PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1853.

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

☞ THE 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 open 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

THE ELECTION.

We present, below, all the returns which have reached us for the offices named in our tables.—We believe the election of Mr. Hampton is conceded, and likewise all the Whig candidates for county offices, but Prosecuting Attorney. Dr. Carothers, as we stated yesterday, is defeated Messrs. Hamilton and Glass are certainly elected on the Democratic Assembly ticket, and we think Messrs. Porter, Muse and Bigham on the Whig ticket, although the official returns may defeat one of these, or place Mr. Parke among the successful candidates.

DISTRICTS.	Comptroller.		Senate.		Judges.		Dist Atty.	
	Foster, D.	Packer, W.	Fetterman, D.	Hopkins, W.	Shannon, D.	Lowrie, W.	Parke, D.	Hampton, W.
Pittsburgh 1st Ward	167	173	176	168	191	147	224	95
" 2d "		224	176	224	190	225	190	225
" 3d "		229	347	243	347	243	188	434
" 4th "		53	347	243	347	243	188	434
" 5th "		53	347	243	347	243	188	434
" 6th "		189	191	221	183	216	237	171
" 7th "		94	94	95	94	93	94	94
" 8th "		180	156	98	178	93	94	94
" 9th "		180	156	98	178	93	94	94
Allegh'y 1st Ward		251	80	252	78	240	150	90
" 2d "		139	83	137	66	100	100	100
" 3d "		174	206	173	206	165	215	165
" 4th "		257	280	264	262	238	247	238
Birmingham								
Lawrenceville		84	127	97	103		74	124
Manchester		91	94	95	94		93	94
Shaubutown		80		79			78	68
Lower St. Clair		60	97	84	95		29	25
Upper St. Clair		93	93	84	93			93
Mt Washington			75	151	84	152		84
Temperanceville			41	44	44	44		
Elizabeth township		90	121	91	100		58	137
Elizabeth boro		00	47m		40m		47m	
West Elizabeth		00		11m		1m	46m	1m
Elizabeth		09	00	67m		78m	67m	
Jefferson		00	00	58	99	62	76	83
Peters		00	00	97	92	98	98	78
Lower St. Clair		00	00	98	125	81	119	83
Upper St. Clair		00	00	97	92	98	98	78
Charleroi		00	10	97	141	103	114	116
Peebles		00	00	73	61	82	56	74
Somerset		00	00	73	61	82	56	74
Shaler		00	00	79	49	71	46	72
Collier		00	00	118	68		54	87
Bett Deer		00	00	118	68	124	54	87
Ohio		00	00	54	88	100	61	63
Baldwin		00	00	54	88	100	61	63
Millvale		00	00	54	88	111	73	89
Shaler		00	00	79	49	71	46	72
Franklin		00	00	79	49	71	46	72
Duquesne		00	00	32	80	58	81	30
E. Birmingham		00	00	32	80	58	81	30
Robinson		00	00	78	123	76	121	77
Penn		00	00	114	30	116	39	99
Total			4192	4839	4153	3748	3861	4319

ASSEMBLY—WHIG TICKET.

DISTRICTS.	Porter.	Muse.	Bigham.	Parke.
Pittsburgh 1st Ward	122	173	176	173
" 2d "	233	278	286	287
" 3d "	233	278	286	287
" 4th "	148	165	178	172
" 5th "	241	237	240	239
" 6th "	73	87	85	83
" 7th "	86	83	84	84
" 8th "	86	83	84	84
Allegh'y 1st Ward	227	224	249	248
" 2d "	197	197	197	197
" 3d "	178	177	181	177
" 4th "	229	229	279	267
Birmingham	93	99	96	93
Lawrenceville	68	68	68	68
Sharpsburg	79	80	80	78
Terrystown	52	53	53	53
South Pittsburgh	93	93	93	94
Sewickley	25	24	24	24
Birmingham	166	170	170	166
West Elizabeth	44	42	44	44
M'Keesport	111	113	110	111
West Elizabeth—Allegh.	18	13	13	13
Elizabeth boro				
Elizabeth township				
Baldwin	82	80	85	81
Ohio	43	41	43	40
Jefferson	101	101	101	101
Peters	66	66	66	66
Charleroi	121	122	125	122
Lower St. Clair	119	119	119	119
Upper St. Clair	59	60	49	46
Bett Deer	60	60	58	61
Shaler	44	44	44	44
Pitt	22	22	22	22
Duquesne	29	29	29	30
E. Birmingham	60	60	58	61
Robinson	129	129	128	132
Total	3797	4121	4365	4217

ASSEMBLY—DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DISTRICTS.	Hamilton.	Glass.	Hamilton.	Glass.
Pittsburgh 1st Ward	162	161	148	148
" 2d "	232	228	252	252
" 3d "	232	228	252	252
" 4th "	148	148	218	208
" 5th "	203	203	177	177
" 6th "	102	102	67	67
" 7th "	85	85	85	85
" 8th "	124	123	120	120
Allegh'y 1st Ward	79	80	78	78
" 2d "	80	80	78	78
" 3d "	70	70	70	70
" 4th "	256	252	251	261
Birmingham	85	85	80	84
Manchester	116	121	99	99
Lawrenceville	134	141	82	82
Sharpsburg	63	62	67	67
Terrystown	59	60	47	47
Pitt Township	49	50	47	47
Sewickley	26	26	26	26
Birmingham	166	170	170	166
West Elizabeth	44	42	44	44
M'Keesport	111	113	110	111
West Elizabeth—Allegh.	18	13	13	13
Elizabeth boro				
Elizabeth township				
Baldwin	82	80	85	81
Ohio	43	41	43	40
Jefferson	101	101	101	101
Peters	66	66	66	66
Charleroi	121	122	125	122
Lower St. Clair	119	119	119	119
Upper St. Clair	59	60	49	46
Bett Deer	60	60	58	61
Shaler	44	44	44	44
Pitt	22	22	22	22
Duquesne	29	29	29	30
E. Birmingham	60	60	58	61
Robinson	129	129	128	132
Total	4196	4226	3898	4142

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE LATE ELECTION.—It will naturally be expected that we shall express some opinion on the causes of the partial defeat of the Whig ticket in this County. This is an unpleasant duty, and will doubtless prove as unsatisfactory to others as it is disagreeable to ourselves; as nearly every person will have formed some theory of his own, which he will cling to with a tenacity more or less strong, as he may differ with us in policy. However, life is made up of light and shade, and we have long since learned that it is wise to bear prosperity with moderation, and disappointments with equanimity. We have nothing to charge ourselves with on the score of motives, or that of judgment; we claim no infallibility. The best we can do is to have good intentions, and to use the best means we know of for promoting their success. If we fall through error of judgment, we find no cause of repentance, however much we may regret the consequences.

One cause of our partial defeat, may be found in the disorganised condition of the Whig party, as a National political association. The terrible overthrow we met with last year, has measurably paralyzed the Whig body. In every branch of the Government we find ourselves defeated and proscribed, and the future is gloomy in the extreme. Men who have earnestly and laboriously worked in the Whig ranks for years, are disheartened and wearied, and have quietly laid by their armor to wait for a brighter day, and for the introduction of some newer and more important issues; others, who have not the moral courage to dare to be right, in a minority, have gone over to the opposition, or are ready to do so after betraying their former associates. These causes operated powerfully in the election of last Tuesday in this county. The returns show that a small vote was out in all the strong Whig districts. Everywhere apathy and carelessness were manifested. It seemed impossible to bring the vote out. Thousands of voters, a large majority of them Whigs, did not come near the polls.

Another cause may be found in the disaffection and feuds existing in the party. In this county the Whig party for some years past has been potent for success. A nomination has been tantamount to an election. The consequence has been, that the real contest for offices has been waged within the ranks of the party itself and the wirepullers have laid their plans for months and years to secure a nomination. Heart-burnings and feuds have grown up more bitter than those existing between parties of opposite politics, and improper and unworthy candidates have sometimes succeeded, over those of a different character. These things have tended to alienate Whigs from their ticket, and have brought into operation a system of scratching, which has tended to embitter feuds already existing. Last year and this, these feuds were destructive of all confidence and harmony, and the party never can succeed while they continue.

Another cause, and a very potent one, of our partial defeat, was the temperance question. Any one who will look over the returns, will find that the temperance influence was exerted to its utmost to defeat the Whig ticket. We cannot complain of this, as it was perfectly natural; but we confess we had miscalculated the number and zeal of the enemies of prohibition, and we have been most fatally deceived in our confidence in the friends of temperance. We cannot resist the conviction that many hundreds of professed temperance men, neglected to vote, and we know that they exhibited little or no zeal at the hustings. In some Wards and Districts, hardly a temperance man could be found on the ground, while the enemies of prohibition besieged every person who came to vote. If the temperance cause has received a terrible shock in this county, the professed friends of temperance are alone to blame for it. They did not rally around the men who risked their election in the cause of prohibition, as should have been done. They have seen their best friends stricken down while manfully standing up for the Maine Law, when they could have prevented it if they had used as much effort as the advocates of free liquor. We are satisfied that a great portion of the Whig voters who stayed at home, would have voted the Whig ticket, could they have been brought to the polls. The whole loss on account of attachment to temperance, fell on the Whig ticket. With a few honorable exceptions, the professed temperance men in the Democratic ranks could not resist the force of party discipline, or forego the satisfaction of proclaiming a Democratic victory in this old Whig stronghold.

The temperance issue also lost us the whole German Whig vote. The Germans met together and resolved to oppose the Whig ticket on that account, and the Whig German paper here, the "*Staats Zeitung*," placed an asterisk at the name of every temperance man on the Whig ticket, as a designation to mark them for the opposition of its readers. The editor of the same paper, on the day of the election we are told gave as a reason for his opposition to our candidate for Senator, that Mr Carothers had voted in the Senate against the right of farmers to make their own vinegar! Thus was the Whig ticket treated by a paper which originated through Whig liberality, and has subsisted by Whig patronage. It became one of the most potent weapons for the defeat of the Whig ticket.

We have thus enumerated some of the principal causes of our disaster. Others exist of less consequence, but these will suffice for the present. Is it not a wonder that we were not worse beaten?

The question will arise in every reader's mind what course it is best to take in the future. As to the future of party action, it is too soon to discuss it. Events may take place before long which may wholly change the aspect of affairs and place the Whig party again on vantage ground. Let us await in cheerfulness and patience the movements of the great political wheel, and the indications of the times. The Whig party is disorganised and broken, but there are as many true Whigs to-day, as when the Whig party marched onward to certain victory New leaders, and new issues, and new confidence may spring up when we least expect them, and with new zeal, and powers invigorated by wholesome rest, we may again be called upon to take our part in the Government of the country.

As to the future of the Gazette, while we control it, there is no room for hesitation. We cling to the Whig party as the best hope of the country politically, and as the centre of our political attachments; and having taken our position on great moral questions which vitally affect the welfare of society, politically and socially as well as morally, we shall maintain it to the best of our ability, through *evil* report as well as good. We possess the profound conviction that the cause we advocate is the cause of humanity, of country, and of true religion. Timid and half-hearted men may forsake it in the mortification of defeat. We will not. We feel no mortification in defeat, but what arises from the faithlessness of professed friends. We cannot despair of the future, while we believe in the righteousness of the cause we plead.

THE ELIZABETHS.—In the midst of the general defection the Elizabeths maintained their sterling character. In the borough of Elizabeth only 23 votes, out of 106, were given against prohibition. All honor to that noble district.

BRIGHTENING EARLY.—The liquor-dealers of Philadelphia held a meeting on Monday, and fixed up a ticket which they could support, as being committed against the Maine Law. After attending to this business, they chalked out a course of labor for the ensuing year, an account of which is given in the *Register* as follows:

A call was then made for an expression on closing their bars on Sunday. The first speaker said he had kept open all day yesterday, (Sunday,) and was ready to pay his fine. Let the law take care of that. (Cries of "yes, yes, we will not shut up."

The next speaker said that the time was coming, and that by another year, when a committee of correspondence must be formed, and circulars sent all over the State, and men must be nominated and elected to repeal all these old laws, (meaning the Sabbath laws, &c.) The time had come for such a course, and next year they would commence in season. They would not be ruled by soul-scraping clergymen. (Cheers.)

This is giving fair and timely warning; but of what avail is warning to temperance men in this State? We cannot, as yet, speak of the rest of the State, but as far as this county is concerned, they pay no more heed to warning than if it were not given. With the fast staring them in the face that the men whom they had induced to commit themselves in favor of Prohibition were in danger of defeat, three thousand of them stayed at home as unconcerned as if nothing was at stake. The laws for the protection of the Sabbath are now threatened, and it remains to be seen whether they will carry their resistance beyond mere paper resolves.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.—We take the following samples of the language and spirit of the friends of free liquor, from the *Chronicle* of yesterday, a paper which is a semi organ of Catholicism and Locofocoism:

The annals of time are rendered forever memorable in Pennsylvania, by the sudden and awful death of the *Political Temperance Humbug Whig Party* in Allegheny county.

The illustrious deceased expired about 7 o'clock last evening, the usual hour for closing the polls, in the several wards of the two cities and townships of the same county. The disease was an aggravated case of Political Sabbatarian Temperance Humbug, which seized the Whig party a short time since and finally terminated in *Tory Cholera Infantum*.

Political temperance humbug is swept as with a besom of destruction. Allegheny county is redeemed from the moral degradation of submission to a despotism of puritanical psalm-singing hypocrites. The democratic candidates for Assembly are elected, with the exception of Mr. KIRKPATRICK, an excellent young man, who may learn for the future, that honest, sensible people always laugh at the folly of "making a blowing hymn" of moral deportment.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—We refer parents and guardians to the advertisement of Miss Townsend, of New Brighton. This institution has commenced with excellent prospects of success, and the second session, which will open on the first of next month, will afford an excellent opportunity for educating young ladies. New Brighton is one of the most healthy and pleasant of places, and is accessible by Railroad, to all parts of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM THE STATE OF SONORA.—The silver mines of Arrizona, the same about which Raousset de Boulbon had a difficulty with the Mexican authorities some time ago, have turned out to be of unparalleled richness. News had been received at Guaymas a short time previous to his departure, announcing that immense deposits of silver ore had been discovered at Arrizona, yielding a dollar's worth of pure silver to three pounds of ore. The news produced great excitement among the inhabitants; and upwards of a thousand men had left Guaymas and Hermosilla for the mines.

The incursions of the Indians still continue, and with increased audacity. They attacked a village within fifteen miles of Guaymas, and killed one hundred persons—men, women and children. In addition to this, the Mexican authorities were in great trepidation from the expected invasion of the filibusterers; but it was believed that they would be welcomed by the people for the sake of protection against the Indians. If such a design be really on foot, authere is great reason to believe, its execution will be hastened by the news of the discoveries at Arrizona.

THE BROWN COUNTY, which attracted general attention about the last of August, was seen on the 3d of September, shortly before 2 P. M. in full sunshine, by Mr. Hartsene, the eminent director of the Observatory at Liverpool, when it appeared whirled about nine seconds in diameter, and without any appearance of a tail.

FRENCH FARMS.—Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, delivered an eloquent address at the Agricultural Fair of New York, recently. We take from it the following description of the minute division of landed property in France:

"In the country which is separated from England by a narrow sea, and yet more by a strongly contrasted national character, institutions and manners, the discouragements of agriculture are of a precisely opposite nature. There is not the monopoly, but the extreme and unnatural sub-division of landed property and the diminutiveness of farms, almost to the verge of the infinite divisibility of matter, that opposes the most serious obstacle to the general progress of agricultural improvement. What would we think on this broad continent of ours, of a field measuring one and a half yards by two, and a farmer owning and cultivating a single furrow, and that by no means a long one. And yet in Lorraine there are examples of the former attested by the authority of a grave and respectable French writer, and in Brittany the common name applied by the peasant to his possession is *sillon*, or furrow, and it is, in fact, often nothing more. It is estimated that there are about a million and a quarter of proprietors in France, none of which hold more than two *nestares*, or five acres of land, and dividing the whole area of the country by the total number of proprietors of every grade, the average size of the farms is about eleven and a half acres This inordinate subdivision of landed property, encumbered, too, for the most part with hereditary mortgages which have descended with the land from father to son, must, it is evident, in much the larger number of instances, leave neither the space nor the capital necessary for an improved system of husbandry. There are, notwithstanding, examples of high and successful farming in France.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

HOPE FOR IRELAND.—The London Times, of September 14th, has an editorial on the present condition of Ireland, which encourages the hope that the people of that country are yet to be happy and prosperous. It admitted, however, that the existing change has not been wrought by the Legislature, statesmen, or imperial enactments of England, but indirectly by the United States of North America, which have received and provided for the overplus of Ireland's population. The Times says:

"Within the six years ending March, 1852, as many as 1,188,226 persons left the shores of Ireland; the number for 1851 being 254,587, and for 1852, 224,997. For the former year the exhaustion was four times the supply, estimated at the usual rate; for the latter year more than three times; and at this rate Ireland would be depopulated in two generations. So great and spontaneous a drain is probably unexampled in the history of the world, when the fact of its being across a great ocean comes in time of progress, is taken into account. Certainly, no one considers the immense redundancy of labor on one side of the Atlantic, and the profitable employment awaiting it on the other, one cannot help setting this down among the things that were to be.

As matters now stand, emigration from Ireland is evidently the result of certain varying conditions, and varies with them. Even the great increase in the money sent from America to procure the passage of friends, an increase from under a million to near a million and a half, has not prevented the rate from flagging in the last year. Mr. Locke, from whose paper we are quoting, points out that while this emigration was in progress, Ireland was fast becoming a very different country; more employment, less pauperism, less crime, wealthier landholders, and improved cultivation. Had Ireland, indeed, been in '46 what it is now, there would have been no such emigration. Even between the two years 1851 and 1852 the expenses of public relief have decreased nearly a fourth, the able-bodied paupers nearly half, in the poorest districts very much more. If the weekly rate of wages has not been raised, employment has been much more continuous and steady. There was nearly a third less crime in 1852 than in 1851, offences of an agrarian character being only found in a few districts, and scarcely at all, Mr. Locke observes, in the land which has changed hands under the encumbered estates commission, amounting to one million and seven hundred thousand acres, comprising a population of half a million, and sold for ten millions and a half.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—One of the most destructive fires that we have ever witnessed in Providence, broke out this morning about 2 o'clock, in Arnold's Block, on Main street, a portion of which only was completed, together with a large and valuable stock of T. Whittaker & Son's, Crockery ware dealers, are totally destroyed.

The block was owned by James Arnold, of New Bedford, Mass., on which there is no insurance. Loss about $5,000. The wooden building south, owned and occupied by E. D. Lovell, confectioner, Enock Stevens, box and paper hanging dealer, and J. A. Cardy, merchant tailor, was considerably injured by a portion of the building falling upon it; and the inmates had a narrow escape for their lives.

The Stock of Messrs Whitaker will be almost a total loss. He is insured for only $10,000—$5,000 at the Roger Williams' Office, and $5,000 at the Atlantic—which will not near cover the loss. It is only a few weeks since these gentlemen were burnt out before, and a large stock destroyed.

Considerable disturbance took place among the firemen, or runners with the engines, and several disgraceful fights occurred. During one of the "rushes," an Irishman named Doughty, was tached to No. 9 Engine, struck a member of Company No. 2 with a hose-wrench, inflicting an awful wound upon his head.

Doughty was immediately attacked by a large crowd, and savagely beaten to death in a very few minutes. He leaves a wife and five children.

THE CHOLERA.—The New York Courier fears the Cholera may reach this country and city, as it is now so prevalent in Europe. The disease has spread most in England, in filthy locations, as in New Castle, where there are so many more cases in 1853 than 1849. It says:

"At Copenhagen, where the disease has been raging, out of a thousand persons who were removed from a crowded locality to an encampment outside the town, only ten died. At Hamburgh, where the epidemic has been prevailing upwards of six weeks, only six cases of cholera have occurred. In the improved parts of the town, and in London, in the ravages of 1849, not a single case of cholera occurred in any of the model dwellings for the poor, though the pestilence raged around them among the same class of population. It is said that the Hospital Surgeons of London, can map down with almost unerring certainty the districts where the Cholera will first appear and ravage most malignantly, and can predict almost the per centage of cases and the relative mortality."

THE CALIFORNIA POPULAR VOTE will this year reach 80,000, it is said. The city of San Francisco polls 10,118 votes, being an increase of 2127 votes since the Presidential election, when it stood 7986. The vote in the rural districts of the county has risen in the same time from 1400 to 2,000. The vote in the city of Sacramento reaches 5536 now, against 4998 at the Presidential election. Marysville polls 1807 votes, Stockton 1472, and Nevada city 1098.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN says:—Our private despatch from Independence, induces the fear that there will be some serious difficulties between the Mormons and Traders, and Indians, in Utah Territory. If the Traders take a stand against the Mormons, the latter will find them troublesome customers. There has not, for a long time past, been any very cordial feeling between the Mormons and Mr. Bridger, but he is a mountain man, and more than capable of self-defence.

THE ESCAPE OF MITCHELL AND MARTIN, ASSOCIATES IN EXILE WITH THOS. F. MEAGHER.—The escape of John Mitchell and John Martin, associates in exile with Thomas Francis Meagher, is so certainly to have been effected, as to justify details to their particular friends in this city, which speak of the manner of their escape, but from fear that their safe arrival in this country would be jeopardized by a publication of particulars, we have been requested to refrain from giving them publicity at present.—*N. Y. Daily Times*

NEBRASKA.—The Chicago Democratic Press publishes the proceedings of a "Convention of citizens of Nebraska Territory," said to have been held at Kiokapoo town on the 20th of last month, at which resolutions were passed declaring it to be inexpedient to establish a territorial government in Nebraska until after the extinction of the Indian title to the soil, concurring in the views of the Commissioner of Indian affairs in respect to the present settlement of the whites in the territory, and directing the opening of polls throughout the territory, on the second Tuesday of October, for the election of a delegate to congress. There must already be quite a number of settlers in the territory, as we observed that the resolutions give the names of fifteen different points at which polls were to be opened. This meeting seems to be in opposition to the action of the Convention which took place at Wyandotte city some time since, and as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was in the territory at the time it was held, it seems very much like his movement.

A SINGULAR RACE AND A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Whitehall (*N. Y.*) Chronicle says that Josh Smith, a pedler, who is drawn about by three dogs, undertook to run a race with some boys, driving a wagon and pony. The drivers were so busy with their race that they did not see the locomotive, nor hear the whistle and bell of the engine. The boys barely escaped being struck by the locomotive. The man, unfortunately, being a little behind, came on to the track just in time to be hit by the cow-catcher. Two of his dogs were killed almost instantly, and he himself so badly injured that he died.

CALIFORNIA.—FURTHER ITEMS OF NEWS.

The California Almond.—We have been shown some beautiful specimens of California almonds discovered by that indefatigable naturalist, Dr Trask, growing wild in the mountains back of San Jose: They are at least half again as large as the imported nut, and are represented to be of delicious flavor. The tree upon which they grew was about 19 feet high, and loaded with fruit The specimens exhibited to us, consisted of a fully ripe almond, and another just bursting its green hull, with a branch and leaves attached

Mysterious.—The prisoner taken by Love's Rangers at the time of the death of Joaquin, was placed in the jail at Martines for safe keeping On Friday morning the jailor found his prison empty, and the body of the prisoner hanging to the limb of a neighboring tree. This act is supposed to have been committed by Mexicans, who were fearful that he was about to make important disclosures in relation to the various bands of horse thieves who are now committing depredations in various parts of the State.

Kit Carson.—We clip the following from an up river paper. Kit Carson reached Consumnes River, near Daylor's Ranch on Friday, with fifteen hundred head of sheep. The remainder of his herd, 5,000, will be in in a few days.

Immense Melon.—The editor of the Stockton Journal has partaken of a watermelon raised in Napa Valley, which weighed 55 pounds. It measured two feet, two inches in length, and one foot eight inches through. Three of the same kind grew on the Rancho.

Marriage Extraordinary.—By Hon. Henry Eno on the 29th ult., at Mocquelumne Hill, Keong Abaing, of Hong Kong, to the accomplished Miss Ahew, of Tit Sing, Empire of China. This is the first marriage, we believe, that has ever been celebrated in California between the Celestials. *Sacramento Chronicle.*

PROBABLE TERMINATION OF THE INDIAN WAR.—We learn from Mr. Parker, who left Crescent City on Sunday morning, that business at that place was at a complete stand still, in consequence of the Indian troubles At least four hundred men from Klamath county had gone over into Southern Oregon to fight the Indians. Gen. Lane, with the volunteers, was at Jacksonville, a party who reached Crescent City on Friday last from the seat of war, reports that there was every prospect of the difficulties with the Indians being amicably settled. Old Sam, the Chief of the Rogue River Indians, and several other chiefs, had come in to Gen. Lane's headquarters to make a treaty. No more fighting was expected.

LATER FROM ROGUE RIVER VALLEY—ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—We learn from the Mountain Herald of the 17th August, that another battle with the Indians was fought on the 24th. There were ten Indians killed and thirty wounded. The whites had three men killed and eight wounded. Among the killed was Captain Armstrong, of Yamhill; the names of the others are unknown; they were from Yreka. Col. B B Alden, U. S. A., was badly wounded; the ball entered his cheek and came out under his arm. It is reported at first that the wound was a mortal one; but we learn with great pleasure by a private letter from the editor of the Mountain Herald to us, dated on the 24th ult., that he is considered out of all danger.—General Lane was also slightly wounded in the shoulder. The battle lasted four hours, at the end of which time Chief Sam proposed an armistice, which was granted, and both parties agreed to meet at Table Rock to-morrow, to have a talk. The Indians numbered 250 men and the whites 96 The battle came off at the head of Evans' creek, a canon about fifty-five miles from here; the whites surprised them General Lane and Captain Alden were wounded while making a charge It is generally supposed at Jacksonville that it is the intention of the whites to make a treaty with the Indians, on account of their agreeing to meet them at Table Rock; but the correspondent of the Herald repudiates the idea with scorn, and says the people would not suffer such a proposition to be entertained for a moment.

The Indians continue their outrages. Three Spaniards were shot on the 26th, eight miles from Jacksonville, near Applegate creek. One mule was shot and the cargo carried off by the Indians. The Spaniards were on their way in from Crescent City with a pack train Our citizens are flocking from all the surrounding country to take part in the contest. Robt. L. Williams arrived in Jacksonville on the 24th from Althouse creek, for the purpose of getting a commission to raise a company of rangers, which was granted to him. Capt. W. J. Terry arrived the same night from Crescent City, with a part of his company, the balance being behind with their provisions, ammunition, &c. His company numbers thirty men, well armed and mounted.

There can be no doubt that our people must be ultimately triumphant in a conflict from which should be collected to quell the insurrection at once. Every day adds to the cruelties inflicted by the Indians, and to the retribution that will be visited upon them. There is but one way of dealing with those wretches—that of Anthony Wayne and Andrew Jackson. Mercy to them were the greatest cruelty to our own people.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The following is a synopsis of all the returns thus far received:

Weller's Majorities.		*Bigler's Majorities.*	
San Francisco, complete,	71	El Dorado, 71 precincts,	90
Santa Clara, complete,	455	Siskiyou, complete,	139
Sonoma, complete,	153	Yuba, complete,	179
Marin, complete,	103	Yuba, 2d vote,	54
Sacramento, official,	350	Sutter, 10 precincts,	50
Solano, complete,	106	Mendocino,	50
Colusa, reported,	253	Tuolumne,	127
Napa, complete,	74	San Joaquin, complete,	70
Contra Costa, 2 precincts,	43	San Joaquin, complete,	36
Santa Cruz, complete,	36	Trinity,	191
Yolo, official,	56	Monterey,	193
Mariposa, incomplete,	15	Calaveras, reported,	550
Klamath, 7 precincts,	34	Solano,	34
		Alameda,	1,028
			2660
			2098
Net majority for Bigler			562

THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.—By the arrival of the barque Fanny Major last night from Hongkong, we have Sice of the China Mail to July 21st.

We are indebted to J. Fronlin, Esq., (Danish Consul,) Mr. Buckelew, and the Captain, for papers

The Rebellion appears to be gaining strength; though the imperialists have lost no important battle or valuable cities or provinces since our former dates.

A large imperial fleet, collected with great trouble and expense, made an ineffectual attack on Chin-Kiang-fu, and after being repulsed with loss, returned to Woosung

A messenger had arrived at Canton with a letter from the Rebel Chief at Nanking to a Missionary. The messenger gave the following information:

The long haired brethren, he says, are between four and five thousand, the fighting men from thirty to forty thousand, while the entire host, men, women and children, in Nanking and its vicinity, is estimated at a hundred thousand. The plunder they have taken has been immense, and as there is no want of money amongst them, numbers are expected to flock to their camp; their purpose, he says, being to remain at Nanking until they can muster 60,000 fighting men, of whom 30,000 will be left to defend and retain that position, and 30,000 be marched on Peking.—*China Mail*

We have since heard that an army, in three divisions, had actually been marching from Nanking for Peking; but on its becoming known that the imperialists were collecting a large force at the former city, the insurgent forces were recalled. The mandarins at Canton have been busy forwarding reinforcements of men and munitions of war by sea, and we are informed that 600,000 pounds of gunpowder, and 2,000 trained soldiers, thirty of whom can cast cannon, have already been sent. But their destination may be Amoy, and it may be they are identical with the force of the Bogue Admiral noticed under the head Amoy.

Sixty two men were executed at Canton; under a strong guard on the morning of the 6th; but we know not whether they were insurgents taken in the field, or part of a band of vagabonds who recently laid a plan to fire the Provincial Treasurer's ya man, or official residence. An accomplice discovered the plot, and six men were seized on the premises with arms and gunpowder.—Ib.

The Taoutas has addressed a letter to the British Consul at Shanghae, protesting against the trade which some foreigners drive by going up the Yang tze river at night with arms and ammunition to sell to the natives. The Consul answers that he is entirely neutral; that the Taoutae may hire English vessels and English seamen to fight for the Emperor if he wishes, and that if any persons want to run the risk of fighting for or aiding the rebels, he, the Consul, will not interfere.

The last number of Oracles have been committed, and several large piratical junks have been captured.

The total shipment of teas from Shanghae to Great Britain from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853, according to actual invoice sales, amounted to 38,664,086 pounds.—*Alta Californian, Sept 6*

☞ 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 act delay purchasing:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting 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 notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. That we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, restlessness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its inseparable and life-wasting attendants.—These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

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, Orange, Mourning, Solid Colors, &c English and German Chintzes, &c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, Manchester, Domestic, &c: Bariston in high colors, and Fancy Checks.

STUFF GOODS—Alpaccas, Merinos, Coburgs, Paramatas, Mohair Lustres, Fancy and plain styles, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and all newest styles of Winter Dress Goods.

WOOLENS—A large stock of Plain and fancy colored Cloth; Doeskins, black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles; Coatings in great variety, Domestic and Imported; Satinets in blacks, colors, mixtures and printed—Also, of western manufacture, our usual full supply of Jeans, Cael merets, and all sorts low priced with tarfabrics.

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

LINENS—Field, Red, Blue and Chameleon styles.

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

A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslin and white goods; Laces, Embroideries, Silks, Ribbons, Winter Shawls, and everything wanted in the Dry Goods line, the stock of which will be kept full by constant additions throughout the season.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing. [dim] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1853

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, NEW YORK column. sp133m

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