PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 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 morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The late hour at which the return Judges completed their labors, yesterday, has precluded us from giving the vote of the county, in detail, this morning. The following are the tables:

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Thomas A. Budd, Whig,	5687
John C. Knox, dem.,	5216
Wm. M. Stephenson, F. S.,	540
Jacob Brown, Native.	522
Budd's majority over Knox, 471.	

Canal Commissioner.

Moses Pownall, W.	5648
Thomas H. Forsyth, D.	4726
Robert Mitchell, F. S.	526
B. T. G. Morgan, N.	550
Pownall's maj. over Forsyth, 922.	

Auditor General.

Alexander K. McClure, W.	5700
Ephraim Banks, D.	5150
Lawrence E. Corson, F. S.	515
Kimber Cleaver, N.	493
McClure over Banks, 550.	

Surveyor General.

Christian Myers, W.	5758
J. Porter Brawley, D.	4866
Neville B. Craig, F. S.	558
Jacob Reigle, N.	518
Myers over Brawley, 892.	

President Judge.

Messer Hampton, Democrat.

Peter C. Shannon, D.	5829
Thomas McConnell, F. S.	5894
Hampton over Shannon, 435.	1052

Senator.

James Carothers, W.	5444
Jonas R. McClintock, D.	5795
Wm. E. Stevenson, F. S.	702
Joseph Wright, N.	413
McClintock over Carothers, 851.	

Assembly.

Thomas J. Bigham, W.	5568
John M. Porter, "	5688
John J. Muir, "	5547
John E. Parke, "	5557
Charles Naylor, "	5094
John A. Hamilton, D.	5468
William Glass, "	5267
James K. Scott, "	5340
Wm. Werneberg, "	5251
Jno M. Kirkpatrick, "	4547
Aaron Floyd, F. S.	496
Bruce Tracey, "	426
Alex. H. Borns, "	458
Wm. P. Ferree, "	496
Chas. W. Benny, "	493
Thomas Appleton, N.	441
John White, "	442
H. B. Hutchinson, "	446
J. C. Henderson, "	591
D. T. Morris, "	482

Parke, Muse, Porter and Bigham, Whigs, and Hamilton, dem., elected.

Treasurer.

Hugh S. Fleming, W.	5908
John Birmingham, D.	5114
George Wilson, F. S.	525
T. F. Stanford, N.	508
Fleming over Birmingham, 789.	

District Attorney.

Edward P. Jones, W.	5276
R. Biddle Roberts, D.	6084
Wm. M. Shinn, F. S.	516
Roberts over Jones, 808.	

Commissioners.

Ephraim J. Brooks, W.	5688
J. Harvey Robb, D.	5252
Edward Allen, F. S.	583
Valentine Short, N.	495
Brooke over Robb, 431.	

Auditor.

James McGibbony, Jr., W.	5504
James B. M'Elroy, D.	5011
James Swisshelm, F. S.	584
Robt. Andrews, N.	515
McGibbonev over M'Elroy, 493.	

Surveyor.

John Kennedy, W.	5509
Nathaniel Patterson, D.	5224
Jno. Stoddart, N.	552
Kennedy over Patterson, 285.	

OHIO.—We have long strings of returns from Ohio, but nothing very definite, except that the democrats have carried the State ticket by a sweeping majority. For the Legislature the Whigs, Free Sollers and Temperance men have swep the Lake counties and the Reserve, and a large portion of the interior. They have not, however, been able to secure a majority.

EXTRADITION CASE OF WILLIAM CALDER.—An elaborate opinion in this case has been published from the pen of Attorney General Cushing. It is adverse to the rendition of Calder, arrested some time ago on a charge of forgery, committed in Great Britain. The ground taken by the Attorney General is, that the act of Congress which gave effect to the treaty of extradition under which he was claimed, authorised a surrender only after the competent judicial authority had decided that there was sufficient proof of the criminality of the accused to warrant his committal in the country where his crime was committed. This case was an appeal from the decision of the Judge, and the President could not interfere.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The triumph of the Democracy in this State is complete. The Whigs appear to be worse beaten, where they did not make the Temperance question an issue than where they *did*.

Armstrong.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected by a heavy majority.

Philadelphia.—According to the *Ledger*, the Consolidationists elect Eli K. Price, Whig, to the Senate, and Wm. C. Patterson, dem., and Geo. H. Hart, Whig, to the Assembly. Mr. Hart was also on the Whig ticket. Henry R. Strong and Wm. B. Morris, on the Whig ticket, are also elected to the assembly. The Whigs therefore, elect all their candidates but Mr. O'Neill, to the Senate, and Mr. Flanigan, to the Assembly. Gilpin, Whig, is re-elected Mayor, and the Councils are largely Whig.

In the County, Stokes, Whig, and Maine Law, is elected to the senate, and probably 5 democrats and 6 Whigs and Natives, to the Assembly, all of whom were on the Maine Law ticket. Wm. B. Reed is re-elected Prosecuting Attorney, and the Whigs also elect their candidates for Treasurer, Auditor and Surveyor. The democrats elect their candidates for Prothonotary, Commissioner and Police Marshal.

Lancaster.—The whole Whig ticket is elected. The Maine Law ticket received 4000 votes.

Dauphin.—One Whig and one Democrat, elected to the Legislature. The Whigs elect their whole county ticket.

Delaware.—Whig ticket elected. The member elected to the Legislature, is pledged to support the Maine Law.

Mifflin.—Gives her usual democratic majority. Taylor, dem., elected to the Legislature.

Chester.—In this old Whig county, the democrats elect their legislative ticket, and a part of their county ticket. The Whigs in this county did not commit themselves on the Temperance issue.

Northampton.—Gives 1,500 democratic maj., and elects two democrats to the Legislature, over the late Whig members.

Montgomery.—In democratic, by 1,000 majority, but the Assembly ticket is supposed to be defeated. This result is attributable to the liquor question.

Schuylkill gives 800 democratic majority, and elects two anti-Maine-law democrats to the Legislature.

York—democratic majority 1000.

Bedford gives 150 democratic majority, and about 500 to the anti-Maine-law ticket for the legislature.

Lycoming and *Clinton* are democratic by the usual majority; two anti-Maine-law democrats elected to the Legislature.

The result in the State is easily told. The Democrats elect their whole State ticket by an overwhelming majority. To the Legislature, if the reports received are reliable, the Democrats have elected majorities in both branches. The following Senators are elected:

Philadelphia city, *Eli K. Price*, Philadelphia county, *John W. Stoker*; Adams and Franklin, *David Mellinger*; Cumberland and Perry, Samuel Wherry; Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, John Cresswell, Jr.; Lycoming, Columbia and Montour, C. R. Buckalew; Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, Wm. M. Piatt; Mercer, Venango and Warren, Thomas Hoge; Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, *John Ferguson*; Allegheny, Jonas R. M'Clintock; Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion, Peter Glover;—4 Whigs and 7 democrats.—Holding over, 10 democrats, 12 Whigs. The Senate will therefore stand 16 Whigs and 17 democrats.

The House will probably stand as follows:

Whigs—Allegheny, 4; Adams, 1; Beaver, Butler and Lawrence 3; Blair and Huntingdon, 2; Bucks, 1; Dauphin, 1; Delaware, 1; Erie, 2; Indiana, 1; Lancaster, 5; Lebanon, 1; Montgomery, 1; Philadelphia city, 3; Philadelphia county, 5; Somerset, 1; Union and Juniata, 1;—total, 34.

Democrats—Allegheny, 1; Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson, 3; Bedford, Fulton and Cambria, 2; Berks, 4; Bradford, 2; Bucks, 2; Carbon and Lehigh, 2; Centre, 1; Chester, 3; Clinton, Lycoming and Potter, 2; Columbia and Montour, 1; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 2; Dauphin, 1; Fayette and Westmoreland, 4; Franklin, 2; Green, 1; Luzerne, 2; Mercer, Venango and Warren, 3; Mifflin, 1; Monroe and Pike, 1; Montgomery, 2; Northampton, 2; Northumberland, 1; Perry, 1; Philadelphia city, 1; Philadelphia county, 5; Schuylkill, 2; Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming, 2; Tioga, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 1; York, 3;—total, 66.

The Maine Law members, in the above list, number not over 35, a few of whom are democrats.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—In Newark, N. J. the Whigs and Independent democrats elected their Mayor by 450 majority, and a large majority of the council.

In *Baltimore* the democrats elected 11 members of the Council and the Whigs 9. Last year it was, 14 to 6. The vote for a supply of pine water was 9,727 against 3304.

PRINCIPLE AND MORALITY BEFORE PARTY.—There are persons in all parties who view political organizations only as convenient stepping stones to power and emolument. Principle, morality, honor, all are sacrificed at the shrine of party, and to secure party success. If any complain of the acts of the party, or of the character of the candidates, he is proscribed, and if he is not entirely refractory, he is whipped into the party traces, and probably taught a lesson not easily forgotten. The power of party discipline among the Whigs has never been so strong as among the Democrats, and we trust it never will be. There is too much independent thought and action, too much intelligence and regard for moral and political principles among Whigs, to allow of party leaders obtaining that control they have among our opponents. Frequently the Whig masses break loose entirely from the party, in order to punish corrupt leaders, or tyrannical cabals. A case of this kind has just taken place in the strong Whig hold of Philadelphia, where the Whig candidate for Senator has been defeated by the direct action of Whigs themselves. The *North American* has been an active agent in this purifying process, and the following remarks of that paper on the result of the election, we commend to the attention of any among us, who complain when any resistance is made to party behests, or when a great moral and social measure is deemed worthy of some attention:

From the North American.

THE ELECTION OF TUESDAY.—No considerable judgement can yet be formed of the entire result of the election which has just taken place in the city and county. Nor will it be possible, until the official returns are received, to know, certainly, how the popular vote has been cast, with reference to all the various tickets presented. Enough, however, is ascertained to show that no contest for the first offices ever before called forth, in so marked and creditable a manner, an expression of the regard of this community for the public interests, where they were believed to be deeply concerned, especially in the exercise of unworthy men from positions of political trust, and a resistance to a corrupt or dangerous exercise of power, by those who assume to control party action.

This state of feeling has been made conspicuously manifest in relation to the reform movement, which, whether completely or but partially successful, is justly to be considered as a great moral triumph, of which Philadelphia may well be proud. We anticipate, in this result, the conviction, for the reason that it is the whigs particularly who have spoken out with so honorable a distinctness in favor of public virtue, and signally vindicated themselves, as a community, from the unwitting reproach under which they saw they were in imminent danger of being cast by the indiscretion of misguided leaders. It has ever rightfully been their cherished distinction to maintain an integrity to the laws, the interests and the credit of the State, from which no temptation of party, however powerful, could seduce them; and they have now given an evidence of this high-toned purity of character which may not only be attended with salutary effects here, but serve to rebuke that sad degeneracy in political morals which too generally obtains throughout the country.

Those of the Whigs who arrayed themselves in the late election on the side of reform, have been, and will, doubtless, continue to be, accused of a breach of party allegiance. This charge, made by interested individuals before the election, did not terrify them; but have, on every reason now to regret their courage. If intelligently viewed, it involved no disloyalty to their principles, nor any even to their party. The motives which actuated them were those which are essential to the very existence of a wise, sense, efficient and durable organization; and but for the virtuous resolution they evinced to rebel against partisan control where it would have compelled them to sanction wrongs disgraceful to the party and dangerous to the public welfare, Whiggery in this city would, we feel most certainly and deservedly have been destroyed.

This timely action of an indignant community has, therefore, saved the Whigs of Philadelphia from an utter and permanent dissolution of the associative ties which have so long bound them together, and they stand, as a body, much stronger to-day, for the very noble illustration which they have afforded of all men of their fidelity to that high standard of political morality and zeal for its public interests, which can alone render any party long powerful and permanently dominant. The cry of disaffection, under the circumstances, will fall unheeded on the ear of every Whig whose love for principle compelled him on the occasion to disregard party machinery; and the reproach comes with an ill grace from those whose unjustifiable, if not false and disreputable action made temporary defection, in reference to society and party honor, a solemn personal duty of the citizen.

JUDGE HAMPTON.—In the partial defeat we have sustained in this county, we are greatly consoled by the election of Mr. HAMPTON to the President Judgeship of the District Court. We can recover the losses we have sustained in the Senate within three years, but a Judgeship lasts for ten years. Mr. Hampton is an able and experienced lawyer, and with a judgment refined and sobered by mature age, he is well fitted for the dignified and honorable position to which he has been elevated by the people. His defeat would have been considered by a great portion of the bar and the best part of the community as a public misfortune, and there is consequently much rejoicing at his success. No duty so responsible falls upon the people in their relative capacity as that of choosing their judges, and it is gratifying to know they have performed t duty so well in this county.

SOUND VIEWS.—The following from the *Zanesville Courier*, is as applicable to this region as that for which it was written:

It is now uncertain which party has succeeded in this county; but, let it be as it may, there will, no doubt, be divers very wise Whigs who will have their different suggestions to make as to the cause of the Whig falling off, and the means of preventing a recurrence of this state of affairs; and we have no doubt that nine out of every ten of these willing guardians of Whig interests contributed to produce the unfavorable result. We say in advance that no attention should be given to counsel from such quarters—

If men did to defeat a party, they cannot safely trusted to build it up again. Those who will not stand by a good Whig ticket should be permitted to do as they wish, but they should not be allowed to control those who adhere to the party.

We do not feel discouraged, let the result prove to be what it may. Muskingum is as certainly Whig now as she was one, two, or three years ago, and we are not sure that the vote yesterday will not have a salutary effect upon us as a party. We shall begin to learn that bolting cannot be done without at least great danger of defeat, and we shall also learn that, to succeed, it is necessary to labor some before the day of the election, and on that day.

The Paris Constitutionnel of a late date, says that the following statement has been confirmed by letters both from Constantinople and Schumla. A European physician, who arrived some months back at Constantinople, obtained by dint of solicitation the direction of the military hospital at Schumla. It appears that Omar Pacha soon perceived that this person kept up mysterious relations with Russian spies, and in consequence he kept on his guard. Soon after, being warned that there was an intention to poison him, he feigned to be indisposed, and sent for the medical man in question, to attend him.—This person, after examining the patient, went out to prepare a calming potion, which, on his return he presented to Omar Pacha to drink.—The general-in-chief of the Turkish army requested the physician to taste it first himself, and, as the other refused to do so, he forced him to drink the whole of it in his presence. Seeing that the physician then wanted to hurry out, he forced him to remain in the tent, in order that he might judge of the effect of the potion. At the end of some hours the physician died from poison. We publish the fact just as it is related to us in our private letters."

THE MANIA FOR TRAVELING is at its height. The New York Journal of Commerce thus refers to some of its manifestations in that city:

The pressure of travel on our principal thoroughfares is prodigious. Steamboats and railroad cars are crowded to excess. It seems as if everybody was on the move. Between New Haven and this city, which is not our greatest *thoroughfare*, there are six trains per day, each way, and they are insufficient for the convenient accommodation of the public. The Express train which left here at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, had thirteen passenger, and two baggage cars, all drawn by one engine. The train which left New Haven at 25 minutes before 10, yesterday morning—or rather, which ought to have left here at that time—arrived here about half-past 2, with 12 passenger and 2 baggage cars. The earnings of each of these trains must have approached $1,000. All the trains heavy—so much so that they are habitually behind the time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10, 1853.

The administration, having secured the release of Koszta, and settled up foreign affairs generally, seems to have gone into the electioneering business. The letter of Mr. Secretary Guthrie to Collector Bronson is a model of adroitness. The chief object was to inform him and the other federal office holders in New York, that the President and Cabinet regarded the Barnburners or Soft shells as the regular Democratic party in that State, and would not permit, or at least intended to discourage, any opposition on their part to the ticket put in nomination by that division. To this end he does not complain of Mr. Bronson's letter to the Hardshell meeting, nor does he so much as refer to the Hunker rebellion with which Bronson has declared his sympathy, but he says the "Softs" are dissatisfied and must be conciliated. The nominal cause of the Hardshell *pronunciamento* was that the new powers at Washington had given the Free Soil faction an undue share of the plunder. These special champions of the Union, patriots of the Castle Garden stamp, could have endured anything but receiving less than they claimed of the spoils, their said claims including all that was worth having; but it appears that the administration, so far from being moved to a compliance with their demands, or being touched by the story of their intolerable sufferings, has given ear to the lamentations of the Barnburners on the same score, and has absolutely ordered an equalization of the appointments in the New York Custom House, which means the dismissal of Hardshells and the nomination of hungry Barnburners in their places. This answer of the Hon. Secretary to the manifesto of the disaffected, reminds us of the feud which broke out between the "Hards" and "Softs" at the beginning of the administration of Rehoboam, the successor of the good King Solomon in the government of Israel. The "Hards" came forward and complained to Rehoboam that his predecessor had "made their yoke grievous" and petitioned him to lighten it. He answered "my father made your yoke heavy and I will add to your yoke; my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." Of course the "Hards" rushed to arms; and they took Jeroboam for their King, as in our day their imitators have seceded from Franklin Pierce, and set up Dickinson for their chief man.

Probably the principal design of this official admonition is to force Mr. Bronson to resign his office, so as to spare his principals at Washington the invidious duty of turning him out. A nod is said to be as good as a wink to a blind horse, but a man that wont see is even more short sighted than the beast in the adage, and it is altogether likely that Judge Bronson will be unable to perceive with distinctness the advantages of a voluntary retirement, but will continue to embarrass his patrons at the Federal city until shown to the door by the supersedeas of a successor, or passed through a window by the scruff o' the neck.

In the mean time the Whigs have made their nominations, and have before them the assured prospect of a sweeping victory. As was to have been expected, the Hunkers have commenced a flirtation with them in the hope of carrying in their candidate for Comptroller or Canal Commissioner, and thus securing some share in the control of the ten millionfund about to be created for the completion of the canals. It is said the Whigs are not certain of a majority of the legislature, and that some of them are willing to bargain with the Hunkers in order to secure a U. S. Senator.—No good can come of any such huckstering. I hope that nothing will be done to fritter away any of the advantages which the quarrel of the democracy has providentially given us.

We have been tantalized with reports from Georgia, affirming the election of a Whig legislature and Governor. They turn out to be incorrect, and leave us in a worse humor than intelligence of the actual adverse result would have put us in the first place. But in point of fact, so far as the Whig party of the union was to be effected by the result, the election of Jenkins would have been no windfall. He went off after the "union" humbuggery, in opposition to the genuine Whig ticket in 1852, and allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Vice President on the Webster ticket. He got about one Whig vote in twenty. The dissensions of the democracy in Georgia would have given a reliable national Whig a very good chance for an election, but the antecedents of Mr Jenkins were fatal to his aspirations.

There is to be famine in a part of Europe, and its miseries will be aggravated by pestilence.—The scarcity in England and France will not be remedied or relieved by the surplus crop of other countries on the continent, for well authenticated accounts leave no room for hope that Italy, Germany, Poland or Spain will be able to supply any part of the deficiency, certain to occur in the countries before named. The state of affairs in the east also adds to the gloominess of the prospect as relates to food. These circumstances authorize the great advance which has taken place in breadstuffs in the United States, and warrant the expectation of a further enhancement of prices. Wheat will go up to two dollars a bushel, and if the worst apprehensions of the prevalence of the scarcity, and the breaking out of war between Turkey and Russia, so as to prevent shipment from that quarter, this grain, it seems to me, must touch two dollars and a half per bushel, and flour, consequently, will bring from ten to twelve and a half dollars per barrel. Indian corn, too, will be in great demand and may reach one dollar and a quarter per bushel. Pork, beef, rice, potatoes and beans will sympathise in the advance. The misfortunes of millions of our fellow men in the old world will add greatly to the prosperity and wealth of the United States.

Mr. Guthrie's scheme for redeeming a portion of the public debt before maturity appears to work well, and there is a fair prospect that he will get in the seven millions for which he has advertised before the first of December, the date to which his proposals are limited. The treasury will pay out not less than $1,290,000 in premiums by this operation; but will save $4,980,000 by stopping the interest, on the supposition that we have no occasion to borrow money within the ensuing fifteen years. From the notes of preparation which we have all around us, it is evident that a most desperate assault is to be made upon the treasury through the medium of the democratic majority in Congress, and in viewof their designs upon the exchequer, the country may be congratulated upon the probability of some diminution of the national debt before it mocts. If the plunder schemes suggested are to prevail, the treasury will be depleted in a very brief period, and all the money legitimately spent before that consummation will be clear gain.

The "sterling Democracy" of Pennsylvania is the theme of panegyric with the Union, from which I fear either that the compact strength of our adversaries, or the apathy of the Whigs, gives the former a too well founded confidence of carrying the legislature. As the next is the concluding Congress of Mr. Cooper's term, I suppose the duty of choosing a successor to him will devolve upon the next legislature. A Whig majority therein is therefore a matter of importance.

JUNIUS.

THE PERUVIAN DIFFICULTY.—The National Intelligencer says:

"We have noticed that some of our contemporaries are very vehement—and very naturally so, allowing the newspaper statements of the affair to be correct—in their remarks upon the treatment of Captain McCerran, of the ship Defiance, and other American shipmasters, by the Peruvian authorities at the Colncha Islands.—As the comments referred to appear to be based upon information of an exparte character, they may unduly prejudice public opinion against the Peruvian Government. From information which we have ourselves received, however, we are inclined to believe that it will ultimately appear that some of the crew of the Defiance violated a regulation at the Islands which has long been known to every person visiting them; and that Captain McCerran himself knowingly and wilfully transgressed another of those regulations. Our information, however, also leads us to entertain no doubt that the commander of the Peruvian guard ship at the Islands was arbitrary and harsh in his proceedings. For this he was justly removed from office by the Peruvian Government, which will, no doubt, make as ample reparation to the injured parties, and to the United States Government as the latter would had citizens of Peru been treated in a similar manner by one of our own officers."

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They solicit an examination of their stock by any disposed to purchase. [dim] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1853.

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13:2m

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MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in reply, I refer to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 15th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick, and the fire story burning. 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 all saved. There was *not a single paper injured*, as I could see. I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

Flowers Will Grow where the

Waters Run.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair inviforated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or *dermis* of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. Its appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles.

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CHARLES E. LOOMIS,

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☞ Lectures on Missions.—A Series of Lectures on MESSIAH'S PARTING WORDS, will be delivered in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, by Rev. ROBERT LATTIMORE, Agent of the Board of Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

1. *Souls Perishing*—in the First Associate Church Allegheny, Dr. HODGERS, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

2. *Christ's Commission*—to whom Immortal souls are more precious than sectarian differences. Are earnestly requested to attend.

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☞ Joy for the Invalid.—We out the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and we commend 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 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. This much 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 insufferable and life-wasting attendants.—These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

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☞ See advertisement in another column. oct0:1m

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52.$200,016 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853..... 135,250 56
Interest rec'd on Loans..... 916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture..... 1,000 00
$346,182 20
Premiums cancelled..... $ 2,799 24
Do