PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 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.

BUILDING RAILROADS WITH BONDS.—The signs of the times pretty clearly indicate that the time for building Railroads by means of county and city bonds, and even mortgage bonds to a limited extent, is nearly past. Lines already commenced and which have disposed of a portion of their bonds will get through with heavy sacrifices. New roads of doubtful expediency, and which have but little foundation in *bona fide* individual subscriptions, may as well give up the struggle. They cannot succeed now, whatever they may do hereafter. The country has built enough of Railroads on borrowed capital, the last five years, to make it a healthy operation to stop and take a long breath and an accurate observation before rushing into new experiments. We are not sorry therefore to know that city and county bonds, unless of the most unexceptionable character, cannot be sold in New York, and that they cannot be shoved off in Europe at any price. They have enough of our bonds at the present. They wish to wait awhile, and see if all our fair promises are to be realised before they send us any more of their gold for our promises to pay. On this subject of bonds that will not sell, the *New York Tribune* remarks:

The other day we referred to the fact that there were various classes of community who were now looking anxiously for the depletion of the Treasury, and whose true course toward relief was to be found in the direction we then indicated. Among them are the men in Wall st. who have purchased railroad bonds and find them now declining in value—the various bodies throughout the country that have incurred debts for the construction of roads, and now find themselves obliged to pay one-half the interest two per cent., and even more, for postponement of the day of payment—the many companies who find themselves with roads half completed, and are at this moment totally uncertain how they can obtain the means of finishing them—and the yet more numerous bodies of people who have made roads on paper, and think that their lands would be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled in value, if they could only find a market for the bonds they are ready to create.

None of these people can now sell their commodity. Each fresh arrival from Europe brings with it some *Jeremy Diddler*, with news confirmatory of the fact that the farce of *Raising the Wind* has been fairly and fully played out, that the curtain has fallen, and that the European world has no further occasion for his services. He reports to his employers that wherever he has deemed it expedient to put his usual question—"Have you a shilling in your pocket?"—the answer has been made with thumb on nose and crooking of the fingers. The day for bonds is over, not to return, as he says, until after the next revulsion. Offers of six, eight, or even ten per cent. will not induce the banker to expand his heart or unloose his chest. His coffers are already filled with railway bonds, and even State stocks remain unnegotiated, on his hands. The late Pennsylvania loan still troubles the Rothschilds and the Barings, who find themselves forced to choose between continuing to hold and selling at a loss; and under these circumstances, what is the chance for half-made railroads? But little, as we think.

The *Tribune* may have somewhat exaggerated, but it is not to be questioned that all Railroad projects of doubtful propriety, such as rival routes, and those having no great central terminus, and draining no large sections of country, and which also depend mainly on county and township subscriptions for means, must be given up. The favorable time is past. Doubtful bonds and bonds for doubtful roads will not sell.

We do not apprehend that this state of affairs will prevent the prosecution and success of sound and judicious projects, which have a reasonable basis to go on. The fact that so many doubtful and wild projects will be killed off, will rather tend to help those which all admit will pay well when built. They will not be compelled to contend in the market with the bonds of wild-cat Railroads, and will thus have a larger field for their operations. The depleting operation will thus be of real utility to the public upon the whole.

Neither do we apprehend that we are to have any protracted hard times, or general smash up, as some predict. The people have been acquiring wealth and strength to bear a pressure by the expenditure of such large sums in building railroads, and by the increased value given to their property and produce. If money should be stringent in New York, and tight in commercial circles, for a few months, it will not effect the farmer, who is getting a high price for wheat, and for every article he raises; it will not effect the mechanic who is getting high wages; it will not effect any man who is not heavily in debt, and depends upon borrowing. A tightness which is so limited in its effect will not be of long continuance, or produce more than temporary inconvenience. The great mass of the people will scarcely feel it. No doubt we have gone ahead pretty fast, and without due caution, in building Railroads, and that we have imported too many goods which we ought to have made for ourselves: but there is no question that the country is generally prosperous, and that no tightness in Wall street can produce more than a temporary inconvenience.

SPRINGFIELD, MT. VERNON AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—This is a work in which Pittsburgh is deeply interested, as when it is finished it will form a short, direct, and most excellent connection with Cincinnati; probably the best, all things considered, we ever shall have. From a late report of Gen. ANTHONY, the able President of the road, we derive the following facts in relation to its present state and future prospects.

The line commences at Springfield, Ohio, from which place there are two Railroad lines now in operation to Cincinnati, and passes through Marysville, Delaware, and Mount Vernon, to a point on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad east of Londonville. From Springfield to Delaware, forty-eight miles, the grading, masonry and bridging is completed. The ties, iron rails, spikes and chairs are all in readiness. The track laying has been commenced at Springfield, and has progressed fifteen miles, and will be completed to Marysville (32 miles) in 40 or 50 days. The track laying was commenced at Delaware the last week in September, and will be completed east to Marysville in from 40 to 60 days.

From Delaware Eastward to the intersection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 64 miles, the road was let last winter for all the work and materials, excepting the iron rails, spikes and chairs, and the work was commenced in the spring and has been prosecuted vigorously. It is in the hands of as good contractors as any known in the Western country, and it is not doubted, but that the grading, masonry and bridging will be ready for the superstructure as early as April or May, so that this part of the road may be brought into use in the summer or fall of 1854.

Ten first class locomotives have been contracted for, of which four have been delivered and the others are to be turned out between the present time and the 1st of March next. Twelve first-class passenger cars have been contracted for, nine of which have been delivered, and the others will shortly be ready. The Company own ten acres of land at Delaware, upon which they have erected commodious and substantial stone-shops, at which they have made the necessary construction and gravel cars, and have provided material for making the freight cars, some fifty or sixty of which will be in readiness as soon as the track is laid. Of the forty-eight miles shall be finished.

From this it will be seen that the line between Springfield and Delaware will be in use in November or December. It will be run in close connection with the Little Miami Railroad, and passing through a populous and fruitful country, it will do a good business from the start. The great value of the road to this region will be seen next year, when it will be finished, and will run in close connection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad and with the Pennsylvania Railroad, both of which companies are large stockholders in the line. It will afford a *through* line 150 miles shorter to New York than the Lake routes. Before that time the Pennsylvania Railroad will have a double track finished across the Alleghany Mountains, and a double track on a large portion of the remainder of the line. The route through Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will then be the most *attractive* line in existence, as it will be the shortest and best.

THE GRAND JURY.—The presentment of the Grand Jury appeared in the *Journal* of yesterday morning, exclusively. When our reporter made application for a copy of it at the Commissioner's office, it was refused, and even permission to make an abstract was denied by them.—We should cheerfully have published it, if we had been furnished a copy at the same time as our contemporary; but having been anticipated, through the churlishness of the Commissioners, we shall not now publish it at second hand. The Commissioners, by such petty exhibitions of spleen, do not injure us in the least; and if they are content to earn public contempt in this manner, we ought not, perhaps, to object.

MR. GUTHRIE TO MR. BRONSON.

The following letter from Secretary Guthrie to Mr. Collector Bronson, gives the latter his "walking papers." The only remark we have to make on it now is, that proscription for opinion's sake is the great law which governs this administration. No man can be suffered to be even a tide-waiter, or an humble messenger, who does not square his political sentiments exactly in accordance with the views of the President. He must not only be a Democrat but a *Pierce Democrat*—no other stripe will do.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1853.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 17th inst. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because while, in several phases of it, admitting your implied obligation as a man of honor to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and moreover recognizing the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and condeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tenor of remark, as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the Government. One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint Free Soilers to office, and, in doing so, you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the third instant. I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty not to enquire into the opinions which may have been held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, but to regard all the claims to consideration of all who have acted with fidelity to the principles and organization of the Democratic party, since the Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only; and with these views I must condemn your course, when, in this letter, you inform me that you have selected Free-Soilers for office, without having given me notice of the fact, which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character, is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between Democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions. The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it. You assume that, in relation to certain things, you are to receive instructions from this Department, and in others that you are to proceed without, or contrary to such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service, for where the Department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer. You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the Custom House, some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular, that a gentleman of your legal requirements and experience, should have fallen into such error. The Constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the Courts of the law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress has not attempted, nor if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the Constitution.—Those who are employed under you in the Custom House do, both by the Constitution and the laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone. What in the language and temper of your letter should have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible; namely, your continuance in the office of the Collector of the District of New York. I am therefore directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greene C. Bronson, Esq., New York.

THE MAYOR OF PORTLAND ON THE MAINE LAW.—It will be remembered that Mr. Cahoon was elected Mayor of Portland in opposition to Neal Dow, the father of the Maine Law. The opponents of the Law have declared that more liquor was drank, and other injurious results had followed the enactment and execution of the Law, than was previously witnessed in the city. The practical testimony, then, of so fair a man as Mr. Cahoon, elected in great measure by the Liquor sellers themselves, is certainly of the utmost value, and will tend to clear away the mist that has overspread this subject. It was written in answer to a letter of inquiry from a gentleman of Cincinnati, as to the operation of the Maine Liquor Law:—

CITY OF PORTLAND,
Mayor's Office, Aug. 12, 1853.

Dear Sir—The liquor law has been and is still enforced in this city. We have no public drinking houses or shops where liquor is publicly sold, and our city is very quiet. But few cases of intemperance are seen, and cases of crime before our last court were much less than for some years previous. Liquor can be purchased freely in our neighboring State, New Hampshire, and the city of Boston. Any of our citizens can purchase there and take it to their houses for use but not for sale. I have no doubt there is much drinking in private, which the law cannot and does not attempt to control. So far as meets the public eye there has been a very great improvement in our city under the opporation of the law. Yours, &c.,
J. B. CAHOON, Mayor.

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW WITH THE AUSTRIAN COMMANDER.—The Charleston papers have been denying the truth of the statement that Captain Ingraham, on going on board the Austrian frigate, accused the officers of lying. The Charleston Courier says: "To the many friends and acquaintances of Capt. Ingraham in this city, it is needless to say that the ungentlemanly language attributed to him in some of the reports relative to the Koszta affair, was never made use of by the gentleman; but as the slander has gone forth, we would state on the authority of a letter received in this city from Capt. Ingraham, dated Spezzia Bay, the 20th ult., that the whole intercourse between Capt. Schwartz and himself on board the brig Hussar was of the most courteous and gentlemanly kind, and that no unpleasant words passed between them—indeed, after the affair on the 4th of July, the Hussar saluted the flag of the St. Louis, which the latter returned, and Capt. Ingraham, moreover, went on board the Hussar, and thanked Captain Schwartz for the compliment. This visit Captain Schwartz returned, and the best personal feeling existed between both gentlemen, each thinking he had done his duty. The only thing said about the denial of Koszta being on board was at the house of the Consul General of Austria, when Capt. Ingraham asked that functionary if Koszta was not on board, and on his admitting that he was, Captain Ingraham said: It is very strange, Mr. Consul, that the officers on board should have denied his being there."

FASHION.—The Dublin Evening Mail has the following bit on bonnets: "We may mention, for the information of our fair readers, that the Queen wore a pink bonnet, (on her visit to the exhibition) which her Majesty wore on *her head*, we remarked, and whose shape we wish we could induce the fashionable milliners of the present day to adopt, instead of those absurd things which now-a-days hang *half way down the backs* of young ladies, giving a *brazen, bare faced* expression to the fairest and most delicate features, and an appearance of being high-shouldered, to the most graceful figures."

The Louisville Journal mentions a new dangerous counterfeit. It is a $3 note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, made payable at Russellville in the genuine the word "America" is printed across the vignette, whereas in the counterfeit, the vignette is perfectly plain. The note is so good and so well executed that most any one would be likely to be imposed upon.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE BIBLE.—A very valuable work with this title has lately been issued, and is now for sale at the book stores of Mr. Davidson, and Messrs. English & Co., of this city. The analysis was prepared by that profound and erudite biblical scholar, Rev. Nathaniel West, long a resident among us, and the pastor, for many years, of the 5th Presbyterian Church, of this city, upon the plan of Talbot's analysis. The work is truly a mighty one. To arrange the whole Bible, Old and New Testament, in a new order, to place the portions of the sacred volume so that all that is said upon any particular subject should be collected together, and this all be considered and compared with readiness and facility, was truly a noble and Herculean task. The Old and New Testaments together contain nearly twelve hundred chapters, and more than thirty thousand verses; to collect together and arrange methodically all that is contained upon any one subject in these various chapters and verses, was placing in the hands of every inquirer, ready means of investigating any particular subject. Take, for instance, the subject of *Miracles*. Mr. West has collected and arranged all upon that subject in twenty-seven pages of the Analysis, so that any person who desires to see all that is said and related, may do it in a very short time, instead of spending weeks in looking over twelve hundred chapters and thirty thousand verses. Other subjects might be mentioned, but this will suffice to show what a grand desideratum Mr. West has furnished to the world.

The Analysis is arranged in thirty books, two hundred and eighty-five chapters and four thousand one hundred and forty-four sections. Each chapter, book and section with an appropriate head, with tables of contents and indexes (themselves a great work) to facilitate reference to any subject.

It is truly remarked, in the introduction, that every minister of Christ, every student of Divinity, every spiritual and temporal officer of every Christian congregation, every superintendent or teacher in a Sabbath School, and every Christian head of a family should possess the book. It is arranged without comment, so that there is no ground or room for sectarian objection. The writer of this notice eagerly embraced an opportunity of purchasing a copy of the Analysis, and he feels that in it he possesses a great and invaluable treasure. A LAYMAN.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—We give below the names of the members of the next Legislature of this State. The list also shows the political complexion of the two Houses:

SENATE:

New members distinguished from old by a.*

1. Wm. A. Crabb, W.
*2. Eli K. Price, Ind.
3. G. Hamilton, D.
Wm. Goodwin, D.
*Levi Foulkrod, D.
4. Benj. Frick, W.
5. Henry S. Evans, W.
6. Wm. S. Heister, D.
7. Ed. K. Seager, D.
8. E. C. Darlington, W.
*T. Hunter, W.
9. John G. Kunkel, W.
10. Wm. Fry, D.
11. H. W. Hazelin, D.
12. *D. Mellinger, W.
13. J. S. Haldman, D.
14. *Samuel Wherry, D.
15. Jas. W. Quiggle, D.
16. *J. Cresswell, jr. D.
17. *C. A. Buckalew, D.
18. *Wm. M. Pratt, D.
19. *Thomas Hoge, D.
20. Jas. Skinner, W.
21. *J. Ferguson, W.
22. Geo. Darsie, W.
23. *J. B. McClintock D.
24. H. McClellin, W.
25. H. B. Barnes, W.
26. S. S. Jamison, Ind.
27. Jno. McFarland, D.
28. Jno. Hendricks, W.

Democrats, 17; Whigs, 13; Native, 1; Independent, 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats in Roman, Whigs in italic.

Adams—John C. Ellis.
Allegheny—John S. Hamilton, *John M. Porter, John J. Muse, Thomas J. Bigham, John S. Parke.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—Dav. T. Potter, Thos. Magee, George W. Ziegler.
Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence—*W. Stewart, B. B. Chamberlain, U. B. McCombs.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—William T. Dougherty, Thos. Collins.
Berks—Jacob Wicklow, John K. Smith, D. V. R. Hunter, Geo. Shenk.
Blair and Huntingdon—*James L. Gwin, James Maguire.*
Bradford—John Passmore, Wm. E. Barton.
Bucks—Evan Groom, Silas H. Beans, Luther Cutler.
Carbon and Lehigh—Jas. R. Strathers, David Laury.
Centre—C. B. Foster.
Chester—Henry T. Evans, Robt. E. Monaghan, Wm. Wheeler.
Clearfield, McKean and Elk—Aaron S. Arnold.
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—Geo. J. Eldred, John B. Beck.
Columbian and Montour—Geo. Scott.
Crawford—W. H. Davis, Jesse Smith.
Cumberland—Daniel J. McKee, Henry G. Moses.
Dauphin—Simon Sallade, *Geo. T. Hummil.*
Delaware—*Jonathan P. Abraham.*
Erie—*Gideon J. Ball, Hiland A. Hills.*
Fayette and Watmoreland—Abraham Gallentine, Wm. Y. Roberts, Wm. K. Cook, Benjamin Byerly.
Franklin—John Rowe, Samuel Gilmore.
Greene—John W. Stockdale.
Indiana—Alex. M'Connell.
Lancaster—*John A. Hiestand, Daniel Herr,*
Henry Frey, C. L. Ruhsecker, John Rawlins.
Lebanon—*John Maly.*
Luzerne—Truman Atherton, A. B. Dunning.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—B. M. Defrance, John J. Kilgore, Lothrop T. Parmlee.
Mifflin—Alexander Gibboney, Ind.
Monroe and Pike—Abraham Edinger.
Montgomery—Chas. K. Palmer, Henry Beyer, Jacob Fry.
Northampton—Philip Johnson, Moses Bush.
Northumberland—D. B. Montgomery.
Perry—Thomas Adams.
Philadelphia City—Wm. C. Patterson, *Geo. H. Hart, W. Baldwin, Henry K. Strong.*
Philadelphia County—Isaac W. Moore, George W. Hilliker, John J. Boyd, B. R. Miller, (Am.,)
Joshua S. Fletcher, (Am.,) J. H. Hurst, (Am.,)
E. Bowlson, (Am.,) Robert J. Carlisle, S. B. Wright, Robert B. Knight, Thomas Manderfield.
Schuylkill—Samuel Hipple, John Horn.
Somerset—*Joseph Cunningham.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Ezra B Chase, James Dongan.
Tioga—James Lowrey.
Union and Juniata—*Senaton.*
Washington—Abel Lackman, Matthew Linn.
Wayne—Fred M. Crane.
York—Jacob K. Sidle, V. C. S. Eckert, Jos. Urison.
Democrats, 69; Whigs, 26; Americans, 4; Independent, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.	Am.	Ind.
Senate,	17	13	1	2
House,	69	26	4	1
	86	39	5	3

CUBA.—It is stated, though the report may be doubted, that England has made a new treaty with Spain, whereby Slavery is to cease in Cuba at the end of fifty years; and as a compensation for this, the former power will, in the meantime, tolerate and favor the introduction into the island of African negroes, who will serve as apprentices for ten years, after which they will become freemen.

This treaty, *The Union*, speaking, as we have the right to infer, as the mouth piece and feeler of Gen. Pierce, denounces as inhuman, because the penalties will be treated with great severity during their ten years' service, and as a British plot against the institutions of the United States, because its end is the abolition of Slavery in the Island. Against such a consummation, we are told that the present Executive will act with firmness and courage, because he is a statesman with nerves neither fear nor disquiet in his frame, indeed, the organ-grinder rises into most orotund bombast, assuring the universe that "in view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know, that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and maintained to the last extremity, in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor. We are informed of words passed between them—indeed, after the affair on the 4th of July, the Hussar saluted the flag of the St. Louis, which the latter returned, and Capt. Ingraham, moreover, went on board the Hussar, and thanked Captain Schwartz for the compliment. This visit Captain Schwartz returned, and the best personal feeling existed between both gentlemen, each thinking he had done his duty. The only thing said about the denial of Koszta being on board was at the house of the Consul General of Austria, when Capt. Ingraham asked that functionary if Koszta was not on board, and on his admitting that he was, Captain Ingraham said: It is very strange, Mr. Consul, that the officers on board should have denied his being there."

Spain owns Cuba, and has as perfect a right to abolish Slavery there as the State of Kentucky has to do the same within its territory. And the United States can as little interfere to prevent such a step, and would be as deeply disgraced by even protesting against it, as by doing the same in case Kentucky should become wise enough to remove from herself the accursed institution. The only reason in the world for such a protest in the case of Spain, and the only ground for the balderdash of *The Union*, is that the emancipation of the blacks of Cuba would be dangerous to the tranquility of the bondmen in our slave States. But how much more forcible was this reason against permitting emancipation in Pennsylvania, which was contiguous to those States. Cuba not only speaks another language, but is at a distance, with a sea intervening; the blacks there can exercise no influence and furnish no aid to those of Louisiana or Florida. But emancipation in an adjoining State would open new causes for discontent among them, and furnish new facilities for running away. But who would talk of making war in South Carolina if her Legislature should see fit to vote to free all her slaves twenty or fifty years hence? What nonsense, then, to talk about preserving our constitutional rights, all of course at the expense of war, because Spain performs the same act of sovereignty in one of her colonies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The National Intelligencer's Paris Correspondent, in his last letter says: "I have just seen a letter from Berlin which states that our new Minister at that Court has arrived, and that his diplomatic spirit and ability are likely to be speedily tested by a case bearing in some particulars a close resemblance to the unfortunate Koszta affair, which is embroiling us again with Austria. It is stated that one H. DE OBRSON, (Owens,) a Prussian subject, now lying in one of the State prisons, where he has been confined about a year already, has appealed to the American Minister and invoked his protection upon the same ground as that upon which it has lately been extended to Koszta. It appears that Oensche, then in Prussia, was regularly condemned in 1849, for some violation of the Prussian law of the Press, to four years' imprisonment. He fled, made good his escape to the United States, and there, in 1850, filed notice of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Some time after, but of course before he became a citizen, for the legal term is not yet completed, Oensche returned to Europe. He was arrested at Hamburg, and delivered, it is charged, by the city authorities to Prussian officers who were sent to receive him. Once in Prussia, he was thrown into prison, in fulfilment of the sentence pronounced against him in 1849. If the above statement of facts should prove to be correct, and upon them an American Minister at Berlin should interfere for the protection and release of Oensche, it needs no prophet to predict the failure of the interference to effect its object; and perhaps you will see in Washington much sooner than was expected a certain exdiplomate asking again to be provided for, upon the plea that his 'occupation's gone.'

"By the way, a letter dated Vienna, September 17, states that day before yesterday the Ambassadors of the great Powers assembled in conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to deliberate on the Koszta affair. We are told that the Ambassadors were quite agreed upon the principal points.'"

What these points are is not stated.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, of large size, have been numerous at the West this season. The Kentucky Fair has been held at Louisville, the Ohio at Springfield, the Indiana Fair, at Indianapolis, the Ohio Fair at Dayton, and the Pennsylvania Fair at Pittsburgh. They have all been remarkably well attended, and have exhibited a gratifying degree of progress among the agricultural population of the West. These displays are of great benefit to the farmers, by stimulating a spirit of emulation and diffusing knowledge.

We have referred on a previous occasion, to the policy of establishing a great agricultural fair for Eastern Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. The unusual success of the recent State Fair at Pittsburgh shows conclusively the benefit of holding these exhibitions at some great city, in place of small villages and country towns, where the accommodations are limited. Insufficient for the multitude of visitors. Notwithstanding the numbers who visited the Pittsburgh Fair, it can only be regarded as an exhibition of the industry of Western Pennsylvania; for the East was too distant to be at all properly represented there. Let us have two great Fairs, one at Pittsburgh and one at Philadelphia. One will not suffice for the whole State, and must, at any time, be but a partial affair. Were such a Fair to be held at Philadelphia the adjoining counties of New Jersey, with portions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, would, doubtless, embrace the opportunity to participate, and exhibit their products before their Pennsylvania neighbors.—*Phil. N. American.*

CHANGE OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.—Information has just reached the Post Office Department through the Bremen Office, that the Post Office Departments of Prussia, of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, Strellitz, of the Dutchy of Saxony Altlenburg, have reduced their postage to and from Bremen, on letters to and from the United States, to the uniform rate of five cents, making the full rate of postage to and from these States, respectively, by the Bremen line of steamers, 15 instead of 22 cents, the rate hitherto charged.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the city of Pittsburgh,

FROM OCTOBER 18, to OCTOBER 24, 1853.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children
Bilious Colic,	1	0
Burn,	0	1
Cholera Infantum,	0	1
Dropsy of Heart,	1	0
Dropsy in the Head,	0	1
Inflamation of Brain,	0	1
Inflamation of Lungs,	1	0
Nervous Fever,	1	0
Scarlet Fever,	0	1
Unknown,	0	1
Total,	4	5

Males 7—Females 4—White 11—Colored 0—Total 11

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Under 1 year,	3	
From 1 to 2,	1	
" 2 to 5,	0	1
" 5 to 10,	1	0
" 15 to 20,	0	1
" 20 to 30,	1	0
" 30 to 40,	1	0
" 40 to 50,	1	0
" 60 to 70,	1	0

By order of the Board of Health.

C. F. WILLIAMS,
Physician to Board of Health.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 69 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis,	Late of the *Mess.* Hartford.
Eugene Cromwell,	Firm of Stowes & Mallmann.
Theodore Mallmann,	Firm of Stowes & Mallmann.
Wright, Robert B. Knight, Thomas Manderfield.	
Schuylkill—Samuel Hipple, John Horn.	
Somerset—*Joseph Cunningham.*	
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Ezra B Chase, James Dongan.	
Tioga—James Lowrey.	
Union and Juniata—*Senaton.*	
Washington—Abel Lackman, Matthew Linn.	
Wayne—Fred M. Crane.	
York—Jacob K. Sidle, V. C. S. Eckert, Jos. Urison.	

Democrats, 69; Whigs, 26; Americans, 4; Independent, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.	Am.	Ind.
Senate,	17	13	1	2
House,	69	26	4	1
	86	39	5	3

CUBA.—It is stated, though the report may be doubted, that England has made a new treaty with Spain, whereby Slavery is to cease in Cuba at the end of fifty years; and as a compensation for this, the former power will, in the meantime, tolerate and favor the introduction into the island of African negroes, who will serve as apprentices for ten years, after which they will become freemen.

This treaty, *The Union*, speaking, as we have the right to infer, as the mouth piece and feeler of Gen. Pierce, denounces as inhuman, because the penalties will be treated with great severity during their ten years' service, and as a British plot against the institutions of the United States, because its end is the abolition of Slavery in the Island. Against such a consummation, we are told that the present Executive will act with firmness and courage, because he is a statesman with nerves neither fear nor disquiet in his frame, indeed, the organ-grinder rises into most orotund bombast, assuring the universe that "in view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know, that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and maintained to the last extremity, in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor. We are informed of words passed between them—indeed, after the affair on the 4th of July, the Hussar saluted the flag of the St. Louis, which the latter returned, and Capt. Ingraham, moreover, went on board the Hussar, and thanked Captain Schwartz for the compliment. This visit Captain Schwartz returned, and the best personal feeling existed between both gentlemen, each thinking he had done his duty. The only thing said about the denial of Koszta being on board was at the house of the Consul General of Austria, when Capt. Ingraham asked that functionary if Koszta was not on board, and on his admitting that he was, Captain Ingraham said: It is very strange, Mr. Consul, that the officers on board should have denied his being there."

FASHION.—The Dublin Evening Mail has the following bit on bonnets: "We may mention, for the information of our fair readers, that the Queen wore a pink bonnet, (on her visit to the exhibition) which her Majesty wore on *her head*, we remarked, and whose shape we wish we could induce the fashionable milliners of the present day to adopt, instead of those absurd things which now-a-days hang *half way down the backs* of young ladies, giving a *brazen, bare faced* expression to the fairest and most delicate features, and an appearance of being high-shouldered, to the most graceful figures."

The Louisville Journal mentions a new dangerous counterfeit. It is a $3 note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, made payable at Russellville in the genuine the word "America" is printed across the vignette, whereas in the counterfeit, the vignette is perfectly plain. The note is so good and so well executed that most any one would be likely to be imposed upon.

☞ **The Stomach prepares the elements** of the bile and the blood, and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. ☞ See advertisement. oc25-2w

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HEARLETON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Hearleton, to call and make payment, and all persons having claims against him, will please present them for settlement.

The store will be kept open to sell out the stock of goods on hand about 60 days from this date, where W. H. Kincaid, one of the Assignees will be found.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
GEORGE A. BERRY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4wd Assignees.

A Card.—Since the Proprietors' recent laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Lyon's Kathairon, he has also introduced some new Chemical analities which adds still to the high character of this immensely popular article for Curling, Beautifying, preserving and Restoring the Hair. Let those now use,

Who never used before,
And those who always used,
Now use the more.

The price is still 25 cts., in large bottles, and may be had at any Store in the United States. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, New York.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. M. Sellers, C. Fraser. Sen). Page, Jr., Fleming & Bro. and Braun & Reiter. [oct19

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 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 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 $40 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. I would say, in regard to your Safe, it perfectly PUT FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last, my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood, and for a large three story building. My Safe was in it as the store of the first, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper tarnished; 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—and I get the best it is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ **Indigestion and Liver Complaint** CURED BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickinson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. H. KIER—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Missionary in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the cure of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We have recommend HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. ☞ See advertisement. oc25-2w

☞ **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,
Oct. 8, 1853: dtf No. 119 Water street.

HENRY H. COLLINS.
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
sp18

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 18 WOOD STREET,
One door from First street, Pittsburgh,
☞ 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 of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire