omnibusses do not attempt to desecrate the Lord's day, and turn it into an instrument for the worship of Mammon.

TEST OF POPULARITY.—The *Post* thinks that Dr. McClintock's popularity is irresistable. It says:

"The votes he has heretofore received are proof sufficient that the people trust him. We predict that he will be elected. He has a habit of winning when he runs a political race."

If we remember rightly this same Dr. McClintock ran for the democratic nomination for Sheriff, in 1852, and was beaten by "Charley Kent." The people, at least the democratic people, didn't trust him, then; and "his habit of winning" did not stick to him very closely. We are also inclined to believe that he was never, but once, elected to any office in this county, and that under adventitious circumstances. His political experience before the people of this county consists of being elected once and beaten once, the latter instance affording a better test of his popularity than any other, for it was the only time when it was really put to the test He possesses very little popularity in his own party, and just as little out of it.

CONCERT.—We direct attention to the advertisement in another column, of a Concert to be given on Thursday night for the benefit of the Allegheny Orphan's Asylum. The object of the Concert will at once commend it to public favor.

THE STATE FAIR.—The grounds of the State Fair are filling up to day with the stock, agricultural productions, and manufactured articles furnished for exhibition. A large number of strangers have already arrived, and our hotels are fast filling up. Every preparations, however been made to accommodate all who come.—The Fair now promises to be a very splendid exhibition, and quite creditable to the State.

MR SCOTT.—We hear it reported that Mr. James K. Scott, who is on the Democratic legislative ticket, is a Maine Law man. Let him speak for himself by answering the interrogatories addressed to him, in to-day's paper. We shall then know where he stands.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

INTERROGATORIES FOR CANDIDATES

To Messrs. Dr. James Carothers, Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, Wm. E. Stevenson and Joseph Wright, Candidates for State Senate.—and John M. Porter, John J. Muse, Thos. J. Bigham, John E. Parke, Charls Naylor, John M. Kirkpatrick, John S. Hamilton, Wm. Wernberger, James K. Scott, Wm. Glass, Aaron Floyd, Bruce Tracy, Wm. P. Ferree, Charles W. Benny, A. H. Burns, Thomas R. Appleton, David T. Morris, John White, Hugh B. Hutchison and D. D. Henderson, Candidates for the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:—As candidates for the Legislature of Pennsylvania, we address you upon a question in which we, in common with a large majority of your fellow citizens, feel a deep interest—a question which we consider as important as any other upon which the Legislature can be called to act.

Will you, if elected to the Legislature, use your vote and influence to abolish the traffic in intoxicating liquors?

Will you use all honorable means to obtain the passage of a law, similar in its provisions to the MAINE LIQUOR LAW?

We desire an answer in writing to these questions, in a reasonable time,—not later than the first proximo, for publication, whether satisfactory or not. A refusal to answer the same in writing, will be deemed equivalent to an answer in the negative.

Respectfully yours,

R. C. Stockton,	James B. Reed & Co.,
William Barker,	H. Miner,
D. E. Robinson,	C. L. Magee,
Wm. Armstrong,	Wm. Boggs,
John Paull,	Joseph Dilworth,
Joseph Meetkirk,	J. C. Reno,
John Campbell,	Troth & Scott,
S. B. Young,	John Morrow,
Thomas Neill, jr.,	Jacob Gardner,
S. Morrow,	James Gibson,
Wm. Henderson,	Jacob Hays,
Wm. H. Lemon,	Robert Hanna,
J. S. Liggett,	Robert D. Thompson,
James Miller,	James S. McCord,
Geo. M. Reed,	E. R. Tuttle,
J. L. Bugh,	Wm. P. Giles,
Wm. Douglass,	J. McKain,
Wm. B. Duff,	H Johnson,
J. W. Davitt,	Wm. Stewart,
J. S. Pressly,	Joseph Lindsay,
James Rogers,	R. Cunningham,
John Alexander,	Joseph Clows,
G. R. White,	James S. Riddle,
A. G. Loyd,	James Reeder,
R. M. Tindle,	F. A. Frethy,
Wm. Stark,	John F. Loy,
John G. Smith,	Wm. Thorn,
W. M. Cullough,	M. F. Irwin,
Robert Steinson,	John Rippey,
John Milholland,	Wm. D. Robb,
J. Franke,	John Worcester,
Wm. Laird,	A. Bats,
Thomas Steel,	A. Patterson,
J. Hagan,	P. O. Comstock,
B. W. C. Slocum,	G. B. McClean,
John Shawhan,	W. Miller,
John P. Beech,	R. H. Criswell,
B. W. Wilson,	H. McElheny,
Henry Such,	James Hamilton,
John F. Hinks,	Samuel Perkins,
Joseph A. Duff,	O. H. P. Swearer,
Geo. E. Bingey,	Ross Madden,
David Murdock,	Levi J. Jeffries,
John Collums,	Thos. B. Bingey,
Isaac Banks,	Simon Marker,
Thos. Slocum,	Wm. M. Brown,
Courtland Banks,	Samuel C. Gelston,
Wm. H. House,	David Shaffer,
Noah Girvell,	Charles H. Armstrong,
John Hilderbrand,	Robert Marshall,
John F. Duff,	D. C. Holmes,
James C. Hunt,	Daniel Shryock,
G. Duncan,	Wm. C. Barr,
John Weihrecht,	Samuel McMaster,
John Smyder,	H. M. Cannon,
Wm. Forsyth,	W. Dawson,
J. C. Senis,	H. Warwood,
Thos. McKelvy,	A. M. Bryan,
J. C. George,	George Hess,
Samuel Irons,	H. A. Helsely,
Alfred Greyo,	James Perkins,
Joseph Young,	Wm. H. Fairbourn,
G. B. Marshall,	Isaac Hull,
Samuel Warner,	Allen Ross,
Wm. Burrows,	James D. Carlin,
A. G. McCandless,	G. H. Lothrop,
T. F. Gamble,	John Lupton,
George Stephenson,	James L. Gallagher,
J. B. Haines,	John Scott,
John Miller,	James Mathews,
James Black,	Alexander McDonald,
James George,	John Roth,
John Graham,	Geo. McKee,
James Galbrath,	John S. March,
John Grancie,	W. J. Henry,
D. T. Marsh,	J. H. Good'sin,
John Nolan,	F. S Magee,
Arch'b McCandless;	A. Reed,
M. A. McCandless,	Robt. Gilliford,
Thomas Kennedy,	Wm. D. Fulton,
D. Zimmerman,	James Dickey,
Josiah Gray,	John Hemphills,
Josiah Gray, jun,	Benjamin Harrison,
John Wilson,	Jesse Evans,
Alex. McKimmons,	Wm. O. Evans,
Henry Holt,	Robert McAyeal,
S. H. McCandless,	James Danlap,
Henry Bushyager,	James Humes, jr.,
Hanford Herris,	Samuel Black,
J. T. Humes,	Albert G. Williams,
James M. Smith,	G. M. Morrison,
Miles Baty,	Presly McDowell,
Archibald Dickey,	James McAyeal,
James Bankhard,	H. M. Bryan,
Silas Miller,	G. M. Derry,
James Leslie,	James C Neal,
John B. Reed,	Samuel Y. Kennedy,
L. C. Flemming,	Daniel Cox,
M. J. Halstead,	John Gillmore,
James M'Call,	Hugh White,
Wm. McClure,	George Dickey,
E. M. McCall,	James Clark,
Alexander Hare,	Alexander Borland,
John Hill,	John H Baird,
James Kennedy,	John Henry,
J. M. Snowden,	John White,
E. B. Burchell,	P. E. Collier,
John Moor,	Daniel Wilkart,
Abraham Otterman,	Samual Irons,
Isaac Huff,	David Hess,
Leonard Wineman,	J. G. Frayer,
Wm. Harris,	Wm. Burns,
John Pollock,	A. Morton,
L M Stepiren,	John Garner,
John A. Emilob,	John Alexander,
J. B. Roberts,	James M. Burchfield,
John Schriber,	Thomas M. Day,
Thos. Gaines,	Alexander Bates,
J. T. Newell,	Wm. M. Reilly,
Z. H. Coston,	

On Friday afternoon the 15th, as some children were playing near a pile of shavings, in Clarion, the clothes of a little daughter of the Hon. J. S. McCALMONT, of that place, took fire, by some means, and before assistance could be rendered, the child was so fearfully burnt that she died in a few hours. Judge MCCALMONT was at the time attending to his duties on the Bench in Brookville, and did not reach home until after the child's death.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.—We learn that the Camden and Amboy Railroad have compromised with the Rev. James Purviance, of Mississippi, (formerly of Baltimore,) who, with his wife and child were injured in the fearful collision of cars on their road on the 8th of August, by paying him $10,000 damages. Mr. Purviance's foot was slightly hurt, his daughter's thigh broken, and his lady badly hurt in the hips. They are still detained in New York, but have all nearly recovered.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

The English papers copy from the American journals, and publish, with every appearance of interest, Lord John Russell and Mr. Crampton's correspondence respecting the tripartite guaranty of Cuba. Although it was known such a proposal had been made, the documents are quite new to the British public, and indeed seem to excite considerable astonishment.

Nothing definite respecting the Eastern question, but the circumstance that the Czar hesitates in reference to the modifications stipulated for by the Porte had depressed the British and French funds. About the 16th instant was the time when a reply from St Petersburg might be looked for. There was, however, a rumor that the Czar refuses the Turkish terms.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A telegraph despatch received in London on the 7th inst, *via* Berlin, stated that the Russian government had come to no decision on the Turkish modifications, the details not having reached St. Petersburg, so that it was probable some few days more must elapse before the determination of the Czar could be definitely known.

From Constantinople, the News says, "a certain degree of excitement" prevails, owing to the modifications [illegible] into the Vienna note. A Cabinet council was held, August 25th, to discuss further measures for defence. Relying on the assistance of France and England, and with the army in the effective condition it now is, war would be far from unpopular with the bulk of the people.

The following are the latest despatches, published by the London press:—

"BUCHAREST, Aug. 23.—The Russian troops are practising and manœuvering every day. No fresh troops have marched in for some time past, for the Principalities are already overrun with soldiers. Field works and fortifications are thrown up and constructed with the greatest activity, especially on the banks of the Danube It is believed that the redoubts are being constructed after a plan which has long since been prepared, and that they will remain even after the departure of the Russian army."—*Times.*

"ODESSA, Aug. 26.—The settlement of the Oriental question is not so near at hand as is generally believed. The armaments have not at any one time been suspended. Our commerce does not suffer from the state of affairs. We are, however, in great want of shipping for the transport of large quantities of corn which are to be sent to foreign countries, and especially to France."—*Times.*

It was stated that fever had broke out in some of the British ships at Baika Bay, and small pox on board the French fleet. The accounts were thought to be exaggerated, only a few invalids having been sent to Malta.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the explanatory note sent by the Porte, along with the modified *ultimatum*, to the Conference at Vienna.

"If the last draft of the note composed by the Sublime Porte is accepted, or if that of Vienna receives the desired modifications, the Ottoman cabinet will be ready to sign either of these two drafts, and to send immediately an ambassador extraordinary upon condition of the evacuation of the Principalities. The Government of the Sublime Porte expects with confidence that this guarantee on the part of the great powers against any futurei nterference, and any occupation from time to time of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia; and the object of the Ottoman Government in arming itself beforehand with such extensive precautions is to prevent any occurrence that might bring misunderstanding between the two empires after the Sublime Porte has renewed its relations with the Court of Russia.

"The points of the draft of Vienna relative to the affairs of the holy places, and the construction of a church and hospital at Jerusalem, have met with the complete sanction of the Sublime Porte.

"A copy of the Vienna note, containing also some modifications which the imperial government has thought fit to make, has been transmitted to your excellency.

"The Sublime Porte, wishing to give another proof of its particular regard for the powers whose signatures were affixed to the treaty of 1841, is ready—although the draft is composed entirely according to its own wishes—to accept the draft of Vienna, with the modifications it has made, and hopes that the powers which have always recognized from the very commencement of the question the rights of the imperial government and made manifestations of their good feelings will, appreciating these modifications, act accordingly."

"His Majesty the Sultan having ordered me to communicate the above to your excellency, as well as to the other representatives, your colleagues, I acquit myself of this duty, and beg your excellency to receive on this occasion, &c.

(Signed) RESCHID."

ENGLAND.

We give the following important despatches from a second edition of the London Times, with a recommendation to receive with caution whatever is published exclusively in that paper, and immediately preceding the sailing of a mail steamer for America.

"PARIS—It was positively stated to day (Thursday, 8th,) that the Russian Embassy at Paris, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to accept the modications. It was added that when the Emperor was informed that the Porte had modified the note of the Vienna conference before accepting it, he observed in a tone of much moderation, that he would willingly make some concessions for the sacrifice purpose of meeting the wishes of the European Powers; but he would not humiliate himself in the eyes of the world, by submitting to propositions direct from the Sultan."

It was also asserted that Napoleon had stated that he would not go to war at present in the present scarcity of food among his people.

Gen. Sir Charles A. Napier had been buried at Portsmouth with all the honors due his rank and service. Nearly 3,000 private soldiers sought and obtained leave to attend his funeral. Standing by the plain brick grave in which the remains of his relative were deposited, Sir W. Napier pronounced a funeral oration which was almost Oriental in its style and terseness. "Soldiers! there lies one of the best men—the best soldiers—the best Christians that ever lived.—He served you faithfully, and you served him faithfully. God is just!!

A trial of reaping machines took place at Stirling. The first prize was awarded to Bell's and the second to McCormick's against twenty one competitors

The surveying brig Dolphin was at Southampton, and had been a subject of some interest The brig intended leaving, when weather permitted, to take a line of soundings towards the eastern edge of the Azores.

The British ship Rebecca, from London, Dec. 2d, for Sidney, had been wrecked on the west coast of Australia. The survivors of the crew were picked up by an exploring party, after twenty-three days suffering on an uninhabited coast.

The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas was detained a day and did not sail from Liverpool until afternoon of Wednesday, 7th. A new Clyde built iron clipper, the Gauntlet, 698 tons, sailed from London Monday, 5th inst, and intends to race the Sovereign. The clipper Guiding Star had been chartered for Australia, for 12,000l, one of the highest freights ever given from the port of Liverpool.

FRANCE.

The peculiar position of the grain trade yet occupied the chief share of public attention.—On the one hand, it was asserted that the interference of government had caused numerous importers to resell their purchases, and to countermand their orders in America; on the other hand, the Moniteur contradicts that the government is disposed to make purchases of corn. Far from opposing the regular course of commerce (says that journal) the government interferes only to assist it by general and equitable measures which secure its liberty, and the security of its operations, and which promote the importation of grain and its distribution throughout the country.

A decree has been published, ordering that all French or foreign vessels loaded wholly with grain, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the rivers and canals free from all navigation dues from this date to the 31st December next Another decree is published, granting to the Railway Companies that shall lower their tariffs for the transport of grain, breadstuffs and potatoes from this date to the 31st December, power to raise them after that date, within the limits of the *maximum* authorized by their books of charges, without waiting for the delays stipulated therein.

A rumor had been gaining ground that the Government was about to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs. This rumor was industriously used on the Stock Exchange; but the better informed declare that there is no truth in it at present.

The *Maine* of Lamans, learns that Ledru Rollin is dying of nostalgia.

A Paris letter mentions a rumor of a new Transatlantic Steamship Company, to have its headquarters at Dieppe but, as the harbor of of Dieppe is little adapted for the purpose, probably nothing more will be heard of the project.

The Constitutionnel contains an article on the Kossta affair, from which we gather that France is not disposed to permit the French Consul at Smyrna to play the part of jailor much longer, but will certainly not countenance the claim of Austria to obtain possession of Kossta Neither does Captain Ingraham's conduct meet with the Constitutionnel's approval. The article goes on to state that Austria certainly possesses no right to seize her subjects within the Ottoman territory, else why did she not seize Kossuth? Having, then, no such right, it is much to be regretted that the Austrian government should sanction the illegal attempt to carry off Kossta, by promoting to the rank of Captain the chief actor in that attempt, Lieut. Schwartz, of the brig Hussar.

Captain Ingraham's conduct (the writer says) was as difficult to justify as Schwartz's, although the false position in which the Austrians had placed themselves, favored the "rashness" of the American commander. It was not as an American citizen, but as a revolutionist that Kossta was defended against Austria by the agents of the United States. The Constitutionnel thinks this very dangerous indeed, and says that "none of the European governments will ever admit as a principle of public law, that the Government of the United States has a right to protect revolution in Europe by force of arms." Public feeling sided with the American captain, and took the part of a man wrongfully arrested on neutral ground. But in order to repress an abuse of force, Captain Ingraham committed another, and the less noise the Government at Washington makes about the affair, the more prudence it will display. An impartial arbitration would send both parties out of court. As to M. Kossta, what Austria had better do, will be to give him every facility to go to America, there to reside as long as possible. These are the Constitutionnel's sentiments.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state that M. Calderon de la Barca was shortly expected there from Paris The business of his department demanded his immediate presence.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle writing, of date 1st instant, says that the question as to the reception or non-reception of Mr. Soule, as Minister of the United States, had been much agitated at the Spanish Court, and the recent accounts of his proceedings had been much commented on. It was believed that the Spanish Government would oppose no objection to his reception as American Envoy, but if any passage in his address on presenting his credentials can be found fault with, it will be seized as an opportunity to dismiss him. Mr. Soule—the writer adds—will at best find his position a difficult one.

ROMAN STATES.

At Ravenna an attempt had been made to assassinate the Legate, but, fortunately, without success. At Forli, the Gonfaliere had been threatened by the people, and was so much alarmed that he had fled into Tuscany. In other of the Roman territory excitement prevailed. The ostensible cause of the riots was the high price of bread. A strong French garrison of Florence had been sent into the Romagna.

By a somewhat singular coincidence Commodore Vandarbilt arrived in his yacht, the North Star, at Civita Vecchia, just when the discovery of a supposed Mazzini conspiracy had thrown the Papal Government into fits of terror. The Police of Civita Vecchia, staggered by the imposing size of the steamer, and the number of persons on board, immediately concluded that it was an American sympathising expedition, and refused permission to land. After two or three days of useless negotiation, the North Star proceeded to Naples, where, at least, so the newspapers say, she was also an object of suspicion, and had eventually to seek refuge at Malta. On the 23d ult. the yacht touched at the Bosphorus.

GREECE

We have further details of the recent earth quake at Thebes. The town, or rather village, was built partly of stones, which were all new, and partly of old houses of wood and bricks—All were more or less injured, the former having been completely shaken to pieces, and the latter rendered rendered uninhabitable. Eleven persons were killed, and eighteen rescued from the fallen ruins. The survivors were encamped in the open air, and were suffering from want of water, the earthquake having dried up the wells. Seventeen villages in the vicinity of Thebes, as far as Plata, had partially suffered, one or two houses fell at Chalkis The shocks continued for some days, one to three shocks within the twenty four hours.

NAPLES

Twenty-two absent persons had been condemned to death *in contumacian*, for the part they took in the revolution of 16th May, 1848.

The Austrian Government had just published an official report on the state of Lombardy. The crops were satisfactory in the Tyrol and Upper Austria, middling in Carniola and Austrian Silesia, good in Moravia and Buckovina, and very fair in the Duchy of Cracow. The reports from Hungary, Galicia, Transylvania, Lombardy and other parts of the Empire had not been received, but there was reason to believe that, without being abundant as could be wished, the result was satisfactory.

PRUSSIA

The Prussian Board of Agriculture has published a circular, wherein it is stated that there is no foundation whatever for apprehensions of a dearth of corn. The official reports state that the rye harvest in the provinces of Prussia, with the exception of the Lithuanian district, in Posen, Brandenburg, and the Rhine, is good, and in some districts abundant; that in Saxony, Silesia, and Nether Pomerania, it is middling; and that it is only in Westphalia, Upper Pomerania and Lithuania, where short quantities are apprehended The reports of the wheat harvest are nearly similar in the different districts, that in Westphalia it is more, and in the Rhine provinces less abundant than rye.

FALL DRY GOODS.

GEORGE. P. SMITH & CO.,

54 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFER for sale a large and complete assortment of American and Foreign DRY GOODS, a considerable part of which they have purchased before the advance in prices, and will all be offered to cash or approved credit buyers as low as they can buy to any city east of them.

PRINTS—All the leading styles, comprising a full assortment: Dark Merrimacks, Cochecos, Spencers, Solid Colors, &c; English and German 4-4 Chintzes, &c.

DE LAINES—Rich Figured, Manchester, Domestic, &c; Earlston in high colors, and Fancy Checks.

WINTER GOODS—Alpacas, Merinos, Coburgs, Paramattas, Mohair Lustres, Plain and Figured Linsey, Delaines, Cashmeres, and all newest styles of Winter Dress Goods.

WOOLLENS—Jeans, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey Colored Cloths; Bookings, black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles; Cadets in great variety, Domestic and Imported; Satinets in blacks, colors, mixtures and printed. Also, of western manufacture, our usual full supply.

Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Yarns, and a full assortment of other seasonable goods, and sold cheap for cash.

BLANKETS—A full assortment in Silks, Wool, and German fancy styles. Serges, Blucher, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Holland, Jeans, Denims, &c.

LINENS—Plaid, Red, Blue and Checked.

BROWN GOODS—Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels of all kinds and colors; Bagging, Carpet Chain, Osnaburgs, Drillings, &c; Blankets—Domestic and Scotch Plaids.

A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and embroidered Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Embroidered Silks, Ribbons, Fringes, Shawls, and everything wanting in the Dry Goods line, the stock of which will be kept full by constant additions throughout the season.

They solicit an examination of their stock by any dis posed to purchase. [jy19] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1853.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c., TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,

WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS. PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

All kinds of Blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☞ [sep20]

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. [sep13m

☞ 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. 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, and take 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 all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,

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 SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, 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 BAG 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 it in a large fire I brought 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 bricks—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 Safe to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Fall Style for Gentlemen's Hats.—J. WILSON & SON, 91 Wood street, will introduce their 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.

sep21:indaw3

Flowers Will Grow where the Water Runs.

—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. Its creation 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, 151 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Saml. saFe, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Brown & Reiter. [aug22

HENRY H. COLLINS.

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND *PRODUCE GENERALLY,*

No. 82 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIERS 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, 1853.

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 Cuts and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC INGHAM.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.

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

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

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee & Beckham & Co. aug18dam

☞ MRS S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 75 Fourth street, second floor. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. [s21

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING OINTMENT," 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. sep13ddw

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

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

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