PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1853.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business man 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 HAWKSTON, of Allegheny.

FOR SENATE,
Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilk'ns.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. PORTER, of Turtentum,
JOHN J. MUSE, of Versailles,
THOMAS J. HIGHLEY, of Lower St. Clair,
JOHN E. PARKE, of Manchester,
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

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

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. BROOKS, of Robinson.

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

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

The letter of "JUNIUS," on our first page, was received last week, but was crowded out by Marcy's letter and the List of Premiums. It has not, however, lost its interest.

A letter from Mr. Wm. P. Ferree, one of the Free Soil candidates for the Legislature, is an answer to the Temperance interrogatories, has been received, but is crowded out. Mr. Ferree answers that he is an out-and-out Maine law man.

THE POET.—The editor of the *Post* alleges that we have, in plain language, applied the epithet "liar" to himself and Mrs. Swieshelm.—We have done no such thing. We do not deal in such epithets. We have simply interposed our emphatic denial to the allegations made by both against Dr. Carothers, and challenged them to produce the proof. If the proof is not produced, (and it has not been,) it is for the public to decide upon the character of those who have made the contradicted assertions.

When charges are made against whig candidates which we believe to be false, it is our duty, as one of the advocates of the whig party, to deny them; and it will not do for those who bring such charges to turn round and claim the public sympathy upon the ground that a denial is equivalent to calling them "liars." We shall continue to deny groundless allegations against whig candidates, in as courteous language as circumstances will permit, as often as they are made; and those who choose to look upon such denial as an imputation of falsehood, will give the best reason possible for believing that the imputation would not be undeserved.

The *Post* endeavors to parade Mrs. Swieshelm as "proof" of the charges it has brought against Dr. Carothers. As Mrs. Swieshelm derived her authority, in the first place, from the *Post*, for most of her charges, and has made no effort to prove the others, it is exceedingly clever in the *Post* to introduce her on the witness-stand. Her adoption of the slanders of the *Post* against Dr. Carothers, in the Ten Hour Law case, does not make her a competent witness to prove them; and as her own charges are unsupported by other proof, she will hardly be considered as a competent witness to sustain *them*.

We do not give any heed to the attempt made by the *Post* to enlist public sympathy for Mrs. Swieshelm on account of the plain language we have thought it our duty to use towards her.—She is a woman, and if she confined herself to a woman's circle, she would be entitled to immunity from newspaper attack; but a woman who throws off her feminine character, and enters the political ring, must expect to be treated as those here with whom she chooses to mingle.—She usurps a man's place, and in so doing throws away all claim to the deference usually paid to her sex. She comes before the public, in this instance, not as a woman, but as a politician; and so such we have treated her. We have no idea of permitting women to crawl behind the shield of feminine immunity, and cast poisoned darts at political candidates. A woman who unsexes herself should be above claiming the privileges of the sex.

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.—In the attention paid to other matters, the issue involved in the management of the Public Works has been overlooked, during the present political contest. The State Administration of Pennsylvania managed to procure from the democratic county convention a sort of endorsement, against the wishes of a large portion of the delegates, and succeeded also in procuring the nomination of a legislative ticket composed of its friends. The election, therefore, of any part of that ticket, will be a testimony of confidence, on the part of Allegheny county, in the State Administration—a confidence not felt by any considerable portion of our citizens.

Every one of the democratic candidates on the legislature ticket is opposed to a sale of the public works, and if elected, there is not one of them, so far as we are aware, who will not vote against an investigation into the frauds committed on those works, and against a reform in their management. The demagogues who have been gorging themselves upon the Treasury, desire nothing better than the election of such men, who will for party's sake, suppress every effort to expose them and ferret them out.

Let not the friends of reform in the management of the Public Works forget, therefore, that the issue is distinctly drawn, on that point, between the whig and democratic tickets. The whig ticket is in favor of such a disposal of the State Works as will reduce our enormous debt, and lead to its early extinguishment, and the relief of the people from taxation; while the other is a bigger ticket, and bound to legislate for a continuance of the present system.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We are indebted to the Messrs. McElrath & Barker, for a copy of the October number of "Household Words." This useful and entertaining publication loses none of its interest as it progresses, but maintains to the full the high reputation it has acquired.—Published in monthly parts, from the English edition, by McElrath & Barker, No. 17 Spruce street, New York, at $2,00 a year to mail subscribers.—Single copies, 20 cents.

We have received a copy of the "Third Annual Announcement of the Electic Medical College of Pennsylvania, for the session of 1853 54." The advertisement of the College, will be found in our paper of to-day. The College is located on Hulnes street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, and the next session will commence on Monday, October 24. The Faculty presents a long list of able names.

ARTFUL DODGING.—Although the interrogatories of the Temperance men have been before Dr. McClintock for a week and more, he has as yet deigned no reply. In his interogurse with Temperance men he says that he is "all right on Temperance," but he will not publicly answer their respectful interrogatories. He dare not.—He knows that a majority of the people of this county are in favor of prohibition, and he knows that the "democracy" which he professes, but practically ignores, demands of him a compliance with the public will; but he knows, too, that his only chance of success is in privately pledging himself to the liquor sellers and hoodwinking Temperance democrats. So he dogges, and as artfully as he can.

The signers of the interrogatories notified Dr. McClintock that a refusal to answer would be construed the same as an answer in the negative. They are therefore bound to vote against him; and we have no doubt they will.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—Since the 1st of January there have been shipped from Boston 181,000 cases of boots and shoes, being 20,489 cases more than during the corresponding period of last year. The stock is said to be light, and the market firm.

DR. CAROTHERS.—The *Gazette* mentions casually that Mrs. Swieshelm, not being able to leave the *Visiter* separately, made an edition of the *Family Journal* (our weekly sheet,) the vehicle of her attacks on Dr. Carothers.

It may be proper for us to say in explanation, that only the Family Journal, containing our own editorial articles, was sent to our weekly readers. This done, the forms were opened, and the editorials of Mrs. Swieshelm being placed in them, an edition was worked off, which was sent exclusively to *Visiter* subscribers. This arrangement certainly gave none a right to complain, but the readers of the Visiter.

The *Gazette*, we suppose, need not to be assured that the editor of this paper would not voluntarily lend himself or his paper in any wise to injure Dr. Carothers, our candidate for re-election to the Senate.

During the last term, Dr. Carothers bore himself most worthily and judiciously, above all things distinguished by a straight forward fidelity to the known will and interests of his constituency. His course was so perfectly wise, moderate, and faithful, he exhibited so much real solidity of character, that no man wielded a larger influence in the Senate than Dr. Carothers. Since we do not feel the slightest fear as to his election, we have not been clamorous in urging the Whigs to be watchful and earnest in his behalf. As we have already intimated, indeed, we have forborne much of what we should have *written* in regard to the approaching election, because until now we have been unable to publish much of the editorial matter suggested by the needs of the hour.

Will the *Gazette* do us the justice to put us right in this matter?—*Journal.*

We publish the above with pleasure. We had not the remotest intention of conveying the idea that the editor of the *Journal* had any complicity in the attacks of the *Visiter* upon Dr. Carothers.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE: You will confer a favor by noticing, in your paper of Thursday, that the Fifth Annual Report of the Ladies' Association for the relief of the Poor of Allegheny, will be laid before the public at the anniversary of the Association on this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Rev. Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny.

After the reading of an interesting Report from the Society, addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Howard and others.

This society, from its commencement, has been a rich blessing to many, very many, of the deserving indigent, always to be found in community like ours, and most of whom could not receive anything from the *Directors of the Poor*, not being proper subjects to remove to the Poor farm, which is the only place our Directors are at all willing to bestow aid. This is one of the most meritorious institutions in our city, and well deserving the countenance of every one who has a heart to feel for the sufferings of those of our neighbors not possessed of a sufficiency of this world's goods to make them at all comfortable, or may be, (as is often the case,) do not possess enough to prevent the terrible sufferings of hunger and cold.

Let the people attend this meeting and there learn the nature and amount of good accomplished by the benevolent and self-denying efforts of the good ladies charged with the management of this society, and thereby at least give countenance to those engaged in so good a work.

ALLEGHENY.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY—PRESENT ASPECT OF THE DISPUTE.—The *America's* mails add nothing to our intelligence concerning the probabilities of war. The only fact known concerning the progress of affairs, is the one announced in the paragraph that the Czar had positively rejected the note framed by the four mediating powers, as modified by the Turkish Sultan. The manner in which the original note, as accepted by the Czar, was received at Constantinople, shows how unlikely the Sultan is to recede from the modifications which he has declared essential. The perusal of it excited the indignation both of ministers and subjects, against the duplicity and baseness of its authors. Its terms were rejected by the Sultan, not only because they were held to be incompatible with his independence and the rights of his sovereign authority, but because, in the exasperated state of the popular mind, he dared not venture to accept them. The spirit of the Moslem has been thoroughly aroused. The spell with which RADOLIFFE and LA CORS so long bound him has been completely broken. Nothing is now heard in the Turkish metropolis save the din of preparation for war. From Asia and Egypt auxiliaries are daily arriving, and proceeding to the frontier to strengthen the army of the Danube, and to uphold the cause of the Prophet. The courage and enthusiasm of that army are at the highest pitch. The ability and energy of its general, OMAR PASHA, are fully equal to the duties of his exalted station. The troops are literally working day and night at the fortifications on the right bank of the Danube. But the great difficulty of the General is to restrain the impetuosity of his soldiers, who demand daily to be led against the enemies of their country and their creed. The Turkish army at Varna is estimated at 90,000 men, with 250 guns; 80,000 additional troops are, however, being raised, and detachments are constantly marching to join the army of OMAR. In fine, the Turks are disgusted with diplomacy, and are determined to defend their freedom and their rights with the sword, whether their Christian allies desert or assist them.

The Czar has not rejected these modifications merely on a point of etiquette, nor solely because they come from Turkey instead of the Mediating Powers. They embody claims which he is unwilling to concede. The note, as modified, ventures to deny the right of the Czar to interfere between the Sultan and his Greco-Christian subjects. It dares to require his immediate evacuation of the Principalities; while, from another source, he learns that a guarantee has been demanded from the Great Powers, against their future occupation. NICHOLAS would not submit to such conditions, even if they emanated from his Christian brothers; but the very idea of doing so, when they come from the Infidel, and the man whom he has injured, would, in his estimation, be humiliating and intolerable! The terms of the modified note are consequently rejected.—The Autocrat, however, still abides by the Vienna note, and even promises to evacuate the Principalities, if the Porte will accept *that* note in its integrity. That is, NICHOLAS still condescends to be willing to abide by a note, which is, in substance, a version of that of MENSCHIKOFF. He promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Sultan will accept a document which contains admissions that "no servant of the august Imperial Ottoman family"—we quote the indignant language of the Turkish Minister—"would *dare*" to place—"would be *capable* of placing on paper."

The movements of the Czar do not indicate a purpose on his part to remain inactive. On the contrary, he is himself on his way to Olmutz, to meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and to demonstrate to them the advantages that would result to each and to all of them from an alliance for the conquest and dismemberment of Turkey! And his General, GORTSCHAKOFF, proclaims to his barbarous soldiery, from his head quarters at Bucharest, that "Russia is called on to *annihilate* Paganism, and that those who oppose her in that *sacred* mission shall be annihilated with the Pagans!"

From Widden to Varna, nothing separates the hostile armies but the stately Danube. In both, fanaticism or religion supreme. In both, religious and national antipathies have done their worst. Each is wrought up to the highest pitch of fury against the other. They wait impatiently for the contest—and a single gun fired by either may involve Europe in war,—the most sanguinary and cruel war that she has seen for some centuries. But though the Russian and Turkish armies are, as it were, drawn up in each other's presence and awaiting the signal for battle, war has yet been proclaimed by neither party. The Czar forbears to issue his manifesto till he shall have ascertained whether Abdul Mejid will accept the Vienna note. The Sultan till he shall have heard from Vienna the final decision of Nicholas. The standard of the Cross will be elevated—then the banner of the Prophet will be unfurled,—then the fierce passions of the Christian and the Moslem will be let loose against each other, and the signal will be given for the commencement of that momentous contest which will, in all probability, decide the fate of the Ottoman Empire.

But what course, in the meantime, will France and England pursue? Will they desert their ally, and leave him to contend single handed against the gigantic strength of his adversary!—Or will they aid him with ships and land forces against the power of the tyrant? If they pursue the latter course, the result may be very different from what Nicholas anticipates. If the former, not only will the fate of the Ottoman Empire, but also that of *India*, be determined.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRANCE VERSUS RUSSIA.—It is said that a European letter received in Washington, from reliable authority, states that France is treating with Sweden and Denmark for an alliance, offensive and defensive, against Russia, in the event of France becoming involved in a war on the Turkish question. Russia is also endeavoring to form an alliance with the same powers. The people of Sweden and Denmark, it is alleged, are in favor of an alliance with France, but the Government will endeavor to maintain strict neutrality. If forced to take position, they will side with France and Turkey.

CANADIAN OATMEAL has grown to be an important article of commerce between Canada and the United States. According to the Toronto Leader, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and New York, are the markets to which most of the Canadian oatmeal finds its way.

PROF. BAYERHOFFER, has just been sentenced at Marburg, in Hesse Cassel, to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor, for treason. He is a native of Prussia, but in the United States two years, and has been in the United States two years, and therefore out of the reach of the authorities who passed the sentence.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Rev. C. C. Jones has resigned his place as secretary of the Old School Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, on account of ill health. Rev Dr. Musgrave, corresponding secretary of the Board of Publication, has been elected to the station thus vacated.

SALE OF NORTH CAROLINA MINES.—We learn from the Charlotte (N. C.) Whig, that Green W. Caldwell a few days since sold a gold and copper mine in that locality to certain New York parties for $15,000. The mines had been worked some years since down to the water's level, and then abandoned because of the trouble and expense of working them.

HAVANA.—The steamer Black Warrior, J. D. Bullock, U. S. N, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from Mobile and Havana. She left the first named port on the 24th ult., and the latter on the 27th.

The health of Havana was good.

A slight disturbance occurred at Cardenas about the 24th ult, resulting in several arrests.

Information had reached Havana that the famed slaver, the Lady Suffolk, had arrived at Vora Cruz in charge of an officer of the Mexican Navy, and that it was expected she would be condemned for having been found under Mexican colors equipped for the slave trade.

It was stated that a cargo of 580 slaves had been successfully landed, about two weeks ago, near Trinidad, on the south coast, but his Excellency the Captain General was using every exertion to detect the parties concerned in that violation of the law.

The proceedings against M. Julian Zulueta had been abandoned. Rumors were rife in Havana that Gen. Pezuela would very soon relieve Gen Canedo as Governor General of Cuba.

A grand ball was announced to take place at the palace on the 10th inst.—the anniversary of the Queen of Spain's birth-day.

Some seditious pamphlets, supposed to have come from the United States, having recently been introduced into the island, the police were actively engaged in discovering any parties having copies of these publications.

It was reported in Havana that Messers. Diago of that city, planters, had failed, and that their liabilities amounted to $1,250,000.

The three American sailors belonging to the Jasper were still in prison, but through the indefatigable exertions of our Acting Consul, Col Robinson, in their behalf, they would be very soon released.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1853.

It will be remembered that, by the act of Congress of September 9th, 1850, by which the boundary of the State of Texas was changed, a contract was made between the United States and Texas, to the effect, among other things, that "the United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay the State, of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing 5 per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the treasury of the United States."

It was further agreed "that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds or other certificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and so approved by the President of the United States."

Among other administrative questions which arose in the execution of these laws, was the question whether the reserved five millions of stock could be delivered to Texas in parts, according as releases of particular bonds and certificates of Texas bonds should be filed in the Treasury, or whether, on the contrary, releases of the bonds and certificates referred to must be filed before the delivery of any part of the reserved five millions to Texas.

This question was raised under the last Administration, and decided by President Fillmore in concurrence with the report of Secretary Corwin, that the reserved five millions could only be delivered altogether, after all the preferred creditors should have filed releases of their claims at the Treasury.

Some of the creditors having revived this question under the present Administration, the subject was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to Attorney General Cushing; and that officer, after full examination and discussion of all of the points involved, has come to a conclusion in accordance with that of President Fillmore.

The practical effect of this decision is beneficial to those creditors of Texas, who resist the proposition to scale the debt of the late Republic.

John Y. Mason has accepted the Mission to France.

The amount of public stock redeemed during the week ending October 1st, was $388,000.—The Secretary of the Treasury is undoubtedly encouraged in his efforts to redeem the public debt.

THE MESILLA VALLEY.—The report of new difficulties having arisen in the above named disputed territory, referred to yesterday in our Washington despatch, comes to us, it appears, from the city of Mexico, whence we have dates to the 18th ult., *via* New Orleans. A report—for, it seems, it was nothing more than a report—had reached Mexico of hostilities having broken out in the Mesilla Valley between the United States troops and the Mexican forces, and General Trias, it was said, had received information that a large body of American troops were concentrated on the Rio Grande and would unite with "those already in the valley" in an attempt to seize it. These reports, it appears, had caused great excitement in Mexico, and had induced Santa Anna to demand from General Luther, decided explanation of the intentions of the American government.

There is nothing in these circumstances to change the opinions we have expressed respecting the improbability of the story. The difficulty, remains as great as ever to account for American troops reaching the scene of controversy, supposing any to have been sent thither, early enough to do the work we would require. It is most probable that some vague rumor of the concentration of United States forces on the Rio Grande had reached the Paso, leading to a panic and a notion of the Mesilla Valley being the object, in which the whole story originated.—*N. Amer.*

MR. E. H. Strickland, an eminent English geologist, was recently killed on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad, Great Britain; and his death is a new illustration of the infatuation to which so many persons, of all classes, have sacrificed their lives under the wheels of a train of cars. Mr. Strickland, being a member of the geological section of the British Association, after the adjournment of the meeting at Hull, visited the Clarborough Tunnel, near Retford, for the purpose of examining the strata exposed in the deep cuttings on each side. A boy at work in the fields observed him standing between the two tracks near the mouth of the Tunnel, on the Gainsborough side, and warned him of his unmeaning danger. To avoid a coal train, which was approaching on the down line, he stepped on the up track, not noticing, or too much absorbed in his memoranda to notice, the Great Northern passenger train, that moment emerging from the Tunnel. The consequence was that the train dashed upon him, and in an instant he lay a mutilated corpse.

THE PROGRESS OF IDEAS.—The admission yesterday of the representatives of a church of colored persons to seats in the Protestant Episcopal Convention, is a fact as creditable to the religion and humanity of that respectable body as it was unexpected by the friends of Negro Churches, in the Centre st., in this city, composed of persons of color, was organized many years ago according to canons of this denomination, and has always maintained the character of an orderly, zealous and every way worthy body of Presiding Christians. About 1846, finding that they had few or no friends among their Christian brethren of lighter complexion, Mr. Ambrose undertook their cause in the Diocesan Convention. He presented the credentials for their admission. The vote, however, was decidedly adverse to the proposition. Next year he renewed the motion, and the next, and the next, but always with no better success. A new light, however, seems dawning. After patiently standing at the door of the Convention for seven years or more, the Episcopalian flock in Centre street, have the gratification of seeing their chosen representatives admitted. The vote in their favor was remarkably large, and seems to indicate that in practice at least Mr. Jay's often rejected amendment has been adopted. Upon the recognition and admission of St. Philips, the Clergy gave 140 ayes to 15 nays; add the laity 70 ayes to 88 nays, making a clear majority of 161 out of 257 votes. This is a gratifying evidence of liberal and truly Christian feeling, on which we heartily congratulate the members of the Convention and of the Church they represent.—And the advocate of unpopular truth may well take new heart from the success of Mr. Jay in a case which seemed so hopeless.—*New York Tribune.*

GREAT CRANBERRY CROP IN MINNESOTA.—The papers speak of the abundant yield this year of this valuable fruit. The berries are gathered both by Indians and whites. They are worth from $5 to $7 a barrel in Minnesota. There are a great many Cranberries in Indiana and Michigan, near Lake Michigan. The regular price there a few years ago was 50 cents a bushel now it is $2 to $3. So much for railroads.

A young nobleman, celebrated for his herculean strength and rashness, has made a voyage from Venice to Trieste alone, standing on two planks four feet long, by one foot wide and four inches thick, fastened by an iron clasp, and without any other help than a pole. He arrived at Trieste, seventy miles from Venice, safe and sound, having gained his wager.

SOMETHING FOR THE PEOPLE TO READ.—The *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville, Pa., publishes some statistics of Schuylkill, to which we invite the attention of readers in every part of the State. That county is no worse than others, and this may as well represent the moral state of Philadelphia as of Schuylkill county. They are the poor, pauper and prison statistics of the county. Here is the recapitulation:—*Phila. Register.*

Coal Region.	1851.	1852	1853.
Beer Houses,	103	283	415
Stores selling liquor,	134	142	95
Taverns, (no return,)	—	116	126
	—	514	635
Total No. of Paupers,	358	332	
Intemperate,	197	213	
Impotent and Insane,	161	119	

Two-thirds of the Poor and Impotent, and of the Insane, the Alms House officers assure us, originate in intemperate habits—thus making in all, for 1851 and 1852, respectively:

Country Districts.	1851.	1852.	1853
Beer Houses,	2	20	20
Stores selling liquor,	20	19	18
Taverns, (no return,)	—	72	72
	—	111	110
Total No. of Paupers,	27	26	
Intemperate,	8	8	
Im[illegible] and Insane,	19	14	

Ma[illegible] the years 1851 and 1852, respectively:

Paupers from int[illegible]ance, 21—18.

Mark the diff[illegible] between the number of Liquor selling establ[illegible]ments in the Coal Region and the County Districts, respectively. For this year (1853):

636 to 110!!!

PRISON STATISTICS.

From the last Report, in full, of the County Commissioners, embracing a period of not quite seven months, from the 7th of June to 31st of December, 1852, we glean the following significant facts:

Committed in seven months,	
whose habits are thus specified:	
Positively Intemperate,	198
Moderate Drinkers,	143
Temperate,	51
	4
Total,	198

Only 4 out of 198 temperate!!!

NO. OF LICENSED HOUSES TO THE VOTER.

At last Presidential Election, votes polled in County,	8786
In Coal Region,	5983
In County Districts,	2803
No. of Licensed Liquor Establishments in Coal Region,	636
Which gives one legally Licensed Liquor Establishment to every NINE AND A HALF VOTERS.	

THE *Weser Gazette* of Amsterdam says: "It is stated that the Russian Government has resolved to resist the attempts of the Americans against Japan, and that the Russian squadron which recently sailed for those seas was intended for that purpose. The Russian Government has sent for Professor Siebold, who resides on the bank of the Rhine, to obtain from him every information relative to Japan; and on the best means to be adopted to defeat the attempts of the United States. M. Siebold is well acquainted with Japan, having resided there many years. The Dutch Government is said to be pleased with this determination of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch Archipelago, and as, moreover, the English press expresses themselves in favor of the Americans, and have lately begun to throw discredit on the Dutch rule in the East Indies."

During the last one hundred and sixteen days, the receipts of Dan Rice's circus while travelling through Western New York and Ohio, have amounted to eighty thousand four hundred dollars; or an average of nearly seven hundred dollars per day.

Multiply this by 13—the number of "Circuses," 'Hippodromes,' 'Crystal Palaces,' 'Menageries,' &c., perpiricuating the West and we have the sum of $1,097,200 which gullible people throw into the heads of these charlatans. The fact is undeniable that we are a gullible people, and give to all kinds of humbuggery a Hoosier welcome than to any heaven born charity. The money Ohio alone has paid to Circuses, for the year, would more than build a church and school house in every township in the State; and had a tax been levied on the people calling for such a sum and for such a purpose the hue and cry of "economy!" would have been overpowering.—Verily, consistency is a jewel not worn in this region of the world!—*Sandusky Register.*

MEXICO.—An able correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives a gloomy account of the condition of affairs in the Mexican republic. He says—and in this he agrees with other writers—that Santa Anna has failed in all his efforts to raise revenue, and his government, like its predecessors, is bankrupt and without resources. He raised six millions from the church by a forced loan, but failed in a second effort to raise money from the same source to the amount of $17,000,000, and now he has undertaken to raise funds by heavy taxation, which in Mexico always proves very unproductive and unsatisfactory. His scheme of raising an army of 90,000 men is a complete failure. He can scarcely raise 40,000. Robberies are very numerous, and between six and sixty of the Indians have been garoted for such offences. The soldiers being confined and poorly fed, some of them have turned robbers. Fifty cavalry soldiers in one party deserted and became banditti lately.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL OPEN.—On Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock, the canal boat Pennsylvania, commanded by Capt. Shard, arrived at Evansville, being the *first* boat brought through from the Lakes to the Ohio river.

The Wabash and Erie Canal was commenced in 1832, and completed to Lafayette in 1841; to Coal Creek in 1847; to Terre Haute in 1849; to Point Commerce in 1851, and to Evansville in 1853, the first boat through arriving at that city September 22, 1853—over twenty years after the commencement of the canal.

The length of this canal in Indiana is 376 miles, and in Ohio, from the State line to Toledo, on Maumee Bay, 84 miles; thus the whole canal being 459 miles long. Its course is through the richest portions of Ohio and Indiana, and it intersects a number of other public improvements, which become, more or less tributary to its usefulness.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE SUBLIME PORTE.—The word "Porte," as applied to the Turkish government, is derived from a verse given by Italian interpreters to an Oriental phrase. It was an ancient custom of eastern sovereigns, in administering justice, or performing other functions of their office, to sit, as the Scriptural expression runs, at the *gate* of their palaces. *Gate* became thus synoymous with "court," or "office," and the Sultan's court was called by excellence, the *exalted if lofty gate*—This phrase, in the literal translation of the Dragomans, who were mostly Italians, became *La Porte Sublime*, whence the title of the *Sublime Porte*. To the same source we owe the term, "Grand Seigiior," as applied to the Ottoman Emperor.

☞ Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is surprising it should suppress so many of them. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and with the knowledge of the effects of the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these pills are remarkably adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to arrest at most obstinate case of that terrible complaint. They have now become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. McLane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills.—Have you a cough, under the edge of the right side, which increases with pressure—unable to lie easy on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the symptoms may be not sometimes taken for rheumatism, they arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at a I respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING & BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co. Wood st.

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52, $22,320 15 11

Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	135,250 56
Interest rec'd on Loans	1916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00
	$346,153 26
Premiums cancelled	$ 3,799 94
Do. terminated	7,162 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.	77,001 81
	$ 87,564 56
Capital Stock, paid in and secured	$258,318 70
	100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses	$358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$206,612 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	132,855 20
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds	17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,000 00
	$358,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company, not yet due	$ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER;
JOHN R. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
R. T. JONES;
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandise by city or country, on the most rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Forbes and Smithfield streets.

A. A. CARRIER, Agency.

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 portion of the staple goods of which were purchased before the advance in prices, and will all be offered to cash or approved credit buyers as low as they can buy in any city east or west.

PRINTS—All the leading styles, comprising a full assortment; Dark Fancies, Blues, Drabs, Mourning, Solid Colors, &c; English and German 4-4 Chintzes, &c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, Glasgow, Domestic, &c; Berlins in high colors, and Fancy Checks.

STUFF GOODS—Alpacas, Merlins, Orleans, Paramatas, Mohair Lustres, Fancy and plain styles, De Laines, Cashmeres, and all newest styles of Winter Dress Goods.

WOOLENS—A large stock of his k and fancy colored Cloths; Doeskins, black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles; Coatings in great variety, Domestic and Imported; Satinets in black, colors, mixtures and printed—Also, of western manufacture, our usual full supply. Tweeds, Jeans, Cash meretts, and all sorts low priced Woolens.

VESTINGS—A full assortment in Silks, Wool, and German fancy styles. Serges, Silecias, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Hollands, Jeans, Damasks, &c.

LINENS—Bleach, Red, Brown and Chameleon styles.

BROWN GOODS—Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels of all kinds and colors; Diapers, Shirting stripes, Osnaburgs, Drillings, &c; Blankets—Domestic and Foreign.

A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslin and white goods; Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, and everything usually kept 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 disposed to purchase. [dim] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1853.

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13dm

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 85 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. ☞ ap20

☞ 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. sol3

☞ 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:—

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, though 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. R. Sellers, S. Fleming, Jr., Fleming & Bro., and Brann & Reiter. [ap22

HENRY H. COLLINS.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,

BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET,

One door from First street, Pittsburgh,

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchange Ohio, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes, allow 6 per cent, on Time Deposites of Bank and Current Money; and, insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). aug5

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

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

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs—About 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 on my house and office, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and was 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 goods, and was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which I received. There was not a *single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person to purchase a Safe of you, and no fear, 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.

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE A