# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1853.


☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ 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 mornings, will please hand them in before o'clock on Saturday

## THE ELECTION.

We do not care to cumber our columns with election returns, this morning. They are not of a character to be interesting to Whigs.

As we go to press the report is that we have elected our candidate for Judge, Moses Hampton, and our candidates for Treasurer and Commissioner, Messrs. Fleming and Brooks. It is also probable that we have saved our candidates for Auditor and County Surveyor, but of this we will not be too certain. Of the candidates for Assembly we have probably saved one, and the general belief accords this piece of good fortune to Mr. Muse.

All the rest are lost, unless the returns to be received differ from those which came in last night.

There was a great deal of cross-firing on Assembly. Mr. Kirkpatrick was horribly slaughtered by his democratic friends. The vote is a good deal mixed up and it is possible that we have saved more than one Assemblyman, but this is not probable.

The defeat of Dr. Carothers seems certain, unless the County districts have done him more justice than the city. Of this we have no hope.

The vote was extremely light, and, as usual, the stay-at-homes were Whigs.

We have not time, now, nor are we in a proper mood, to comment on this disgraceful result. The opportunity to speak of it as it deserves, will not, however, be wanting.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The Steamboat Engineers and their employers are somewhat at loggerheads. The Engineers demand an advance to $150 per month for First, and $100 for Second Engineers; the Captains are willing to give only $100 and $75, and they advertise in our paper to-day for 50 Engineers who are willing to work for the present wages. See advertisement.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—There is no cause so good that it does not encounter difficulties and obstacles. The prohibition movement has its full share. A thousand frivolous objections are urged against the proposed reform. Some of them are thus answered by the Chicago *Herald*:

1. It will interfere with a ready supply of alcohol for medical and artistic purposes.

Not in the least. A ready and full supply will be furnished for all such purposes, and to the entire satisfaction of such as need it.

2. The public are not prepared for it.

Some portions of the public are most thoroughly prepared; some fathers and mothers, some trades men and mechanics some farmers and ship owners, some drunkards and hard drinkers. The crime, the pauperism, the taxation, the suffering, of the State call for it. Some men are not ready, but cannot tell why, and some because of the cravings of the appetite and the love of gain, never will be.

3. It can never be enforced.

This is begging the question. It was so said in Maine, but has proved otherwise. No other law was ever enforced so easily. It will nigh enforces itself. It but asks for a trial.

4. It disfranchises the freemen of the and State.

deprives them of their rights.

Rights to prey upon their fellow men; to take their money and give them no equivalent; fill up poor houses, and compel the people to support them! Liquor seller's rights!

5. It will drive our trade to other States.

It will drive out no trade which should any where be conducted. If it drive it to other States to get means of destruction, it is no reason at all why we should furnish them.

6 We have law enough now.

Yes, full enough to protect liquor sellers in their business, but none to protect the people from their poisons.

7. It will fill the land with blood.

Not half so much as rum has. Sixteen murders have been committed in a year, in the city of New York, though rum. Two or three lives could be afforded in this conflict.

HOW TO WEAR SPECTACLES.—The following is copied from a "Treatise on the Eye" by Mr. West, an eminent optician:

"In the proper use of spectacles there is no circumstance of more importance than their position on the head. They should be worn so that the glasses may come as close to the eyes as possible without touching the eye-lashes.—They should also be placed so that the glasses may be parallel to the paper when the head is in an easy position. To accomplish this, let the sides of the spectacles bear on the head about midway between the top of it and the ear; the eyes will then look *directly* through the glasses to the paper, and make the most advantageous use of them, instead of looking *obliquely* through them to the paper, as spectacles are usually worn, with their bows in contact with the ear, in which position they produce a distorted image on the retina. The sides of the spectacles should also be placed at an equal height upon the head."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The New York Mirror chronicles the following story of the Emperor of Russia:

"A friend of ours, who has just returned from the East, thinks war is inevitable. He says the Czar is only waiting for the marshes of the Danube to freeze, when, if the Sultan does not yield to all his demands, the Russian troops will sweep all before them; and within a few days of the first conflict, obtain possession of Constantinople. Our friend was recently present at a review of 150,000 Russian troops by the Emperor, whom he describes as a perfect specimen of the physical man. In height, six feet three, and admirably proportioned, with snow white hair and ruddy countenance. He was plainly dressed in a dark green frock, with a black chapeau without feathers; and mounted on a coal-black charger, of immense size, the Czar looked 'every inch a King.'

As the troops were passing before him, he suddenly raised his hand as a signal for a halt, when he dismounted, walked up to a private in the ranks, and asked him to unbutton his coat. On finding that the soldier was without a shirt, the Emperor promptly ordered the officers of the regiment to Siberia, and the officers of the regiment were instantly degraded to the rank of privates. Some two hours afterwards, Nicholas made another inspection of the condition of the soldiers; and finding all right, promoted every officer in the Division, conferring the orders with his own hand. It is this kind of discipline that makes the Russian army the most efficient in the world, and the head of it the idol of the common soldier."

THE GRAHAM TRAGEDY.—On Saturday evening, the 3d ultimo, there happened, at a place called the "Four-mile Spring," about four miles from Shreveport, a terrible affair, in which two men lost their lives. The parties were Sydney Kerley, who resided at the Springs, and Thomas Givens, a drover from Texas. The circumstances, as we gather them from the testimony given on the occasion, were as follows: Mr. Kerley kept a house of entertainment, and Mr. Givens reached there a few days previous with a drove of cattle, consisting of about twenty head. On Saturday they had a settlement and Givens was about to leave, but, being intoxicated, abruptly inquired of Kerley if he would swear that he had been there five days. Kerley told him to leave the house, and take his cattle with him, and he would make him a present of the bill, if he was not satisfied. Givens swore that he would not stand such an insult. Kerley took down his shot gun and informed Givens that if he repeated what he had said he would shoot him. Givens placed his hand on his revolver and deliberately repeated the offence. Kerley discharged his gun instantly, the contents entering the chest, wounding the stomach, liver, and heart. But, notwithstanding the dreadful character of the wounds, he advanced two steps and discharged his revolver three times at Kerley, two shots only taking effect, one in the arm and the other in the abdomen, three inches below the navel. Both parties fell. Givens lived about twenty minutes and Kerley about two hours and a half.—*Shreveport Democrat.*

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Episcopal Missionary Society held a meeting at New York, on Tuesday evening at the Church of Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, over which the venerable Bishop Meade, of Virginia, presided. The edifice was thronged, and addresses were delivered by the, Rt. Rev. Dr. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, and Deacon Sinclair, of Middlesex, England. The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, England, the Rev. Mr. Caswell, and Bishop Medley, of Fredericton. Other speakers were to have addressed the meeting, but Bishop Wainwright, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, moved an adjournment to Monday evening.

The anniversary of the American Bible Union terminated on Friday evening, when the meeting was addressed by Dr. Achilli, of Italy.

## PROHIBITORY LAW.

The opponents of the Maine Law offer but two arguments. They say the law *cannot* be enforced, and the attempt to enforce it only enhances the evil it is intended to cure; and that it *should not* be enforced, because it violates personal liberty. To the first the reply is overwhelming—that it *has been* enforced to some extent, and that, just so far as it has been, crime and poverty have decreased. Vague and general contradictions of this statement are plentiful enough, but to no purpose. Wherever the Prohibitory Law has been enforced even incompletely, the statistics of Crime uniformly show a diminution in the use of intoxicating drinks. This great statistical fact is not fortuitous, nor of doubtful cause. It is not to be silenced by contradiction. Figures must be met by figures. If this *could* have been done, it *would* have been. What if, at any time since Maine has had on her statute-book the law that has given her fame throughout Christendom, her jails had held as many criminals as before, and her courts had been as full of poor, wretched mortals answering for outrages on person and property as before—would not the Rum interest have verified the fact by accurate figures, and used it triumphantly to stay the plague which is smiting its profits?—Here that interest is lame. The figures are against it—tremendously against it, like the hand-writing on Belshazzar's palace wall. The trade is partially cut off in Maine, and Crime is cut off almost if not quite in the same proportion. The undeniable figures showed this in six months, and continue to show it.

Now, intelligent and ingenious trafficker, wholesale or retail, in Alcoholic drinks, you must find some cause for this glorious fact besides the prohibition of your business, or else confess yourself the author of Crime and the enemy of Society. It won't do for you to say, even if you could prove it, "The quantity drank is as great as ever." The object of the law is not to prevent people from drinking this or that, but to prevent Pauperism and Crime—to protect the public peace. If the statistics of Pauperism and Crime are in favor of the Law, let the amount drank be what it will. If drinking be not diminished, then surely, nobody's liberty *to drink* has been much damaged. We don't care *how* the Law brings about the blessing, so that we get it; and we do get it, more or less, wherever we get the Law. Wherever the law has been enacted, and had a trial, there it has been more or less enforced, and always with a visible, palpable diminution of Pauperism and Crime, of immense pecuniary and incalculable moral value. This is as much an accomplished fact in the politics of the world as Steam Navigation or Railway Locomotion is in the mechanics of it.

Thus, the Rum advocates, having signally failed in their matter-of-fact argument and utilitarian logic, have no stronghold left but the abstraction of personal liberty. That sound principle, they tell us, must not be violated, no matter how powerful the motive, or how great the good to be secured by its violation. It is the expensive and tedious processes by which such a divine right to relieve itself, and *slough off* this whole business of swilling the human mind into fatuity by poisonous drink. Individual right, against social power depends upon the nature of the thing to be done—the balance of the good and the evil there is in it. Now, in the good and the evil of the traffic in the age of the world, as is now before, Alcoholic Beverages have undergone the scrutiny of science. The Psychologist, the Chemist, and the Physiologist, have traced the subtle spirit through all the nerves and fibres of the human frame, and noted nothing to compensate its inevitable mischiefs. The Political Economist and Statistician have sached thee feet of this business on wealth, and found it very destructive. The Theologist has weighed its results upon the soul, and found nothing but immeasurable woe. The good and the joy of it is like the momentary flash of the exploding magazine, which scatters black wreck and mangled corpses in all directions.

Now, here is established a marked, broad, eternal distinction between this traffic and the ordinary traffics by which the tributaries to human necessity and comfort are distributed. The ground of the prohibition of this will lead to danger that the prohibition of this will lead to the invasion of the others is fictitious and ridiculously absurd. The immunity of the old dead past must not be dug up against the salutary prohibition. By the same token that Science prohibition. By the same token that Science now knows the workings of the alcoholic poisons, it knows how to correct them as never before. Society has now to contend against a foe of tenfold power, made by the improved arts irresistibly seductive and superlatively dog-cheap.—Therefore, Society, by falling to use its right of self-protection in circumstances which imperatively demanded its use, has not lost that right. It not only *will* use it, but it *must*. The Maine law is a necessary result of the progress of the age—a world's law which broke out in Maine, by one of those apparently accidental circumstances which so often give rise to a universal movement; but which must have come forth somewhere else, if not there. Those who would stay its progress might as well undertake to abolish the fundamental truths of Mathematics and Chemistry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—Many years have elapsed, says the New York Commercial, since the Whig State Convention assembled in so harmonious and cheerful a spirit as that which was held at Syracuse on Wednesday. Those who pronounced the whig party dead, or in an incurable decline, must now admit that they greatly mistook the symptoms. The party is not only alive, vigorous, hearty, active, but in the full possession of its best and noblest faculties. This is proved by the business like character of the Convention's proceedings, the thoroughness with which they were conducted, and the selection of a full State ticket, that is universally acceptable.

One of the editors of the Tribune, (which journal has iterated the assertion that the party had given up the ghost and having shaken off its allegiance to it, may be regarded as an impartial witness) was present during the proceedings, thus testifies to the spirit that animated the Convention, and the acceptability of the ticket it has put forth:

"The nominations excite universal satisfaction on all hands, and all agree that it is a very strong ticket.

"All are confident of success. I never saw an assemblage characterized by more cordial feeling, or one more respectable and orderly. There were two or three rather spirited struggles for candidates, but nothing like discontent was manifested by any portion of the convention

"A hearty confidence has prevailed throughout the proceedings that the Whig banner is again to float in triumph, and the government of the State again to be committed to Whig hands. They think the Whig is not a defunct party, but is freshly and vigorously alive. Such is the spirit of the delegates from every county."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD of Georgia, to be an Associate Justice of the Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

WM. W. H DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico.

CHARLES BLOOMER, to be United States Marshal for New Mexico.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—On Wednesday last, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: George H Hart, of Philadelphia, J. Evans and W. S. Garnee, of Chicago; S. J Anthony, of Valparaso, Ind; Wm Williams, of Warsaw; A Wheeler, of Plymouth;—H. Twibart, of Columbia; and P. Hoagland and H. Hannah, of Fort Wayne. S Hannah, was elected President; J H Strangman, Chief Engineer, and A. McJunkin, Secretary and Treasurer.

The prospects of this road, we are happy to learn, are of the most encouraging description, both financially, and as regards the progress of the work. The stock subscription now amounts to a million and a quarter of dollars, and is rapidly increasing. Favorable financial arrangements have been made, and the company have now on hand funds sufficient to enable them to prosecute the work with energy, and push it forward to an early completion. A large force of hands are now at work; some sections are expected to be done this fall; and from the favorable nature of the work, allowing it to be prosecuted during the winter months, it is expected that a large portion of the line will be ready for the iron as soon as navigation opens in the spring. But little doubt now exists that the whole will be finished, and cars running from Fort Wayne to Chicago, by the fall of next year.

This company has been fortunate in its selection of officers. It is scarcely a year since the first meeting was held to organize the company, and in one year more the whole line of 145 miles will be in operation. For this unparalleled success they are in a great measure indebted to the prudent and indefatigable exertions of the President, Judge Hanna, and the skill, energy and judgment of their Chief Engineer, J H Straughan, Esq, who, though comparatively but a young man, has few superiors in the requisites necessary for a successful Engineer, and has achieved an enviable reputation in his profession. Under the guidance of such men, there can be no wonder at the progress this road has made and its present flattering prospects; nor can there be any doubt of its early and successful completion. Mr. Straughan has from the first stated his determination to finish the road by the fall of 1854, and the progress already made is proof that he did not over estimate his means, and that he will redeem his promise.

The road sustains a high reputation abroad as one that must do an immense business, and prove a highly profitable and paying route.—When the road from Fremont shall be completed, we expect to see the most of the travel from Cleveland and Sandusky to Chicago pass over this route, as it will be shorter and far better than the route via Toledo and the Mich. Central Railroad, which added to the trade it must command from the Ohio & Indiana, and other roads it will connect with here, gives it a prominence in the eyes of capitalists that few roads of such recent commencement can boast.

THE GOLD MINES OF VIRGINIA.—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune says that of the paying gold mines in Virginia may be mentioned the Marshall mine, in Spottsylvania county, on the Rappahannock river, twelve miles from Fredericksburg. From this mine some $300,000 have been extracted. When last visited by the writer twenty hands were employed. The yield was from $100 to $150 per day. The workings extended to a depth of a hundred feet. In Fluvanna county, Commodore Stockton has long been working mines. The yield of gold has been considerable, though it is understood that large sums of money have been spent upon machinery, which was finally rejected. Very recently the mines known as the Garnett and Mosely mines, in Buckingham county, which have passed through several hands, have finally been purchased by an English company, who are working them. This tract contains 13,000 acres, upon which are several veins. One vein is 15 feet wide, and at a depth of 110 feet is 15 feet wide, and yields about $20 to the ton. Besides a staff of engineers, they employ seventy negroes. The daily yield we have not learned. The London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company have purchased a property adjoining the above, and known as the Eldridge Mine, for $150,000.

NEW CAR AXLE.—We were shown some time since, the model of a car axle, invented by Mr. Josiah Copley, of Kittanning, Pa., intended to avoid the friction produced by wheels held to the ordinary axle, and running upon curves.—We did not allude to it at the time, as we were aware that many plans have been proposed for a similar purpose, and that all have failed of realizing practically useful results. Mr. Copley has since however, fitted up a car with his axles, and it now runs on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. The results indicated by the test exhibited with the ordinary axles a difference of 22 per cent in the power required to haul the car through a certain curve on the road, and upon the straight line, while with the new axles but 1 per cent of difference was shown in going through the same points.

This result, if correctly ascertained, shows a great merit in the construction of the new axles, and it only becomes a question of economy to know if this saving will pay the extra cost of making them. The axle consists of a straight solid spindle, running the whole length of a stout tube, and turning freely in it; one wheel being secured to each portion. A pin in the side of the tube enters a groove turned around the solid spindle, and prevents lateral motion. Further experience will determine the durability and safety of these axles.—*Rail Road Journal.*

THE GRAHAM FORT TRAGEDY.—An account of the circumstances of the recent killing of Major Arnold at Fort Graham, is going the rounds of the papers, which we did not publish for the reason that it seemed too improbable for belief, preferring to wait for a more authentic account.—The brother of Dr. J. M. Steiner, in a letter to the editor of the Augusta Chronicle pronounces the statement untrue, and says:

"My brother was placed in arrest by Major Arnold for having published a Lieutenant, for using language to him, which no gentleman, and man of courage could for an instant tolerate. Major Arnold knowing that my brother would ask to know why he was arrested (the matter between Steiner and the Lieutenant being of a private character) determined, in consequence of an old feud, to reply to the question in such a manner as would force the Doctor to strike him, when he would be held excusable for taking his life

My brother did not resent the offensive language in the way Major A. anticipated, but remarked that the reason assigned for his arrest was not in accordance with the facts, whereupon Major A. drew one of his pistols, and shot at my brother who was standing about five feet distant. The Doctor returned the fire, breaking the Major's left arm above the elbow. Major A. fired a second time, but again without effect, when my brother shot him through the body. Major A. attempted to shoot again, but the pistol dropped, when my brother killed him. Dr. Steiner is tended on the defensive throughout the rencontre, and only returned shot for shot. Major A. was in the command of the post, and could have ordered my brother into close confinement, had he deemed it necessary without the least personal risk.

The idea that Dr. Steiner killed Major A. simply because the latter arrested him for a supposed riding military offence, is rather too absurd to call for contradiction. That the Doctor attempted to escape is utterly untrue. Major Arnold's death forbids any comments from me on his conduct, but justice to my brother demands that the facts above mentioned should be given to the public.

OREGON CITY, AUGUST 24, 1853.

The enclosed papers will give you some details of movements on our frontier. There is every probability now of a protracted "florida" war.—An express arrived last night for Vancouver, from Capt. ALDEN, reporting, in addition to the others, the death of Judge A A SKINNER, late Indian Agent at Rogue River.

The Government has been repeatedly urged to station troops in proper force in that region.—Recently a company of infantry was sent to Scott's Valley. The mining is now broken up, families are hurrying from exposed situations, and every active man is called on to aid in scouring the mountains for the lurking foe.

Our apprehensions are lively for the safety of the emigrants on both routes to Oregon. The fourth infantry is at the various posts of the Territories, and will no doubt be moved to proper points by the veteran Col. BONNEVILLE, who commands. Upon that regiment, and such volunteers as can be hastily embodied, the Territories must rely for defence and for the necessary retaliatory movements

For the present state of things there are several concurrent causes. Treaties have been made and laid on the shelf. Promises made to the tribes, year after year, have been broken as often. Protection has been withheld, both from the Indian and the white, until for months, nay years past, the two races have been engaged in mutual aggression. Both races have been fighting in squads and small parties whenever they met. The number and power of these tribes have been under-estimated, yet their position and range makes them as formidable as any on the continent.

The United States propeller *Active*, Capt ADEN, of the coast survey, came into the river this week to coal. She goes out immediately to Puget's Sound.—*Nat Intel.*

The Whigs of New York appear to have a fair field before them. They have nominated a ticket for State officers, and with every prospect of success. There are now three tickets in the field in that State—one nominated by the Hards or Hunkers—one by the Softs or Free Soilers, and one by the Whigs. The party was similarly divided in 1848, and the total vote was as follows:

| FOR PRESIDENT | |
|---|---|
| Taylor | 218,603 |
| Cass | 118,318 |
| Van Buren | 120,510 |
| FOR GOVERNOR. | |
| H. Fish (Whig) | 218,512 |
| R. H. Walworth (National Dem.) | 110,050 |
| John A Dix (Free Soiler) | 122,820 |

DEATH OF HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.—Massachusetts has lost another of her useful and eminent public men by the sudden death of the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, of Cambridge. He retired to bed on Thursday night last in his usual state, and awoke in the night under an attack of apoplexy. A physician was immediately sent for, but before his arrival he was already dead. Mr. Greenleaf was well known as a learned and able lawyer, as the author of several legal works, and for his services in various public employments. He was for some time a Professor and Lecturer in the Law School in Harvard University, at Cambridge, and held the title of Professor of Law Emeritus, at the time of his death. He was chosen President of the Massachusetts Bible Society on the death of the late Dr. Peirce, in 1849, and still held that office. He was a member of the late Convention for the revision of the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was highly esteemed for his scrupulously upright and Christian character, and for his steady support of all our valuable institutions.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE UNION LINE.—We learn that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have agreed to a contract guaranteeing the Union Line against loss during the coming running season to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. This manifestation of a disposition on the part of the Company to maintain this Line is highly gratifying, and we trust that either this or some other arrangement will give the assurance which will justify them in resuming their places without making connections elsewhere which could not but prove disastrous both to the interests of the road and of the city of Wheeling.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A painter, named Constantine Golden, who was engaged in repainting the St. Charles Hotel, said to a gentleman with whom he was conversing, "I shall die to-morrow!" The gentleman of course laughed at the idea, and conceived it a mere joke or some foolish presentiment of Golden's, but the sequel proves to have been rather too serious a joke, if a presentiment, too true to be branded as foolish. Yesterday Golden went to his work as usual; and while painting in the window of the third story, he suddenly fell from his position to the pavement to the back yard of the hotel, and dashed his brains out by the fall. He never spoke again. Whether the fall was accidental, or he wilfully destroyed his own life, is a doubtful question. His remark on the previous day would lead us to suppose that he either committed suicide, or that there is truth in presentiments.—*New Orleans Delta*

The Spirit Manifestations which have lately created such a clatter in this and other countries, are an old story evidently. About the time of the witch-burning mania in New England, the following description was made by a responsible and respectable person:

"I do testify that I have seen Mar, aret, in her afflictions from the invisible world, lifted up from her bed, wholly by an invisible force, a great way towards the top of the room where she lay. In her being so lifted she had no substance from any use of her own arms or hands or any other part of her body. And as much as her heels touching the bed or resting upon any support whatsoever. And I have seen her thus lifted when not only a strong person hath thrown his whole weight across her to pull her down, but several persons have endeavored with all their might to hinder her from being so raised up, which I suppose that several others will testify as well as myself when called unto it"

Five other *eye witnesses* attested to the above by their signatures.—*Portland paper.*

☞ "THERE IS A FIRE SOMEWHERE."—How often we hear the remark coldly made, "there is a fire somewhere," a fire that is burning hot and fierce, and should not be spoken coldly of by those who say "there is a fire somewhere" for that fire, perhaps, is burning up every vestige of all the household gods—the household gods—of some poor widow and fatherless children. Who made her a widow? Who made those children orphans? The answer is a short one: "A fire somewhere."

Where? In that husband's, that father's mouth. It originated in the bar room. It was very small, then. Nobody but the wife saw the smoke. Perhaps she did not. She did try to forward it into a little thicker from the corner grocery; but she did not cry fire. No; she even tried to hide the smoke from the sight of her neighbors. They saw it, though, but nobody offered her a pail of water to put it out.—It grew every day more and more smoky. The man could not see it himself, and so he stumbled and fell in the gutter. Everybody knew, now, where the fire was—the fire that burns up all the intellect, truth, affection and noble parts of man, in that poor fallen father. Everybody cried,—"There is a fire somewhere!" and they all cried "shame," but the shame was only vented upon the thing that was burnt; nobody said "shame" to those who sold the fuel—who kindled the fire. Nobody cried fire; no bells rung out their wild alarms; no firemen ran shouting through the crowd, crying "way there;" no engines came, with men and hose, pouring great streams of water upon that fire, and so it burned on, consuming whole towns and cities in its wide conflagration—not to mention houses built by human hands, of wood and stone, but those made by God's own hand, in his own image.

"There is a fire somewhere." Ring the bells; cry aloud; sound the alarm; call out the engines; it is not poor printed paper that is burning; it is human souls; a fire that makes angels weep in sorrow; a fire that makes fiends rejoice; a fire that every office, every house every human being throughout all the width and breadth of America.

Who will cry "fire" the loudest? Who will pour the most water upon the consuming element of destruction that is desolating the land? Is our content yourself any longer with the every day cry that "there is a fire somewhere." Go to the ballot box, and inquire where the fire is; look for the smoke; open the door, find the flame and pour on the water. One drop—one vote—may put out the fire in some human breast. "Way, there! way, there! There's a fire somewhere!"—*N. Y. Tribune*


AMOS LELAND & CO.,
171 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
STRAW GOODS,
consisting in part of
PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID,
CANTON AND PALM LEAF HATS:
English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.,
By the Case.
Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Cash and Time Buyers is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and inspect our Stock, which is called expressly to their trade, embracing all the new and fashionable style of goods. oct2-1md

☞ As a Spring and Summer Medicine, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying qualities, its tonic action on the liver; its mild effect on the bowels, its success in purifying the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures effected by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most recreant of its benefits.

☞ See advertisement in another column. oct10-1m

☞ Joy for the Invalid.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is receiving unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended advertisement, that it is unnecessary to state that there is hardly any room left for us to speak off. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the several derangements of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable weariness of mind and body, are the invariable and life-wasting attendants.—These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

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 ..... $229,016 51
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853 ..... 133,250 56
Interest rec'd on Loans ..... 916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture ..... 1,000 00 — $364,183 26
Premiums cancelled ..... $ 2,799 94
Do. terminated ..... 7,162 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums ..... 77,901 81
Stationery, Printing, &c ..... $ 87,864 56
$276,318 70
Capital Stock paid in and secured ..... 100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses ..... $338,318 70

ASSETS:
Premium Notes ..... $206,612 00
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities ..... 122,888 29
Cash on hand, in banks of agents secured by bonds ..... 17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery ..... 1,000 00 — $338,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due ..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
F. C. SEDWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARLILE,
JOHN M. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILBERT, Harrisburg;
S. T. JONES,
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILBERT, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandise in city or country, at lower rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.
Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
jan22 A. CARLILE, Actuary.

DEATH OF HON. SIMON GREENLEAF—Massachusetts has lost another of her useful and eminent public men by the sudden death of the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, of Cambridge. He retired to bed on Thursday night last in his usual state, and awoke in the night under an attack of apoplexy. A physician was immediately sent for, but before his arrival he was already dead. Mr. Greenleaf was well known as a learned and able lawyer, as the author of several legal works, and for his services in various public employments. He was for some time a Professor and Lecturer in the Law School in Harvard University, at Cambridge, and held the title of Professor of Law Emeritus, at the time of his death. He was chosen President of the Massachusetts Bible Society on the death of the late Dr. Peirce, in 1849, and still held that office. He was a member of the late Convention for the revision of the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was highly esteemed for his scrupulously upright and Christian character, and for his steady support of all our valuable institutions.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

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 found to cash or approved credit buyers as low as they can be bought in any city east or west.
DELAINES—All the leading style, comprising a full assortment; Dark Fancies, Blues, Orange, Mourning, Solid Colors, &c; English and German L-l Chintzes, &c.
GINGHAMS—Lancaster, Manchester, Domestic, &c; Ticking in high colors, and Fancy Checks.
FURY GOODS—Alpacas, Merinos, Coburgs, Paramattas, Mohair Luster, Fancy and plain styles, Delaines, Cashmeres, and all newest styles of Winter Dress Goods.
BLANKETS—A large stock of black and fancy colored Cloths, Doeskins, black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles; Satinets in great variety, Domestic and Imported; Sattinets in black, colors, mixtures and printed—Also, of western manufacture, our usual full supply. Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimeres, and all sorts low priced Winter fabrics.
TWEEDS—A full assortment in Silks, Wool, and German fancy styles Serges, Silesias, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Jaconets, Jeans, Damasks, &c.
BLANKETS—Red, Blue and Chameleon style.
BROWN GOODS—Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Brown of all kinds and colors; Diapers, Shirting stripes, Checks, Drillings, &c; Bleached Domestic and Fancy.
A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslin and white goods; Laces, Embroideries, Silks, Gloves, Winter Shawls, and every other article in the Dry Goods line, the stock of which will be kept full by constant additions throughout the season.
Orders for the country will receive prompt attention and be filled on the most favorable terms.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock before purchasing, which is called particularly to the fact that our facilities for purchasing favorably will enable us to offer inducements to purchasers.
N. B.—Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and others, will find it to their interest to call at the Hall above W. R. Holmes' Auction Store, No. 54 Wood street, or at 20 Cock, P. H., on Thursday of each the following Committee:
Capt. W. KINKEFELTER,
D. HOLMES,
R. HANNA,
J. A. MILLER,
A. MILLER.
col2 1t1

EGGS—2 bbls. Fresh Eggs just rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT.
col2 No. 263 Liberty st.

BUTTER—10 kegs prime Butter just rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT.
col2 No. 263 Liberty st.

TOBACCO—150 boxes 5s and 8s Tobacco, best brands, arriving and for sale by WILSON & CO.
col2 No. 249 Liberty st.

HACKLEY'S ALGEBRA—A Treatise of Algebra, containing the latest improvements, adapted to the use of Colleges and Schools. By Chas. W. Hackley, A. M. D. 1 vol, 8vo, for sale by KAY & CO.
col2 No. 84 Wood st.

HACKLEY'S GEOMETRY—Elementary Course of Geometry, for the use of schools and colleges, by Chas. W. Hackley, 1 vol. 12mo for sale by KAY & CO. 84 Wood st.

50 PIECES COUNTRY FLANNELS just rec'd at A. A. MEANS'.
col2 No. 25 Fifth st.

Ladies' French Cloth Cloaks.
A. MASON & CO., No. 25, 5th street, have on exhibition a large and splendid assortment of the newest shapes in Cloaks and Talmas.

$25 Reward.
LOST on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29th, (some here on the Fair Ground, (Think in Mechanic Hall) a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN; when lost the chain was fastened in a short bunch, to form a fob chain, the watch being about nearly 2 yards long. The chain was a present and very valuable to the owner. The finder will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at this Office or at Mr. Kihnen's Tobacco Store on S. Clair street a few doors from Penn st.
col2 A. M.

A. MASON & CO., No. 25, 5th street, will in a few days receive and open over 1,000 Woolen Long and Square Shawls, of every description.

A. MASON & CO., will have in a few days a large and splendid lot of all WOOL PLAIDS. col2

Labor Saving Machine.
THE BOSTON SAUSAGE CUTTER AND STUFFER; Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters; Churns, improved Corn Shellers, for hand and horse power; Fruit Cheese, Cakes, &c; a large assortment of Implements suitable for the Garden and Farm, from the Seed and Horticultural Warehouse, 49 Fifth street.
col2 JAMES WARDROPE.

INSURANCE NOTICE,
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Chartered 1819—Capital $300,000—paid up in cash and securely invested.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Thos K Brace, Robert Buell, R Mather,
B A Burleigh, Austin Dunham,
Charles Treat, Henry Z Reed, Joseph Gurney,
Sam'l B Ward, Ward W Ogden, Geo L Ward,
Sam'l Tudor, Miles A Tuttle, E G Ripley,
Junius S Morgan, Gustavus F Davis,
THOS. K. BRACE, President
M. G. RIPLEY, Sec'y.
THE AGENCY of this Company being changed R H Beason, its former Agent, to Geo. K Arnold, issues having policies at the Office at Pittsburgh and vicinity, can have them renewed by calling on Mr. Arnold, 114 Fourth street, who is duly commissioned to take risks on Dwellings, Stores, Public Buildings, Merchandise, Manufactories, &c. The attention of Merchants and property holders of Pittsburgh is called to the advantages offered by this Company, viz: Liberality, promptness and liberality in adjusting losses, and its abundant means, such as few similar companies can show.
J. D. BENNETT, General Agent
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
MAY, 1853.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Stock, market value. | | |
| Phœnix of Hartford | $36,000 | |
| Exchange do | 16,172 | |
| Farmers & Mechanics | 22,400 | |
| Connecticut River | 9,750 | |
| Hartford | 20,400 | $105,722 |
| do do Ætna, of Providence, R. I. | 1,925 | |
| do do Rhode Island | 1,000 | |
| American, of N. Y. | $11,450 | |
| North America | 10,000 | |
| Broadway | 13,920 | |
| People's | 2,400 | |
| Republic | 10,800 | |
| Hanover | 10,000 | |
| N. Y. Life and Trust | 19,600 | $82,070 |
| Railroad 7 ⅌ cent. Mortgage Bonds, market value | | $41,017,50 |
| Railroad Stocks, market value, viz: Hartford and New Haven | $92,500 | |
| Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill | 20,475 | |
| Boston and Worcester | 11,125 | |
| New Haven | 200 | |
| Connecticut River | 14,500 | 108,503 |
| Miscellaneous—Connecticut River Co. Stock | | 1,000 |
| Real Estate in Hartford, Ann Arbor, Coopersville, &c. | | 18,708,46 