PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 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 have opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 8 o'clock, on Saturday.

THE NEW "CRUSHING" PROGRESS.—The following is the letter of Mr. Cushing to the editor of the *Boston Post*, in which the Attorney General announces the President's purpose to "crush out" the "dangerous element of Abolitionism." When the President succeeds in accomplishing this difficult feat, we hope the public will be advertised of the fact.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I perceive that in several counties of Massachusetts coalition senatorial tickets have been formed of associated Democrats and Free Soilers. My judgment is that the Democrats who have participated in this have done worse than to commit a fatal error; they have abandoned a principle which is fundamental. To support or vote for the Freesoilers of Massachusetts is to give countenance and power to persons engaged avowedly in the persistent agitation of the slavery question, and therefore hostile in the extremest degree to the determined policy of the Administration. The President entertains immovable convictions on this point, as I have had occasion to express to you heretofore; and all of us whom he has called to the public service here must heartily and zealously sustain his views on the subject, as being the only ones consistent with our personal honor, the success of the Democratic party, the general welfare of the country, the integrity of the Constitution, or the permanency of this Union. If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the Freesoilers, and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that the dangerous element of abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itself, shall be crushed out, so far as the Administration is concerned. This the President declared in his inaugural; this he has declared ever since, at all times and in all places, when he had occasion to speak on the subject. While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs overt acts to show where they are in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the Government shall be unequivocally manifested. Those who have supported balancing or hesitating on the part of the President in regarding any path which truth and patriotism open to him will find themselves greatly mistaken. He is up to this occasion. His policy was not hastily settled; while he occupies his present position it will never be departed from. The constitutional rights of all the States of this Union are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire. I have perceived from the outset that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States is fastened in his thought as the corner-stone of this Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impend over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint as well against right-hand backslidings as against left-hand defections which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the republic.

I remain, very truly, yours,

C. CUSHING.

This foolish letter is made the text for a great deal of ridicule on the part of the leading eastern presses. The *National Intelligencer* regrets such a departure from "the reserve which characterized the high functionaries of former days," and adds:

What effect the forbidding of the bans will have in preventing the meditated union, time will show. But one consequence, possibly not thought of by the Attorney General, may result from his letter; and that is, the restoration of the Administration, as a unit, to an equilibrium between the Compromise and Anti-Slavery parties, for, while the Secretary of the Treasury is pummeling the *Hards* of New York, the Attorney General is performing the same office for the *Softs* of Massachusetts! This is what, in nautical phrase is called keeping an even keel, and must go far to restore to its wonted harmony, the great Democratic family. Our only regret in this matter is that the Attorney General did not discover, in time to have frustrated it, the recent coalition of his party in Vermont with these same pestilent Freesoilers. The *Union* should keep him better posted up.

The *Baltimore American* says:

It will be vain to endeavor to blind observation, or to turn away the force of criticism, by a great outcry over a trifling county coalition with Freesoilism in Massachusetts, while the whole of the great State of New York is given up to the same influence, and the whole power and patronage of the Administration brought to the support of such men as Van Buren, Fowler, Cochran, and a host of others, who, with their organ, the New York Post, now constitute the *recognised* Democratic party of New York.

The *Philadelphia Register* comments very severely upon the letter of the Attorney General. It says:

This is the first time that any President has looked upon it as part of his duty to crush opinions. Prior to the accession of the enormously great Mr. Pierce, the incumbents of the Presidential chair considered themselves as the Executives of the laws of the Union, and not as crusaders against this or that opinion. Of what folly may not such a man as Mr. Pierce be guilty? He has already proved that he is "strong out" the "dangerous element of abolitionism." To-morrow, it may be to "crush out" Catholicism, or Protestantism, or Mormonism, for he seems fully disposed to run a muck at something. The spirit displayed by Mr. Pierce is spiteful. Suppose Martin Van Buren had been elected in 1848, and had begun his Presidential career by telling the slave-holders he intended to "crush them out," that he was "up to the occasion," and that if they expected him to back out, "they would find themselves greatly mistaken." He would have been thought to have taken leave of his senses. Van Buren would never have been guilty of such ridiculous swaggering. "Whatever consequences may impend over" Mr. Pierce, we can safely predict that they "will set his face like flint." Will not Mr. Cushing relieve the agony of the public mind by saying what these awful consequences are? Has anybody menaced Mr. Pierce with assassination? If that gentleman can read Mr. Cushing's letter without blushing, his face is "hard" enough. It needs no setting like flint.

Mr. Pierce's career has already passed its zenith. No President ever began his official career with fairer auspices. No one attacked him. All awaited his acts in a kindly and tolerant spirit. He might have been the President of the nation, he sunk to be the chief of a party; and now finding still a lower deep, he is nothing but the tool of the planting clique, which has made the dupery of the democracy. What a fall is here! That the Chief Magistrate of the United States of America, the hope of the oppressed of all nations, should be conscious of no grander mission than catching runaway negroes for a little squad of planters, endeavoring to maintain slavery in Cuba, offering bribes of office and spoils to New York politicians to knuckle under to the demands of the Southern oligarchy, and rapping Massachusetts Democrats over the knuckles for having anything whatsoever to do with those who have not bowed the knee—this is indeed a national degradation.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—As the period for the assembling of Congress approaches, the leading candidates for the office of Speaker are seen hastening to Washington to arrange their modes of operation. The most prominent candidates (leaving the Whig candidate out of the question) are David T. Disney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, and Mr. Orr, of South Carolina. Mr. Boyd was the Speaker of the last House, and would seem to have a prescriptive right to re-election; but he made a poor or unpopular Speaker, and will probably be thrown aside. The chances, so far as present indications go, lie between Mr. Disney and Mr. Orr; and it requires no prophet's ken to foresee that if the contest be narrowed down to a choice between these two, Mr. Disney will go to the wall.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, a Whig paper, endorses Mr. Disney as the best qualified of the two, but this will not be taken into view. In the present state of the Slavery question it is all-important to the South, to have the Speaker, and it *will* have him. We should be better pleased to see Mr. Benton elected than any one else named; but presume that he has no chance.

DISCORD SPREADING.—The Washington *Rentinel*, the new democratic organ established in Washington, is waging an unrelenting warfare against the administration. It is endeavoring to rally the South against Gen. Pierce, and that too, at a time when the President insanely announces his intention to "crush out" the "dangerous element of abolitionism." The *Sentinel* and the President will both, evidently have a good time of it in the work they have respectively undertaken; and should both succeed, we shall have prevented the beautiful spectacle of a Northern President abandoned by the South while doing its dirty work.

THE KOSSTA CASE.—The *New York Times* indicates its opinion that Kosta is still in prison at Smyrna, notwithstanding the mutual arrangements for his release, entered into by the Austrian and American Ministers. From the letters of the two Ministers, copies of which we gave on Wednesday, it appears that Baron de Bruck, although he did not in terms make Kosta's release conditional, took occasion, in his letter of consent, to *re-assert* the right of Austria to seize him if he should return to Turkey; and Mr. Marsh, in his reply, does not deny the right asserted, nor, indeed, allude to it in any way.—These letters are dated respectively the 14th and 15th of September, at which date there was, therefore, no obstacle, so far as the Austrian and American Ministers were concerned, to the immediate departure of Kosta for the United States.

It appears, however, from a letter in the *N. Y. Post* dated at Constantinople, Oct. 2, that Mr. Offley, the American Consul at Smyrna, *did* protest against Kosta's release on any such conditions, and refused to demand it of the French Consul upon such terms; that Kosta himself took the same view of the case, and refused to be liberated on those conditions; and that, at the date specified, he still remained in prison.—The following is an extract from the *Post's* letter:

"Though this arrangement [between Baron de Bruck and Mr. Marsh] appears liberal on the part of Austria, and honorable to the United States, it is said here that the Consul of the United States at Smyrna has refused to demand Kosta's release from the French hospital in which he is closely confined and strictly guarded, on the ground that the Austrian Government should not be allowed to state in it any reservation of "rights," and be required to admit the illegality of his arrest.—The Consul requires that Kosta shall be, *now* abandoned by Austria, and acknowledged by her as being an American citizen. Until then, he refuses to claim him of the French Consul, and refuses to obey the instructions of the American Minister on the subject of his arrangement of Kosta's immediate release, whilst his nationality is under discussion by the two governments.

It is also said that he has put up Kosta to protest against the American Minister, *and to refuse to leave his prison and be restored to freedom in the United States.*"

The whole tenor of this extract is to convey the impression that Kosta still remains at Smyrna, under the charge of the French Consul. In the intelligence by the Arctic, however, it was stated that Kosta had actually sailed for the United States; but this may only have been inferred from the correspondence between the two Ministers.

The Washington Union publishes the correspondence between Baron de Bruck and Minister Marsh about the release of Kosta, permitting his return to the United States. The Union, speaking evidently authoritatively, says:—"The correspondence will be read with a protest by those who think as we do, that there are conditions and terms annexed to the release of Kosta not entirely fit to have been made."

PORK SPECULATIONS.—Notwithstanding the disasters which overtook the speculations in Pork last season, dealers in the West are again rushing into the market at rates as high as last year, under a vague impression that there is money to be made by it. The official and other reports, which go to show a large increase in the Hog Crop this season are ignored and set aside, and the new speculations are based upon a presumed shortness of the crop and an anticipated increase in the home and foreign demand. The *Cincinnati Price Current* discourages this view of the matter, and urges its confident belief that the increased supply of Hogs this year will be much greater than the increased demand. In this connection it publishes the following extract from a letter written by a reliable party in Charleston, S. C.:

As far as we can learn, the number of Hogs in the South this season will greatly exceed the past, not only in quality but in quantity. The Hog crop in East Tennessee will be quite large, and Hogs are now offering at very low rates, say $2 50 gross. The interior of our State, North Carolina and Georgia, have been largely supplied with Bacon the past season from Tennessee. In Augusta it is now plenty and dull. Sides 8⅝@9c. Shoulders 7½c. In the town of Columbia, in our own State, 120 miles from here, Bacon is a drug. We this day received a consignment of 50 hhds. from there, with advices that an offer could not be obtained. Part of the Bacon was purchased in Baltimore in the latter part of August.

BOOK NOTICES.

Sir Wm. Hamilton's Discussion on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform. Chiefly from the Edinburgh Review; corrected, vindicated and enlarged, in notes and appendices; with an introductory Essay by Robert Turnbull, D. D. Harper, N. Y. 8vo. 784pgs. Price, $3.50.

The history of Speculative Philosophy, has been a history of mutations and contradictions from the beginning to the present time. At times it has inculcated Pantheism, Idealism, Materialism, Innate ideas, and then commenced a career of doubting everything—even one's own doubts. Hume and Berkley doubted the existence of the external world; the former an Infidel, the other a Christian Bishop. One Philosopher enumerates and limits the powers and faculties of the human mind, another as cousin, says, "man can transcend himself, see God in absolute essence, construe the universe from this awful height." In Sir Wm. Hamilton we have the profound and Christian Philosopher, by whose exertions, we trust, Philosophy is to come forth, redeemed and disenthralled and be the handmaid of Revelation, and acknowledge God in all his works and ways. For sale by J. L. Read, 78, Fourth street.

MUSICAL TREATS.—Our citizens are to have rare opportunities, this season. Not only are we to have the pleasure of hearing Madame Sontag, but a letter received last night authorises us to announce that Mademoiselle De Berg, the celebrated Pianist, will give a concert here on Friday evening of next week, Nov. 11th, assisted by Signorina Costini, the young, beautiful and gifted prima donna of the Grand Opera of St. Petersburg, Mr. Alleyne, tenor of the English Opera, London; Signor Spacchi, Basso; Mr. H. Appy, already familiar to us as a Violinist of rare excellence, and Moritz Liebling, who will preside at the Piano. Be great an array of real talent as this distinguished company presents will, doubtless, draw out the whole mass of our music-loving citizens.

Mademoiselle de Berg is spoken of as one of the first female Pianists of Europe; and the eastern papers speak in rapturous praise of the personal beauty and artistic skill of Signorina Costini.

THE OMNIBUS QUESTION.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday evening announces that the Excelsior company will stop the running of their Omnibuses on Sunday and after the first Sunday in December next. The company, in adopting this course, have shown that deference to public opinion which was to have been expected from them.

The *Harrisburgh Telegraph* has changed hands, Mr. Fenn retiring, and will be merged in the State Journal. We regret having to lose Mr. Fenn. The State Journal, which thus swallows up the progressive Telegraph, was established under Fillmore's administration, as a compromise, conservative and pro-slavery paper, and the new concern will probably bear the same character.

GEN. LARIMER.—The *Westmoreland Intelligencer* publishes a communication in favor of Gen. Larimer for Governor, and adds to it the following editorial commendation of that gentleman:

NEXT GOVERNOR.—We give place to a communication under the above caption with the greatest pleasure. Our readers will remember, that a "good while ago" we took occasion to speak with decided approbation, of the mention of Gen. Larimer's name in connection with that high office, and promised ourselves that when the "time drew near" we would have more to say. We are now reminded of the fact of its approach, and with a hearty good will, we endorse all that our correspondent "Westmoreland" has said of the General. He is a man known either by character or personal acquaintance, to every voter in "Old Westmoreland," and who for his honesty, noble mindedness, and liberal views, as well as his indomitable energy of character, needs only "to be known to be admired." Pennsylvania has several favorite sons who have been spoken of as the Whig candidate Governor, any of whom we would be glad to honor with our humble support, but to none of them could we give that mite with a more hearty good will, than to Gen William Larimer, Jr.

The Cincinnati *Columbian*, says that 68 emancipated slaves from the interior of Kentucky, destined for Liberia, under the care of Rev. A. M. Cowen, passed through Cincinnati on Sunday, en route for their final destination.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1853.

The receipts of the Treasury during the quarter ending on the 30th September, being the first of the fiscal year, were $21,338,776, of which $19,718,872 were from customs, $1,489,562 from public lands, and $130,392 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures were $15,081,588. The excess of revenue over disbursements was $6,257,198, and this represents the absolute accumulation of surplus, for the amount paid for redemption of stock is included in the expenditure. It amounts to about a million and a quarter of dollars. The receipts of the same quarter last year were $16,841,829, of which those from customs were $15,723,934, and from public lands. The increase from customs this year has been $3,994,888, or at the rate of nearly 25 per cent; from public lands $1,074,000, or over 260 per cent. Now if we take the proportion of the first quarter's returns last year, to the aggregate statement for that year, as the basis of a calculation of the probable revenues of this year, we shall find that the receipts into the Treasury for 1853, will exceed seventy-five millions of dollars, and will leave us, exclusive of payments on the national debt, a surplus of means over expenditures of $35,000,000. This is a most distressing picture to contemplate, and we can only hope that the ingenuity of the triumphant Democracy will find some means of correcting this alarming tendency to a surfeit in the Treasury.

During the present month the amount of stock redeemed at a premium, has been somewhat over two millions of dollars, and the surplus has been again reduced to about what it was when the heaviest fall payments began to be made. It is now a fraction over twenty-five millions of dollars. The specie in the New York Sub-Treasury, which at one time exceeded ten millions, has been fortunately reduced to seven and a quarter millions. This is encouraging and strengthens the hope that the patient will not go off with asthma or suffocation or anything of that sort until the physician arrives with the lancet. And the doctor is coming with tools which have never yet failed to relieve a subject afflicted as Uncle Sam is. If Congress can't bleed him effectually, then his case is indeed desperate.

The Union keeps up the fire upon the Cuban humbug. The contortions of the amiable monster over its prey are truly frightful. It is horrified when it reflects upon the shocking inhumanity of the apprenticeship system which itself declares the British are about to fasten upon Cuba. It can endure slavery, and the horrors of the middle passage may be contemplated without asphyxia, but the infliction of apprenticeship upon negroes is too much for its feelings. Now what has occasioned this overflowing of the tender sympathies of the Union? Has somebody proposed to re-enslave the blacks of Jamaica? Are the emancipados of Cuba to be again reduced to the yoke of endless servitude? By no means; but somebody has discovered a mare's nest, the eggs in which, when hatched, are to bring forth cargoes of Africans to Cuba, as laborious apprentices for ten years, and after a lapse of fifty years, the abolition of slavery throughout the island.

Now this whole story is a fabrication, having no foundation better than the tattle and gossip of nameless letter writers from Havanna. And yet upon the theme thus offered the Union presents a string of articles as bad for the eyes as a string of onions, except that in this case the tears produced are tears of laughter, and not of pain. But what is worse than any thing else in this affair, these articles, not less incendiary, artful and wicked than they are absurd, are ascribed to a member of the Cabinet. They certainly come from the Departments, because they contain information and extracts of documents which could not be procured from any other source. It is possible that the filibusters have got control of the government as well as the government press. The aim and object of these articles is clearly nothing else than to get up a new filibuster excitement throughout the country, leading perhaps to the organization of new expeditions for the invasion of the Island. It may be intended to stop short of this length, and merely to hold up the passions of this nation to Spain as an inducement to her to part with her colony on the easiest possible terms.

Something is brewing. This extraordinary and outrageous demonstration by the President and Cabinet through the organ, is not without a serious object. Friends of the administration, associates of the highest in station and power are talking with a strange confidence of the annexation of Cuba *before the 1st of January*, and others will assure you with a mysterious air that the legions of the "lone star" are marshalled *for action*, and ready for Cuba, victory and freedom; upon the whole this is set down as one of the "measures of the administration," that are to "burst out into sudden blaze" in the following winter.

The appointment of Mr. O'Sullivan as minister to Portugal is not yet certain. He was a leading spirit in the Lopez expedition, and continues to be mixed up in all the intrigues of the filibusters. It is probably considered prudent to keep his appointment quiet for sometime, for reasons connected with the movements of the government relative to Cuba. In the meantime his trial upon the indictment found against him for his participation in the Lopez expedition may result in his conviction, and the interposition of the President may be necessary to keep him out of the Penitentiary. That mercy will, however, be cheerfully extended because the patriotic offence for which Mr. O'Sullivan is arraigned, was a crime against liberty, and not a violation of the law of slavery. The persons last convicted on the latter in this District languished in prison four years and three months, and four score years would not have mollified the vengeance of their accusers, nor have secured the clemency of the present executive.

JUNIUS

CHINA.—HONGKONG, Aug. 28.—By the arrival of the steamer Lady Mary Wood, on the 18th, we are in possession of advices from Shanghai of the 7th inst., being 24 days later than our dates by the last mail. Though the accounts we have of the rebellion are general, they agree as to the successful progress of the insurgents towards the capital, and that the Imperialists have declined fighting in the Honan province; but the rebels forced their way through without apparently sustaining any severe reverses, and had crossed the Yellow River into Shantung province, the capital of which, Tai-nan foo, it is given out, had fallen. They were pushing on towards Peekin in great force, and it was the current belief that a division of the rebels was not far from that capital, but the vague reports of its having been taken seem premature. Accounts had arrived that the Yellow River had burst its embankment at the same place where it was repaired last year, and which would require a million of dollars to restore.

"The insurgents retain Nankin and Chin-kiang foo. At the latter place there had been a smart engagement with the Imperialists, in which the latter were completely routed and obliged to retire, the insurgents taking a place towards Souchan, which caused great consternation in that city, and which would no doubt shortly be obliged to submit. In Kwangsi the insurgents held the Poyang Lake and the principal outlets, and are advancing south towards the Canton province, and the Imperial Government are active in fortifying the 'Mellin Pass,' the route they must take.

"Canton remains quiet, but there are indications of uneasiness, and the greatest precautions are taken by the Mandarins to prevent surprise, but, should Pekin fall, it will no doubt be a signal for an immediate rise and outbreak, and must put a stop to trade for some time. The Emperor, it is said, has called upon the Mongol Princes to assist him, and they have promised troops to meet the rebels

At Foochow all was quiet on the 4th inst., owing to the stringent measures adopted by the authorities.

"Amoy, up to the 10th inst. remained in possession of the rebels, but the Imperialists were to make another effort in force to retake it in a few days In an attempt to take the Imperial fleet the rebels were unsuccessful, and very unfortunate in having several of their vessels driven on the Mandarins' war junks and taken, and all on board were beheaded. The place had been visited by a severe typhoon, causing great damage to houses and property.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—The Bank of the State of New York was robbed on Monday afternoon, of bills to the amount of $37,000 The notes were of the denomination of $5's, $10's, $20's, $50's $100's and $1000's. Of these $28 000 was stamped letter A. and $9000 letter L. The money at the time was in charge of the porter, but his attention was directed for about ten seconds to some specie, during which time the money was stolen. It was in a canvas bag, and laid upon the counter in the bank.

THE WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—By the steamer of October 8th we had a brief account of the loss, on the coast of Ireland, of the emigrant ship *Annie Jane*, from England for Quebec, with a cargo of railroad iron and nearly five hundred passengers. The Glasgow Herald gives the particulars of this disaster:

After the ship struck, an attempt was made to launch the boats; the life-boat was lost and the other boats were of no use, for they were all fixed down or secured, or lay bottom up. While the passengers were thus clustered around the boats, the ship was struck by a sea of frightful potency, which swept off one hundred of them. The bottom of the ship was soon beaten out of her, and while thus weakened and disrupted another dreadful sea broke on board, and literally crushed that part of the deck situated between the main-mast and mizen-mast down upon the berths below, which were occupied by women and children. They were killed rather than drowned, as was evidenced by the mutilated bodies which were afterwards cast on shore.

About one hundred and two persons floated ashore on fragments of the wreck. The number lost is estimated at not less than three hundred and fifty, and some put it as high as four hundred. Almost all the cabin passengers perished, including Capt. Munro, of Quebec, and his wife. Only one child was saved. It belonged to an humble Irish woman, who, with her two children, was about to join her husband in America. She struggled hard to preserve them both, by binding one on her back and grasping the other in her arms; but, when the ship parted, the latter was dashed into the sea and the other remained.

At daylight the next morning the bay was strewed with dead bodies to the number of three hundred, many of them greatly disfigured. Capacious pits were dug close to the lonely shore, and the poor sufferers were deposited therein exactly in the state in which they were cast from the wreck. Two only were buried differently, viz: a French Canadian clergyman and Mr. Bell, the first mate, for whose bodies rough coffins were made from the wreck

The emigrants were mixed English, Irish, and Scotch. A hundred house carpenters and joiners from Glasgow were of the number—fresh, able young men.

LATE MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 21st ultimo furnish the following items of Mexican intelligence:

By the last arrival we had information that the steamer Estado de Mexico had left Vera Cruz for Yucatan with troops on board, who were destined to suppress some revolutionary movement.—It appears that the insurrection was really of a serious character. We do not find any account of the nature of the insurrection, but the insurgents had seized the city of Merida and held it for some time, committing many outrages and depredations. On the approach of a force under Cole Rosado and Oliver the malcontents dispersed. During this time the cholera, which was said to have been brought by the insurgents from Campeachy, raged fearfully, and continued its ravages after the flight of the rebels. The consequence was that the forces which had arrived at Vera Cruz could not be sent to Merida. They were to remain in Campeche.

The insurrection, however, has been suppressed. A supplement of the Esto del Comercio of Vera Cruz of the 14th instant contains an official despatch from D. Juan de la Vega, Governor of Yucatan, which states that after a warm and vigorous contest of eight days in Merida, the capital of Yucatan, the Government troops succeeded, on the 4th instant, in utterly routing the rebels The latter, amounting to 2,000, lost 300 in killed and wounded, besides 200 who fell victims to the cholera since the commencement of the rebellion. All their artillery, over 600 stand of arms, all their munitions of war, provisions, &c, fell into the hands of the Government troops The despatch states that many prisoners were taken, without giving the exact number. The chiefs of the *emeute*, with a few adherents, succeeded in making their escape to the mountains. That part of the city of Merida occupied by the rebels was entirely destroyed, causing much suffering to many innocent families.

Gov VEGA states that quiet has been restored throughout the whole State, including the Department of Tizimin, where the rebellion originated

The Treasurer of the Mint in his monthly exhibit of the operations of that institution shows a total coinage of $3,011,926, exclusive of $5,817,162 in bars. The total value of gold and silver passing through the Mint was $8,828,088. Of the gold coinage, which, however, was only $1,891,926, nearly one-half was in small gold—quarter eagles and dollars The silver coinage was larger than for any month in some years; reaching $1,210,000, principally in quarter dollars. The demand for small change is thus being rapidly supplied The deposits for the month were $4,827,000 in California gold and $125,000 in gold from other sources Silver bullion deposited $620,000 The total deposits $5,152,000 There were coined during the month 850,000 cents

The total gold deposits for the first ten months of the years 1851, 1852 and 1853 were as follows:—1851, $36,795,626; 1852, $40,119,354; 1853, $46,145,714.

The deposits of silver bullion for the first ten months of the present year were $3,148,051.—The coinage of the Mint for the same period, was in gold $48,456,466; in silver $3,007,666; incorporating $44,815; total, $49,508,158.

The exports of specie to Europe last month amounted to $5,531,578—slightly more than the gold deposits of the same period. But the exports of California gold thus far are still about $21,000,000 greater than the whole shipments of coin to foreign countries.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. JOHN M'CARTHY and wife, of East Brook, Lawrence county, on their return from Pittsburgh, got off the cars at Beaver Station, intending to take a Canal packet for New Castle; but failing to get all their baggage, the husband proceeded on to New Brighton to recover it—The wife followed, and meeting the express train at Block House Run, in endeavoring to get as far from the track as possible, fell headlong over the edge of the bridge; the distance being some thirty-five feet, she must have been killed instantly. An inquest was held on Thursday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts, rendered. Her body was taken to her home for interment. She leaves a husband and 7 or 8 children to mourn their loss.—*Beaver Argus.*

GRINNELL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce has the following paragraph in relation to the American Arctic Expedition:—

"Letters have been received from England, announcing the arrival of the American Arctic Expedition under command of Dr. E. V. Kane, U. S. N., at Upperswick, in Greenland, and their departure for the head waters on Smith's Sound Captain Inglefield, with the screw steamer Prince, with stores for Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, reached Upperswick three days after Dr. Kane's departure, and received that he (Dr. K) had secured the services of Peterson, the Esquimaux interpreter, who accompanied Penny on a former voyage. Captain Inglefield states that all were as well and prosperous as possible. Despatches and letters, from Dr. Kane, officers and crew, may shortly be expected by way of Denmark."

MORE COPPER.—The Schooner G. W. Ford, has just landed ten masses from the Minnesota weighing 3,728 lbs, and 35 bbls. weighing 16,634 lbs.; four bbls. from the Forest weighing 2,676 lbs., seven masses from the Norwich weighing 9,097 lbs., and seven bbls. weighing 4,405 lbs., also eight bbls. from the National weighing 4,774 lbs.

We had the pleasure, to-day, of seeing several masses and some one hundred bbls. of copper pass our office from the Isle Royal and Portage Mines, being the first shipment of copper from this section of the mining district of Lake Superior.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

The German journals announce that the Prince Salm and Austrian Government have sent orders to their subjects in the service of Turkey to return home. The Turkish Government, however, in anticipation of such a measure, demanded of the foreign officers in its service several months since what decision they would adopt in case of a war with Russia. Some declared that they would remain in the service of the Porte, even at the risk of losing their nationality. Others quitted the Turkish dominions and were replaced by other officers, so that whatever may occur the regiments will suffer no inconvenience by the loss of officers.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Times*, writing from Richmond, Va., during the time of the State Fair, says:

It is the universal opinion of Democrats from every part of the State that the Administration has committed a great blunder in New York politics The people of Virginia seem to regard the battle between the Hards and Softs as purely a State matter. They blame the Administration for its error, but do not care much for Bronson, and are not enough interested in the matter to get up any excitement or sympathy.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONSON.—The New York papers contain another letter from ex Collector Bronson, to Secretary Guthrie, in which he justifies his own course and condemns that of the Secretary for his alleged interference in the local politics of the State of New York. As regards his removal, he says:

"Aside from the principle involved, the removal from office is an affair of little moment. I leave the office at the close of this day with greater pleasure than I accepted it six months ago. I have been assailed without cause—there has been gross violation of the Democratic doctrine, which denies to the Federal Government the right to intermeddle with the purely internal affairs and policy of the States."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HERBERTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Herbertson, 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. PERRY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4wd

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. 3m320

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.

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 the 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:—

310,000 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, I consider it perfectly 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 brick—a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot 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 look to time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c. &c. There is a two story Frame House, together with convenient out houses on it. For ease of access and pleasantness of location, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains three hundred feet in front by 200 in depth, and will be sold whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
No. 119 Water street.

Oct. 8, 1853: dtf

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

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 75 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 and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (cash capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co.* (capital $10,000,000). aud

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

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Candy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jes.41y'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
R. D. KING, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.
OFFICE, 54 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 and against accidents of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and INSPECTATION.
DIRECTORS:
R D King, | Wm Larimer, Jr
Wm Eichbaum, | Jas M Kay,
Samuel Rea, | Wm. Hinchman,
Robert Bruce, | John B Jones,
J. Harbaugh, | Francis Sellers,
Thos. Hutchinson, | A. Wilkins,
Walter Forward, | Wm. B. Mayer,
Isaac M. Pennock. | Jos. M. Scott.
JOHN G. JOHNSON, President.
PHILIP WALLACE, Vice President. JOHN T. KENNEDY, Secretary. EDWARD GREGG, Actuary.

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.
Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 42 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. f27cov

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge Liver Pills, &c.

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.
My stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, &c., of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from Eastern Manufacturers, adapted expressly for FALL and *WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 1jy29

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.
JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with every superior facility and skill, and, under the operator can take the most accurate delineation of the human features, with all the expression of animated life, in the shortest time.
Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.
Persons not required 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 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Entrance in the Diamond. [aug24dwly]

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.
CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skylight and Skylights ever erected for this purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rosin, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself he is 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 the morning, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M. HAWLEY & CLAPP.

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 affinities 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