PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1853.

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

THE 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 open on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their special or other notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 o'clock, on Saturday.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.—The surveys of this route have been completed, and Mr. Warner, the Chief Engineer, has published his report, from which it appears that the total distance from New Castle to Blairsville, is eighty-four and a half miles, and it is estimated that the cost of grading and bridging the route will reach one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars—averaging about $16,272 per mile. The engineer expresses full confidence in the sufficiency of the calculation to grade the road for a single track, with the necessary sidings, in a manner which will compare favorably with similar work on the best railroads in the West. An equal sum, according to the estimate, will be required for superstructure, equipment, depots, water stations, and other matters necessary to put the road in running order.

The present financial condition of the Company, as stated in a late report of the President, shows the amount of individual stock subscribed to be $160,200; the amount subscribed by the county of Lawrence $280,000; and the amount subscribed by Butler county $250,000—making a total of $610,200.

It has been determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors that the road shall not be commenced until enough means have been secured to grade and bridge it. The sum required to meet this condition is one and a half millions of dollars. It is assumed that the above stated aggregate of stock subscription along the line can be increased to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Philadelphia is asked to subscribe an equal amount in order to make up the whole sum necessary to place the work under contract. An effort for this purpose is now making in Philadelphia, and its success or failure will most probably decide the fate of the enterprise.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE JAIL.—There has been some improvement in the keeping of the Jail for several years past, but the only reform of real utility has been made by Sheriff MAGILL. It has been customary heretofore to whitewash the interior in every part, the corridors, cells, doors, water pipes, in fact everything whether composed of iron, wood, or stone. A coating of lime some quarter of an inch thick had thus accumulated, which, scaling off in spots, gave the whole premises a very unsightly and disagreeable appearance. The constant white-washing kept the jail damp, and created an unpleasant odor of lime. Mr. Magill has had all this coating of lime scraped off, and when the extent and variety of surface to be gone over is considered, this was a task of immense labor. The whole interior of the corridors, the ceiling, walls, galleries, doors, door jambs, and all the iron work in the interior of the cells, has had given to them three heavy coats of oil paint. The colors chosen are very appropriate, and the interior of the jail now presents a very fine and neat appearance. The walls of the cells have been newly white-washed, and in a visit we made to them on Saturday we could discover nothing in the slightest degree offensive. The walls, doors, pipes, &c., can now be washed as often as is necessary, for health and comfort, and the jail still present a neat and fresh appearance.

This great improvement has been made without any further expense to the county than the cost of the material. Nearly all the labor has been performed by the prisoners, among whom was one by trade a painter. The Sheriff has boarded these men from his own table while they have been at the work, and has paid them various sums of money from his private purse, as a stimulus to labor faithfully and do their work well. The prisoners have thus been employed and happier than if idle, and a commendable and necessary improvement has been effected with but small comparative expense to the county. Mr. Magill deserves great credit for this and other reforms he has introduced into the jail. Strangers can now visit it without indulging in censorious comments; and our citizens can point to it as a model, as has long been the case with our Western Penitentiary.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The surveys on this line are progressing with spirit, and will soon be concluded. Three routes are being surveyed between this city and some point on the Youghiogheny river. The first passes up the north bank of the Monongahela, via McKeesport and West Newton. The second crosses the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, over to Birmingham; thence by the course of the river to Street's Run, which it follows to a favorable summit to cross into the valley of Peters' Creek; thence passing near to Elizabeth, Monongahela city, Webster and Cookstown, on the Monongahela; thence over a summit near Perrypolis, into the valley of the Youghiogheny, which it follows to Connellsville. The third route would leave the second, at or near Elizabeth, and cross over to the valley of the Youghiogheny below West Newton; thence follows the river to Connellsville.

The two last mentioned routes are shorter than the former, and the arguments in their favor are so strong that the probability now is, that one of them will be chosen. The examinations have progressed some distance above Elizabeth, and show that the route is highly promising.

In deciding upon a choice of routes, where distance and expense are so nearly equal, much consideration will be given to facilities for obtaining the right of way, and local subscriptions. We would advise the friends of the three different routes, to bestir themselves in securing right of way and subscriptions; the subscriptions to depend on a choice of route. We learn from the Engineers that the route across the country is deemed worthy of profound consideration in an engineering point of view, and from all we can learn, we have come to the conclusion that the route which will carry the day, will be the one which presents the heaviest subscriptions, and the cheapest right of way.

ELECTION RETURNS.—On the authority of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, we stated that John W. Stokes, Whig, was elected to the Senate from Philadelphia county. It now turns out that Levi Foulkrod, democrat, is elected.

We also put down Peter Clover is elected from the Clarion district; but reports received on Saturday indicate the election of Samuel S. Jamison, Independent. He has over 1400 majority in Indiana, while Clover is reported at 1200 in Clarion and 200 in Armstrong. The run will be close, but it is supposed that Jamison is elected.

CATHOLIC MOVEMENTS.—We select the following items from the *Pittsburgh Catholic*, of last Saturday:

On Wednesday last four Sisters of Notre Dame made their profession in the Chapel of their house, on Penn street. Bishop O'Connor presided.

On Thursday the Rev. Thos. Malone was Ordained Priest, in the Convent Chapel.

Bishop O'Connor was to have left the city yesterday morning for his new See of Erie.

Very Rev. E. McMahon being now charged with the administration of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, letters on business should be addressed to him.

CONSUL TO BELFAST.—By a telegraphic despatch, received in this city, during the week, we learn that John C. O'Neil, Ebensburg, has been appointed, by President Pierce, Consul to Belfast, Ireland.

A despatch was received at Toronto, on Thursday, by Col. Tulloch, ordering the muster in that city, on the 11th of October, of 200 of the pensioners belonging to the veteran companies, for the purpose of proceeding to Montreal. The editor of the Colonist supposes they are to be sent there to aid in keeping the peace of that city at the next criminal term, when the Gavazzi rioters are to be tried.

HIS EXCELLENCY—YOUR GRACE—HIS LORDSHIP.—The extensive use of such titles, says the *N. Y. Commercial*, is always distasteful to men of manly spirit, even when found in monarchical journals. When fulsomely applied to ecclesiastics—to ministers of religion—they are disgusting; but when they are crammed as often as possible into the columns of a professedly republican journal when speaking of a foreign ecclesiastic, they become contemptible as well as disgusting. We have a specimen of this in the Freeman's Journal, of New York. The return of the "Apostolic Nuncio" to New York is thus set forth:—

It is our happiness to be able to announce that *his Excellency* Monsignor Bedini arrived again in New York on Monday last, and is once more the guest of Archbishop Hughes. His *Excellency* is in good health, and we perfectly well know that the Catholics of this city and diocese will limit the expression of their devotion to the Holy Father, and their respect for his immediate representative in the person of the Envoy Extraordinary, only by the delicacy of their regard for *his Excellency's* comfort and good pleasure. It is the first time that so great an honor has been conferred on this country as the presence of a Nuncio, on a visit here, and it is our earnest anticipation that, by the opportunities which our Catholics will seek of paying their respects to the Nuncio, and receiving his blessing and his words of Catholic affection, their attachment to the person of the holy father, already shown to the world in the time of his sorrow as well as in the hour of his triumph, may be rendered yet stronger and more unalterable. We are but the organ of the united hearts of the Catholics of New York in bidding *his Excellency* welcome in his office and in his person, and in offering him all the testimonies of PROFOUND DUTY and respect which we know him to render.

Verily "his Excellency" ought to be abundantly satisfied, if satisfaction he can find in such fulsome language. Then we are told that "his Excellency" dedicated a Romish Church at New Haven, where an address was made to him, in which by the way we find the following sentiments, interlarded with "your Grace" *ad nauseam*:

But a short time has elapsed since the fair sky of your own beloved. Italy was overcast by the lurid and threatening clouds of infidelity and rebellion. The storm broke with unrestrained violence—devastation and ruin spread far and wide. The *fiends* who raised the storm and who would fain control it now, *yelled with glee*—their hour of triumph had arrived: the bark of Peter which had braved a thousand tempests must at last perish with one fell and combined onset. It should be submerged, its destruction be secured; yet, conscious of the difficulty of the undertaking for many, many a previous and abortive attempt, *the arch fiend and his emissaries*, resolving to omit no precaution that might contribute to ensure success, &c., &c.

In common with all the faithful *we lament the recent lawless outrages which have disturbed the tranquility of the Papal See*, while we deplore the loss of souls and the scandals created at the instigation of a *set of wicked and unprincipled demagogues*. Recreant to every generous impulse, and in a spirit of the basest ingratitude for *the liberal concessions of our Holy Father*, Pio Nono, these misguided infidels, and would be Democrats, in the name of that liberty which their every act disgraced, incited an ignorant and infuriated mob to the perpetration of every outrage the mind can conceive. We regret, too, that defenders of these wanton acts have been found in this enlightened country, and that your Grace has not escaped the malignant, though puny, censure of their mercenary pen. The number of such is, however, small. The mass of the great and good condemn them.

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We hope your Grace's visit to America may prove pleasant to yourself, and redound to the advancement of our holy religion. We all join in affectionate wishes for your Grace's welfare, and a safe and prosperous return to your native land, where you can lay before his Holiness the unswerving fidelity of the Catholics in America to our ancient faith.

One would scarcely have supposed that such an address was delivered in a republic. The Freeman's Journal naively tells us that "the Nuncio replied that he had not understood precisely every word in the address," but yet he "had understood it sufficiently to be greatly consoled by the good sentiments and religious zeal that it evinced." Thereafter "his Excellency proceeded to bless the edifice," and it is added that "HIS LORDSHIP *the Bishop of Boston* delivered a very beautiful discourse." And yet the Freeman's Journal is published in the very heart of a great *republic!* "His lordship, the Bishop of Boston," indeed!

NOW AND THEN.—The Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, has been busily engaged in writing letters of late, with the object of showing that he never had anything to do with Free Soilism.—The distinguished gentleman has a right to change his opinions as often as he may think proper, but the following letter, which has been received by the New Orleans Bee, is calculated to prove that whatever may be his sentiments now, in 1848 he was a Free Soiler to all intents and purposes.

EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 16, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your invitation to attend a meeting at Goshen, on the 25th inst., and I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to decline it.

In your efforts and desire to maintain the cause of free territory and free labor, I fully and cordialy sympathize. The last hours of the late session of Congress were signalized by a gratifying triumph of the friends of freedom in the territories, in the exclusion of slavery forever from Oregon. The question of power is settled beyond dispute. No man can hereafter say, with any hope of response from the public sentiment, that Congress may not, without violating the constitution, prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States. This is a great point gained.

The whole question resolves itself into one of expediency, and it is to be hoped, for the honor of the country, that a majority of the American people, and of their representatives in Congress, will never admit that any considerations of expediency will justify the establishment of slavery in territory where it does not exist. This is the question to be presented at the next session of Congress in organizing territorial governments for California and New Mexico.

The contest for Freedom in the territories is not yet over. It will be renewed with increased vigor; and, although I cannot doubt the result, I hail with pleasure all demonstrations of opinion in favor of principles, which cannot be relinquished without inflicting a severe blow on the general prosperity, and casting a deep reproach on the public reputation. I am happy to know that the Democracy of Orange are about to take ground on the question.

Let it be proclaimed, that territories free shall remain free; and be assured that on this issue I shall be with you under all circumstances, and at all times. With a renewed expression of regret that I am unable to be with you on the 25th inst., I am, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, JOHN A. DIX.

To Messrs. Francis Tuthill and others, Committee."

A letter from Madrid under date of the 17th of September, thus alludes to the appointment of Mr. SOULE, and to the effect produced by it on public opinion in Spain:

"The question of the reception of the new representative of the United States at Madrid, is assuming momentarily larger proportions. The events which preceded Mr. SOULE's nomination, and the particular circumstances which accompanied it, the speeches which are said to have been pronounced by this diplomatic, and the grave character which it has pleased certain foreign journals to give to the selection made by the President of the United States, the anxiety over the day more and more justified with regard to the possession of the Island of Cuba. All these things, it must be conferred, have contributed to give importance to a fact which, under any other circumstances, would have passed without notice. The *Tribune* persists in presenting Mr. SOULE as a faithless and unscrupulous agitator, while the *Heraldo*, whose course is more prudent in this delicate conjecture, attributes to Mr. SOULE, and certes, not without reason, political opinions which form a most striking contrast with the articles of the progressional journal. It proves that Mr. SOULE is liberal—very liberal, but within the limits marked out by conservative principles. It is hoped that the representative of Washington will take advantage of his first presentation with the Queen, to disavow the report which several ill-intentioned sheets take pleasure in propagating.

THE National Intelligencer is elaborately and ably urging, that in the contemplated alteration of the Tariff, there be a change, as far as possible, from universal *ad valorem* to specific duties.

"The ad valorem system (it truly says) is unique, and has never been adopted by any other country, as all the commercial experience in the world is against it. Great Britain, in her annual collection of £22,000,000 sterling ($110,000,000) from customs, obtained less than £40,000 sterling ($200,000) from ad valorem duty, and to such an extent do some of the Continental Governments carry the system of specific duties, that they are levied upon linen, cotton, and silk manufactures, the latter by weight, and the former by counting with magnifying glasses the number of threads in a square yard, according to the fineness of the same.

☞ Putnam, the conductor of the ill-fated train on the Providence and Worcester railroad, who was arrested to answer for manslaughter, has been discharged, no indictment being found against him.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS ABROAD.—Extract of a letter from an eminent American statesman on his travels, to his friend in New Jersey:

GENOA, Sept. 7th, 1853.

"Since spending forty most agreeable days in London, we have been constantly on the move. We have ransacked thoroughly, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, the Rhine from Cologne to Basle, and Switzerland, more beautiful by far than either. In all these countries we found a state of public and private prosperity which surprised us greatly—Ireland excepted. Even there, a great change is being brought about by harsh measures; and the Protestant portion of it are as prosperous as the other states to which I have referred. Those are the dread effects of a long peace, and go far ahead of what we at home have any idea of.

"In England there is an obvious change in the habits and disposition of the people, and the action of the government. Liberal principles and feelings are clearly ascendant, and the House of Commons rules in fact every where. I cannot convey this idea more clearly or authoritatively to you than to repeat a remark of Lord H——'s (a descendant of a high Tory family, whose father I heard make the ablest speech which was made against the Reform bill, and who is himself an inveterate Tory in 1830, but now quite liberal in his feelings—the change, said Lord H., that has already taken place in the constitution, and others which are inevitable, have made England virtually a Republic, and it is to be regretted that everybody is not sufficiently impressed with this truth to induce them to unite in efforts to preserve the people by educating them for the safe enjoyment of rights which they must inevitably possess. That is, I have no doubt, a just description of their political condition.

"The Queen and Prince Albert are discreet and exceedingly well disposed people, who are content to eat their cake in peace. In every branch of the government the greatest care is taken not to offer any unnecessary affront to that public opinion, which, every one feels, governs the country, and the House of Commons, conscious of its power, is content to tolerate, and I doubt not in the absence of tyranny and intolerable oppression by the Crown—to sustain the monarchy with its pageantry and parade.

"In Belgium, where we spent some days with great satisfaction, they enjoy very nearly all the rights that belong to a Republic. Their King, Leopold, is not a man of extraordinary talents, but is, I am sure, very upright in his intentions, and certainly moderate in an exemplary degree, in his conduct. He told them in 1848, that if they desired a change, he would spare them a forcible revolution, by resigning; and they have been quiet and obviously contented ever since. They have a legislature fairly chosen, and their institutions, with the single exception of the throne, are very liberal. I was much pleased with all I saw in the dominions, that I caused the Minister of the King's house to be informed, through a private subject, (our Minister being absent) that if it would be agreeable to him to receive me and my friends in citizen's dress, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to pay my respects to the King. I received in a short time a letter from the Minister, informing me that he had submitted my suggestion to his Majesty, at Sacker, his country residence, who had directed him to say to me, that he would with pleasure come to the city the next day, and receive us at the palace, in the form proposed.—He did so: and we had comparatively without ceremony, a long pleasant conversation with him.

"It is the apprehension of breaking up this extended private and public prosperity of Europe, and disturbing its present quiet, which has been the effective negociator in the Eastern affair.—The moment it was definitely settled that France and England would unitedly resist every attempt to carry into effect the long cherished views of Russia upon Turkey, it became also certain that it must cost a general war in Europe if Russia persevered. The Emperor Nicholas had not the moral courage, if he had the disposition to assume the responsibility of so tremendous a change in all Christendom. He delayed the conclusion until it became absolutely certain that the alliance between France and England could not be broken up. They were themselves opposed to war, and willing to yield almost anything but the main point—the *quasi* independence of Turkey."

THE EPIDEMIC AT THE SOUTH.—Whilst New Orleans and Mobile have been almost entirely relieved from the presence of the epidemic, its ravages have not yet ceased in the interior of Mississippi and Louisana.

The Natchez Free Trader, after a suspension of over a month—on account of the epidemic—made its weekly re-appearance on the 4th inst. From it we learn that the whole number of deaths there since the 19th July to 2d October is 292—of which 242 were by yellow fever.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 1st inst. announces nine deaths within the city limits two days ending at noon the day before.

The same paper states from a gentleman just down from Lake Providence, that eighty-five deaths have occurred there, and that a large majority of the population left are now prostrated with the scourge. The mortality is fearful for so small a population.

The Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the 29th contains the sexton's report of that city from the 1st to the 20th of September, which numbers forty-three deaths, principally from yellow fever. It further adds:

"Jackson presents a sad appearance, there not being more than three hundred persons in town including all ages and colors, and one-fourth of them sick. Were it not that a few of our merchants are at their posts, the sick and dying would have to suffer."

The Yazoo City Whig of the 30th ultimo, announces twenty-six deaths for the week ending at noon on the 29th, of which twenty four were of yellow fever. It continues:

"It is with feelings of deep regret that we are not able to chronicle any abatement of the prevailing epidemic since our last issue. On the contrary, it will be seen from the sexton's report in another column, that for the past week it has been marching steadily onward with fearful terror, and seemed to gather strength as it progressed in its work of desolation. Since our last, as near as we can learn from our physicians, there have been about forty new cases, and that there are now over one hundred cases in all."

GUANO.—From July 4th to September 12th, seventy vessels loaded at the Chincha Islands, with 65,856 tons of guano, of which number five ships cleared for New York with 4300 tons, eleven ships cleared for Norfolk with 9960 tons, and five for Baltimore with 3920 tons. We find no mention made of any vessels clearing for Philadelphia, which is rather singular, considering the immense demand here for Guano to supply the farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It appears, however, that a vessel arrived here about a week since from Chincha, and discharged her cargo at Wood and Robinson's. The market in Philadelphia has been bare of this article for a length of time, and a cargo could always be quickly disposed of. If we may judge from the quantity sent from the Peruvian Islands to Norfolk and Baltimore, the farmers and planters of Maryland and Virginia must be extensively availing themselves of the use of guano to improve the condition of their impoverished soil, so much worn out by the cultivatvation of tobacco. Philadelphia is also the centre of a very extensive and populous agricultural region. At present, our supply of guano is altogether inadequate to the pressing demands upon our market, and it is strange that the agents of the Peruvian government monopoly do not endeavor to increase it.—*North American.*

THE TREE THAT NEVER FADES.—"Mary," said George, "next summer I will not have a garden. Our pretty trees are dying, and I won't have another tree as long as I live. I will have a bird next summer, and that will stay all winter."

"George, don't you remember our pretty canary? It died in the middle of the summer, and we planted bright flowers in the ground where we buried it. My bird did not live as the tree."

"Well I don't see as we can love anything—Dear little brother died before the bird, and I loved him better than any bird, or tree or flower. O, I wish we could have something to love that wouldn't die."

The day passed. During the school hours, George and Mary had almost forgotten that their tree was dying; but at evening, as they drew their chairs to the table where their mother was sitting, and began to arrange the seeds for sowing, they had been gathering, the remembrance of the tree came upon them.

"Mother," said Mary, "you may give these seeds to cousin John; I never want another garden."

"Yes," added George, pushing the papers in which he had carefully folded them towards his mother, "you may give them all away. If I could find some seeds of a tree that would never fade, I should then like to have a garden. I wonder, mother, if there ever was such a garden!"

"Yes, George, I have read of a garden where the trees never die."

"A real garden, mother?"

"Yes, my son. In the middle of the garden, I have been told, there runs a river of pure water, clear as crystal, and on each side of the river is the tree of life—a tree that never fades. That garden is heaven. There you may love, and love forever. There will be no death—no fading there. Let your treasure be in the tree of life, and you will have something to which your hearts can cling without disappointment. Love the Savior here, and he will prepare you to dwell in those green pastures and beside those still waters."

FEMALE VOTERS.—The Newark (N. J.) Mercury states that single women, who were freeholders, voted in that State, as late as the year 1800. In a newspaper of that date is a complimentary editorial to the female voters for unanimously supporting John Adams for President against Mr. Jefferson.

KOSSUTH AND THE SULTAN.—The *National Intelligencer* in quite shocked at the possibility of the Turkish Sultan's regarding with any degree of favor, the overtures which KOSSUTH is said to have made for a return to the East. It thinks the Sultan would be very unwise to commit an act, the tendency of which would be to displease Austria and detach her from the allied powers which are striving to settle his difficulties with the Czar. This is a very good specimen of the other pleasantries by which the *Intelligencer* occasionally relieves its more ponderous discussions. The friendly offices of Austria, in the interest and under the dictation of the Czar as they have been from the beginning, must be especially acceptable to Turkey,—especially in view of recent occurrences. The Emperor of Austria has held a personal conference with the Czar, and is said to have intimated to the Sultan already that he can no longer act with the Western powers, but must openly espouse the Russian cause. This was scarcely necessary, as his position in this respect has not been doubtful from the very commencement: and his attempts to play the part of a disinterested mediator have been too barefaced to command respect in any quarter.

If there is to be war between Russia and Turkey, Austria will inevitably enlist on behalf of the Czar; and the Sultan will have no allies in Western Europe. England and France neither care one straw for the integrity the Ottoman Empire or for the rights of the Sultan, except so far as their own selfish interests may be connected with them. Their action hitherto has given conclusive evidence of this fact. England especially has consulted her own interests far more than those of Turkey in the part she has taken in the quarrel;—and no room remains for doubt that she will sacrifice the Sultan without remorse, rather than permit herself to be involved in hostilities that may rise.

From Western Europe, then, Turkey will have no help against Russia and Austria. And if she desires allies at all, she could have none that would prove more effective than the Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and the *people* generally who have so long groaned under the despotism of Austria. The struggle of 1848 shows the formidable character of the power that could thus be brought into the field; and under such circumstances no one can doubt that the alliance of KOSSUTH and of the cause he represents, would prove of the greatest service to the Sultan in the contest he may be called upon to wage. The *Intelligencer's* opposition to it, evidently grows out of the fear that something might possibly be in that way accomplished toward relieving the *people* of Eastern Europe from their present thraldom.—Yet for this would constitute an equally formidable objection in the eyes of Republicans at heart, as well as in name, it is not necessary to inquire.

The *Intelligencer* speaks of Kossuth's "ingratitude" for the protection of the Porte. We suspect it would not be easy to state facts warranting the use of such a term in this connection.—Kossuth has never failed to acknowledge that protection in the most cordial and grateful language.—*N. Y. Times.*

FAILURE OF THE ALLEGHANY.—The U. S. steamship Alleghany returned to the naval anchorage at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, after an absence of three and a half days on her trial trip. We regret to announce that she performed very badly, and that this experimental excursion has resulted in a complete and absolute failure on the part of the steamer. At no time, under the most favorable circumstances of wind and tide, with the application of both steam and sails, could her speed be increased to a faster rate than six miles an hour. Her machinery worked wretchedly, and, since the trial, is in a most lamentable condition. She anchored at the Horse Shoe, off Old Point, Friday night, and on Saturday took four hours in smooth water to return to our port, a distance of twenty miles.

Since her return to port, it is ascertained that her machinery is in a much worse condition than was at first supposed. One of the frames is broken, and in order to repair it her engines will have to be taken out. It is thought that it will require at least four months to refit her, should the Department think it worth while to make another attempt. In the meantime, her officers will have to be detached, and her men transferred to the receiving ship Pennsylvania. The most economical plan would be for the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of her engines at public sale, and make a present of her hull to the Treasury Department, to be converted into a light boat.—*Norfolk Argus.*

SLAVE EXEMPTION LAW.—Under this name a law has been proposed, which has excited considerable interest in some of the Southern States, more especially in Alabama. In that State, it has been warmly discussed, and will probably be brought before the Legislature at its coming session. The proposition is to exempt one or more slaves from execution, upon the same principle that a horse, wagon, cart, so many bushels of corn, so many pounds of meat, a certain quantity of land, &c., are by the existing law of some States, reserved to each family; but the object is different. The object is to interest the body of the people in the institution of slavery; and thereby effectually counteract the efforts of Abolitionists to infect the poorer classes of the South with their fanaticism. It is thought by the advocates of the law, that if one or more slaves were exempted from execution, that poor men would strive to accumulate enough money to purchase this species of property, as it would be a sure resource for their families in the event of misfortune happening to them.

THE Wheeling Gazette, having built Railroads all over the United States, is now providing a place for a grand central depot. For this purpose he proposes the removal of Wheeling Hill, the levelling up of the bed of the ravine with the dirt, and the carrying of the creek by a tunnel under the north end of the city. Magnificent ideas. The project might be improved by incorporating it, in a dam across the Ohio, so as to divert the river across into Lake Erie. What a water power that would make at Wheeling, and what a saving of land, bull frogs, and mosquito's below the city.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

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

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

II. *Souls Redeemed*—In all denominations, to whom immortal souls are more precious than sectarian differences, are earnestly requested to attend.

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Charles Marsh, ... Firm of Marsh & Hall.
Buckland W. Hall, ... Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
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Rob Lockwood, ... Firm of H. Lockwood & Son.
Lucius Hopkins, ... Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
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☞ 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—

"MR. 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, sleeplessness, 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."

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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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Linens of all kinds and colors; Diapers, Shirting stripes, Gambroons, Drillings, &c; Blankets—Domestic and Foreign.
A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslins and white goods, Laces, Embroideries, Silk 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.
They solicit an examination of their 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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☞ MRS. S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 76 Fourth street, second story, Allegheny, is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch. apl3

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the severest TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and proved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—
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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 regard to your Safe, that I bought of you last fall, on the 10th of June last, my store in this place, which was 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 it remained for nine days, and yet I found it not even a little injured. My notes and book accounts, of course, were all saved. There was not a single paper injured; and I believe I could safely write any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., and be sure to get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to any one.
Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

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