PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

☞ 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 morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday

THE ELECTION.—Since our issue of yesterday we have received returns from Versailles, Indiana, Plum and Pine townships. The result for Assembly, adding these townships is as follows: Naylor, 3946; Parks, 4346; Porter, 4427; Muse, 4366; Bigham, 4288; Hamilton, 4399; Scott, 4188; Werneberg, 4103; Glass, 4351; Kirkpatrick, 3425. For Judge, the result so far is, Hampton, 4307; Shannon, 3969.

The townships not heard from are Findley, Moon, the Fayettes, Franklin, West Deer, Wilkins, Snowden and M'Candless.

We think there is no doubt that Porter, Bigham and Muse, on the Whig Assembly ticket, are elected, and it is a close race between Parks, Whig, and Glass, dem., with the chances rather in favor of Glass.

THE ELECTION.—We have but little further to add to our tables, given yesterday, and have heard of nothing to lead us to expect a result much different from what we have already expressed. To-morrow morning we shall be able to present our readers with the official table, which will end all anxiety on the subject.

As far as we have ascertained public sentiment among our Whig friends, both in town and country, an excellent feeling prevails. We perceive no faltering, scarcely a tone of discouragement. A cheerful submission to what is lost, and a most earnest resolve for the future is observant on every hand. The insulting and braggart character of a portion of the Democratic press, has thoroughly aroused the old Whig spirit. The partial defeat we have suffered has done us good, and its beneficial effect will be seen in our next election.

DR. CAROTHERS.—The defeat of this excellent citizen and sterling Whig, is the of the most mortifying results of the late election. He is a gentleman of unexceptionable character, and of incorruptible integrity, and bore himself at Harrisburgh so as to command the respect of friends and foes. His defeat has been brought about by a system of ungenerous opposition on the part of numerous Whigs, and of systematic slander on the part of political foes. He possesses the unaffected sympathies of the very best men in the country, and is more respected and honored in his defeat, than his opponent, in his success.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The free liquor folks crow most lustily over the result of the late election. A little reflection would teach them they have nothing to boast of. They forget that while their vote was concentrated, that of the friends of temperance was divided. Many warm friends of temperance wasted their strength on the Free Democratic ticket, and others divided them up, here and there. Hundreds of Whigs voted for Kirkpatrick, sometimes scratching one Whig, and then another. But for Whig temperance men Kirkpatrick would not have polled 2000 votes. His own party friends have shown their opposition to a prohibitory law by scratching him most unmercifully. In this treatment they paid him the highest honor. He occupies, in his defeat, a far more honorable position than M'Clintock in his victory. How different will be the reflections of each, in the closing hours of life, when the good and evil that we have done will come up in solemn review! Those who are now rejoicing over the defeat of temperance will sooner or later have cause to lament over their folly and madness.

TREES AND FLOWERS.—These charming objects of nature are now receiving more than ordinary attention in this region. Men are beginning to learn that there is something more desirable even than money, and, warmly seconded by woman, they are seeking for rational enjoyment in trees, shrubs, flowers and fruits, and in works of art and taste. Literature and science, and social virtues follow in the train of the cultivation of a love of nature. To supply the demand for trees and flowers, large nurseries have been started in this vicinity, and some of them now rank with many of the older establishments in the east, both in the number, variety and excellence of their productions.

Among these is that of Mr. John Murdoch, Jr., situated on the Oakland road. The selection of this gentleman is large and well chosen. In pears, both of dwarf and standard varieties, he probably has no superior in the west. In apples and other fruit trees his stock is fine. In evergreens, ornamental deciduous trees his nursery affords the opportunity for a good selection to those ornamenting their grounds. We would recommend Mr. Murdoch's nursery to the attention of purchasers, as they will find him an honorable and pleasant man to deal with. See his advertisement.

SIDE ISSUES.—Some of our friends here are complaining bitterly of the effect of "side issues" on the Whig party; and they contend that if the Whig candidates had not committed themselves on the Temperance question our ticket would have been wholly successful.

Our brethren in other parts of the State appear to have suffered worse than we have from following the very policy which it is contended should have been pursued here. In Dauphin county, which usually gives from 600 to 900 Whig majority, the Whig candidates refused to commit themselves on the Temperance question, and a Temperance ticket was brought out. The result is thus told in the returns so far received: Barret, dem., 832; Sallads, 776; Bishop, Maine Law, 862; Roes, Maine Law, 896; Hummel, Whig, 582; Bergstresser, Whig, 591. It is easy to comprehend such figures.

In the Huntington Senatorial District which is Whig to the backbone, the Whigs refused to commit themselves on the Maine Law issue, and a Temperance candidate for the Senate was nominated. The result is that the Democratic candidate is elected, but his chief competitor was the Temperance candidate, and not the Whig nominee. The latter was third on the list.

We might cite other instances of the same kind, but this will suffice. The question now recurs, which is safest; to take up or avoid "side issues?"

RETURNS FROM THE STATE.—Franklin county gives 250 Whig majority; but it is thought the Whig legislative ticket is beaten.

Northumberland gives 900 democratic majority, and elects a democrat to the legislature.

Columbia gives about 1200 democratic majority. Buckalew, dem., is elected to the Senate.

Lehigh elects the whole democratic ticket, and Northampton the same, by the usual majorities.

Bucks gives a democratic majority, but it is thought that the Maine Law Assembly ticket is chosen.

Carbon and Lugerne are democratic by the usual majorities.

Washington is democratic by 300 majority.—Westmoreland ditto, by 1200, but the Whig Sheriff is believed to be elected.

OHIO & INDIANA ROAD.—We learn that Messrs Culver, Stimpson & Fletcher have taken the contract for ballasting the track of the Ohio & Indiana Road, which extends westward from Crestline, one-half to be paid in cash and the remainder in bonds. This important connection of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Road is in a very satisfactory state of forwardness, and will be pushed westward with all the energy which its managers can bring to bear upon their work.

A NEW ISSUE.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who is opposed to the introduction of side issues into the Whig party, announces that he cannot *conscientiously* vote for any man who approves and commends Uncle Tom's Cabin! This is an entirely new test of party fidelity.

THE UNION LINE.—The Union Line of steamers from Wheeling to Louisville has refused to accept the offer of $50,000, made by the Baltimore and Ohio road, as an indemnity against loss during the ensuing boating season; and the rumor now is that the Line is in negotiation with the Pittsburg & Cincinnati packet line, to form a joint line from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, a part running above the falls, and the remainder below. The Wheeling Gazette also notes the rumor that the Baltimore & Ohio road had made the same offer of $50,000 to the Glover line of mail boats from St. Louis to Louisville to extend their line to Wheeling, and it was thought the offer would be accepted.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The famous Society of Tammany, in New York, which is now, or has been one of the most potent political associations of the country, was originally organized as a benevolent Society. The *New York Tribune* says:

In the year 1785, William Mooney and others presented to the Legislature of the State a petition, setting forth that for several years they had been associated "*for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the association, their widows and orphans and others who might be found proper objects of the charity,*" and praying that the associates might be incorporated, in order to enable them more fully to accomplish the benevolent purposes for which they were combined. To this benevolent and charitable appeal the Legislature responded by granting the petitioners a charter of incorporation. This charter, in its terms, is one of the most simple of all that are to be found in our statute books. It consists of a preamble and two sections only. The preamble recites the application of William Mooney and others as above stated, and the first section of the act gives to the petitioners corporate powers, "*for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed.*" For this purpose the corporation is authorized, among other things, to hold real and personal property, "*provided the clear yearly value of such real and personal estates shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars*" The second section is devoted to declaring "*the act to be a public act, and ordering that the same be construed in all courts and places, benignly and favorably, for every beneficial purpose therein intended.*" Such was the origin of "The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the city of New York."

This Society, organized for benevolent purposes, soon became the centre of political operations, and for many years has been nothing but a collection of politicians, whose chief business has been to manage the affairs of the democratic party.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the General Railroad Law of that State is constitutional.

☞ Those who wish to purchase a really cheap and pleasant residence in Sewickley, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Ellis.

LATER FROM TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.—We have received Galveston papers to the 30th ult. The epidemic still prevails there. The deaths from the 20th to the 26th were 74, of which 17 were on the 24th.

The San Antonio papers state that Mexicans from beyond the Rio Grande are driving large herds of stock, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, &c., to Texas, from the apprehended march of the Mexican army towards Mesilla. As many as three thousand sheep had crossed the Medina within a week.

Homicide seems to have made her peculiar home in Texas within the last two or three weeks. We notice that a man named Mr. Henderson was killed by Patrick Hart, in San Patricio, on the first day of the present month, in an affray with fire-arms. Hart escaped with a slight wound from a revolver.

Eli Uresy, a planter who resided near Jefferson, Cass county, was shot dead from his horse in the street of that town, a short time since, by Dr. A. L. Lander, who resided near the deceased.

Mr. Levi W. Young, who resided in the lower part of Bastrop county, on the morning of the 14th instant, while about five miles on his way from Bastrop, was shot dead by an assassin who was lying in wait.

We learn from the Civilian that the Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to June 13th. The Civilian says:

The Santa Fe mail has arrived at San Antonio, with dates to the 13th ult, from the former place, and corresponding accounts from El Paso, and other points upon the route. The Santa Fe Gazette mentions the arrival there of Gov. Merriweather, Chief Justice Davenport, who succeeds Judge Baker, James M. Smith, as Indian Agent, in place of Major Wingfield, Gen. Garland and his aid, Major Nichols of the U. S. Army, sent out by the administration with some three hundred recruits to strengthen the various military posts of the Territory. A large procession was arranged to meet and escort the new dignitaries in town, where they had a public reception of much ceremony. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Indians have been very troublesome about El Paso.

Lately a party of California emigrants, from the neighborhood of Clarksville, Texas, had encamped at a point known as "Thom's Wells." During the night the Indians affected a stampede of their animals. On the following morning, 18 of the party mounted and went in pursuit, and after following the Indians some fifty miles, discovered some of the party entering a very deep and extensive canon in the mountains. Very few of the Indians were first observed by the Americans, and those kept up a slow retreat, entering the canon and following up its course towards its head. The Americans gave chase for about ten miles, when they discovered that they had been entrapped, and were surrounded by a large body of Indians, who were concealed behind rocks and the ravines.

Four of the Americans were immediately killed, and the others endeavored to retreat by the pass through which they had entered, but it had been occupied by the savages. They resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and did so. Ten of the number were killed upon the ground, and only three escaped, who suffered all the horrors of famine and thirst for eight days, when they arrived at the settlements, so much wasted that one of the number then died. The other two were recovering.

The following is from the San Antonio Western Texan, of the 22d ult:

Four more companies of the troops destined for the Rio Grande, under the command of Col. Alexander, arrived here on Monday last from Fort McKavet. Those of them who are now mounted will be dismounted and provided with full infantry equipments previous to their departure for their destination on the frontier. The three companies which arrived last week took up the line of march for Ringgold Barracks on Sunday last. The quarter master's department presents a busy scene at this time.

The San Antonio Ledger says that in the fight between Major Arnold and Dr. Steiner, at Fort Graham, in which the former was killed, the right arm of Major Arnold was broken at the first fire, and he made two ineffectual shots with his left arm. The parties were alone at the time of the fight.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—SUFFERING OF THE EMIGRANTS.—The Siskiyou, California, Mountain Herald of Saturday, Aug. 27, contains the following information:

We learn from Mr. Heard, who went out to meet the emigration, and returned last evening, that there are eighteen families on their way to this place. Mr. Heard reports a great scarcity of provisions and, in fact, by this time, actual want in the company. The soldiers will be unable to supply them with anything, as they are also short. Mr. Heard comes in advance of the train, for the purpose of getting provisions from our citizens and a small party to meet the sufferers. He is an old resident, and well known to many of our people, and we hope our friends will prepare a supply of provisions immediately. The train can be met at or about Klamath Lake. There are about fifty women, young ladies and old, in the train. It is highly necessary that they should be met before they come to the road, in order to give them warning not to take the Rogue river route. Mr. Heard passed another train, of several wagons and two families, on the Shasta river. They will be in town to-day or to-morrow.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—The Washington Star of yesterday evening has the following items of intelligence:

Redemption of U. S. Stocks.—The Northern mail arriving this morning brought to the Treasury Department no less than $380,000 in Government bonds for redemption!

Collector Bronson.—The Washington hotels were this morning filled with a rumor saying that, last evening, an order for the removal of Collector Bronson was made out. This is not true, we feel assured. All such stories are premature.

The U S Frigate St Lawrence and the Sloop-of-War Portsmouth.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department from the United States frigate St. Lawrence, the flag ship of the Pacific Squadron, at Sancelito, (bay of California) Sept. 15th, 1853. The Portsmouth sailed for the Sandwich Islands on that day. All were well on these vessels, as far as known at the Department.

A CONTRACT has been made for a bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, to be completed December 1, 1857. The slough on the east side of the Island, is to be crossed by three spans of one hundred and fifty feet each, and the main channel of the river by five spans of two hundred and fifty feet each, and a draw for the passage of vessels. The total length of the main bridge will be fifteen hundred and eighty feet.—*Chi. Gaz.*

THE HUNGARIAN REGALIA.—The official *Tenesvar Zeitung* gives a particular account of the recent discovery of the royal insignia of Hungary, from which we draw the following sketch for the readers of the *Tribune*:

"It was fully shown at the outset, by Auditor T. Von Karger, that Kossuth first took the insignia to Alt-Orsova, but being unable, with any due degree of security to conceal them there, he took them to the Hercules Bathe at Mehadia. Finding, however, still less opportunity to hide them there, he returned forthwith to Alt-Orsova, placed them in the house of a certain George Theodor, and finally, by the assistance of trustworthy persons, forwarded them at night across Cserna towards the Wallachian boundary, on horses bought for the purpose. It was also rendered certain that companions of Kossuth had purchased on the same day, at Alt-Orsova, tools for digging, and had at night left for the Cserna. The winter on the lower Danube having come on very early, and covered the earth with snow a foot in depth, no search could be made for some months in the ground about Alt Orsova, and when, in April, 1850, the snow and ice melted, all traces of any excavation had disappeared, and further research in this quarter was prevented, and the attention of those engaged in it turned to another part of the kingdom, by the shrewdness of the Kossuth party, who secretly removed the private marks and signals to a different place.

Early last spring Karger was ordered to devote himself to the task of seeking the chest in which the insignia was deposited. He started on the principle that the secret could have been imparted to but few persons in order to attain to any degree of security, and that they must have chosen some point which could be easily found again, by them or their messengers, even upon the lapse of years; and further, that they could have crossed the Cserna by only one way, and that the place of concealment must be beyond that river—a region affording but few places suited to their object. Although a pretty thorough knowledge of the surface of this territory had been gained previously, a most thorough examination was once more begun. This lasted several months in all weathers, and even throughout the clear moonlight nights of July and August. Every upturned sod, every bush, tree, broken branch, every rut or scratch in the earth was noted, the same spots were passed over and over again by those engaged in the search, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, now leaving the spot in despair of finding the clue, and yet, as if called back by some higher power—says the Austrian writer—returning again to the search. The result of all this research was conviction, that the place of concealment must be found in some peculiar conformation of the earth or hills, or in some peculiar tree or trees.

Karger concluded finally that the desired sign must be sought among the trees. Now began anew a careful examination of the entire wooded district, and at last in a solitary spot almost hidden from the eye, and not far from an old road, untrodden for many years, which one led to Wallachia, was noticed a clump of trees in which many branches had been lopped off, or partially cut, which on the whole presented somewhat the appearance of having been trimmed with some special object in view. Next it was noticed that branches found entangled in the thorn bushes, and in the branches of other trees, belonged to the clump of trees, which showed that those could not have been trimmed by the peasantry for fuel. In process of these examinations an elegant watch key was found, and an axe handle, which indicated that a man of the better classes had assisted in the work—This, taken in connexion with the light and friable soil, the peculiar position of the trees, completely covered with creeping plants, the solitary position of the place, and its proximity to the Danube on the one hand, and the Turkish Servian boundary on the other, awakened in Karger's mind a feeling of the highest confidence that the place was found. He had been instructed not to begin the work of removing the earth until he had unmistakable signs of having found the right place; but he was now so sure, that on the sixth day of September last a space of twenty square fathoms was marked out, and men set to work examining it by digging ditches at intervals of a foot and a half which were to be extended in each direction across the gore enclosed here in the bend of the river Alilon, on which the clump of trees stood. On the 8th of September, at 8½ o'clock in the morning, a man at work in the prolongation of the second ditch, struck upon something which gave a clear ring, and a moment later a well locked iron box was exposed, taken to a place of safety, opened by force—and the Austrian tyrant had once more the Crown of St. Stephen in his possession.

IF IT IS NOT A TREAT, WHAT IS IT?—The Hon. James T. Brady, delivered a speech at the meeting of the Hards recently held in Albany to respond to the nominations in which he seems to advise the President to discharge his Cabinet, in the following extract from his address:

"And I say here, personally and individually, that I have no hope but in some radical changes in the advisers of the President. But I will not desert General Pierce, if he shall show an intention to do for the Democratic party what it has a right to expect from him. I will desert himself and all you—if we find the power of the national administration is exercised to deprive any true democrat of anything which belongs to him, because he boldly declares what he feels and thinks in regard to those who stand close around the Presidential chair. It is a time when the democracy of New York have to choose between a servile adulation of any man in power—between a manly independence and the enjoyment and expression of their own honest opinions. If they hesitate or falter in the choice—If they degrade themselves into the condition of slaves—may the curse light upon them!—may they never enjoy political right or privilege more! (Applause.)

SELF-SALE INTO SLAVERY.—A singular instance of a colored man selling himself into slavery, was brought out in the Mayor's Court, in Richmond, Va., last week. A man named Jones, a witness in a case of larceny, stated that he was the slave of a Mr. Corrington, while the Books of the Hustings Court, showed him to be a free man. On examination, it appeared that Jones was emancipated in Richmond in 1851, and that appended to the evidence of his freedom was an injunction from the Court to leave the State on penalty of being sold for the benefit of the State. Instead of doing so, it appeared that he sold himself to Mr. Corrington, and had actually received part of the purchase money at the time of the sale. The Mayor stated, in strong terms his convictions, that the whole proceeding was illegal, and that the State had claims for forfeiture which could be enforced in spite of the negro's self-sale; but for the purpose of bringing the novel question before a higher court, he had the man held to a bearing before the next Hustings Court, on the charge of remaining in the Commonwealth contrary to law.

REFUSAL OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST TO BE SWORN ON THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—A good deal of surprise was excited yesterday in the Revision Court, by the conduct of a Roman Catholic clergyman, who refused to be sworn on the authorized version of the Scriptures. The Rev. impugnant came forward to assist in the right to vote as an elector for the city of Dublin, claiming a qualification by right of occupation of a portion of the dwelling house attached to the Chapel of Lower Exchange street. On being handed the Testament in use in the Court, the Rev. gentleman produced a copy of the Douay Bible, on which he desired to be sworn, alleging that the oath taken on the authentic version would not be binding on his conscience, inasmuch as it was not a true and correct one. The case was allowed to stand over for the present—the Assistant or Revising Barrister, however, expressing his opinion that no one had a right to urge such an objection. A case occurred recently, he said, in the House of Commons, in which the Speaker insisted on a party, who professed a creed of his own, being sworn on the authorized version of the Scriptures. This case has excited great attention in England, as the same has happened in Limerick. —*English paper.*

A MAINE LAW FACT.—An incident occurred at the Second Ward polls yesterday, which is worth narrating. An otherwise respectable looking individual, in a state of partial intoxication, approached the polls and demanded a Maine Law ticket. A bystander generously placed in his hand a Democratic ticket, whereupon the victim of temptation, after glancing at it for a moment, cast it from him, exclaiming, "I want to vote the Maine Law ticket; I want them to stop selling liquor; if they did not sell liquor I would not be drunk; but I can't help it!" He grasped the Maine Law ticket, and placed it in the box, and added "I hope the Law will be passed." A number of persons were afterwards heard to declare that they were induced to vote for the Maine Law by the feeling appeal of this poor inebriate.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The announcement of the stoppage of a respectable firm in Pine street, has created some distrust among the buyers of dry goods paper. A failure occurred of a Market street jobbing house in Philadelphia on Saturday. The latter will pay from 75 to 80 cents per dollar. The curtailment of loans by our Banks has thrown a large amount of good paper into the brokers' hands for negotiation, the rates of discount on which range from 1½ to 1¾ and even two per cent per month.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Huntingdon "*Banner*" of Saturday last says—"There is now imprisoned in our jail, an old woman by the name of Betsey Harker, on suspicion of having poisoned her sister, a Mrs. Harris, who lived about five miles from this place. On Wednesday last, the body of the deceased was disinterred and an examination made by Drs. Griffith, Luden and Orlady. We understand that the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Harris, are of such a character as to warrant the belief that her death was caused by poison."

MORE LITERARY PLAGIARISM.—The *Edinburgh Witness* for August contained an excellent editorial article from the pen of the distinguished Hugh Miller, upon America and its Fortunes. The article attracted attention at once, for its unusual candor and breadth of view, and was quoted by American journals the proof of a considerable advance in knowledge and fraternity by the trans-Atlantic press. The *Congregationalist* calls attention to the fact that many of the ideas in this article, and even some of the very words, are identical with those of an address made before the American Home Missionary Society last May, by the Rev. Mr. Eldridge, of New Bedford. The *Congregationalist* pertinently asks: "Did Hugh Miller consider the address of the American clergyman so far a 'fossil,' at three months of age, as to be fair picking for a geologist?"

A SHIP LARGER THAN THE LARGEST.—The Newburyport Herald, referring to the launch of the Great Republic, says:—"Mr. McKay, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than his, which he is to build by contract. The theory has been started of building a ship so large that she will pass through the ocean, with comparatively little motion, ploughing directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the rolling of the highest waves will always be below the decks. It is a daring thought; but, in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean with as stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred tons through the river in the same gale. If any one is to realize the fruition of this dream, it is, we doubt not, Mr. McKay, if his life is spared five years longer."

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—The commanding officer at Fort Kearney reports that the last of the overland emigration for Oregon and California of this season passed that fort about the 15th of August.—The total number, during the season were as follows: 9,909 men, 2,252 women, 3,058 children, 5,477 horses, 2,190 mules, 105,792 cattle, 3,808 wagons, and 48,495 sheep This does not include that part of the emigration which passed on the north side of the Platte river.—*Washington Star.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—John Y Mason, of Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. at the court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.

LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The various projected lines of railway in Western Virginia are rapidly enhancing the price of land. In Nicholas county, a large quantity of land, heretofore considered almost valueless, has been recently bought up by New Yorkers, principally for the eastern counties of the State. The last Lewisburg Era state that in one neighborhood alone some seventy-five or eighty thousand acres have been purchased, in parcels from a few hundred to as many thousand acres, at prices twenty-fold more than could have been procured a few years ago. The new settlers, it is said, are improving lands from the little eastern homes, opening roads, clearing up land, and making every preparation necessary to make the "wilderness bloom at the rose."

VOTERS.—Yesterday morning two men, about one-third negro blood, presented themselves at the Third Ward polls to vote. The judges at first refused to receive their ballots, but it being shown by sundry lawyers, that the Supreme Court had decided such persons legal voters, their votes were received We believe these were the first of that class of persons who have ever enjoyed the elective franchise in this city. The occurrence, of course, occasioned a good deal of discussion.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SERVAD JUST-RIGHT.—The Cleveland Herald relates that at the close of the Woman's Rights Convention, recently held in that city, Wm. Lloyd Garrison was present, and in a debate which he had with Rev. Mr. Nevin, he took occasion to call that gentleman "a liar, a scoundrel, and a rowdy." At the close of the session, as the members of the convention were passing out, Mr. Nevin's brother, a layman, met Mr. Garrison, and enquired whether those words were uttered in the heat of debate, or coolly. Retraction was refused, and the brother twitched Mr. Garrison by the nose, and hurled him against the wall of the Melodeon. Recovering his position, Mr. Garrison said, "do you treat gentlemen so?" "No," was the answer, "I treat no gentleman so, but as I treat William Lloyd Garrison."

THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.—The water in the Schuylkill is now lower than it has been for many years, and for some miles on each side of Reading, the water presents a very blue appearance, owing, it is said, to the Schuylkill county coal siftings, which have found their way into the river. This is an unusually dry autumn, many of the springs giving out The Water Co., of Reading, have less water than is needed, and have given notice to the citizens to be sparing in its use.

Father Gavazzi is lecturing this week in Buffalo. The Buffalo Advertiser advises all persons to attend his lectures.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Hon. Barnabas Bates, ex-member of Congress, and the great advocate of cheap postage in the United States, died in this city last night. He has been ill for some time.

THE WATER in the Brandywine is now so low that several of the factories and mills are unable to make full time.

THE YELLOW FEVER, in a malignant form, it is said, has broken out at Napoleon, Ark, a high point on the Mississippi.

SNOW.—There was a slight sprinkling of Snow on the Allegheny mountains on Monday last.—*Hollidaysburgh Standard.*

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Thomas Kinnicutt.....Firm of T. Kinnicutt & Co.
David Sanford.....Firm of D. H. Messenger.
Cyprian H. Norton.....Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt.
Charles Eno.....Firm of Charles Eno.
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Alfred S. Barnes.....Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Levi Leonard.....Firm of L. Leonard & Son.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cobb.....
James C. Dwight.....Firm of Brown, Balmer & Dwight.
Isaac H. Frothingham.....Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co.
John D. Smith.....Firm of Smith, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Noble.....Firm of Cendit & Noble.
Nathan Ames.....Firm of Ward & Drake.
Nathan H. Stockwell.....Firm of Stockwell & Co.
James Humphrey.....Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
Chas. Leverich.....Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
Danford N. Barney.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
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SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
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☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. It has an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c. &c. There is a two story Frame House, together with convenient out houses on it. For ease of access and pleasantness of location, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 3 acres, and will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers. THOS. J. GAMBRELL,
Oct. 8, 1859; dtf No. 119 Water street.

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
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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 examine our Stock, which is suited expressly to their trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. oct12-4md

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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.
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STUFF GOODS—Alpacas, Merinos, Coburgs, Paramatas, Mohair Lusters, Fancy and plain Alpacas, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and all newest styles of Winter Dress Goods.
WOOLENS—A large stock of black and fancy colored Cloths, Doeskins, black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles; Coatings in great variety; Domestic and Imported; Satinets in blacks, colors, mixtures and striped—Also, of western manufacture, our usual full supply. Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimeretts, and all sorts low priced winter fabrics.
VESTINGS—A full assortment in Silks, Wool, and German fancy styles. Satins, Silk Velvets, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Hollands, Jeans, Damasks, &c.
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A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslin and white goods; Laces, Embroideries, Silks, Ribbons, Winter Shawls, and everything wanting in the Dry Goods line, the stock of which will be kept full by constant additions throughout the season.
☞ Buyers will find an examination of our stock by any disposed to purchase. [dlm] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1854.

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13:3m

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PITTSBURGH.
Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.
All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.
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$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!
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MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at Buffalo, I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I testify to the same. When I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June, my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.
My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single page injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, which cost me but a trifle more than a good one. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.
Yours, truly,
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