PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 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 Wilk ns.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN M. PORTER, of Beaventown.
JOHN J. MURE, of Versailles.
THOMAS S. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair.
JOHN E. PARKE, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR SHERIFF,

HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

EDWARD P. JONES, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

EPHRAIM J. BROOKE, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,

JAMES McGIBBENY, Jr., of Baldwin.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JOHN KENNEDY, of East Deer.

THE WHIG PARTY.—In 1837, after experiencing a series of varied fortunes, the Whig party of Allegheny county attained to a handsome majority, in the popular vote, and this position it has maintained ever since, with the exception of one year, when a division in the ranks threw success into locofoco hands. The ascendancy which has thus been happily maintained for fifteen years, our opponents have led themselves to hope they can now overthrow. And why? Because the Whig party is less numerically strong than it has been? or because of any open defection from the ranks? No; but because they hope to find our friends thrown off their guard, unwatchful and unsuspecting. They hope to *steal*, and not to *win*, a victory. Defeated in the national contest last year, the whigs appear to think they have nothing, in the general aspect of the country to prompt them to activity; and relying on a majority hitherto deemed invincible in this county, they are in danger of being deluded into a political slumber that may prove fatal to them.

We do not know a Whig in the county to whom the success of all or any part of the locofoco ticket would not be mortifying; and to most of them it would be painfully so from the reflection that such an event could only occur through their culpable negligence.

The locofoco politicians of the county have every thing to move them to activity in this canvass. Their party is in the ascendant in the State and Nation, and it is the interest of the office-holders and their dependants and adherents to keep it so. The State administration is in trouble, and a danger besets them imminently of an investigation into and exposure of the corruption existing in their management of State affairs. Hence the anxiety to secure a Senator from this county, and Representatives, who will smother investigation, and save the Bigler administration from the condemnation which it merits.

Shall they succeed? Whigs! you who have abored so many years to build up your party on a permanent foundation—you who have yearly rejoiced over the defeat of your opponents, it is for you to say. We appeal to the pride you feel in your past labors and past victories to stimulate you to one more effort—one more vigorous rally for the good old cause. With a moderate share of activity & fidelity to the ticket every man upon it can be elected; with inactivity and bolting it may be defeated. In one case you will gladden the hearts and strengthen the hands of your depressed and desponding brethren elsewhere; in the other you will have to listen to locofoco shouts and derisive taunts. For fifteen years you have maintained the integrity of this old Whig citadel, and have repulsed the hardest and boldest attacks that could be made; you have foiled the cunning, and withstood the slanders and perversions of your enemies, through all that time, and for what? To be beaten in 1853? No! You cannot, will not yield a field so long contested, so gallantly won, and so well defended as this has been.

The Whig ticket of Allegheny county is composed of good men, Whigs without stain, fairly nominated, and personally unobjectionable—There is, there can be, no excuse for not rallying with hearty earnestness to its support.

Nor would a victory, here, be a mere empty one, as some would have us believe. The Whig party of the nation is not in the hopeless condition that some represent it to be. Everywhere the signs of the times indicate a political reaction. The dominant party is distracted with jealousies and dissensions, and in many places is rent with divisions. In Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Maine, and other places, the democratic party is either broken into fragments or laboring under a crushing weight of discontent. Every consideration, therefore, tends to inspire hope in Whig breasts, and every persuasion that could be addressed to our friends implores them to stand fast. Let every Whig, therefore, not only make up his mind to go to the polls next Tuesday, and vote the whole ticket, but determine to go to work for the achievement of an old-fashioned Whig victory.

JUDGE GRIER—Appears to be on his high horse, again. According to the telegraph, he has threatened to indict and punish any one who shall make a complaint before the state authorities against a United States officer, any lawyer who shall prosecute such complaint, or any state officers who shall undertake to serve warrants resulting from them!

This is mere idle bravado on the part of Judge Grier. We know how deep his devotion is to the business of slave-catching and man-hunting, and how hotly his blood boils whenever the man-hunters are foiled of their prey. Something is therefore to be allowed for excitement under the circumstances of this Wilkesbarre case. But we must be permitted to say that he has suffered his exalted feelings to carry him a good way beyond the line of propriety in making the threats attributed to him by the telegraph. He will hardly, we think, ever make the effort to carry them into execution; but if he should, he will find that he has undertaken a bigger job than he seems to anticipate.

United States officers have no immunity from arrest for offences against state laws. If they violate our statutes they are liable to the penalties. We have a law on our statute-book which makes it a penal offence to create a disturbance of the peace in arresting a fugitive slave, and the Supreme Court have decided that the states have a right thus to legislate for the preservation of the public peace within their borders. The deputy marshals who made the attempt to arrest a fugitive in Wilkesbarre, committed a palpable and outrageous violation of the peace, and came clearly under the provisions of the state law. And now, when an attempt is made to arrest them, and hold them amenable for that offence, his Honor, Judge Grier, steps in and not only discharges them, but threatens the terrors of his Court upon all who presume to think that a state law is worthy of obedience—informer, attorney, and constable!

What is the use of all the prattle we hear about State Rights and State sovereignty, when a U. S. Judge can thus step in and set our laws and its officers at defiance? If Judge Grier be right, there *is* no such thing as State sovereignty. We are mere appendages of the General government, and powerless to execute our laws upon our own soil.

Oh! if we had an administration that would vindicate the state in such an emergency as this, this outrage would be promptly met. But we have not, and Judge Grier knows it.

Leaving this view of the matter out of the question, however, there can still be no excuse for the course of the Judge. Threats from a judicial officer are not seemly. They might become a Jeffreys, but they can not be tolerated on the bench of a free country. Our state officers, in the discharge of their duty, must not be met with threats of judicial violence. There is a public opinion in this country which even Judges of the Supreme Court cannot trifle with.

JUDGE SHANNON.—We have acted towards this gentleman with all due courtesy and propriety; his friends in defending him eschew both. The *Union*, the other day, charged Mr. Hampton with having written an editorial article in this paper about Judge Shannon. This we characterised as unfair and discourteous, and called on the *Union* to withdraw it, which it refuses to do. Had we charged Judge Shannon with writing the editorial articles of the *Union*, the conductors of that sheet would have regarded it as a personal insult.

Mr. Hampton has not descended to the work of electioneering for himself, or done anything to promote his success as a candidate. He deems it unprofessional, and so do nearly all the members of the Bar. If the people think it best to confer upon him the office of Judge, he will accept it; but it must come to him unsought. He has therefore held himself entirely aloof from the present contest.

And now as to Judge Shannon. Does the *Union* meet our allegations respecting him?—Not at all. It does not deny that an effort was made to entrap the press into publishing a judicial opinion of that gentleman, for the purpose of contributing, if possible, to his election; it does not deny that a pamphlet entitled "Judge Shannon's Charge relative to Public Schools," has been put in circulation, containing sentiments on the School question at variance with those of his Diocesan, Bishop O'Connor; nor does it deny that electioneering hand-bills, left over from last year, with the word "Congress" struck out, and "Judge" substituted in the Judge's handwriting, and a passage offensive to Whigs erased, have been quietly and privately circulated. But it *does* venture to deny that the Judge's sentiments on the school question were "interpolated" into the published "Charge," and that the copies of it in circulation were *privately* issued. Let us look at the facts.

The pamphlet before us, entitled "Judge Shannon's Charge relative to Public Schools," purports to be a charge delivered to a jury, in the case of "Andrew Morton, vs. the School Directors of the First Ward of Pittsburgh."—The question involved before the Court and Jury, was simply whether the School Directors were liable, as garnishees, to have money attached in their hands. It did not, in the remotest degree, involve the issue about the Public Schools as raised by Bishop O'Connor; and the part of the published "Charge" having reference to the general merits of the School question has no necessary connexion with the facts and points of the case. It is totally out of place, and has all the appearance of being urged in to suit an ulterior purpose. Having the assurance of leading members of the Bar, that this part of the published "Charge" *was not delivered to the jury, and that no written charge was filed in the case*, and being anxious to satisfy ourselves on this point as far as possible, we addressed a note to the Prothonotary, to learn if any charge was on file in the case "No. 768, Nov. Term, 1850—Andrew Morton, vs. the School Directors of the First Ward of Pittsburgh," which is the title of the case, as given in the pamphlet before us, and received the following answer:

In the District Court of Allegheny County of November Term, 1850. No. 763.

Andrew Morton vs. The School Directors of the 1st Ward, Pittsburg. } Execution Attachment.

Allegheny County ss:

I, Edward Campbell, Jr., Prothonotary of the District Court of said county, certify that after a careful examination of the record of the above case, I cannot find that any Charge of the Court in said case has ever been filed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 6th day of October, A. D. 1853.

[L.S.] EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., *Pro.*

Here, then, is conclusive evidence that no "Charge," whatever, belonging to this case is on file among the records of the Court; and we have the testimony of leading members of the Bar that the verbal charge, as delivered to the jury, did not contain anything relative to what is generally known as the "School Question."—We are abundantly justified, therefore, in saying not only that the principal part of the published "Charge" was "interpolated," but that there is no "Charge" at all, on file, in the case in question.

What then? This, then: that the little pamphlet entitled "Judge Shannon's Charge relative to Public Schools," is an affair got up on the eve of the election, containing sentiments never uttered and never put on file, and intended to have an effect upon the minds of voters. It is simply an electioneering document under a legal guise.

As to whether it was *privately* or *publicly* circulated, the fact that so few of them are to be found is the best evidence of that. If they have not been privately circulated they would not be so scarce. There may have been no secrecy in distributing them; but there was no more publicity given to them than was necessary to effect their special object. They were not, as far as we can learn, circulated among those who side with Bishop O'Connor on the School question.

DR. CAROTHERS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mrs. Swisshelm makes it one of her charges against Dr. Carothers that he is "an enemy of Public Schools:" not of *the* Public Schools, or the Public School System, but of "Public Schools," in the abstract. The preposterousness of the charge is its best refutation. The *Post*, however, repeats it, and deems its author the best witness to prove its truth.

The *Post*, the other day, boasted of its reliance on the "public records" for the proof of its charges against Dr. Carothers. Where, in the public records is the proof to be found of Dr. Carothers' hostility to "Public Schools?"—Will the *Post* be good enough to inform us?—We venture to say that not only will those records not furnish the desired proof, but furnish evidence directly the reverse. On every occasion on which the School question came up in the legislature, his votes will show that he nobly sustained the State system of education.

The whole basis of Mrs. Swisshelm's charge is to be found in the fact that Dr. Carothers did not agree with that lady as to the propriety of erecting the town of Wilkinsburg into a borough. According to her, the incorporation of the town would have benefitted the School there; *ergo*, the Doctor's opposition to the incorporation proves him to be "an enemy of public Schools." That is her logic; and although a little lame, it is probably as good as could be expected from that quarter.

It is of such stuff as this that political capital is sought to be made; and the very fact that charges are built upon foundations so slim, shows how little there is in the public career of our candidate to which exception can be taken.

Mr. HAMPTON AND THE FUGITIVE LAW.—The *Union*, of yesterday, endeavored to convey, by insuendo, the impression that Mr. Hampton, when in Congress, voted in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. A correspondent, below, sets that matter right:

MR. EDITOR: I see by the Union of this morning an insinuation that Mr. Hampton, our candidate for President Judge of this district voted in Congress for the passage of the Fugitive slave law, and by it apparently attempts to entice the opponents of that Law from the support of Mr. Hampton.

Fortunately I have the journal of Congress of the years 1849–50. And I leave it with you, in which it will be seen on pages 1449 &c on every vote taken in the house on that question that Mr. Hampton voted against this obnoxious law. I leave the journal with you for the inspection of all who may desire to see it. TRUTH.

COURTESY.—The *Post* says that it has treated Dr. Carothers "courteously and kindly." If trumping up and persisting in false charges against a candidate, day after day, be to treat him "courteously and kindly," then the meaning of those words has lately undergone a material change.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT GALVESTON.—Dates from Indianola via Galveston to 28th ult., are received.

Texas papers are almost, entirely filled with the ravages of the epidemic, which seems to be daily on the increase.

The Civilian, published at Galveston, in its issue of the 22d says: "The epidemic rages with unabated fury, and is destined to constitute the darkest page in the history of our otherwise fortunate city. Upward of two hundred persons have already fallen victims, including Major Sanderson, of the United States Army."

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The *Apalachian*, a democratic paper, published in the vicinity of the Portage Railroad, bears the following unequivocal testimony to the corruption prevalent there:

From all we can learn, and from the general opinion among those who ought to know, there is, and has been a most outrageous system of plunder carried on along the public improvements—especially on the Portage Railroad; and great efforts are being made by some who have their hands in the spoils to keep them there, and to cover up and prevent investigations of past transactions. The opinion that this is the case is too general to be without some foundation, and the "investigation" by the Canal Commissioners some time ago, has served to increase instead of diminish the prevalence of this opinion. Men of all parties admit that the management of the public works has been disgraceful to the State, and highly deleterious to public morals. It is time that this state of affairs should end; and the sale or lease of the public works seems to be the only means at present of bringing it to a close. A reform in their management appears to be utterly hopeless, under the present position of affairs; and the only way of stopping the plundering is to place the works out of the hands of the State.

When it is remembered that the democratic legislative ticket of this county was nominated by a convention that endorsed the state administration under which these things are done, and with an especial view to prevent not only a sale of the Public works, but to stop all efforts towards a legislative investigation into their management, it will be seen how important it is to the overburdened tax payers of Allegheny county to defeat all chances of their election by a hearty rally in favor of the whig ticket.

THE CHOLERA.—The American Consul at Leeds, England, has addressed the following letter to the Collector of N. York:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
LEEDS, 15th Sept., 1853.

SIR—I regret to inform you that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance at the port of Newcastle-upon Tyne, in a very virulent form, and appears within the last few days so have very much increased.

By a return I have just had sent me from the office of the deputy Superintendent Registrar of deaths, it appears that since the commencement of the disease, *one hundred and ninety eight* fatal cases have been reported. There is with the disease a very large amount of diarrhoea, which if taken in time, is treated with success and prevented from passing into the cholera stage, or proving in its two characters of diarrhoea and cholera pretty generally throughout the town, but is more decided and general in the low and confined and least cleanly parts of it.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your ob't. serv't.
ALBERT DAVY, Consul, U. S. A.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY:

The friends of prohibition, have required the undersigned to address you a few words, before depositing your votes on Tuesday next—We then must meet our common foe. Shall we be his, or be ours, is for *you to decide*. Our friends have presented that issue paramount in their and our estimation to all others. Accidentally, as some may think—providentially, as most of us believe—this full issue is made; political strife is assigned to permit you calmly to contemplate the terrible evils of intemperance, and devise a remedy unbiased by party prejudices and passions. Let each voter in this commonwealth ask himself in the fear of God, cannot I do something to rescue my family, my neighbors, my State, my common country and my common humanity from this debasing vice.

The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has occasioned misery in families, corruption at the polls and in your Legislative Halls; produced pauperism, generated crime, abridged human life, brought on disease, insanity and death, and these evils are still increasing. Moral suasion has been tried, the statistics of intemperance in all their horror have been spread before the liquor dealers, the resources of human reason, the pathetic appeals of suffering women, the burning tears of blighted orphanage have all been exhausted in the effort to reach the heart and the conscience of the grog sellers. These have all failed to stem the overwhelming torrent, now nothing remains but the entire prohibition of his destructive traffic, the confiscation of his liquor and the infliction upon wilful transgressors of the heaviest penalties of violated laws—Let him talk of his rights—the safety of the Commonwealth demands that this *mad dog be killed*.

The history of the past proves that there can be no well regulated traffic! Intoxicating liquors. Our present license laws, however well designed, have utterly failed to cure the evil. Failed as a restriction upon the traffic—failed as a revenue measure—failed because the business, if right, should again be licensed; if wrong, *no price* should *legalize* its terrible enormities. If the present system has failed, it behooves you, through your Representatives, to devise and construct a better system.

You have rights—those rights impose, upon you solemn duties and solemn responsibilities. You are a freeman, and in this republican government, a part of the sovereign power. You can command and your servants must *obey*. As rational beings, you are responsible to your family, to your country, your race, and your God, for this exercise of your highest prerogative as a freeman. We ask you, on behalf of suffering humanity, that for this once, at least, you so exercise it as to encourage virtue and to discountenance vice and crime. You can devote some portion, if not the whole of the few hours that remain in a vigorous effort to remove temptation from the young and the inexperienced. He may be your brother, your son, or your neighbor, and without your aid, may lead a drunkard's life and sink to a drunkard's death and a drunkard's hell.

Organize, Organize in your wards, your boroughs, your townships. See that your neighbors know what candidates are for prohibition—what against—in this contest there can be no neutrals. Let not Tuesday's noon go down upon our reliable vote unpolled, and the day is ours.

Tell us not, ye croakers, that our good old Commonwealth cannot pass, or if passed cannot execute a prohibitory law. Who dare libel Pennsylvania by saying that what Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Michigan have done by overwhelming majorities, she cannot attempt and execute too. States whose origin are but of yesterday, possess more moral power to enact and execute than the christian Commonwealth of William Penn. Allegheny county, too, that has always stood in the front rank in this moral warfare, shall she hesitate or falter. Let Tuesday's work silence forever the tongue of the slanderer.

The battle is one of life and death. We must conquer intemperance, or our liberties will be overturned by it. Our appeal is to the good, the true, the just, the philanthropist, the christian in all sects of religion, in all parties of politics devote the few hours that remain to remove for ever this abominable traffic.

We annex the names of the candidates for Legislative offices who have given satisfactory answers to our interrogatories:

Senate—Dr. James Carothers and Wm E Stevenson. *Assembly*—T. J. Bigham, Charles Naylor, John J. Muse, John M. Porter, John E. Parke, John M. Kirkpatrick, A. H. Burns, Wm. P. Ferree.

It would be too invidious a duty for our committee to say for which of these you should vote. Select the ablest, the truest, and other things being equal, those most likely to be elected.

Our duty is done—see that yours be not neglected.

REV. A. M. BRYAN, REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
C. L. MAGEE, JNO. C. DAVITT,
GEO. R. WHITE, HIRAM HULTZ,
A. G. LLOYD, GRAHAM SCOTT,
PHILIP STEVENS

THE MODIFICATIONS OF THE VIENNA NOTE.—Some of our morning cotemporaries, catching at the reports that a special courier had been despatched from England to Constantinople with despatches *requiring* the Sultan to withdraw his modifications of the Vienna note and accept it unaltered, seem to have overlooked a sentence in the London Times, incorporated in the letter of its Paris correspondent, which gives the rumor, saying that journal had the *best authority* for saying the report was not true. Whatever faults the Times may have, its direct statements of that nature are generally reliable. We shall see.—*N. Y. Com. Adv'r.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Mercury says that single women, who were free-holders, voted in New Jersey as late as the year 1800. In a newspaper of that date is a complimentary editorial to the female voters, for unanimously supporting John Adams for President, in opposition to Mr. Jefferson.

PROFESSOR NEUMAN, Munich, one of the most renowned oriental scholars, thoroughly conversant with the Chinese language, is about to emigrate to the United States. He is one of those men who, both by character and scholarship are a valuable acquisition for America.

MR. SOULE'S RECEPTION IN MADRID.—The Spanish official organ at Madrid, the Heraldo, is discussing the subject of Mr. Soule's reception by the Government of Spain. It is said that the Spanish Cabinet had agreed to allow him to present his credentials, the Government reserving to itself the right of sending him his passport should he depart from the strictest diplomatic propriety in his speech to her Majesty the Queen. The speech delivered by Mr. Soule on the evening of departure for Spain has raked up the old embers of dissatisfaction, and the press were ridiculing him and his sentiments very freely.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Thibodauxville, La., Minerva publishes a list of deaths in that village from yellow fever alone, between Aug. 18th and Sept. 22d. The whole number is 148; only 12 of whom are colored—white males 91, white females 40. Among the list we see the names of John Rodgers, Mrs. P Whitcher, James Frost and Jacob Weber, of Pennsylvania. From France there were 19 and from Ireland 8.

At Bayou Sara during the week ending Sept 24th, there were 9 deaths in hospital, 18 discharges, and 26 remaining under treatment.—On the estate of Dr. Ira Smith, in West Feliciana Parish, there had been 7 deaths, and on the 24th ult. 30 cases. Nine deaths had occurred at Point Coupee during the week, and there was no abatement.

Jackson, Miss., was nearly deserted, and on the 23d ult. the fever was increasing.

At Baton Rouge the fever was decreasing; at Plaquemine it was increasing; Waterproof and Clinton had, so far, escaped.

At Vicksburg the epidemic was abating.—Only 12 interments on the 20th and 21st ult.

At Grand Gulf, up to September 23d, there had been 50 deaths, and the fever was increasing. About 100 cases were under treatment, and there were about 125 persons who had not had the fever. At Port Gibson there had been 56 deaths; 150 cases were under treatment, and only 150 persons had not had the fever. Out of 37 members of the Howard Association, only 2 were able to do duty; 7 had died and the rest were sick. All the stores in Port Gibson and Grand Gulf were closed. Among the deaths were Rev. B. F. Chew, Baptist Minister, and Rev. A. Ferebras, Catholic priest. At Lake Providence there had been 78 deaths out of a population of 120.

THE KOSZTA CORRESPONDENCE.—The truly American letter of Secretary Marcy has been cordially and enthusiastically received at the North by both the press and the people, and is generally regarded as an able, statesman-like document, completely and conclusively annihilating the pretensions of Austria as to the law of nations having been violated by Captain Ingraham. Mr. Marcy's language is calm, courteous, dignified—and his arguments overthrow Mr. Hulsemann's document as completely as those of Mr. Webster did on a former occasion. The timely tone of its concluding sentiments, intimating that if reparation or apology is needed on either side, it ought to come from Austria, and not from the United States, are in strict accordance with the popular sentiment as already expressed. As remarked by the Newark Advertiser, "Mr. Marcy has, in the capacity of Chief Justice pro tempore of this great American tribunal, drawn up the opinion of the court, and put it into logical form."

The news from Europe by the steamer America, to be found in our columns to day, intimates that the most complacent expectations had been formed and entertained at Vienna, as to the willingness of our government to surrender Kosta to the tender mercies of Austria. But Mr. Marcy will therefore prove an explosive at the Courts of Northern Europe, and its high tone, and the doctrines it so ably enunciates, will startle the Emperor of Austria and his Russian and Prussian allies into the conviction that America, while claiming nothing that she is not entitled to demand, will most assuredly submit to nothing that she ought to refuse. What will be its effect in other respects, cannot at present be surmised, but there can be no doubt that the President will be upheld by the people in the course he has adopted.—*Balt. American.*

BEAVER EXTENSION.—We took it "a foot" the other day, along the line of this branch of the Cleveland and Wellsville Rail road, as far up as East Liverpool: and from our observation, we believe there is not a single work to be executed, or masonry of any importance between this and the latter place, on which operatives are not now vigorously employed. The stone work at the mouth of Little Creek, the eastern boundary line of the borough, under the direction of contractor FLETCHER, is progressing very rapidly, and will, we think be so far advanced, in a short time, as to be out of the way of any sudden rise in the river. The work here is very heavy, and is being done in a durable and substantial manner. A little further up the road, near the residence of Mr. JAMES WELLS, quarrymen are engaged in getting out stone for this and other portions of the line. At Bowes' run the masonry has also been commenced and considerable grubbing done between that point and Esq McLorkin's. We observed, near Walker's brick yard, the completion of a short piece of the road—it looks rail road-like, and seems to be very substantially constructed. HUDSON is also engaged, with a strong force, at ARNOCKER'S run; here is a very heavy piece of masonry, but as he *understands his business*, we think the Company need have no fears as to the time of its completion, nor the *manner* in which it will be done. That old pioneer of bridges and locks, MORRIS MILLER, is progressing with his work at Little Beaver.—We have not, as yet, been so high up, but from what we can gather, and from Mr. M.'s known perseverance, we predict that good work will be done on his "job," and in due season. More anon.—*Wellsville Pat.*

GERMANY.—The German press has of late shown a peculiar affection for two mare's-nests, which have been discovered, the one in Germany itself, the other in Switzerland. The first is the purchase of horses for the French cavalry, which has been duly chronicled from every town and hitter-cracked village throughout the north of Germany, down to Bavaria, with the dark hint, that France was arming; the fact being, that France is always dependent on her neighbors for her supply of horses, and makes these purchases nearly every year, not only here but in long and. The second is the certainty that the United States are making Switzerland in her opposition to Austria, and have agreed to lend her active assistance. The recent creation of a Minister Resident at Berne, taken in connection with the self-confidence of the Swiss in the Ticino matter, and the boldness of the Americans in the Koszta affair, seem to be the only grounds. The Gazette states that such a proceeding is the highest degree improbable; and affirms that no memorial to President Pierce on the part of the Bundesrath exists.

With more appearance of probability, it is asserted throughout Germany that the Cabinet of Vienna is endeavoring, in connection with its grievances against the American capitals, to induce the Russian Government to follow its lead in calling on the Cabinet of Washington for a declaration of its views on the subject of intervention in European politics, the laws of nations in general, and those of nationality in particular. The latter are confessedly not clear, and have already given rise to numerous contentions in Germany, whence so many persons emigrate to the United States, without permission of their Governments, or without having complied with their duties as citizens. Such persons, on occasion of their return, whether for a visit or longer stay, are claimed by their respective Governments, and called to account for their derelictions of duty, on which the American representative remonstrates, makes representations, &c.

The expectations of medical men that the visitation of the cholera would be unusually severe this year, seem likely to be realized.—Though the cases are not numerous (about 20 odd a day,) they terminate fatally in about 60 per cent., and after a very short illness. Up to the present time, out of 822 cases, there have been 187 deaths, 24 cured, and 11 still under treatment. The variations of temperature from day to day, and during the same day, are regarded as a prolific cause of its more malignant appearance, and it is observed that immediately after the various popular festivals held of late, as well as after Sundays, when the whole population devotes itself religiously to taking its pleasure in the open air till a late hour, the number of cases have been more numerous than at other times.

CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The Cumberland Miners' Journal states that M. Barnett, Esq., in charge of a party of engineers, has commenced surveying the route of the Connellsville Rail Road from Cumberland, West. The various engineering parties are prosecuting their labors with great vigor along the entire line of the road, and that the results, as far as ascertained, are of the most satisfactory character.

GOLD AND LEAD IN THE ALLEGANIES.—The Fairmont Virginian says that an old gentleman arrived in that town, a few days since, with some good specimens of lead ore, and some specimens of what he contends is gold quartz, which he says he obtained from the mountains, but resolutely declines to state where he found the ores he exhibits, and exultingly declares that if the one is gold, he has already enough of it on hand to insure him a thousand dollars at the mint.

YELLOW FEVER AT BERMUDA.—The British steamer Merlin, at New York, from Bermuda, with dates to the 25th instant, brings terrible accounts of the yellow fever. The disease broke out at St. George's about Aug. 20th, and down to Sept. 25th, out of an entire population of 2400, including the military, and convicts, there had been about 800 deaths.

SECTION 27, Allegheny Valley Road, Messrs. Weaver & Hamilton, contractors, was finished last week and pronounced a good job by the Engineers, as we learn by one of the contractors. This is the first job finished on the road.—*Freeport Ledger.*

ENOUGH IS AS GOOD AS A FEAST.—It having been rumored that John A. Dix was about to write another letter to Dr. Garvin, of South Carolina, to whom he addressed his former one, placing himself right on the Baltimore platform, the New York Evening Post says:

We trust, for his own sake, that there may be no occasion for Gen. Dix to continue his correspondence with Dr. Garvin any further, though, in our judgment, his position now stands in more need of explanation than it did before the correspondence commenced.

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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. sp23dm

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