PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 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.

DEVELOPEMENTS.—The nomination of General Pierce took every body by surprise, and it was generally supposed, then, that it took the General as much by surprise as any one. Nobody believed that it was preconcerted, or the result of any previous arrangement; and the settled public belief, then and since, was that it was the offspring of the moment, and resulted from the embarrassment in which the Convention found itself from its inability to unite upon the prominent candidates before it. Looked at in this light, there was a tinge of romance about the nomination, which many will be sorry to see dispelled. But the truth of history destroys many pleasant illusions of the public mind, and this is to be no exception.

Mr. Edmund Burke, who was once regarded as a democratic giant, and was, until within a few months past, the warm personal friend of the President, has made a developement of some facts about the nomination which show it to have been a matter of pre-arrangement between Gen. Pierce and his friends. It is a curious exposition of intrigues and artful political manœuvres. The means which were adopted to secure the apparently spontaneous nomination of General Pierce, are fully exposed to the gaze of the people. They can now understand the working of the machinery which produced the startling effects visible to the public in the farce which was acted at Baltimore.

Mr. Burke says that for months before the Democratic National Convention met, he became convinced that neither Cass, Buchanan, nor Douglass could get the nomination, and that the convention would agree upon a compromise candidate; and he was satisfied that Pierce stood a better chance than any other man. "But his only chance," says Mr. Burke, "was to keep him out of the ring of competitors, who were sure to destroy each other." He then goes on to expose the wires which he set in operation to secure the nomination. After alluding to his extensive acquaintance with the Democratic politicians throughout the country, and of the opportunities which his residence at Washington gave him to see many of them, he says:

"For months before the Baltimore Convention, we took especial pains to see and converse with those gentlemen upon the subject of the Presidential nomination. We took pains, on all occasions, to suggest the name of Gen. Pierce, as a compromise candidate, in the event that the Convention should not agree on either of the three prominent gentlemen above named in connection with that office. We saw and conversed with men from fifty to one hundred of the leading politicians of the Union upon the subject, on all occasions introducing the name of Gen. Pierce. After satisfying our own mind that Gen. Pierce could be nominated, we wrote to Gen. Pierce our views and opinions at length, expressing our belief that he could be nominated. He answered our letters.

"We also communicated the project of the friends of Gen. Pierce to the shrewdest and ablest letter-writer in Washington, and procured him to throw out in the papers to which he corresponded, the idea that, in the event of a failure by the Convention to nominate either Cass, Buchanan or Douglass, Gen. Pierce would be brought forward by his friends as a compromise candidate. That gentleman did as was requested in several adroit and ingenious letters, published in the Philadelphia Ledger and Baltimore Sun, which were neutral papers, and therefore the best mediums through which to communicate such designs."

Mr. Burke goes on to say that about four weeks before the Convention he went home and corresponded with Gen. Pierce in relation to his nomination. The latter desired that the delegation from New Hampshire should meet at Concord to consider the matter, and requested Mr. Burke to write to some of the delegates and request their attendance. This Mr. Burke did, but was unable to attend the meeting himself.—In a letter, however, he suggested a plan of operations. General Pierce replied to this letter, acknowledging its receipt, and stating that the delegates present concurred in its views. What that plan of operations was will appear presently. Shortly after, Burke and Gen. Pierce had an interview, at the request of the latter, and fully discussed the plan, *which was carried out almost to the letter at Baltimore.*

In the following extract, Mr. Burke fully exposes the cunningly devised scheme which, under the artful management of shrewd politicians, secured the nomination of General Pierce as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

"At that time Gen. Pierce expressed his desire that our delegation should not cast its vote unanimously for any one candidate before the Convention. The reason so assigned was, that in consequence of the high character for fidelity to principle which the Democracy of New Hampshire enjoyed among their brethren of the Union, the united vote of her delegation, though small, would have a greater moral force than the votes of delegations much larger in numbers; and, if given for any leading candidate in the outset, would endanger the ultimate end we had in view.

"We then went to Baltimore, having some weeks previous engaged rooms for our entire delegation at the Eutaw House, one of the best hotels in that city. The Convention assembled, and throughout its session we exerted every energy to carry out the wish of Gen. Pierce. On some of the first ballots I gave my vote for Mr. Douglass, in accordance with what I knew was General P.'s express desire in regard to our delegation giving a united vote. Subsequently, we all united on Gen. Cass; and then we again divided, Mr. Atherton and myself voting for Mr. Buchanan, and our colleagues voting for General Butler of Kentucky. At length, the delegation from Virginia introduced the name of General Pierce, and *then our delegation gave him a united vote until he was nominated.* These facts the records of the Convention abundantly prove."

In continuation, Mr. Burke speaks of his own services after the nomination, and says among other things, that he, "in co-operation with an eminent and distinguished naturalized citizen, aided in inducing Kossuth to take ground in favor of the Democratic nominees, which he subsequently did."

For the purpose of taking the Temperance question out of the political arena and putting it at rest, the Legislature would do well to provide for taking a vote of the people on it. This vote ought to be taken in the spring of the year, when the political cauldron is perfectly quiescent, for then only can the sense of the people be fairly tested on the subject. The advocates of a prohibitory law profess to be anxious to submit the question to the people. Their challenge is a bold and fair one, and it ought to be accepted by their opponents. They believe that *prohibition* would be sustained at the polls. We believe the result would disappoint their expectations. The experiment should be tested.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Pennsylvanian is the leading Democratic paper of the State, and we are glad to see that it heartily seconds our proposition to place the question of "prohibition" before the people for their decision. This fair settlement of the question has now been advocated by papers of all parties, and in all sections of the State, and we hope the Legislature will lose no time after its meeting in January, in passing a resolution legally submitting the question to the people. This will take it out of politics, and secure a fair expression of the wishes of the voters. The most ardent temperance man would not desire the enactment of a prohibitory law against the wishes of a majority of the people, as it will have to be sustained by public opinion after it is adopted. The Pennsylvanian thinks the people will not sustain the prohibitory principle. We think the contrary. Let us try it, and abide by the result. If the people will not sanction it, we will not ask the Legislature to pass it until a more wholesome state of public sentiment is created. We are as anxious to take it from politics as any one, but we feel assured it never will be until the question is settled in some such mode as we have suggested, and which we are glad to find so generally seconded.

BUTLER COUNTY Whigs maintained their high character for fidelity to the party at the late election. Their majorities ranged at about 200, having elected their whole ticket. All honor to the Whigs of Butler.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The news by telegraph from Europe, is very meagre and unsatisfactory. We learn from it, however, the great fact that War has been declared by Turkey, fifteen days being allowed for Russia to escape the impending hostilities by evacuating the Danubian Principalities. As the Czar will not yield, the state of war may be said to have existed at the date of these advices; and, before this active hostilities have no doubt taken place.

We infer from the dispatch by the sub-marine telegraph, that Kossuth has left England. No doubt that he will risk everything to save his country in a moment so propitious. We fear, however, that he will be unable to secure such a rising among the Hungarians as will render success probable. A good deal will depend on the part Austria may take in the approaching struggle, and the state of affairs in Italy. The friends of freedom will be on the alert, and we hope for the best.

Future arrivals from Europe will be looked for with intense interest. When such immense events are taking place—events pregnant with vast and awful results,—the minds of the most sluggish are stirred. It is the opinion of many persons of great learning and profound judgment in sacred questions, that we are entering upon one of the most important eras in the history of man, and that the next ten or twelve years will witness changes unparalleled in the history of modern times. The extraordinary revolution in China, and the war between the Greek Christians and the Mahometans, are certainly striking indications of important events approaching.

BILLS OF LADING.—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Wednesday, after mentioning the matter at issue between steamboat men and shippers, here, about the form of bills of lading, gives the form agreed upon by the steamboat men, and says:

We have seen letters, from Pittsburgh, which state that the Cincinnati Steamboat Owners have in view a similar arrangement. We have the best authority for stating that such is not the case. An Association has been formed here; but this Association has not for its object the regulation of freights, or any form of contracts. It was proposed to adopt a Bill of Lading; and the above form was introduced; but the proposition was not sustained by even a respectable minority.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, "without distinction of party," are indebted to the Cleveland Forest City Democrat for the following:

The result of the election seems to have satisfied all the controversies among the Pittsburgh newspapers; and the old *Post* has not been assailed from any quarter since the result of the election was known.—*Pittsb. Post.*

This need not excite any surprise. Readers of public journals hate dull things; and the recent election, though the dullest one within the last fifty years, was more "spirited" than the "*old Post.*"

THE MARTYR.—Ex-collector Bronson, who is now undergoing the glory of political martyrdom, is already put on the track for another office. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"GOVERNOR BRONSON.—The nomination of Judge Bronson for Governor of the Empire State, by a Democratic Convention in Orange County, immediately on receiving the announcement of his dismissal from the New York Custom House, is a premonitory symptom of what may happen in November, 1854. Judge Bronson would make an excellent Governor, as he was an excellent Collector. The loss of such a man from the public service, will be much regretted by our merchants; and if some formal expression of this regret were manifested, in the shape of a public dinner or otherwise, the compliment would be worthily bestowed. At any rate, he will retire with honor from the sphere which he has occupied so well, and none the less for the attempt of the Administration to discredit him."

OLE BULL'S Norwegian Colony, in McKean county, in this State, has totally failed from the sterility of the soil, and other causes, by which the settlers have been reduced to poverty. Ole Bull is to give three concerts in New York, during this week, for their relief.

DEFINITIONS.—The New York *Atlas* thus defines the different degrees of hardness prevalent among the "Hard Shells" or "Hunkers" of that city:

A tolerably "hard shell" is a man who would chase a nigger from the Battery to Canal street; a genuine "hard" is one who would follow the blackamoor as far as Union Square or the Capitol Palace; (he rejoices, we believe, in the nomen of a "platina;") the hardest of all "hards" (a regular *adamantine*) is a person who would run a darkey clear out of town, and pursue him to the very end of the earth.

WHY MR. CAMPBELL WAS APPOINTED POST MASTER GENERAL.—On this subject the *New York Tribune* has the following comment:

As we understand the facts—Mr. Campbell was put into the Cabinet, mainly because Mr. Buchanan requested it; and Mr. Buchanan requested it because (Mr. C. being a Catholic) he thought such an appointment on his instance would gain favor among Catholics. Mr. C. had once been a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, and was beaten, while all his associates on the Democratic ticket were elected—beaten because it was charged and believed that he had been nominated by Catholic votes, when his legal standing did not entitle him to aspire to so lofty a position. We do not believe that Mr. C. had he been a Protestant, would have been nominated for Judge when he was, nor that he would have ever been appointed Postmaster General; and therefore we think his appointment was wrong. He may be qualified for the high position he holds; but he certainly had given the public no proof of it up to the hour of his appointment. Now we protest against the appointment of a Catholic *because* he is a Catholic, just as we would resist the *exclusion* of a Catholic from office on account of his religion. The present Chief Justice of the United States is a Roman Catholic; but his religion had nothing to do with his appointment, which was due entirely to his standing as a politician and jurist, and no one objects to his filling that most important post.—We regard Mr. Campbell's as very different in its impulses, and glaringly objectionable.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The following table shows the difference between the exports to foreign ports, from all our Atlantic cities, this year and last year, in the leading articles of export:

Articles.	*This year.*	*Last year.*
Flour, bbls.	2,664,064	2,046,300
Pork, bbls.	111,038	58,604
Bacon, hhds.	35,072	7,164
Lard, kegs,	411,900	327,505
Cheese, boxes,	155,709	70,558

THE KOSSTA AFFAIR.—The New York Express referring to the position of England and France in relation to the Koszta affair says:

It is important, as a political and historical truth touching the position of two of the principal governments of Europe, that the real state of the case should be stated. We, therefore, state that Mr. Marcy has been—and in the case of the French Minister—more than once distinctly informed of the dissent of the two most friendly Powers of Europe, to the doctrines laid down here in the case of Koszta. We read in one Vienna correspondence of an entire concurrence of opinion among the representatives of the Allied Powers in Austria, upon this subject, at a recent interview among them, and we believe there has been the same concurrence of opinion at Washington. But be this as it may, we have authority for saying, that Mr. Marcy has been informed by Mr. Sartige, a second time, that the French Government did not disapprove of the views of Austria in regard to Koszta, and that he has been called upon to correct the semi-official statement of the "Union," both in regard to the position of France and England; but he has declined to do so, for the reason that the official statements were made in his alleged absence. The Government, therefore, stands in the position of publishing to the world a statement of facts which is not true—to wit: that France and England had been silent spectators pending the discussion of the question; whereas, both Governments were prompt and earnest in expressing their views to the Secretary of State, with less formality, to be sure, than the more despotic and interested Powers of Europe, but, nevertheless, with hardly less earnestness and spirit.

ELEGANT PIANO.—We yesterday had the pleasure of examining a very fine Piano, at the ware-room of Mr. H. KLEBER, on Third street. The case is made of the costliest rosewood, at once tasteful and elegant, and without that superfluous carved work, which a change of fashion would soon render out of date and undesirable. The keys are made of mother-of-pearl, highly finished, and present a most dazzling appearance. This splendid instrument is from the celebrated manufactory of DUNHAM, New York, whose Pianos, from their great popularity and constantly increasing demand, bid fair to surpass all others in this country. We congratulate the purchaser, one of our most eminent bankers, on the acquisition of this superb article, and advise our friends to step into KLEBER'S store and examine it, previous to its being taken away.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The *Charleston Courier* gives the following particulars of the loss of all on board of the bark Leonie:

"The Leonie was commanded by Capt. Leslie, and charter bound from Matanzas to Cowes and and a market. After a detention at Cowes of about three weeks, she proceeded on her voyage to St. Petersburgh, in the prosecution of which she stranded on a part of the coast of Holland, known as the Eyerlands, in the vacinity of the entrance of the Texel. Captain Leslie was an experienced shipmaster, and had sailed for many years from this port, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was accompanied by his wife and her two lovely and accomplished daughters, widely known and beloved in our community. Their sudden and terrible death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintences.

"The Leonie was formerly the ship Prentice, on board of which two cargoes of cotton were successively destroyed by fire in this harbor, and the ill-fortune which has so continuously pursued her would seem to countenance the prejudices entertained by the sailors against her.

CANONSBURG, Oct. 22, 1853.

Mr. Editor: It has pleased God in his Providence to remove by death one of our worthy brothers, and according to custom and through respect to him we have adopted the following resolutions of which we request the favor of an insertion in your columns.

Yours with respect, — RON'T CAROTHERS.

PHILO HALL, JEFFERSON COLLEGE, } Oct. 21, 1853 }

It has been with feelings of deep regret that we have received information of the death of Mr. J. ROLAND STEWART, who graduated at our institution August 1852, and has been teaching in Jefferson College, Miss., where he died on the 12th of September last.

Therefore, Resolved, That we feel as a Society, and as individuals that we have lost a worthy brother and a friend.

Resolved, That we not only mourn our loss but sincerely sympathise with his family and friends in their bereavement and sore affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his friends, and also that they be published in the Presbyterian Advocate, Pittsburgh Gazette, Saturday Morning Post, Washington Reporter, and Washington Commonwealth.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, } D. S. BRANDON, } Com. W. B. HERRIOTT. }

COLLEGE OF N. J., PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24th, 1853.

EXTRACT from the minutes of the Chlosophic Society.

Whereas, we have heard with unaffected sorrow of the death of our brother, Alfred Phillips, a graduate member of this society, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflicted family in this mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, and that we commend them to the consolations of that Gospel through which "light shines out of darkness."

Resolved, That we are called upon by remembrance of our brother's Godly, circumspect and devoted life, to rejoice in the hope that he has been called from that service to which he had consecrated himself in the church below, to a loftier place in the sanctuary above.

Resolved, That by the death of our brother, thus removed from the midst of this studies, we are reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of life, and that in the preparation for future usefulness we should never forget that the present alone is ours.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral this afternoon, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, Princeton Whig, Newcastle Gazette and Presbyterian.

By order of the Society.

HON. JAMES CAROTHERS.—There is no result of the late election that we so deeply regret as the defeat of the Hon. JAMES CAROTHERS, the Whig candidate for Senate in Allegheny county. There treads not on the surface of the Creator's earth a purer or a better *man* than Dr. CAROTHERS. His course in the Senate of the State had been upright, honorable and dignified, and he was untiring in his devotion to the public welfare and unceasing in his efforts to advance the interests and prosperity of his immediate constituents. Yet he has been stricken down by the hands of his fellow-partizans, in one of the strong holds of the Whig party. Of the causes which produced this result we do not desire to speak in detail; suffice it to say that we fear the indiscretion of his own friends contributed quite as much towards accomplishing it as the unfairness and malignity of his enemies. We know that Dr. CAROTHERS retires from public life with no feeling of personal regret; and he bears with him a proud consciousness of having surrendered his trust with clean hands, after having discharged all its duties with ability, fidelity and honor. The profound respect of good men of all parties attends him in defeat not less than in victory.—*Butler Whig.*

THE "COMPROMISE" SWINDLE.—Only two years ago this vast Union was convulsed from its centre to its verge by an effort to pass through Congress a series of Measures for the Protection and Pacification of Slavery. The solicitude in reference to these "Compromise Measures" was universal and *overwhelming*. Old party walls were broken down. Popular feeling upon all other questions was merged in this. The great political lights of the Republic—Statesmen high in character and position—proclaimed the Union in danger, and no sacrifice was deemed too great for its preservation. Deep against which all that is generous in civilized humanity revolts, were enacted, to which Free men were required to give a cordial support. To such an extent was public opinion aroused, that a Compromise Candidate, running against a gallant Whig leader who had led our Armies against England and Mexico to Victory and Conquest, himself as devoted a Patriot as lives, was rushed almost by acclamation into the Presidency.

But here, the Play having been "played out," the Curtain falls. The "Compromise" President, forgetting all his political antecedents, has brought up a mixed Cabinet, with Caleb Cushing as its most unscrupulous Demagogue in the Union, as his confidential man. "Disunionists" and "Free-Soilers," to the exclusion of "Compromise" men, would resist the *exclusion* of a Catholic from office on account of his religion. The present Chief Justice of the United States is a Roman Catholic; but his religion had nothing to do with his appointment, which was due entirely to his standing as a politician and jurist, and no one objects to his filling that most important post.—We regard Mr. Campbell's as very different in its impulses, and glaringly objectionable.

NEBRASKA.—A systematic effort is making to retard the settlement of this territory, and, unless we mistake, Col. Benton will expose it, and those engaged in it, during the next Congress:

Senator Atchison has been very busy in this matter, and Col. Maupyenny is reported to have said, that the Indians would not consent to have that territory settled. The *National Intelligencer* intimates, upon "good authority," that the difficulties are threatening, and fears much embarrassment from this cause, in organising Nebraska.

The whole of this story is the coinage of badly disposed men, and certainly our officials are their dupes, or else are parties concerned in deceiving, or attempting to deceive, the public.—There is no difficulty existing, or likely to exist. The Indians are ready to transfer their title, and all the rumors, that settlers would be driven out "at the point of the bayonet," or by the tomahawk, are unquestionably false.

The *Industrial Luminary*, published at Parkville, near these Indians, and familiar with the whole matter, lets out the secret in one sentence. "*The question of slavery presents the great obstacle.*" It is no fear of Indians, no perils attending a settlement, no difficulties about title. The *Luminary* sounds at these *reported causes*, and says:

"Some of the Delawares have selected a fine tract of country west of the mountains, on the Colorado, on which they wish to settle, and perhaps the balance would become citizens. Indians like to emigrate, as well as Americans.—Some wish to emigrate to better hunting grounds, while the religious and more civilized portions, who have fine farms and churches, might wish to remain and become citizens. The question of slavery presents the great obstacle to most minds. It does not to ours."

The Missouri *Democrat* proclaims the same fact. It declares the purpose of Atchison and his friends, to be, *to secure slavery in Nebraska*, and for this end, to frighten off settlers by stories of Indian difficulties, &c., so as to render its organization difficult, if not impossible. The *Democrat* declares—

"They all oppose the territory on account of the compromise of 1820. They all deny the power of Congress to legislate upon slavery in territories; they all declare there shall be no territory organized until the compromise of 1820 is repealed, which they know will never be done, nor even any attempt made to do it; and that comes to Maupyenny's conclusion of *indefinitely.*"

It will be a marvel, if the ears of Congress shall be deaf, or the eyes of the people closed, to these startling facts, and their consequences. Neither Congress nor the people will tolerate so bold and so bad a scheme of villainy and peculation.

We rejoice to learn, therefore, that Old Bullion means to expose both, on the first opportunity. That done, the question of the organization of Nebraska will take care of itself.—*Cleve. Forest City.*

If we concede the fact that England is in negotiation with Spain with regard to slavery in Cuba, we think it tolerably certain that the terms and the motives of such negotiations are misapprehended or misstated by the Union. It is not probable that Great Britain will be a party to the "importation of Africans" into Cuba as tenlings utterly at variance with the settled policy of England; and obnoxious in the highest degree to the universal sentiment of the English people. The "introduction of apprentices from Africa into Cuba," of course means the purchase, or the violent seizure, of negroes on the African coast, their compulsory transfer from their own country to Cuba, and their involuntary servitude for ten years. It can mean nothing less than this, or why should the whole be done under "the protection of British ships of war?" The mention of such a project as part of the plan contemplated by the English Government throws discredit upon the whole of the Union's statement. We do not believe an English Minister could be found who would dare to breathe such a project in the ear of the British Parliament or people. The scheme would be nothing less than the virtual revival of that abominable slave trade, the suppression of which has cost England so large a sacrifice of money and of men, and towards the extinction of which she has unceasingly directed her best and mightiest efforts. The announcement of any such project by the British Government would be the signal for an outburst of popular anger such as no Ministry could withstand for a week.

It is because this absurdity is gravely stated in the Union's article that we doubt the correctness of the whole story, even though we couple with the National Intelligencer, that it has an "official origin;" nor would it be difficult to guess from which officer of the Government it has emanated. There is a member of the present Cabinet who is reputed to have once declared that he believed *every lie* was desirable, with just cause if just cause arose, but with a cause *made for the occasion* if no just cause occurred. If the Union's article has an official origin, it may, perhaps, safely be attributed to the pen of that distinguished gentleman, for its intent is manifestly to embarrass the popular feeling against Great Britain, and lead the people into excitement upon a question which does remotely concerns them, if it concerns them at all. Before directing the reader's attention to the phase of the Union's article, however, there are one or two other considerations than that already named, which lead us to believe that the whole revelation is in the main conjecture, if not indeed a wholesale fabrication.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A FAREWELL.—Misses M. W. and C. P. Webster, the only survivors of the late Professor John W. Webster, now in this country, bade a farewell to our shores yesterday, having sailed for the Azores in the ship Io. They have just paid the last melancholy rites over the remains of an idolized mother, and a most estimable woman! And having visited and planted the dust of Mount Auburn with their bitter tears and sympathetic tears, they now leave forever the sweet scenes of their childhood, of home, friends and those many delightful associations around which the heart always clings so naturally and so fondly. They have uttered that last sad melancholy word—farewell. The wrath of misfortunes which has rendered dark and gloomy the paths of these young and beautiful ladies—for such they are—is peculiar and mournful. We will not name that circumstance, so dreadful, but ending in death, which deprived them of a father. From that event we desire to draw no veil. And now, before the rose of mourning had been exchanged, before the deep fountains of grief had been dried up, death, insatiable, and almost cruel, has prostrated the form of a mother. The grave has closed over her, and she, too, sleeps in eternal repose by the side of him who went before her. The mourner, in their youth and beauty, have now gone. The ocean is to separate them from the sacred spot of home. They have bid a farewell to whatever was dear, never more to return. Such is a phase of life—more of shadow than of sunshine.—*Boston Bee, Oct. 4.*

Having as it supposes, demolished Ex Senator Dickinson, the "Washington Union" is now denouncing Ex Senator Foote. Poor encouragement this, for those who are engaged in the Union saving business.—*Alb. Evn. Jour.*

Wood is selling for $3 per cord; and coal from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. The prices are too high, not only for poor but rich people.—*Ohio Gaz.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. G. LOOMIS, Agent, No. 89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis ..... late of the State, Hartford.
Jasper Corning ..... Firm of Corning & Co.
Wm. Hagerty, Jr. ..... Firm of Sowen & Hagerty.
William H. Miller ..... Firm of Clafflin, King & Co.
Samuel Ruggles ..... Firm of Ruggles, Sloan & Co.
James E. Dey ..... Firm of Geo. Sloan & Co.
Oliver Lee ..... Firm of Sidney & Co.
Levi P. Stone ..... Firm of Willard & Wood.
Jas. Bell ..... Firm of Bell, Brown & Starr.
Jas. Gallatin ..... Firm of Gallatin, Bleecker & Co.
Charles H. Hitch ..... Firm of Hitch, Low & Co.
John D. Hewlett ..... Firm of C. H. Hitch & Co.
William G. Lambert ..... Firm of J. O. Hawes & Co.
Charles Atwood ..... Firm of Atwood, Bliss & Co.
Lewis Attorney ..... Firm of Dudley & Co.
Wm. Bryce ..... Firm of Lewis, Bryce & Co.
Aaron T. Smith ..... Firm of J. M. Brown, Morgan & Co.
Wm. G. Holmes ..... Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
Charles Dennis ..... Firm of Dennis, Low & Co.
George G. Collins ..... Firm of Suydam, Bleecker & Co.
George Griswold ..... Firm of Griswold & Delafield.
Lewis D. Ogden ..... Firm of R. D. Morgan & Co.
Lewis D. Ogden, Jr. ..... Firm of R. D. Morgan & Co.
Samuel Willets ..... Firm of T. & H. Morgan.
Charles H. Marshall ..... Firm of Marshall, Johnson & Fanshaw.
Cephas H. Norton ..... Firm of Norton, Hazard & Co.
Richard Bell ..... Firm of Bell & Pell.
Richard Irvin, Jr. ..... Firm of Irvin, Merrick & Pell.
Alfred E. Barnes ..... Firm of Barnes, Lamb & Co.
Charles Dennis, Jr. ..... Firm of Dennis, Low & Co.
James H. Weaver ..... Firm of Weaver, Palmer & Dwight.
Samuel Willets, Jr. ..... Firm of Frothingham, Wendell & Co.
Curtis Noble ..... Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Charles Dennis, Jr. ..... Firm of Cundill & Noble.
Nathan H. Gardner ..... Firm of Wertz & Noble.
Thomas Stoddard ..... Firm of Stoddard, Stoddard & Co.
Wm. Sturgis ..... Firm of Barnes, Hatch & Co.
Edward Haight ..... Firm of Haight, Gardner & Co.
Dwyford N. Barney ..... Firm of Barney, Hatch & Co.
Thomas Tileston ..... Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
George Pearce ..... Firm of George Pearce & Co.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

☞ **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 prices, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $4, $3.50 and $6.00 Hats. oct23-lmd&wly

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. &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. oct24-lmd

Third Annual Statement

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

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1852 ..... $200,019 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853 ..... 132,240 86
Interest rec'd on Loans 916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture 1,000 00

Premiums cancelled ..... $ 2,799 24
Do. terminated 7,162 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c. 17,901 81

$ 87,564 56
$232,818 75
100,000 00
$332,818 75

Capital Stock, paid in and secured $232,818 75
Amount of resources liable for losses $332,818 75

ASSETS:

Premium Notes $206,612 50
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities 182,385 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents 17,620 81
Office Furniture and Stationary 1,000 00
$408,618 10

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due ..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
P. C. REDWINE, Harrisburg.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WELSH, Banker, Pittsburgh.
S. S. CALEF, do.
JOHN R. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. J. WILLIS, Harrisburg.
S. S. JONES, do.
ROBERT KUTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN R. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. WILLIS, Secretary.

☞ The Directors call the attention of the public to the above statement of the affairs of the Company, as showing the entire security of its assets, and the ample means it possesses for the payment of losses promptly. Policies issued on dwelling houses, either perpetually or for term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Harrisburg. A. A. GILLESPIE, Agent. oct22

☞ **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 main spring 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.

oct25-2w

☞ **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 of last 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 Chesnut 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. Schoenmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. F. Schwartz and Lee & Beckham & Co. aug4-lm

☞ **As a Spring and Summer Medicine,** CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands pre-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 harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures certified 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 incredulous. See advertisement in another column. sel5-lm

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

Oct. 8, 1853; dtf

HENRY H. COLLINS.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND *PRODUCE GENERALLY,*

No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

jy18

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,

BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,

No. 15 WOOD STREET.

One door from First street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Fun ds Sight and Time Exchange Odo, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes: allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par ore Current Money: and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the Allied Insurance Company (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). au16

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja15

R. C. LOOMIS,

(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ja8;dly'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, Wm. Lorimer, Jr.,
Wm. Haseley, H. M. Riddle,
Samuel Rea, Wm. Blackburn,
Robert Dunlap, jr., John P. Dilworth,
S. Marbaugh, Edward Heazlett,
Edward Shippen, J. Schoenmaker,
Walter Bryan, Wm. M. Hoys.

Isaac M. Pennock. de22

JOHN T. LOGAN ..... ROBT. J. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON ..... EDWARD GREGG

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive Warehouse, No. 87 Wood street, three doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where they respectfully invite the attention of the trade to an examination of the most complete assortment of goods ever offered in this city. oct17

JOHN FLEMING. ..... COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Pills, &c.

JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,

No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of $2500 worth of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased on favorable terms for CASH, and selected every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, adapted expressly for FALL and WINTER SALES, which I am prepared to sell on as favorable terms as any other house in the trade. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. oct26

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

The subscriber would respectfully invite the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to call and examine his specimens of Daguerreotyping, which he will take pleasure in showing to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. The Gallery is fitted up with a large and superior Side and Sky Lights, and operated by the Subscriber, who has had many years experience in the business, and feels confident that he can produce pictures unsurpassed by any establishment in the city. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine specimens, whether they wish to purchase or not. Persons are not required to take a picture, unless a perfect likeness can be obtained.

☞ Likenesses taken at dark and cloudy days, as well as any part of the day and evening.

☞ Rooms open all day and evening from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. oct26-3mdAwly

NEL