PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 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 opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.—The terrible scourge, the yellow-fever, which has visited the South this season, has been more terrible in its effects, than any similar calamity for a great number of years, in any part of the world. The cholera, with all its devastating horrors, never visited with such triumph upon the human race. After having decimated New Orleans, the fearful pestilence took up its solemn march for the cities and towns of the interior, and has spread all over Louisiana and Texas, and the larger part of Mississippi and Alabama. Wherever it has gone it has carried terror and destruction in its train.—It has put a stop to all descriptions of business, leveling all distinctions, and spreading one universal horror. Hardly a plantation has escaped. Many towns have lost one-fourth or one-third of their inhabitants. No age, sex, or condition has been a barrier to the ravages of the fell destroyer. Late accounts say that it now attacks old residents and that it is more fatal than when it first appeared. At Point Coupee, 85 persons have died out of a population of 300, and the cases are becoming still more numerous. The delightful warm weather we experience here, is adding to the intensity of the fever in those southern climes.

The fearful effects of the disease are not confined alone to those who die. Large stores of suffering are entailed upon the living. Hundreds of those who take the disease and recover, find themselves with broken constitutions, and paralised energies. They are in danger of a relapse or a sudden decline which finishes the work the yellow scourge began, without receiving the credit of it. Many widows mourn the loss of their protectors, thousands of children are fatherless or motherless. There is scarcely a family where there is not one or more dead.—It is not in the power of time to heal the breaches made by this terrible visitation.

What an invaluable blessing do we enjoy in Western Pennsylvania on the score of health.—Here epidemics are almost unknown; and disease is seldom incurred without a violation of some law of health. Possessed of a pure and bracing atmosphere, fine water, fruitful soil and romantic scenery, few people on the earth are more blessed, and probably few are less conscious of it. Our common enjoyments are lightly esteemed because of their liberal distribution, and it is only by comparing our condition with those less highly favored that we come to make an estimate of our surpassing advantages.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.—This excellent and popular seminary for young ladies, situated in Sewickly, in this county, under charge of Rev. Mr. Williams, will commence its fall session on the first of next month. This is decidedly one of the best boarding schools for girls in the country. The principal is a gentleman most admirably fitted for his task, and parents who have confided their children to his care, unanimously and unqualifiedly bestow upon him the highest meed of praise. The school is always full, and applicants are frequently disappointed who are late seeking admission. See advertisement.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received two pieces of music, both composed by our clever townsman, Mr. H. Kleber. One is entitled *"Souvenir de Paris Schottisch."* This is published by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, in fine style, with a vignette title page containing a panoramic view of Paris, worth more than the price of the music. The name of the other piece is the *"Troubador Polka Mazurka,"* published by Firth, Pond & Co., New York. Mr. Kleber is becoming quite celebrated as a composer, and his music is deservedly popular. The above for sale by H. Kleber, Third street.

OHIO.—The Ohio papers furnish but few returns of the late election in that State. As a specimen of the voting for Governor, we subjoin the following table, comprising all the returns that have yet come to hand:

Counties.	Medill	Barrere	Lewis.
Coshocton,	648	679	679
Clinton,	668	784	839
Hamilton,	9451	8353	1823
Green,	1284	1582	846
Holmes,	1946	154	671
Mahoning,	1860	381	1004
Cuyahoga,	3031	1208	2345
Franklin,	3678	2414	487
Morrow,	1587	486	965
Union,	852	910	870
Jefferson,	2124	1486	638
Wayne,	2227	919	210
Ashtabula,	844	1186	2868
Licking,	3452	1136	1072
Stark,	2985	1108	976
Summit,	1462	709	1466
Belmont,	1964	1478	1288
Harrison,	1186	1278	484
19 Counties,	41,769	21,165	18,670

Medill is the democratic, Barrere the Whig, and Lewis the Free Soil candidate. The latter, it will be seen, runs nearly up to the Whig candidate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

It is undeniable that something of a money panic is spreading throughout the country.—The fall of stocks in the principal markets last week, was almost unprecedented. Nor is there any sign of permanent improvement. I cannot believe that the prospect of war in Europe is a leading cause of the pressure. The most obvious and the more immediate effect of war, would be to increase the supply of money in the United States, by driving European capital to this country for safer investment. The delay in shipping cotton owing to the prevalence of yellow fever, probably has some share in producing the revulsion. But, upon the whole, the most rational explanation of our present embarrassments, is that the foreign creditors are insisting upon payment of their balances in cash, instead of rail road bonds, or slow notes in any other form. Nobody doubts that we have overtraded, and the only question is, to what extent our liabilities have accumulated. One writer calculates that American securities to the amount of $400,000,000, are held in Europe, and that $60,000,000 of stocks and bonds are now on the London market without takers. This statement I think is an exaggeration; but the amount is large enough to send us into the insolvent court, if a peremptory demand be made for an immediate settlement. The abstraction from the general commercial fund of the country of the $27,000,000 which the subtreasury holds, is another cause of stringency. There are no means of getting it out, and indeed it may be doubted whether the very absorption of this coin will not in the end, prove beneficial, because it has tended to bring on a reaction which by inflicting present inconvenience will avert future disasters. If the specie cannot be procured for the payment of duties, a great check will have been imposed upon importations, which is the very best thing that can happen.

The Secretary of the Navy has returned to Washington, big with projects for the improvement of steamers, the re-organization of the personnel of the Navy, and the general reformation of the whole establishment. The more deeper the patient's condition the greater the honor of the physician who cures him. Mr. Dobbin has a beautiful case before him. The constitution of his subject is utterly broken down and his vitality exhausted. The old race of naval officers who shed such lustre on their country's arms seems to have died out. The stock appears to have decayed like the vigor of an old family which has lived for generations upon the renown of some great ancestor. And the very wood and iron which they touch, seems to catch their feebleness and incapacity. Another most scandalous failure has taken place through their incompetency. The iron steamer Allegheny, which was built at Pittsburgh some years since by contract with the Navy Department, and fitted with Hunter's submerged propeller, is a very palpable humbug of a favorite naval officer, and has been undergoing repairs and alterations at the Norfolk navy yard for two years. The entire expense upon the vessel is stated at $800,000. Steam being put upon her last week, she was found to be a useless, unmanageable hulk, and all the efforts of her officers to manage her machinery were abortive. The experiment ended by her being towed back to port with her engine broken and generally disabled. An attempt has already been made to throw the blame of this miserable result upon the contract system under which the Allegheny was originally built and afterwards altered; but the contractors were at all times under the rigorous superintendence of a naval engineer, who not only directed them in the course of their work, but approved of it and took it off their hands when it was done. I well recollect that while the Allegheny was under construction the directions of the officers under whose supervision she was built were thought to be entirely inconsistent with anything like unity of design, as the whole loose and disjointed plan was pronounced by practical men incompatible with efficiency, economy or speed. The Saranac is another instance of gross carelessness or incompetency on the part of our naval engineers;—the contract work upon her was superintended and accepted by them. She never performed more than indifferently, but to maintain the character of the navy for incapacity in the matter of steam, she was run aground before her engines became entirely incapable of use, and became near beating to pieces on Tybee bar near Savannah. She has been nearly a year at the Norfolk navy yard, and will perhaps go when turned seaward, but all that has been yet ascertained is that her boilers will make and her cylinders will hold steam.

Collector Bronson and District Attorney O'Connor of New York recalcitrate, in other wordsthey "jaw back." Their rejoinders to the Secretary of the Treasury's manifesto upon their rebellious conduct, have been received. They both, in effect, declare their independence of their official superiors, and avow their determination to conduct themselves as they please, in or out of office. This is flat burglary, and if the administration had spunk and nerve equal to a pinch of snuff, they would both be turned out; but it is probable that nothing will be done with them for the present. They will help the Whigs carry the State election against the administration, and then they will be turned out, as a reward for the service.

Mr. Dix has proved his subserviency to the South and slavery, to no purpose at all. He could not get the French Mission, and now to to testify a proper resentment for such unhandsome treatment as he has experienced at the hands of the President, has resigned. A Barnburner will be appointed in a few days—perhaps has been. JUNIUS.

THE STATE ELECTION.—The result of the State election has not disappointed us, yet we hope that it has been such as will prove a warning to the Whigs hereafter, if they desire success. The management of the late canvass has been such as must satisfy any one who looks to it, that without a change and reform in the Whig organization, the party will become extinct.—The policy that has been pursued by those who have foisted themselves into the front of the party as its leaders, would break down and doom to defeat the strongest party that ever arose in this country. The Whigs of Pennsylvania have had victory within their reach, often when they have suffered the worst defeats, had a plain and liberal course of policy been pursued. But men of narrow views, but of importance, devoid of proper foresight and discretion, have been selected to represent the people at their conventions, and often placed them in false positions—in positions that have paralised the energy of the party and resulted in disheartening and disgraceful defeats.

We might give numerous facts to prove what we have asserted, but shall defer them for the present, merely stating that the late Whig State Convention had it in its power to select a candidate for the Supreme Bench who could have been elected. But the policy of recommending such a man was violently opposed by the Chairman of the Whig State Committee, and some others who, as its leaders, have been a millstone about its neck, and the result has been a most overwhelming defeat. It should be remembered too, that the action of the Chairman of the Whig State Committee was totally suspended when he had got his candidate upon the ticket! Not a word was heard from him or the committee during the whole canvass. He seems to have got Mr. Budd upon the ticket for the purpose of revenge, to give him a worse defeat than was ever given to a Whig before! Thus proving traitor alike to his friend and to the Whig party.

Another instance of the impolitic and unwise course of some of the Whigs of Philadelphia, is to be seen in the recent election there. Marshal Keyser, a first rate officer and a true Whig, was defeated by obstinately keeping in nomination a *pure* Whig candidate, because Keyser was supported by the Natives; and this stubbornness and lack of "common sense," lost the Whigs the Senator, members of the Legislature, and several county officers, all of whom could as easily have been secured as lost, if a wise, prudent and liberal policy had been pursued.

These are some of the fruits of allowing improper men to worm themselves into positions to compromise the actions of the party, and if not promptly remedied, the result will be a total and irrecoverable prostration of the Whigs. We take the warning voice in season, and trust that it will have the effect designed, of arresting the attention of honest and sound Whigs to the importance of a change of leaders, and of the course to be pursued.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

ACCOUNTS FROM HAYTI differ as to the actual condition of affairs under the domination of the Emperor Soulouque, and the content or discontent of the people with his management. On the one hand, the New York Express says that letters from Aux Cayes to the 28th ult., representthat the change from a republic to an empire has given no better security to life, property, or liberty that taxes were accumulating, and that much discontent was created by the arbitrary exercise of power by the Emperor. On the other hand the Boston Traveller tells us that persons who have lately returned from the island to that city give a different view of affairs, saying that the country is slowly advancing towards prosperity, that the Emperor is doing all he can to improve the condition of his subjects, and that the educated blacks and mercantile classes are firmly of opinion that for a long period the country has not been better governed than at present. This contradiction of accounts frequently occurs between the Bostonians and New Yorkers in relation to Haytien affairs, and seems to arise from the personal feelings and prejudices of those who furnish the information to the newspapers of the two cities.

☞ THE RESULT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia American, in summing up the result in that city of the recent election, says that, as regards the city Legislative ticket, the friends of reform have been successful; and that one of the matters settled by their success is a radical change in the fire department, and its re-organization on such a basis as shall bring it under the control of the civil authorities. The consolidation of the city and its districts into one municipal corporation, the reform of the licence laws, and a change in the present unsatisfactory and expensive mode of collecting the taxes, the American also thinks, will be promoted by the triumph of the reform ticket.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—ESCAPE OF LEWIS —GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Lewis, the alleged fugitive, was brought before Commissioner Carpenter, yesterday at 2½ o'clock, for final decision.—Application was made to continue the case, on the ground that new testimony had been discovered of vital interest to the fugitive. This information came by a telegraph dispatch from Judge Spalding, from Columbus It was also desired to bring the case before the Circuit Court, now sitting at Columbus.

While Mr. Carpenter was giving his decision to allow this motion, the negro slipped away from Deputy U. S. Marshal Dryden, through the crowd, unnoticed, and escaped. The fact becoming known created quite a sensation. The Marshal started in pursuit—the crowded audience cheering as he left the Court room. If he should be re-arrested further proceedings will be had in the case, Tuesday next. Up to a very late hour last night, no intelligence of the whereabouts of Lewis had been received. It is supposed that he has fled to Canada.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A STRONG GAME.—A young Mr. Crittenden, of Maysville, under the assumed name of Charles Burton, not long since advertised in several papers that he had made a most valuable discovery, the secret of which he would disclose to any one who forwarded him $1, addressed to the aforesaid Charles Burton, box 175. Presently the mail came burdened with letters from all sections with the requisite dollar, which Mr. C. took out and pocketed. In return, he forwarded a batch of receipts imparting information concerning the removal of warts, ink stains, the manufacture of ink and like important matters This *quid pro quo* not being satisfactory to some of the parties, they ferreted out the matter and learned that Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Burton were identical. Measures are being taken to regain the money, about $1,000 in all having been received.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE FIRE.—The fire in the woods is spreading fast, and in its progress devouring thousands of dollars worth of property. It is estimated that a strip of country, at least 30 miles in length, has been burnt over, that 27 houses have been destroyed, and the crops and wood on at least 100 farms have been entirely destroyed. The fire does not confine itself to the woods, but spreads in the soil which it burns off entirely to the depth of a foot or over. The smoke envelopes our city as in a dense fog, rendering it almost impossible to breathe, or gat about even at mid-day. Hundreds and thousands of people are vainly endeavoring to fight the devouring element, but we apprehend it will continue to spread until we got rain.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The red glare which the fire makes to the southwest was very perceptible last night; and yesterday the columns of smoke could be seen from the top of buildings in the neighborhood rising in close proximity to the city. The fire is now said to be not more than three miles from the city. In the southwest, however, it is said to be more destructive than with us, as there it is in the woods, while with us it is principally in the dry marshes, where there is only underbrush.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

For the last three or four days there has been a fire raging in the woods on the Canada side of the river, some miles back from the line. The smoke has been very perceptible for one or two days past. The Democrat of last evening says: "A farmer who came in yesterday on the Grand River road, says that the woods are on fire much of the way, as far as Northville; and that in the towns of Greenfield, Southfield, &c., the woods, swamps, and marshes are burning in all directions. Passengers by the Pontiac Railroad represent the woods to be on fire most of the way to the Oak. On the Mt. Clemens and Utica roads, (particularly the latter,) the destruction is still more wide spread. A citizen who was out yesterday to witness the scene of the conflagration, says the people—men, women, and children—are busy in removing wood, hay, and other combustibles from threatened neighborhoods, and fighting the fire in the fences.—*Detroit Adver.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18th.

Mr. Bronson's letter was received at the Treasury Department at 12 o'clock to-day. The President and Secretary Guthrie perused it carefully. Its effect has not yet transpired. The Hards are complaining about another Soft article in the Richmond Enquirer, which denounces Mr. Brady's position as hostile to the Administration, and declares that the Hards who unite with the Whigs are deserters and traitors; that the President and his Cabinet are one; that its editors will extend to the Administration their cordial support.

PURCHASE OF LOCOMOTIVES.—We learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have just closed a contract with Mr. Ross Winans for the purchase of thirty more of his mammoth coal-burning locomotives; making the whole power of the Company nearly 200 efficient engines;—being greater than that of any one railroad in the country. We presume that the objectionable feature of these engines, to which so many accidents have been attributed, will be remedied in the construction of those under this new contract.—*Balt. Amer.*

DROUGHT IN WISCONSIN.—The *Wisconsin* says there has been no rain in that region of the State since the 22d of September, and the winter wheat is suffering in consequence.

The quantity of Wheat sent eastward over the Michigan Central Railroad during the month of August last year, was 96,000 bushels—this year during the same month, 345,000 bushels—a remarkable illustration of the manner in which high prices stimulate activity and exportation.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—The Chicago Press states that on Monday last the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal paid over to the proper parties the last instalment due on the loan of $600,000 made by the State for the construction of the work. The management of the canal now reverts to the State, and will be more liberal to forwarders who do business upon it.

We regret to learn that Brevet Brig. General THOS. CHILDS, one of the bravest and most distinguished officers of the Army of the United States, died at Tampa Bay, Florida, of yellow fever, on the 8th instant.—*Nat. Intel.*

Col. FREMONT, as we learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer, has sufficiently recovered his health to feel justified in starting out to rejoin his company, and renew his proposed trip across the plains. He was expected to start on the 14th inst., and would be accompanied by Dr. EBERS, of St Louis, who has been engaged to make the trip as physician to the expedition.—*Nat. Intel.*

The New Jersey State Temperance Convention assembled at Trenton, on Tuesday. After organization, a series of resolutions were reported and adopted, repudiating the idea of forming a third party, and warmly endorsing Hon. Joel Haywood, of Ocean county, as the candidate of the Temperance party for Governor.

THE WAR QUESTION.—The chief point in the advices brought by the Asia is that the declaration of war, voted by the Grand Council of Turkey on the 27th ult., was not actually signed by the Sultan on that day, as we were informed by the Atlantic. The Ambassadors of the mediating Powers at Constantinople were still hopeful of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but the warlike feeling was very high there, and there is not the slight reason to expect any delay in the declaration which most probably made its appearance as soon as the usual formalities could be gone through. The time given the Russians to evacuate the Principalities is said to be fixed at four weeks, after which they will be attacked by the Turks and their numerous auxiliaries.

On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia is said to have declared at Olmutz that he was ready and willing to make peace, and to enter into the very explanations and stipulations with regard to points left ambiguous or imperfect in the Vienna note which he has just refused to give. *The London Times*, which has all along spoken in his behalf, deliberate this offer, and professes to believe that all may be ended without fighting. But we must doubt the sincerity of the autocrat's conversion. It is, we are convinced, either a fraud outright, or a pretext to gain time; and our faith in the preservation of peace is not a whit renewed by it. How little it restores confidence to the commercial world may be seen by our quotations of the European markets. Nothing is less likely than that the Czar should now change his mind all of a sudden, and without a blow struck, submit to the humiliation of defeat. *Credat Judæus.—N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TELEGRAPH AND ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO WAR.—One of the recent experiments in Europe is the application of electricity and the electric telegraph to the purposes of war. It is stated that during the field day at Olmutz, on the 26th, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria were present, a sham fight on a grand scale, the siege of the citadel, including the application of electricity on the most extensive and principal ignition and combustion, constituted the most important of the manœuvres which were practised. A Vienna paper describes three omnibus looking vehicles which were in the camp, each containing a complete electric telegraph apparatus, with a contrivance for laying an insulated wire along the ground by the mere locomotion of the vehicle, the wire being so protected as to remain uninjured by the pressure of the heaviest artillery passing over it. By this means orders are to be instantaneously conveyed from the Emperor's station, and that of the chief commanders, to troops at almost any distance on the field of the manœuvres. The application of electricity or magnetism to the purposes of war may be no less unfortunate than the new shape to be given to day's experience in the peaceful arts and pursuits of life.

CARPET FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Messrs. Templeton & Co., Mills End, Glasgow, the patentees of the Axminster fabric, have just completed a carpet for the White House at Washington, the official residence of the President of the United States. This magnificent piece of textile manufacture is the largest ever produced by the Messrs. Templeton. It measures 80 feet long by 40 broad, the portion woven in the loom without seam being 72 feet by 31, and the remainder consisting of a handsome border, sewed on. The filling in of the carpet is a ruby and crimson damask, with three tasteful medallions in the centre, and rich corner pieces to correspond. The medallions are filled up with bouquets of flowers, designed and executed with exquisite taste. The entire piece weighs upwards of a ton, and its value is between £450 and £500.

THE SPRINGFIELD EXHIBITION.—The weather is highly favorable to the National Horse Exhibition. Up to Tuesday noon, the arrival of about four hundred horses had been reported, and three hundred had been paid for to entitle them to compete for the premiums offered. Among the animals are several which have attained great celebrity. There are the Syracuse horse "Consternation," the Montreal horse "Bob Logic," and the imported Arabian, "Imaum," from the stud of the Imaum of Muscat. The trains of Tuesday brought a great many visitors to Springfield, and there can be no doubt of the entire success of the novel undertaking.

U. S. INTERVENTION ABROAD.—The New York Freeman's Journal, in an extract from a letter written from London, sets afloat the following highly improbable rumor:

"I have just learned from a source that is entitled to the highest credit that the United States Government had *issued some weeks ago instructions to its minister at the Court of St Petersburg to offer to mediate in the affairs between Russia and Turkey.* It is said that the British public are indebted for this important information to the imprudence of Hon. Mr. SOULE. This may possibly have had its effect in suspending so long the terrors of a general war in Europe.

FLIGHT OF MISS CUNNINGHAME'S FRIENDS FROM TUSCANY.—The correspondent of the *Christian Times*, writing from Florence, o. the 20th ult., states that Miss Cunninghame's sister, and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, have been compelled to fly from Tuscany, to escape the vengeance of the Tuscan Government, which, it appears, was ready to burst upon them. They proceeded, late on Saturday night, to Leghorn, took refuge, on Sabbath morning, on board the Molesta, under the flag of Lord William Compton, and are believed to be safe in Geneva

The correspondent proceeds:—"Miss Cunninghame has been removed to one of the condemned cells. She has been permitted to hire a bed—a deal board being the only substitute which the cell affords. She has also been allowed the use of a bath. It is not improbable that other arrests of English subjects will be made. The police boast that they have the names of about fifty persons engaged in the work of proselytism, and among the number three or four English ladies. Spies have been posted at the doors of the ladies in question; every person entering or leaving their houses is watched and followed. Their letters are opened at the post-office, without even the shadow of a disguise—they are sent, *regularly opened*, to their destination.

"The Grand Duke declares that he considers the discovery of Miss Cunninghame's guilt (!) as a special interposition of Divine Providence, which has afforded him the means of executing signal chastisement on English Missionaries.—His Ministers have in vain suggested a more prudent course—their influence is counterpoised by that of the confessor, who has held up to them the torments of hell fire, should he remit one hour of Miss Cunninghame's imprisonment or one circumstance of its ignominy. He will show the English Government, he will teach the English people how powerless they are before the bigotry and intolerance of the humblest satellite of the Pope!

"The decision of the English Government, and the course which it will pursue are awaited by all, Tuscans as well as English, with breathless anxiety. Above all, the Tuscans are asking each other, at every moment, can this really be an English subject—a subject of a land so free, so great, whose history is identified with the grandeur and glory of Protestantism—can it really be an English woman who is treated with such indignity?"

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—*The Northwest Passage Accomplished.*—It was briefly stated in the telegraphic foreign intelligence yesterday, that Commander Inglefield had arrived in England, from his Arctic search for Sir John Franklin, and had been unsuccessful—but he brings the interesting intelligence that the problem of the N. W. Passage has been solved at last. Lieut. Pim, who left the ship on foot last fall on the morning of the 10th of June, set out store behind being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—the latter stolen from a deserted building. My tale was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. *There was not a single 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, for it—saved me one that is good. I can easily recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

feb23-tf

☞ 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 a little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,

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aug16

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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufactories, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter SALES, and offered at the lowest cash prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 1y29

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, which for size, superior Side and Skylights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Daguerreotypes, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons entrusted to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m., until 6 p. m. Entrance in Diamond. feb26dlwly

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FOST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain accurate, artistic and life like likenesses, at a very reasonable price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction in style or no charge is made. Arrangements of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotypes as now practised by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. feels himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m., to 6 p. m. mo6dwly

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL" to be found upon the fourth page.

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

Identified in City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Backhaus & Co. aug16m

☞ 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 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 held, 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, freshness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence are its familiar and life-wasting attendants.—These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

Why will you Suffer,

HEADACHE, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach or Liver. Try Boerhaave' Holland Bitters, and if it does not merit all, and more than the advertisement claims for it, your money will be refunded.

Sold by proprietor, BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr., and Druggists everywhere. oct19

☞ As a Spring and Summer Medicine, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its manifest, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most doubtful of its merits.

☞ See advertisement in another column. celdim

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat—J. WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared to receive their customers and the public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and prices, 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. oct23-1mdawd

AMOS LELAND & CO.,

171 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STRAW GOODS,

consisting in part of

PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID,

CANTON AND PALM LEAF HATS;

English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets;

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

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. oct2-4mdl

Third Annual Statement

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

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52	$299,019 51	
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	134,260 56	
Interest rec'd on Loans	916 19	
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00	
		$435,195 26
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,769 94	
Do. terminated	7,162 81	
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Reinsurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.	77,931 81	
		$ 87,864 56
Capital Stock, paid in and secured		$268,318 70
Contingent Fund		100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses		$368,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$206,012 60	
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	132,885 29	
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds	17,820 81	
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,000 00	
		$358,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due	$ 5,000 00	

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
P. C. REDWICK, Harrisburg.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh.
A. J. GARRISH.
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. G. GILLET, Harrisburg.
N. T. JONES.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, against risks in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.

In each Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets

A. J. GARRISH, Actuary.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,

No. 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel L. Loomis, Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning, Firm of Corning & Co.
Theodore McNamee, Firm of Bowen & McNamee.
Richard Hopkins, Firm of Dwight King & Co.
William H. Mellen, Firm of Chaffin, Mellen & Co.
George Bliss, Firm of George Bliss & Co.
Daniel E. Fox, Firm of Rob. Mahner & Co.
Oliver E. Wood, Firm of Willard & Wood.
Levi P. Stone, Firm of Stone & Starr.
Henry G. Ely, Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen.
James Low, Firm of James Low & Co.
Charles B. Hatch, Firm of C. B. Hatch & Co.
John B. Hutchinson, Firm of J. C. Howe & Co.
William G. Lambert, Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Buckley, Firm of Buckley & Co.
Lewis Atterbury, Jr., Firm of Lewis Atterbury Jr., & Co.
Jacob T. Bergen, Firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co.
Simon T. Dwight, Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
John G. Nelson, Firm of Nelson & Dodge.
Charles P. Baldwin, Firm of Baldwin,