PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 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.

HEDGE FARM NURSERY.—This is one of the finest nurseries of Evergreens, in the United States; none in the West equalling it, and only one in the East. Their stock is immense, and comprises all the choice varieties. They have thirty thousand trees of the Norway Spruce alone, one of the finest Evergreens, and this stock is valued at a low calculation, at $25,000. Strangers from the East and West, who have visited this nursery, have expressed their unqualified astonishment at its magnitude, and of the superiority and beauty of the trees there can be no question. The proprietors are Messers Wm. and James Murdoch, one of whom has made frequent trips to Europe to replenish their stock. This splendid nursery is invaluable to the people of this region, as it enables them to ornament their grounds at comparatively small expense. These gentlemen have, beside their Evergreens, a fine stock of fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, hot-house plants, and nearly every thing to be found in the best nurseries. This nursery is situated on Wilkins Avenue, about 3 miles from the city.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—A large number of persons attended the letting of the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad above Kittanning. The number of miles let is 35, making 76 miles under contract. The bids have been opened, and will be announced soon. The bidders are generally first rate men, and a warm contest for contracts was waged. In a few days some 40 miles of the northern end of the road will be advertised for letting. Thus this great work is progressing with all the rapidity consistent with safety and economy, and before another year rolls round will begin to yield a steady and increasing trade to our merchants and artizans.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The directors of these two companies held a joint meeting in this city this week, and entered into an amicable arrangement for ticketing passengers over the two roads for the coming season. The arrangement is a favorable one for the Cleveland road, and appears to give satisfaction to both parties. We are pleased to see this good feeling between the two companies, and hope it may long continue and be mutually beneficial.

NEW YORK.—The Temperance element will have as much influence upon the result of the election in New York as the quarrel between the Hunkers and Barnburners. Maine Law nominations for the legislature are pretty generally making throughout the State; while in New York city the Liquor Importers, the Wholesale Liquor Dealers, and the groggery keepers are making common cause against the Temperance men.—The *Tribune* of Wednesday says:

Another meeting of Hotel-keepers, Grocers, Importers and other Liquor Dealers, was held yesterday evening at the Shakspeare Hotel, Mr. Richter, President; Mr. Tickler, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to organize an effectual opposition through the ballot-box to the proposed "Maine Law". After some conversation as to the best means to operate, several sub-Committees were appointed whose business it is to canvass the Wards and organize all who agree with them into joint Associations, so as to secure as large a vote as possible against Maine Law candidates. They also propose to form a central organization, and, by small weekly or monthly assessments, raise a fund to pay counsel to defend any legal points that may be raised against them. There are already several Associations formed, and the probability is that the entire liquor-selling interest will work as one man at the polls.

We also notice that meetings of foreign residents had been held to co-operate against the Maine Law as interfering with their social usage.

JUDGE GRIER.—The course of Judge Grier in the Wilkesbarre Slave Case has provoked indignant comments from the Press in all directions. The *Cincinnati Gazette*, a staid and highly respectable sheet, which never gives way to fanaticism, says:

The press of the country has very generally and very justly censured the violent and undignified course of Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, in relation to the late Slave case in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

It is not our present purpose to comment on the extraordinary judicial proceedings before Judge Grier, or his still more extraordinary conduct. We sympathise with no effort to obstruct the due execution of the laws of the land, nor in any indignified outrage upon the decencies of life, on the bench or off. We hold up to the public gaze the violent and undignified course of Judge Grier, as in itself censurable, without expressing any opinion of the conduct of the officers and people of Wilkesbarre in the case there. We ask the reader to notice that these proceedings did not take place in Cincinnati, before Judge Flinn, but in the City of Philadelphia, before Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The *Toledo Blade*, a paper characterized by coolness and maturity of judgment, after giving a statement of the facts, says:

The Judge must be a Solon. In the first place, he makes himself a witness. "He knew something of the man who makes this complaint." He then turns bully, and tries to intimidate all who had the audacity to inquire into crime. He then pre-judges the whole case, not knowing, whether these men had or had not committed all the crimes in the calendar, under pretence of executing a law of the United States. We hardly know whether to wonder at the ignorance, or vulgarity, or swaggering arrogance of this minister *Jeffries*. If one half of this statement is true, this Judge Grier ought to be impeached.

The *Albany Evening Journal* says:

The officers who shot a fugitive slave at Wilkesbarre, pursued him into the water and kept him there for hours, bleeding and half drowned, have been acquitted by Judge GRIER, who remarked with a blood thirsty emphasis that would have done credit to Jeffries, that he "is unable to perceive anything worthy of blame in their conduct except perhaps a want of sufficient courage and perseverance in the attempt to execute the writ"

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—The Wheeling Gazette says:

We learn that the Central Ohio Railroad Company have purchased of Mr. J. M. Bushfield, an interest in the landing owned by him in the 5th Ward, consisting of 400 feet or more upon the river, for a landing of their ferry boats from Bell Air, where their road strikes the Ohio, with their passengers and freight for this city. The arrangements of this company for the accommodation of its business seems to be progressing as well as the road, and they seem to be in no danger of being deficient in eastern outlets for the trade or travel of the fertile section through which it passes. It has the river on the south, and on the north, for heavy freight, an arrangement with the Cleveland road for its business on the west side of the river to Pittsburgh, the depot in the 5th Ward for its Wheeling and Hempfield road business, and the depot at Benwood and a favorable arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, just completed, for its business over that road. We would have much preferred seeing this all done in this city; but as it seems not to be, we are rejoiced to see the road securing the outlets most favorable to the vast business it will be called upon to do from the richest country in this region.

EUROPEAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AMERICAN NAVAL SUPERIORITY.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser states that Mr. W. H. Webb, a New York ship-builder, (who recently started very suddenly for Europe,) has been authorized by the Emperor of Russia to build in New York a hundred gun ship, furnished with a steam propeller as auxiliary power, and to deliver her within a reasonable time at St. Petersburgh. Mr. Webb, a year or two ago, conceived the idea of building such a ship, and his plans were submitted to about a dozen admirals and high officers of Russia by his agent, and rejected, at the instance of the Emperor. A personal interview, however, was lately granted Mr. Webb, and the result is, he has been commissioned to build the ship. The correspondent adds that the Grand Duke of Russia declared that the Government had followed English models long enough. It is also said that the knowledge of Mr. Webb's contract had been a matter of great chagrin to various English parties who have been long negotiating at St Petersburgh, for this object.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The following condensed synopsis of the intelligence brought by the Asia, possesses intense interest.

BRITAIN.—A Cabinet Council was to be held on Friday, the 7th, to take into consideration the alarming condition of Turkish affairs.—There was also a rumor that Parliament would be summoned immediately, but this was doubtful.

A public meeting had been held at Leicester in favor of the Turks.

There were 20,143 prisoners in the jails and houses of correction of England on April 18th last.

THE CHOLERA.—Cholera had broken out with great violence on board the packet ship Isaac Wright, which struck on a rock on the 28th ult., when off Cape Clear, and had to put back to Liverpool. Before the ship reached the Mersey 47 passengers were thrown overboard, and several others died in the harbor, and were carried ashore. The remainder of the sick were carried in carts to the hospitals, where a large number (it was impossible to ascertain the exact number) had died.

The unfortunate survivors are loud in their complaints of the insufficiency of food, and say they were cruelly treated on board, but as those complaints will doubtless meet with proper investigation by the owners of the ship, we forbear repeating the tales that were in circulation at Liverpool on the subject. The Silas Green man had 27 fatal cases on board.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Sultan has not signed a declaration of war, but the Grand Council has voted war.

Such at least, is imagined to be the case, for we have yet no information really reliable.

The ground for surmising that the Sultan has not formally signed the declaration is that previous to declaring war the Sultan submits, as a matter of form, to the opinion or sanction of the Skeik-ul-Islam the decision of the Divan, and this formality requires a delay of some days.—The dispatch, which has caused so much excitement, stated that the Sultan signed the declaration the same evening it was voted.

The French and English Governments have severally addressed notes to the Russian Government on the non-acceptance of the Turkish modifications. These notes have been couched in very positive terms; and reply very forcibly to the recent note of Count Nesselrode. They intimate that the governments of England and France are united in their resolve to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan and the integrity of his Empire.

The united fleets were to enter the Bosphorus on the 7th inst.

Two Envoys arrived at Constantinople on the 25th ult. from Circassia, with the object of demanding assistance against the Russians, and of combining a plan of operations on that side, should hostilities commence.

Upwards of 800 Poles have inscribed their names at the Turkish Embassy, and offered their services to the Porte in the event of a war with Russia.

It has been stated that the object of the journey of the Monarchs of Russia and Austria to Warsaw was simply to strengthen the alliance already existing between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, not only against all revolutionary movements, but also against any demonstrations that the Western Powers may possibly make.

At Constantinople, the Sophtas, or students, the Hadjias, professors, and the Ulemas were exerting themselves to keep up the enthusiasm against the Russians, but which had no need of such a stimulus. Not only had nothing been said of concession, but few or none desired that the quarrel should be decided in any other way than by arms. Even the chances of defeat appear to have been taken into calculation, but they have produced no effect on the public mind.

It is stated that 30,000 men whom the French Government have decided to hold in readiness to send to Constantinople, are to be composed of 10,000 men from the troops in Algeria, and the rest from the home troops, principally those lately at the camp of Helfaut. The number which England is to furnish in her turn will not be, it is said, more than 10,000, who are to be embarked at several of the Channel ports.

Omar Pacha has at the present moment nearly 115,000 man under his command, and before the winter he expects to raise it to 150,000.

The Russians have already constructed a permanent bridge from the fortress of Ismail to the Island of Daheddal, on the Danube.

A letter from Sophia, of the 22d ult, states that Prince Gortschakoff has given very strict orders for the course to be pursued if his outposts should be attacked by the Turks. Rigid directions are also said to have been given by Omar Pacha to the officers of the Turkish outposts to prevent their men from firing a gun without his orders.

The Russian corps for the Caucasus was said to amount to 80,000 men.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts, semi-officially, the report that the Sultan had signed the declaration of war. The Council merely resolved that no more concessions could be made, and that the preparations for war must be carried on with increased energy.

The cholera was committing greater ravages than ever among the Russian troops on the Danube. Before the Emperor Nicholas left Olmutz, he sent a courier to St. Petersburg, with orders to make a new levy of troops.

We give the position of the Eastern Question, in the summing up of the London Times. To the successive phases of the Turkish question (says the Times) may now be added one of greater singularity than any of those preceding it. The Ottoman Porte has pronounced, by the decision of its Supreme Council for open war, and although it is not yet known with any certainty that this resolution has been embodied in any *formal* declaration on the part of the Sultan, there is every reason for supposing that the opinion of a body constituted like the Supreme Council will be adopted by the Executive Government. This measure does not appear to have been the result of any new or especial provocation on the part of the Russians. The Czar had committed his several acts of aggression and insult without encountering the reception to be naturally anticipated. He had invaded and occupied the Danubian provinces; he had demanded unwarrantable concessions as the price of his retirement; he had rejected the Turkish terms of adjustment, and he had expressed his several intentions with the utmost arrogance by the mouth of his Minister. None of these proceedings, however, elicited such a decision as that now pronounced, so the probability is, not that the government, or even the chief authorities of the Ottoman nation, are more desirous than before, of bringing the question to the issue of the sword, but that the feeling of the population and the army has become uncontrollable, and that a declaration of war was thought indispensable to the internal security of the State.

On the other side, the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace. This announcement may probably appear incredible; after what has been proved respecting the nature of the original transgression, but we can state, upon undoubted authority, that the sentiments of the Czar, as expressed at Olmutz, by his own lips, are sincerely in favor of a pacific settlement, but are recondiable, to a great extent, with the conditions proposed by England. He represented that, as he had accepted the Vienna note at the hands of the conference, in full satisfaction of European demands, and on the terms framed by his opponents, he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, be now referred to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration, or interpretation, which seems to deprive the original Vienna note of the objectionable features, since discovered in it, and stated distinctly that, although he could not swerve from the conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once, such an explanation of those conditions as was conformable to the views of the Foreign and British Governments, provided only that his acknowledged rights were still maintained.

The reader will, perhaps, be at some loss to imagine why terms so apparently reasonable were not closed with on the spot; but we think that the objections to such a compromise are perfectly maintainable. It was replied to by the Czar that he had deprived himself of the benefit of the expedient in question, by the "explanation" which he had already issued on his own mere motion; in a sense exactly contrary to that now proposed. He might interpret the Vienna note, as desired by the Western Powers, in a manner favorable to the security of the Porte, but, as he has already interpreted it through Count Nesselrode's despatch in a manner totally destructive of the security referred to, the only result would be that a note by which the relations of two empires were to be regulated on points of extreme delicacy, would carry with it two conflicting explanations, and thus be neutralized altogether.

When it suited the purposes of Russia to disarm suspicion, she might appeal to one of those explanations; when disposed to aggression, she might quote the other, so that the original note or Convention would be of no value at all. The Czar was here visited with a just retribution for his arrogance, and the overbearing audacity of Count Nesselrode's despatch proved a fatal obstacle to the designs of his master. It is the despatch in fact, that has ruined his cause. Had the Emperor, after accepting the Vienna note, refused the Turkish modifications, without attempting to place upon their effect any construction of his own, he might have asked the Four Powers to complete an agreement which they had dictated themselves. But by interpreting this note in Russian fashion, and basing on it a claim to those very privileges from which it meant to debar him, he exposed his own designs, undid the work of the Conference, and placed the Vienna note out of the question as the foundation of future arrangements.

So clearly was the Emperor himself impressed with these convictions, that he has since endeavored to disavow the unlucky despatch, and declared that it had been written without his concurrence or authority. * * * * * * * That the difficulty thus created may be considerable, we do not deny, but we think there can be only one opinion in England as to the chief moral of the story. It can surely never be worth while to plunge Europe into war for the sake of such difference as this. There is no longer any dispute about the substance of the terms of peace. Without remarking upon the Czar's previous conduct or present motives, it is sufficient to say that he now affirms his readiness to accept substantially the conditions of the Western Powers, and have his relations with the Greek Christians of European Turkey so defined as to divest him of all pretences for political interference. In short, as regards those points for which the Four Powers have in their own interests been contending, he appears willing to yield without reserve.

The only point of difference is this; that, whereas Russia conceives her dignity involved in abiding by terms once accepted, the other Powers consider that Russia, by her own gratuitous interpretation, has deprived those terms of force and sufficiency. This is a dilemma, no doubt; but, if it cannot be conquered by those whose art and profession are involved in the manufacture of "Notes," the result will tend to the serious depreciation of diplomacy in general.

In concluding another editorial, the Times says—"We believe in what the diplomatists call a peaceful solution of this present difficulty, but the peace of the world must be troubled in the same way, *no more*."

The Paris Constitutionnel is enabled to state (probably by the aid of the French Government,) the occurrences of the 25th and 26th ult., at Constantinople:—"At the reiterated request of M. de Bruck, the internuncio of Austria, the Divan met on the 25th ult., to deliberate anew on the Vienna note. The Divan was unanimous in deciding that the Porte could then, less than ever, in presence of the interpretation given to that document by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, accept it, without its having first received the modifications indicated by Reschid Pacha. That determination was to be communicated to the ambassadors of the four Powers. The Divan decided that a Grand Council should be convoked for the next day, to examine the position of affairs. The meeting took place accordingly, and this is what is said to have been decided:—First of all, it was resolved that the system of negotiation was exhausted; next, that all the measures necessary for the last preparations of defence were regulated; and lastly, it was declared that the moment had arrived for making, what was called at Constantinople, the declaration of war."

A letter writer from Olmutz says, that the Emperor Nicholas paid particular courtesy to the French officers who were at Olmutz. Nicholas was said to have assured Gen. Guyon that he was most anxious to find an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of Napoleon III., for whom he entertains the liveliest sympathies and the highest personal esteem, for the services which, in the Czar's opinion, Napoleon has rendered to the cause of civilization; and for which not only France, but Europe, owes him a debt of gratitude. Lord Westmoreland, the English Minister, met with a different reception. Nicholas received him, when introduced, with frigid politeness, and with a cold "I am delighted," passed on. So say the Continental newsmen.

Serious riots had broken out in Syria. 200 persons were killed in an outbreak in the province of Naplouse.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France has raised its price of discount to 4 per cent.

The Moniteur states that the rumor of an impending modification of the Cabinet is altogether unfounded.

The Bulletin de Paris says that dispatches were sent out per steamer Solon, for the French and English Admirals in Besika Bay, instructing them to enter the Dardanelles; and that the two fleets will be in the Bosphorus on the 7th inst.

The Moniteur publishes a decree, granting permission to foreign vessels to import corn, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes and dried vegetables from Algeria into France. The license thus granted expires on the 31st December.

A body of eighteen thousand troops was seen to leave Toulon to reinforce the French army at Rome.

The funeral of M. Arago took place on the 5th. A brigade of infantry marched with the procession, and the Emperor was represented at the ceremony by Marshal Vaillant, Grand Marshall of the Palace. Though it rained incessantly, 3 thousand persons attended the remains to the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. In addition to M. Arago, the Academy of Science has just lost another member in the person of Auguste St. Hilaire, of the Section of Botany.

Great activity prevails in the mercantile dock yards of Havre. A company of ship owners is about to fit out a fleet of twenty-five ships, to trade between Havre, Chili, and Peru. One of these ships, the clipper Marechal de Turenne, had arrived from Bordeaux, where she was built. Another clipper, the Callao, 700 tons, was about to be launched at Honfleur. The Quito, of 700 tons, had been launched at Nantes.

The *Journal du Havre* states that the projected trans-atlantic Steamship Company is going forward favorably, and that Dieppe will be its port.

During his visit to Boulogne, the Emperor presented the military medal to the gendarme who arrested him in 1840. The Emperor, in presenting it, said him—"I admire men who do their duty." A coast guard, who aimed his musket at the adventurer on the same occasion, was presented with 500 francs by Napoleon's command.

Although large consignments of wine had arrived at Bercy last week, prices are enormous by high. The vintage has commenced in the Herault, but the proprietors complain much of the crop. Better prospects appear in the other wine growing districts, particularly since the recent rains, which have increased the size of the grapes, and hastened their maturity. The wine growers express themselves satisfied in Burgundy, Champagne, Cher, and the Orleanais. There has been a considerable fall in the price of wine at Beaucaire. The same cannot be said for the Bordelenais, where there has been a further rise in prices; although it is admitted that the *odium* has not caused as much injury as was said. Some alarmists write that around Lyons, also in the canton of Villefranche, and near Bruges, the yield is small; but this would not materially diminish the average supply.—Figs are very backward, but olives are plentiful and healthy.

SPAIN.—Mr. Soule arrived at Madrid on the 20th ult. The Government, it was said, had resolved to receive him as the Envoy of a friendly power, and to await his acts. General Maxarredo, a Senator, and who has filled the post of Minister of War, was spoken of as Minister to Washington, and Gen. Roncali, Conde de Olano, the Minister of Marine in 1847, as Minister to Mexico.

(Telegraphic from London to Liverpool.)

THE REPORTED DECLARATION OF WAR CONFIRMED.

Saturday Morning, Oct 18.—The Times of this morning announces the arrival of the steamer Tancredi, from Constantinople, 6th inst., with a confirmation of the news that, on the 26th ult., the Sultan declared war against Russia.

DEATH OF THE SLAVE JERRY.—A letter from Mr. Edward Wheeler, formerly a resident of this city, says the Syracuse Standard, of the 17th inst., but at present residing in Kingston, C. W., informs us that Jerry died in Kingston on Saturday, the 10th inst. The disease which terminated his earthly career is not stated. Jerry, although a very humble individual, has filled a considerable space in the history of our city and the United States Court for the Northern District of New York. According to the testimony of M'Reynolds, Jerry was born in Buncombe county, N. C., in 1811, and was the son of a black woman named Cell. Jerry himself, was a mulatto, or rather a red color, and the inference is that he had a white father. The testimony of M'Reynolds also shows that no white man resided near the plantation on which Jerry was born, except the master of Cell, a man named Wm Henry, who was probably the father, as well as the owner of Jerry. Indeed, Jerry was known by the name of Wm. Henry, while in this city.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—The steamer George town arrived at our wharf yesterday evening with over 800 passengers, the majority of whom were German emigrants, on their way to this city, to settle here. On the way down from Pittsburgh a large chest belonging to one of the German families was broken open, and over $860 in gold was taken. As soon as the robbery was discovered, search was instituted, but without success. It is, however, probable that two young men who got off the boat just before the search was made were the parties guilty of the robbery. The name of the German robbed is Barney Heckler. He and his family are at present stopping at Eckert's tavern, on Front street. An effort will be made to find the thieves and recover the money, but what success the officers may meet with, remains to be seen.—*Cin. Gaz*

A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer notices three matters as sources of great anxiety in England—first, the condition of the crops—second, the aspect of the Eastern question—and third, the derangement of the Money Market. As regards the first, he says that he has lately had much intercourse with leading agriculturists, and is sorry to find that in one of the principal corngrowing districts of the kingdom, the prevailing impression is that the quantity of land planted last year with wheat was only about four fifths of the average extent of late years, and that upon the diminished surface of land planted, the wheat produced is not more than two-thirds of an average crop. If these data be correct, then the produce of the harvest is only eight-fifteenths of an average, or little more than one-half. A truly melancholy calculation, when it is remembered that many of the continental nations, particularly France, are also deficient, and that war may probably increase the difficulties and the expense of procuring supplies from other countries.

Gen. H. Lawrence, for nineteen years past Cashier of the Bank of Circleville, O., died at his residence in that place, on Tuesday last, from the effect of a paralytic attack in February last. He was a good man, and an excellent officer.

CONSECRATION OF TWO NEW BISHOPS.—The General Episcopal Convention, in session at New York, reached a decision in the case of Bishop Ives on Thursday. It was settled by the adoption of a canon designed to meet the exigencies of the case. The course pursued by the Diocese of North Carolina in declaring the Bishopric vacant, after the receipt of Dr. Ives's letter of resignation, and proceeding to the election of a successor, was ratified, the consecration of the Bishop elect determined on, and the doctrine established that the abandoning of the communion of the Church by any Bishop, Priest, or Deacon amounts *de facto* to a deposition.

On Monday last the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Maryland, was consecrated to the Episcopate of North Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. Davis to the Episcopate of South Carolina. The ceremony, which was unusually imposing took place in St. John's Chapel. Over thirty Bishops, in their robes, two of them English Bishops, were present, the greatest number ever before convened in an American church. Beside these there was a great array of minor clergy, many of them in surplices.

At the commencement morning prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hanckell, of S. C., and the Rev. Mr. Mason, of N. C., read the lessons; after which, the Rev. Lord Bishop of Fredericton (N. B.) delivered a very appropriate and inspiring sermon The chanting of the choir at intervals was not the least interesting portion of the ceremony. The Secretary of the House of Bishops, Rev. Mr. Balch, read the testimonials of the Bishops elect upon which they arose, and made their vows to conform to the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The formal proceeding of consecration then followed, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell officiating.

THE SPREAD OF PROHIBITION.—In the Senatorial a District composed of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties, Martin Bell received 2522 votes, though three candidates were running. The Holidaysburg *Democratic Standard* says this vote proves that Prohibition "has taken deep root among the people, and we hazard nothing in saying that the question must be met at the ballot box at no distant day. The enemies of Prohibition (and there are not many of them in this neighborhood) were quite as much astonished at the result as its most sanguine friends, and there is no denying the fact that party drill and discipline alone prevented Bell's election. A direct vote on the subject, in this district, would result in a tremendous majority in favor of any law similar to the Maine law." The following is the official vote in the district:—

	Cresswell, D.	White, W.	Bell, prob.
Blair,	1167	1831	1016
Cambria,	1367	757	530
Huntingdon,	1145	1318	976
	3679	3416	2522

COAL! THE PROSPECT!—We learn from reliable authority, that the stock of coal in the city is not more than sufficient to supply the demand for city consumption for three weeks! If we are not soon favored with a rise of water in the river, many of our manufactories must stop, and there will be much suffering for want of fuel in private families. The Water and Gas Companies are making efforts to obtain a supply from Zanesville, by railroad, all supplies by river being cut off by the low water. Small quantities only can be had by rail, for want of coal cars, and other machinery, and because the track is worked to its capacity for transportation, with other freight. The supply of wood is little, if any, larger than of coal, and for an increase in the supply, we look to the river, as we do for coal. We deem it our duty to call public attention to this scarcity of fuel, and to press upon all classes of people—the rich and poor—the urgent necessity of the most rigid economy in the consumption of coal and wood, until the prospect of an increased supply is improved. Look to it friends—this is a grave matter.—*Cin. Gaz.*

PROHIBITION.—The friends of "Prohibition" in this quarter seem determined to carry on the war until victory crowns their labors. Their late defeat at the polls has not a whit disheartened them, but rather encourages them to "fight on," seeing their candidate run so many votes. Already they have out a call for a public meeting at the Court House in this place, and unless the Fair interferes, they will probably have a quite respectable gathering.—*Hollidaysburgh Register.*

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.—The Albany Register of Tuesday says: "We are gratified to learn that Gov Seymour, with a promptness becoming his character and position, has taken energetic measures to bring all the parties and accessories in the late brutal prize fight at Boston Corners, to justice, and to cause such punishment to be administered to them as the violated laws and outraged decencies of life require. In this, the Governor will be applauded by every right minded man in the community. As it is a matter of some doubt as to which State has jurisdiction over the place where the outrage was committed, Gov. Seymour, we understand, has corresponded with and secured the co-operation of the authorities of Massachusetts and Connecticut in enforcing the law against the offenders.

☞ PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The result of the election over this State, must satisfy the Whigs, we presume, that the sooner the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law is settled, the better. They must see that in all parts of the State where they have taken up pledged candidates for it, they have either been defeated in whole, or in part, even in counties where their majorities heretofore have been thousands. We trust, therefore that every Whig who may be elected to the Legislature, will come to it prepared to vote for a law giving the people a chance to the popular at special election, that their votes may be carried out, and the question may be fully and finally settled.

We believe that there will be no rest on this question until this is done, and the people will be as ready to act upon it in six months as at a more protracted period; and we see no reason why it should not be met and decided without being again introduced into our general elections.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The business has been very good for the season. The New England trade are purchasing very freely. All kinds of heavy work is unusually scarce. For California a fair inquiry. Quantity cleared at the custom house since January 1, 188,042 cases showing no increase of 21,508 cases since January 1, compared with last year.—*Boston Shipping List.*

SLAVE STAMPEDE.—The slaves in Mason Co., says the Parkersburgh Gazette, are becoming migratory in their habits. Within the last fortnight, eight have made their escape to parts unknown—being the property of Messrs. Beale, Bateman, Capehart, and Mrs. Lewis.

THE FLAG RAISED.—The steamer Flag that sunk at Flint Island bar, some 10 days since, has been raised, and arrived here last evening. She will proceed to Cincinnati to be docked and repaired.—*Lou. Cour.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR IN TURKEY.—One of the French papers, published in New York, called the *Republican*, contains the following:—"We understand that upon the receipt of the European news by the last mail, a private meeting took place in this city of some exiles of different countries, when it was unanimously resolved, that Major Leonard T. Tessenaunski, (formerly aid-de-camp of General Microslaski, and afterwards commander-in-chief of the French legion in the Sicily War,) be appointed to make arrangements for the departure of a volunteer legion for Constantinople. They also resolved to choose him their chief, and swore to him respect and absolute obedience."

A VALUABLE IRON MINE was recently discovered by Philip Thurber, of Chicago, about two miles south of Lake Superior, in the direction of Jackson Mountain. The ore has been examined and analyzed by chemists, and pronounced to be very superior in quality. Iron made from it was tested at the East Boston Iron Works, and found to possess great tenacity, as we learn from the Chicago Tribune.

GREAT LAW CLAIM.—The descendants of Peter Oliver, Governor Hutchinson, and one other New England family, now residing in England, are said to be making ample legal preparations, through counsel in New York, for claiming real estate in Boston to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars. They embrace all the land from the corner of Milk street, on the line of what was once known as Cow Lane, to the Water. They also claim the whole of Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge. More will be known of this extraordinary and truly gigantic heirship when the lawyers are ready for action.—*Boston Ev. Post.*

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat—J. WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and price, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $3, $3.50 and $4.00 Hats. oct22-indawlt

AMOS LELAND & CO.,
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STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
By the Case.
Comprising one of the largest stocks in the City, to which the attention of Cash and Time Buyers is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is suited expressly to their trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. octdawly

FALL DRY GOODS.
GEORGE P. SMITH & CO.,
54 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFER for sale a large and complete assortment of American and Foreign DRY GOODS, a considerable portion of the staple Goods of which were purchased before the advance in prices, and will all be offered to cash or approved credit buyers as low as they can buy in any city east or west.
PRINTS—All the leading styles, comprising a full assortment; Dark Fancies, Blues, Grasseur, Mourning, Solid Colors, &c. English and German 4-4 Chintzes, &c.
GINGHAMS—Lancaster, Manchester, Domestic, &c. Ramiston in high colors, and Fancy Checks.
STUFF GOODS—Alpacas, Merinos, Orleans, Paramatas, Mohair Lusters, Fancy and plain styles, Delaines, Cashmeret, and all new styles of Winter Dress Goods.
CLOTHS, Doeskins, Black and fancy Cassimeres of most approved styles; Coatings in great variety, Domestic and Imported; Satinets in black, colors, mixtures and printed. Also, of western manufacture, our usual full supply, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
NOTTINGS—A full assortment in Silks, Wool, and German fancy styles, Serges, Silesias, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Hollands, Jeans, Damasks, &c.
LINSEYS—Field, Red, Blue and Chameleon style.
BROWN GOODS—Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Shirting stripes, Canaburgs, Drillings, &c. Blankets—Domestic and Foreign.
A complete stock of all sorts of Variety Goods, plain and checked Muslin and white goods; Lace, Embroideries, Silks, Ribbons, Winter shawls, and everything wanted in the Dry Goods line, the stock of which will be kept fully up by constant additions throughout the season.
They solicit an examination of their stock by any disposed to purchase. [41m] Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1853.

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

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,
WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.
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.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. sp20

☞ MRS. S E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 76, Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sp13

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we 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 REVERENDS' TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—
$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A BAD SAFE!
ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, PA.,
November 12, 1852.
MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—DEAR SIRS: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, and had to return to regret your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF, (I tested it on one occasion myself,) that fell on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was consumed in the night, in 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 place.
My books and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c. in—I get one that is good. I shall cheerfully recommend your Safes to any one.
Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.
☞ 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. Also 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 ten acres of ground, or a less number, if desired, in lots to suit purchasers. It will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers. THOS. J. CAMPBELL, No. 119 Water street. Oct. 8, 1853; dtf

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☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites—Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Risks for the *Aetna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). aug16

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