presently to the dress in Turkish houses, was hung with fine cloth, containing the Imperial arms, in white, on a ground of violet. On the right hand was a row of arm chairs, sufficient in number for the Commodore and his staff, while on the opposite side sat the Prince who had been appointed to receive the President's letter, with another official of similar rank. Their names were given by the Interpreter as "Tuna Inuno-Kami," Kodo, Prince of Idzu, and "Ino Iwami-no-Kami," Ido, Prince of Iwami. The Prince of Idzu was a man of about fifty, with mild, regular features, an ample, droop, and an intelligent, reflective expression. He was dressed with great richness, in heavy robes of silken stuffs, wrought into elaborate ornaments with gold and silver thread. The Prince of Imami was at least fifteen years older, and dressed with nearly equal splendor. His face was wrinkled with age, and exhibited neither the intelligence nor the benignity of his associate. They both rose and bowed, gravely as the Commodore entered, but immediately resumed their seats, and remained as silent and passive as statues during the interview.

At the head of the room was a large scarlet lacker box, with brass feet, beside which Yeshimon and the Interpreter, Kanosawa, knelt. The latter then asked if those of the letters were ready to be delivered, stating that the Prince was ready to receive them. The boxes were brought in, opened, so that the writing and the heavy golden seals were displayed, and placed upon the scarlet chest. The Prince of Iwami then handed to the Interpreter, who gave it to the Commodore, an official receipt, in Japanese, and at the same time the Interpreter added a Dutch translation. The Commodore remarked that he would sail in a few days for Loo Choo and Canton, and if the Japanese Government wished to send any dispatch to those places, he would be happy to take them. Without making any direct reply, the Interpreter asked: "When will you come again?" The Commodore answered: "As I suppose it will take some time to deliberate upon the letter of the President, I shall not wait now, but will return in a few months to receive the answer." He also spoke of the revolution in China, and the Interpreter asked the cause of it, without translating the communication to the Prince. He then inquired when the ships would return again, which the Commodore replied that they would probably be there in April or May. "All four of them?" he asked. "All of them," answered the Commodore, "and probably more." This "is but a portion of the squadron." No further conversation took place. The letters having been formally delivered and received the Commodore took his leave, while the two Princes, who had fulfilled to the letter their instructions as to speech, rose and remained standing until he had retired from their presence.

The return to the boat was made in the same order, the bands playing "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," with more spirit than ever before, and few of those present, I venture to say, ever heard our national tune with more pride and pleasure. Yeshimon, Saikoroku, and the two Interpreters attended the Commodore to the beach, and at the embarkation of the different parties accompied some time, on account of the smallness of the jetty, several of the Japanese soldiers pushed off in the boats, to come down and examine us more closely. Many of our men strayed along the beach, picking up shells and pebbles as mementoes of their visit, in less than twenty minutes, however, all were on board, and we returned to the ships, accompanied by the whole Japanese boats which had piloted us to the shore. Before twelve o'clock the anchors were weighed and both vessels were under way on a cruise in the Bay.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received private advices from the Sandwich Islands, relating in full details of the events recently transpiring there. Our information comes from different sources and is entirely reliable.

Mr. Judd, the recently deposed Minister, who has been in exile on all the Islands. He had been in the habit of making a handsome annual income, as merely personal gift from each of some of the merchants by not a few of the natives, and one or two officers they had recommended. All the rum influence was brought to bear against him, and all the anti-Missionary feeling. Of all this the English interest took advantage, and the British Consul-General, who has been intriguing these seven years to displace him, aided by the French Consul, succeeded in getting him out.—The Dictor resigned, and the King, whose prejudices had been roused, accepted his resignation against the remonstrance of every one of the old Chiefs, who constitute the House of Nobles, and who will, although the Doctor has ceased to be a member of the Government, take his advice as much as ever.

But though the British Consul succeeded in [illegible] he was not successful in [illegible] acted promptly in the matter, and the King appointed Mr. Allen before the English Consul had time to thwart their efforts. Mr. Allen had previously made all his arrangements to leave, and only consented to serve at the urgent desire of the American residents.

What strikes us as the most remarkable thing in these proceedings is the conduct of the British Consul, in attempting to procure the removal of Mr. Judd, and for the reasons, as it appears, that Mr. Judd was *suspected* of being favorable to the cession of these islands to the United States. Not succeeding with the King and his Government according to his expectations, this functionary subsequently united with the French Consul, and threatened against the cession of the Islands to this Government. It seems to us that this gentleman has quite overstepped the boundary of his duties, and really outraged the King's Government by his proceedings.

From what we can learn, it appears that the feeling of the Hawaiian Government leans strongly toward annexation. It is known that while Mr. Judd was only *suspected* of being in favor of it, that Mr. Allen, whom the British Consul has most unwittingly managed to intrigue into his shoes, is strongly and openly committed thereto, and has so avowed himself on all occasions previous to his appointment. But we do not understand that any proposition looking toward annexation has been made, or is held in immediate contemplation by the existing Government. At a meeting, however, of the King's Privy Council, held just previous to the date of our last advices, an attempt was made to commit the Council strongly *against* a cession of the Islands to the United States. But it failed entirely. There was but one vote in its favor, and this was given by the mover, who is an Englishman, and the Minister of Foreign Relations.

But, on the whole, the indications that the Sandwich Islands are to be annexed to the United States, at no distant day, appear to be no mistakable. Their situation is peculiar. They occupy a position in the centre of the Pacific seas that renders them a most convenient stopping place for the great and growing commerce of that portion of the globe, and a necessary depot for the immense whaling fleets that cluster in those waters. They are now in the possession of, at least, a semi-savage race, rapidly dwindling in numbers, and very soon to disappear entirely. It is utterly impossible that the Islands can long remain in the hands of the feeble and powerless native government which now holds sway therein. The Islands will soon be completely depopulated, and pass into the hands of a savior. Some foreign power or other must, at no distant period, obtain possession of them. They must become a colony, or an integral portion of some other nation. Our system is the only one in existance that answers fully the wants of a country so situated. And to us, therefore, the Islands have a natural proclivity. But besides this, the vast and growing necessities of our Pacific commerce, and our extensive whaling interests, render their acquisition by us extremely desirable. Indeed, our interest in them is so much greater than that of any other nation that the idea of their falling into the hands of any other power is unnatural, and not to be entertained. There seems to be no escape from the conclusion, that the Islands must be ours.—We might be disposed to delay the acquisition to a period when their condition would be more suitable to the important event of annexation.—But it is not for us to delay nor precipitate the time of their coming. They will come, and to the great march of events, must be left to point to the time when. The late events, to which we have now asserted, we think denote its rapid approach.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—JACKSON, Nov. 12.—The whole Democratic State Ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Polk majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five.

A FOURTH OCEAN STEAMER.—We learn that another Ocean Steamer, intended for the Liverpool and Philadelphia Line, has just been contracted for by the enterprising proprietors. She will be called the "City of Baltimore," and will be about eighty feet longer than the City of Glasgow, and thirty feet longer than the Great Britain. The object is to ensure increased speed. The builders are Messrs. Todd & Macgregor, of Glasgow, the same gentlemen who constructed the City of Glasgow, the City of Manchester, and who are now engaged on the City of Philadelphia. This looks well for our Ocean Line.—Four Steamers regularly plying between Philadelphia and the Old World, cannot but afford extraordinary facilities to travelers, trade and commerce generally.—*Phil. Ing.*

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

Gen. Davis is already out in a card in several papers in Mississippi, stating that he is willing to quit the War Department for a seat in the U. S. Senate. Of course, a Cabinet minister who has had so much to do with the distribution of patronage, is always a formidable rival, but the bets are running two to one on Foote here in Washington.

We have not yet seen the card referred to in any of our Mississippi exchanges.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH, 15

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1848.

READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Neither the Semi-Trial 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.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The late news from the Sandwich Islands, indicating the probability of an application for the admission of the Sandwich Islands into the Union, has attracted general attention. The annexation of those islands has been regarded only as a part of the wild dream of visionary progressives, fanatics, and so-called rather than practical men. People have talked of Texas in a similar manner, and the annexation of Texas was declared to be as impossible as the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. A writer in the Tribune, in reply to some remarks we made upon the subject, says that the question is to come up gradually, and not as a speculation, and that the people of the Islands are in favor of the measure. The dream of the manifest destiny party has been realized, so far as Texas is concerned, and the practicability of annexation is now to be determined whether the Union can, or will, stretch out its arms to embrace the far off isles of the ocean.

The *N. Y. Tribune*, it will be seen from an article which we insert to-day, takes ground in favor of annexation. This course on the part of a sheet so generally opposed to annexation as the *Tribune* has been, indicates that there is but little that can possibly be urged against the scheme. If it was one of those projects of which the day is so prolific, for strengthening the Slavery interest, or promoting the selfish aims of speculators and disappointees, the *Tribune* would not be found advocating it. It may therefore safely be concluded that the annexation of the islands in question is one of those political events which come to be regarded as either inevitable or eminently desirable and proper.

Should the facts warrant it, the probability is that the President will lay the whole matter before Congress at its approaching session, and then we shall have a full development of all the facts and arguments involved.

What the present government of the Islands can long continue seems an impossibility. The native population is fast passing into that decay which is the precursor of death, and but a few more generations, at the most furthest, will come and go before it is entirely extinct. Already the foreign population begins to predominate. The ministers of the present King are mostly all Americans, and those whom he has just removed, in order to constitute other Americans in their stead, were removed because objections to the foreign population. If Europe, it were possible to retain the kingship in native hands until decrease did out, the full administration of government would then, of necessity, pass into the hands of the foreign residents. Both of the present foreign population a large proportion are American; and the greatest portion of the commerce of the islands is American, and must continue so. If, therefore, the government of the Sandwich Islands is to pass into the hands of any other nation, to whose lot could it so properly fall as to ours? The argument on this head is indisputably on the side of the United States.

Still, we must confess to a desire to see the Islands remain under an independant government of their own, rather than see them annexed to ours. They could add nothing to our wealth, or power, or resources, and there is no political necessity for their annexation so long as an independent government is possible. If a change of government is desirable for them, linking an Independent Republic, and let the United States guarantee their independence. This would answer all the ends of American commerce and industry, and would secure a sound government for the Islands. However, we await further developments; and if annexation shall be shown to be necessary, either to us or to the Islands, we shall not object, provided the ends of Freedom and Justice be duly subserved.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The terrible defeat of the "Softs," and consequently of the administration, in New York, is attracting a good deal of attention in political circles. It is inferred in some quarter, that the Cabinet, or a portion of it, such as Marcy, Guthrie and Cushing, will have to resign. We shall see. The New York *Tribune*, of Friday, noticing the result of the election, says:

The magnitude of the Adamantine vote throughout our State excites universal sensation. There is no use in collecting partial and straggling votes of towns and counties. No one think Clinton will be but few votes behind Wyoming in the State, and that Mather will probably be ahead of Yates. The aggregate Hard vote will range somewhere between Eighty and One Hundred Thousand; but for Cooley's Syracuse Speech, it could not have fallen below the Soft average, even if it now does. Several counties that in '48 gave Van Buren twice as many votes as they gave Cass, have now given a plurality to the Adamantines, who can hardly fail to stand relatively as well in the State, as Cass did in 1848.

We do not see how the Cabinet is to survive this blow. But for this volunteer intermeddling, the Hards must have signally triumphed; in the face of that interference, with all its power over present and prospective postmasters, tide-waiters, &c., they have achieved a substantial victory, one that will unseat many months in Congress and out of it. Messrs. Guthrie & Co. will find that they have made a grand mistake in muzzling the National Administration up with Gov. Marcy's State quarrel. Cushing's inclosed receipt to the Massachusetts Democracy proves that their disposition to regulate State politics instead of attending to the great National interests confided to their charge is inveterate, and that remonstrance and admonition—even such pungent admonition as has just been administered—will be lost upon them. We suspect Messrs. Marcy, Cushing and Guthrie, must go out.

The *Tribune* of Saturday, says that "since the French flight from Moscow, there has been no such complete annihilation, such irretrievable rout, as that of the 'Soft' faction in our recent election. The Softs are no more in power."

The following bit at John Van Buren is published in the New York papers:

WANTED—Employment, by a Prince, of facile principles, fluent speech, and imposing address, but whose fortune, with those of his family, have suffered by recent convulsions, and whose loss of a Swedish Embassy and blighted expectations of a U. S. Senatorship have left him without a place. Accustomed to generous living, and having a family to provide for, he is ready to undertake anything which promises well; but the disastrous results of a former Wool speculation compels him to decline further ventures in that line. Being still a gentleman of large expectations, he must decline, for the present, any occupations essentially low and vulgar—such, for instance, as watching negroes in Nebraska,—but a continuance of his present run of luck may constrain him to descend even to that. Please, address J. V. B. at the office of the *Evening Post*.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—Another arrival from Europe, yesterday, brings confirming accounts from the theatre of war. It is different, from the jumble of reports sent us, to make out a connective idea of what is going on; but this much seems certain that the Turks have crossed or are crossing the Danube, preparatory to attacking the Russians, and that the Four Powers are making desperate exertions to re open negotiations. We admire the spunk of the Turks, and have no apprehension that they will consent to negotiate until the Russian army is withdrawn from the Principalities.

TREES AND SHRUBS.—The numerous amateur gardeners, and lovers of floral art about Pittsburgh will be delighted to know that Mr. Watdrop, whose store is on Fifth street, has just received from the East a most extensive supply of all the choice varities of fruits, shrubs, flowers, and ornamental trees. Some of these varieties are new in this region, and will be eagerly sought after. See his advertisement.

Graham's Magazine for December is early on the ground; and acceptable as usual. The proprietors promise large things for the coming volume, among other things, an illustrated life of Washington, by Headley.

THE OPERA.—It is now quite certain that we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the performances of the Italian Opera this week, but at a period later than was at first designated. The people of Detroit, where the company now is, are in a state of intense enthusiasm, and insist upon having two or three more Operas than were intended, which will prevent the arrival of the company here before Thursday, and will defer the first performances until Friday. We saw a telegraphic despatch to Signor Arditi requesting that the Operas in Pittsburgh might be deferred, to gratify the people of Detroit, and he has consented to the arrangement with the more willingness as it will give more time to complete his arrangements in improving the Hall of the Athenæum. These improvements are so important and judicious for the benefit of the audience, that the public will yield to the disappointment caused by the delay with a good grace.

The universal fever which prevails at Detroit, has attended the company wherever it has been. At St. Louis the season continued for six weeks in unfavorable weather, and an effort was made to keep them longer.

The Musical Director, or *Maestro* of the company, Signor Arditi is a young man of remarkable genius, and we beg the reader's attention to the following notice of him, taken from the New York Herald, during the season of Alboni's concerts in New York:

ARDITI'S COMPOSITIONS.—Arditi's grand variations, entitled "Musical Difficulties Solved," expressely composed for the greatest lyric artist living, our delicious Alboni, were repeated last night and were received with unprecedented enthusiasm by the immense audience which filled the spacious hall. Little or nothing has yet been performed upon the musical critics, respecting the beautiful composition of the young *maestro*, probably for the reason that they have not yet made themselves equal to the task of criticising it as it deserves. It is necessary to hear a new musical composition several times, before even the most experienced critic can properly analyze it. Some persons have been disposed to call a repetition of it a test, but we feel authorized to say that its author has achieved something never yet attempted by any of the great masters. Signor Arditi may well be proud of the effect produced by absolutely grand magnificent composition. At the same time, it is necessary to say that no one has yet surrivalled Alboni could do justice to it—for no other singer in the world possesses, to the extent, the voice, and flexibility of voice, and the perfect *gusto* of singing, the utmost resources of which she exhausts in this piece of music.

These variations were suggested by a beautiful and graceful little song, upon which Arditi has founded a new world of musical thoughts and feelings expressed with unwonted energy and fire. In fact, the production of these variations signs, shows that Arditi is up common composers, but a *master-musician*. They are full of difficulties, and the most trembled for Alboni when she commenced them. But the *maestro* had well studied the extraordinary range and powers of the wonderful songstress—and the result proved that he had not over estimated nor overtasked them. The effect of this splendid and unappreciable effort of vocal power and artistic execution, was of the most enthusiastic nature, and was long noticeable among the excited audience. She ran through the most difficult passages with the greatest precision, ease, facetaves, and trem *sol to fa* in the violin clef, were all disposed of with equal facility, and convinced the most frantic public that nothing in the way of musical difficulties can come amiss to her.—Both *artiste* and *maestro* were most enthusiastically applauded, called before the audience, and received with tremendous cheers. Indeed, a greater or more gratifying triumph could not have been obtained.

THE CONCERT—of Mlle De Berg, last night, was attended by a large and discriminating audience, and the performers were all received with unmistakable approbation. Mlle De Berg is a very fine performer on the Piano, and Signora Costini is a charming vocalist.—Herr Appy, also, is one of the best violinists of the day.

Another concert will be given this evening, the programme of which will be found in our advertising columns. We have no doubt it will be largely attended.

INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The present stringency of the money market has led us to inquire into the amount of the specie statement, which shows an increase as can be shown by any accessible data, the increase of gold since the California discoveries. On application at the United States Mint, we have been politely furnished by Col. Snowden with the following statement of the deposits of American gold at that institution and all the Branch Mints, from the date of the discoveries in California up to July 30th, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT THE MINTS.
Philadelphia Mint.

In 1848				$44,117 00
1849				5,487,439 00
1850				31,667,405 00
1851				36,630,267 00
1852				49,621,490 00
1853 (to July 30th)				23,080,233 83
Total				$172,034,251 83
	Branch Mints.			
	Dahlonega.	Charlotte.	N. Orleans.	Total.
1848			$1,124 00	$1,124 00
1849			209,221 00	209,221 00
1850	$33,023 00		4,374,567 00	4,407,590 00
1851	214,072 00	13,111 00	6,762,573 00	6,989,756 00
1852	234,931 07	29,266 78	3,776,784 00	4,151,072 85
1853 (to July 30)	259,677 76	11,209 49	1,229,208 02	1,674,215 29
Totals,	$741,684 83	$53,577 27	$19,183,283 02	$20,060,784 12
Add deposits at Philadelphia Mint,				172,034,251 83
Total California deposits to July 30th 1853,				$192,114,025 27

Subsequent Deposits at Philadelphia Mint.

August, 1853,	$ 4,460,000 00
September, 1853,	2,975,000 00
October,	4,627,000 00
Total California deposits to October 31st, 1853,	$203,886,025 27

We have thus the amount of gold of California production received at the Mints up to the 1st of November, except the deposits of the last three months at the Branch Mints, which are not likely to have been of sufficient magnitude to make them essential to our purpose. The next thing to be considered is the amount of specie exported from the United States; and this we are enabled to exhibit with sufficient accuracy. Official documents show that the entire exports and imports of specie, from 1847 (the famine year,) to 1853, were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1847	$24,181,208	$1,597,719
1848	3,560,224	14,541,620
1849	6,647,350	5,474,618
1850	4,429,797	10,472,743
1851	8,543,107	20,474,743
1852	8,355,000	14,000,000
Total,	$55,718,681	$102,522,885
		55,718,681
Net exports of specie for six years,		$50,105,207
Add exports for first 10 months of 1853,		
as per estimate from returns and estimate, say,		20,000,000
Total exports of specie,		$70,105,207

The whole question may then be briefly stated as follows:

Receipts of California gold to October 31st,	$203,886,025 27
Exports of specie from 1847 to October 31st,	70,105,207 00
Net increase of specie,	$133,780,818 27

It will doubtless surprise many to see it thus clearly demonstrated that the increase in the present time nearly one hundred and thirty millions more of specie in the United States than there was in 1848. The fact that, in spite of this state of things, the money market should be in so embarrassed a condition, is another proof that financial panics and commercial distresses are frequently the result of false notions, as well as of disturbing causes abroad, which, if philosophically considered, ought to have no serious influence upon this country. If the abstract case were presented to a political economist, of an energetic and intelligent people, actively engaged in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, rapidly increasing in population and opening new sources of wealth daily, whose stock of the precious metals had increased in seven years nearly one hundred and thirty millions, he would unhesitatingly pronounce that people in a state of unexampled prosperity, and with facilities of carrying on business such as have rarely been witnessed. Such ought to be the case here, and such will be the case, if the phantom of distress is banished, as it should be, and the public are induced to rely more upon authoritative data than upon the fallacies of the money market and the visionary terrors of panic makers.—*Philada. Bulletin*

We publish this morning's document of value and importance in connection with the threatened war in Europe. It is a letter from Mr. Hamlin to the Secretary of the Ingraham Committee, upon the power and resources which Russia can bring to bear in a contest with the Turks, and completes the subject treated in his former letter upon Turkey. Mr. Hemilngsen is known as an authority on all points connected with the military organization and social state of the Russian Empire. His *Revelations on Russia* is a standard work in every complete library, and there are few men, not natives of that country, who have so thorough a knowledge respecting it. As will be seen, he belongs to that considerable class of writers who expect that the Turks will triumph. It is certainly desirable that the event should justify this opinion; and we accordingly commend Mr. Henningsen's observations to the careful attention of our readers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

YANKEE SULLIVAN NOT ESCAPED.—The statement that Yankee Sullivan had knocked down four or five of the officers having him in charge, and had made his escape, proves to be without foundation. Deputy Sheriff Bensel, of N. York, who accompanied the distinguished prize-fighter, reports him safely lodged in jail at Lenox, Mass.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* well observes: "It is curious to notice how contagious is a commercial panic. Our market is stringent because our capitalists are afraid of a drain of specie to pay for large imports. The English market is stringent, because their capitalists are afraid of a drain of specie to pay for breadstuffs. And the French market has just become stringent, with an advance of one per cent. in the rates of interest. It is said, from the same cause. Now, it is fair to infer that where there is a drain, it is the money the substance it consists to some extent of absorption or deposit. We should like to know where the lucky reserve is located, and whether the political economists there have not the shakes as violently as in the countries we have named."

The London Times of the 26th states that money was abundant at the Stock Exchange, and both at the Bank of England and that of doors, the demand for discount had greatly moderated. The London Daily News of the 25th says that money was plentiful, and the tendency of the market was rather in the direction of increased ease, although there was a decided indisposition to lend for long periods. A London correspondent of the New York Commercial also writes under the latest date: "Money is abundant at the existing rate of 5 per cent., and at present there are no signs of an increased demand. About £400,000 in gold has just been received from Australia, and this remittance will prove opportune to counteract the effects of the continental exchanges."

THE CLAWSON HERESIES.—We mentioned some time since a rumor that the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clawson, of Virginia, had fallen heir to an immense fortune in England. The Weston (Va.) Herald says the facts of the case are as follows:

"There was originally the sum of thirty-six millions of dollars, the estate of the Earl of Lancaster, in England, and upon the death of the Earl and his brother, a dispute arose between the House of York and the House of Lancaster, (instituted by the former, because of an intermarriage between the two houses,) the House of York gaining for the heirship. The suit was protracted, from the lower to the higher courts, from fifty to a hundred years, and was finally decided at the Exchequer, (the Queen's Bench) in favor of the House of Lancaster. After this decision, advertisements were scattered abroad over the world for the heirs of the Lancaster family, and the mother of Mrs. Clawson, wife of Rev. Samuel Clawson, is one of the heirs. Attorneys are employed by the heirs to secure their interests, and it is supposed that the whole affair will be settled up during this winter, when the heirs will receive their portions. The amount of thirty-six millions has been at interest for more than sixty years, which interest will pay the costs of law, and leave the original *clear as!!*"

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The election for the State Officers and Legislature, was held in Wisconsin, on Tuesday. Milwaukie gives a large Majority for the Locofoco ticket, and it is supposed the State has voted the same way. The majority against a Prohibitory Liquor Law in Milwaukie was some two thousand. The Telegraph states, however, that there will be a majority in the State in favor of the law. It is estimated that a majority of twelve hundred votes at several of the polls in Milwaukie.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Granite State, that arrived from Cincinnati yesterday morning, accidently run on an old steamboat wreck while in the Ohio river, below Evansville, which knocked off a portion of her guard, and came very near doing serious injury to the boat. Luckily there was no one injured by the accident.—*St. Louis Rep.*

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov. 4.—The schooner Eagle, which has arrived here from Campeachy, reports that the Cholera is raging with violence at Merida, the capital of Yucatan, causing a mortality of one hundred per day.—*New Orleans Pic.*

FERRY BOAT SUNK WITH 150 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.—On Tuesday week, the ferry boat "Relief," having on board a large party of ladies and gentlemen from Louisville, Ky., ran on a snag and sunk almost instantly. The water being only about six feet deep, the passengers took advantage of the guards and wheel-houses, until a boat was brought and they were conveyed ashore—frightened but none injured.

QUARREL BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.—A Valparaiso correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of Sept. 30, says, that in one of the interior towns there had arisen a dispute between the curate, who is represented as a worthless man, and the local Governor of the town, or department. In consequence, the inhabitants has laid the town under interdiction; people of all other religious ordinances in the meantime. It is thought the Government will yield to the demands of the Church, replacing the curate, and ejecting the Governor.

The Caloric ship Ericsson, which has been undergoing repairs at Williamsburgh, N. Y., for several months, it is said, will be ready to make another trip in a few weeks, and that her projectors entertain confidences that she will perform to their satisfaction.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE is in favor, it is stated, of the reduction of the duty on iron of all kinds to 25 per cent. ad valerem. It is said that he will also recommend that Salt, Dye Stuffs, Mahogany, and other furniture woods, raw Silks, crude Drugs and Fruits, to be put on the free list.

THE DISPUTED CROSSING, of the Northern Indiana and Chicago Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad, has been at length determined by a decree of the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of Cook county, Illinois. They direct that the Illinois Central Road shall erect the other by means of a bridge eighteen feet in clear above the surface of the rails of the Northern Indiana Road, thirty feet wide in the clear, to be efficiently commenced within thirty days from the date of the decree, November 5th, and to be prosecuted with all due diligence to a final completion.

The Grand Jury of Wilkesbarre have found a true bill against the United States' Marshals Yorkeop and Crossman, for attempting the arrest of the slave "Bill," sometime since.

The Buffalo papers state that Patchin Bank money is received and paid out as usual by the other banks of that city.

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. 9:d2:dtc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES FANCY FURS.

M'CORD & CO.

Would most respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Ermine, Coney and Swan's Down: Muffs, Victorines, Pelerine Boas, Cuffs, &c., &c., corner Wood and 6th streets.

SEE Halvenda and Lafayette Gold Mining Company, New York column. 1912:3m

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle, Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages, for sale on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms.

D. W. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturers' Agent,
no7:d3t 148, Waterstreet, Pittsburgh.

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

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 4, 1853.
Premiums note to May 1, 1853, $93,356 65
Cash on hand, 1,000 00
Stationery and Office Furniture, 518 19
Premiums cancelled, $ 3,199 94
Do. terminated, 7,163 81
Loans on Bottomry, Commissions, Re-Insurance, Reserved Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c., 10,363 81
$ 97,874 84
Capital Stock, paid in and secured, $238,319 70
100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for loans, $338,319 70

LIABILITIES.

Premium Notes, $305,619 80
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities, 152,855 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents and Bank of London, 17,620 81
Office Furniture and Stationery, 1,000 00
$338,319 70

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

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county,
P. C. REDWICK, Harrisburg,
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia,
J. WILKINS, Allegheny, Pittsburgh,
A. J. CASSIDY,
JOHN RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county,
A. J. GILLIS, Harrisburg,
J. JONES,
ROBERT MOORE, Carbon county,
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLIS, Secretary.

Will insure against loss or damage by FIRE, inland navigation, also, on merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either permanently or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets
A. A. CARRIER, Agent.
oct7

AMOS LELAND & CO.
111 CHAPEL STREET,
New Haven, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
STRAW GOODS,
consisting in part of
PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID,
CANTON AND PALM LEAF HATS,
English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.,
By the Case.

Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Cash and Time Buyers is respectfully solicited.
oct26:d3m

A. M. HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is filled exclusively in that trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. oct19:dtf

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD BRADDOCK, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Bankrupt, 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 L. BERRY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1853. dw4

A. B. HOLMES & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS,
MATTOCKS, GROWBARS, &c.,
TIMBER SCREWS, BRIDGE BOLTS,
CAR BOLTS,
WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.
PITTSBURGH.

Office 24 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. oct3

Mrs. S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 70 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sp12

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 sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to SEVERE, HEATS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same inestimable character:

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, Erie Co., Pa.,
November 15, 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, in 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 books were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, and all were preserved. There are a couple more ordered; and further, I would advise any person who is doing a business to call and see them, but Burke's Safe to keep their papers, &c., in, and I feel sure they will be used. I can easily 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 a little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL.
No. 115 Water street.

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

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 16 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). sat16

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.
Office over E. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets.

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Cardy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jan11:d3

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.

Also, upon the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:
H. D. KING, Wm. Lamont, Jr.
Wm. Eichbaum, Wm. Kline,
Edward Heazelton, John H. Ewing,
Walter Bryant, Isaac M. Hazen,
Isaac M. Fetterman, Jno. D. Hays.

JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. L. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREGG
jan1:dly

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. 62 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.

JOHN FLEMING, GORHAM FLEMING
FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills. se30

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER,
No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, purchased with great care, and *Winter Sales* will be sold at sixteen per cent. less than comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Those wishing to purchase will please give me a call before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. jy29

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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