PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1853.

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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The teeming presses of the New York publishers are sending forth books of every variety and character, and beauty of adornments, in time for the long winter evenings, when around the cheerful fire-side the family gathers for mutual instruction and converse.

Robert Carter & Brothers, of New York, have laid on our table two very nice books. One is simply entitled "*Scotia's Bards*," and is a gem of beauty in its printing and binding. Of its contents it is unnecessary for us to speak, as who has not made the acquaintance of Scotia's Bards, in "days lang syne," and who does not love to return to them frequently for the purpose of gaining inspiration at such fountains of sweetness and purity. An eastern contemporary in noticing this book, has caught the poetic inspiration in looking over its pages, and expresses himself as follows:

If the eyes of the sons and daughters of "the land o'cakes" do not glisten when they see this elegant book, we shall begin to think that Caledonian hearts are not what they once were. It is a Scotch book all over. The Tartan waves on the pinnacle of the introductory page, the Thistle stands guard over the gates of the preface, and the Bagpipe plays an adieu at the finis. It is enriched with the most brilliant and costly poetic gems from the mines of that land which has been as fruitful in minstrels as in metaphysics, heroes and martyrs. Some self-exiled son of Scotia, who does not choose to give his name, and whose heart still lingers among her lochs, frithe, castled crags, time-honored sanctuaries, and generous fire-sides, has here made an offering of affection to his native country, and to his fellow-countrymen, who, if they have become wise, find untary exiles. A sprig of heather from the old home might have sufficed to bring back the bygone scenes of years departed; but this editor has culled not only a sprig of heather and a thistle, but roses, lilacs, lilies, carnations and cypress leaves, and woven them all into a beautiful bouquet, as a sacred memorial of the land where they grew. Scotch poetry set to Scotch music is the very rens Scotch blood, will, of course, buy this book, and so will many others beside. We shall expect to see it in many a drawing-room. The selections are not mere excerpts, but complete poems; whilst the typography, paper, and engravings are of the first order.

"THE CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS CHILDREN, By J. A. James," author of a great number of religious works. From the press of Robert Carter & Brothers. This is a most excellent book, which we would gladly see in the hands of every young person in the country. It has already passed through *seventeen* editions in London, which shows how highly it is appreciated by the Christian public in that country.

The above works are for sale by J. S. Davison, Market street, who has also "Ellen Montgomery's Bookcase," "Mrs. Rutherford's Children," by the author of the "Wide, Wide World," published by Geo. P. Putnam, & Co., an excellent work which we have previously noticed.

DEATH OF MR. ATHERTON.—The President is said to be much distressed at the death of his personal friend, Mr. Atherton, one of the U. S Senators from New Hampshire. Mr. Atherton is well known throughout the nation as the author of the celebrated "Atherton Gag" resolution which prevented the reception of Abolition petitions in the House. On the expiration of Mr. Hale's term in the U. S. Senate, last March, Mr. Pierce used his influence in New Hampshire to secure the return of Mr. Atherton, and succeeded; but in so doing he mortally offended Edmund Burke, who was a candidate for the same place. Mr. Burke, in revenge, commenced a crusade against the Administration, and has contributed no little towards fomenting the democratic troubles in New York and Massachusetts. The President thus not only sees his party distracted in consequence of his efforts to procure the return of Atherton to the Senate, but loses, at a very important period of his administration, the personal friend for whom he staked so much.

Mr. Atherton was not a brilliant or powerful man, intellectually, but his personal intimacy with the President qualified him, above others, for leading in defence of the Administration in the Senate. The lead will now, probably, fall to the lot of Senator Cass.

THE LOUISVILLE TRAGEDY.—The press throughout the country is almost unanimous in bestowing indignant comments upon the late murder of a school teacher, in Louisville by the two Wards. Some of the Kentucky papers, however, endeavor to palliate the atrocious offence, and to pave the way for an acquittal of the rich criminals—A Hopkinsville paper lauds the chief murderer in this wise:

"Mat Ward is an amiable, gentle, and generous man—indeed, we unhesitatingly believe and declare to every one, and we cannot conceive the madness which dictated his hand at Butler's life. Doubtless, he was laboring under some gross delusion about it—which the testimony will bring to light, and which will relieve his conduct from its harsher attitude."

"An amiable, gentle and generous man!" These are pretty epithets, truly, to apply to a man who could shoot down an unarmed man for an act which no sensible man could regard as personally offensive to him. A man's character is indicated by his deeds; and the wanton murder of poor Butler could never have proceeded from a man who cherished in his heart either amiable or gentle, much less generous, thoughts.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—We find the annexed paragraph floating about as an item of news in our exchanges. It is significant enough, inasmuch as it indicates another phase of the struggle against Common Schools lately initiated by the Catholic Bishops of the United States.

ANOTHER BIBLE EXCITEMENT.—There was some excitement in Ellsworth, Me., on Tuesday, in consequence of the rejection by the town authorities of an application from the Irish or Catholics, that the school money be divided, and they receive their proportion, for the purpose of establishing a school, out of which the Protestant Bible should be kept. Considerable excitement prevailed, and at night, according to a correspondent of the State of Maine, two Catholic boys broke into one of the school houses, and destroyed all the bibles found there. On Monday they were arrested, and one of them sent to jail. The Catholics are to establish a school immediately.

PORK PACKING.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* does not give a very encouraging view of the Current Pork speculations in that city. It says:

Pork packing is progressing, but the trade is devoid of activity or vigor. Early contracts promise to prove unprofitable. Little or no demand has been experienced for products, and the bulk of the sales so far have been at a loss to packers. The opening and present rates, were as follows:

	Opening.	Present.
Hogs, per 100lbs, net,	$5@6:25	$4:50
Mess Pork,	13:50	11:75
Green Hams,	7¾	6¾
Bel. Lard,	9¼	8¾

Packers exhibit that want of confidence to which we have heretofore referred, and Eastern operations are decidedly in the back ground.—Hogs would be taken pretty freely at $4, or, perhaps, $4:25, but these prices are below the views of sellers. The number *arrived* so far is not much short of 50,000, of which about 25,000 have been packed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—Of the mineralogical department of the exhibition, the *New York Journal of Commerce* says:

"New Hampshire is the only State that furnishes tin. Cobal ores and bismuth are exhibited from Connecticut, and cobalt from Maryland; chrome from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the new mineral called emerald Nickel from Lancaster, Pa. The extensive use of Nickel, in the manufacture of German silver, gives interest to every discovery of it. All parts of the Union furnish iron, but Pennsylvania excels in the number and variety of specimens. North Carolina furnishes handsome specimens of phosphate, carbonate and sulphuret of lead. There are silver ores from south America, Mexico and Europe; but none from the United States, except in connection with lead. California is the only State which sends an ore of quicksilver."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Further Views of the New York Election—Its Effect upon the Cabinet—John Van Buren—Redemption of Stock—Darien Ship Canal—Increase of the Navy.

A month or more ago, I said that both the Democratic factions in New York were so nearly abreast in the race of depravity, that the people would find it impossible to award the palm of infamy to either, but would probably treat them with equal contempt. This has turned out exactly true. The Whigs get a majority of the popular vote, and the factions are nearly tied in the division of what is left. The first reports represented the Hardshells exterminated. It is evident that fate has befallen their opponents. A week before the election the administration would not have commuted for less than a Soft majority of three to one over the Hards. A bare plurality is equal to total defeat. I have heretofore shown that the Adamantines deserved no sympathy from any one opposed to a renewal of the slavery controversy, or in favor of an honest and pure administration of the General Government. But, on the other hand, as the Barnburners or Soft shell faction, had repudiated every principle they before professed, and had become the mere servile adulators of power, it was time that they were extinguished and "crushed out" from the field of political contest. Their career was now. Having become thoroughly corrupt and emasculated, there was no further use for them. They are finished. They were ripe and rotten. Their end was not premature. Nobody bewails their fate.

But they were the chief support of the Cabinet, and the question now comes up, can the Cabinet stand, after the loss of the only support on which it could depend? Opinion is divided on this important point. It is argued that the changing of Cabinets on slight occasions has been a rule with our Presidents for twenty-four years. Mrs. Eaton, Duff Green, and Mr. Calhoun broke up Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet. The removal of the deposites broke up the second. Something occurred within a year of Van Buren's inauguration to make a stampede among the constitutional accomplices of his nefarious acts. Tyler's Cabinet dispersed upon the full development of the innate turpitude of his nature, and his meditated treachery to principle. The Galphin would probably have broken up Gen. Taylor's if his death had not, and Mr. Polk made several changes of Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General. People argue upon these precedents, that the occurrence of such a terrible reverse as the success of the Hards in New York, must certainly force out of the Cabinet all those who counselled the dismissal of Bronson, and the interference in N. York politics. Marcy, Guthrie and Cushing seemed to be marked for the fate which they have inflicted upon Bronson and would have imposed upon O'Conner, had they dared.

John Van Buren and Collector Redfield have been here to advise with the government what to do in such a fearful crisis. John urges that a forlorn hope of Soft Shells, who fought the battle of the administration in contempt of principle and consistency, are waiting for the reward, and ought to have it. Probably some few hundred Hunkers and hold-over Whigs will follow the unfortunate Bronson into retirement, and that their places will be supplied by Softs.

The disbursements of the Treasury for the redemption of stock last week were over half a million of dollars, and the total reduction of debt since the first day of August is about five millions of dollars,—included in which is the $700,000 of the Holland loan. There remains of the $7,000,000 advertised for in July, to be taken up prior to the 1st of December, $3,000,000.

Dr. Black, agent of the British Company for the construction of the Darien Ship Canal, continues his exertions to procure the patronage of this government for the scheme. An officer has been detached to aid in the surveys, but I very much doubt whether any practical result will come of it. As to the survey, the Spaniards made the best reconnoiasances and explorations of the entire region South of the Gulf of Mexico and North of Carthagena, for the discovery of a practicable route for a canal between the two oceans, which have ever been made, and I believe they came to the conclusion that no such route existed. The Secretary of the Navy, to whom Dr. Black's representations have been referred, seems disinclined to aid the design further than by the appointment of Lt. Strange to co-operate with the British engineers in examining the route. The length of the proposed canal is forty miles, and the cost $76,000,000. It is supposed that it may be finished in five years, and that it will yield a dividend of seven per cent.

Mr. Dobbin will recommend an increase of the navy by the building of more sailing ships and steamers. I do not see how this can be reconciled with what is said to be the leading feature in the President's policy, which is alleged to be strict economy and a reduction of expenditure in *all* departments. This is excellent doctrine, as I have before remarked, but hard of a practical application. In the particular case of the navy, it seems to me that the great reform needed is the prompt dismissal of incapable and corrupt officers, the condemnation and sale of inefficient vessels, and the building of perhaps half a dozen steamers under such a system of responsibility as shall secure their usefulness to the service, or their return to the persons who may be engaged to supply them.

JUNIUS.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.—The report that Gen. Tornel had been shot by order of Santa Anna is incorrect. Gen. Robles was the person intended to be referred to, and it appears he made his escape on learning that he was about to be tried as a conspirator. A letter from Major Chapman, dated Ringgold Barracks, Texas, Oct. 15, states that Robles, who was Arista's Secretary of War, had been banished by Santa Anna from the city of Mexico to Monclova. Soon after his arrival at the latter place he effected his escape to Roma, on this side of the Rio Grande. He says "that forty-nine other men of standing and influence were banished about the same time; that he was banished because he was a Federalist; that he shall proceed to New Orleans, and remain until he is recalled by his Government, which he believes will be soon. He, of course, does not expect to be recalled while Santa Anna is in power. Two days after he had crossed the Rio Grande an order was received at Mier for the immediate trial as a conspirator." Major Chapman makes no mention of any executions.

The Washington Star has a letter from Fort Brown, which says it was rumored that Rosas was shot. The writer adds:

"Not a solitary Mexican soldier has crossed the Sierra Madre in this direction this year. A gentleman, an acquaintance of mine, arrived this morning from Monterey, and says that Ampudia, who is in that city, has not a single bayonet at his command, and that Santa Anna's grand army is just where it was six months ago, viz: on paper."

AMALGAMATION IN VIRGINIA.—Two colored men—brothers—recently made application to one of the courts at Richmond, Virginia, asserting that they had no far removed from their original blood as to entitle them to the benefit of an act of assembly, which declares that persons with less than one-fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons; and under this plea they claimed the privilege of going abroad without negro papers. The court, after hearing arguments on both sides, refused the application.—The Richmond Enquirer endorses this decision; and adds:

"The law and circumstances under which this application was made, would free about one-fourth of the slaves of the Commonwealth, and lead to interminable difficulties on the subject. One-fourth negro-blood would be little enough to place a negro upon the footing of a white person."

This is a pretty admission, truly. One fourth of the Slaves of the "Old Dominion" less than quarter blood negro! How comes it so? Virginians are death on amalgamation, *sentimentally*; how they regard it *practically*, the fact extract above, from one of their own papers, tells. Thad Stevens's speech in Congress gave them but a well merited castigation.—*Hollidaysburgh Register*

CUBAN AFRICANIZATION.—The telegraph reports that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has formally denied the allegations that his Government contemplated any such proceedings with regard to Cuba as have been attributed to it. The denial was really unnecessary. No sensible man believed the statement.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Washington *Union*, which was the first journal, we believe, that gave currency to the story, and by its intimate relation to the Administration imparted consequence to it, has virtually abandoned it. We regret that the *Union* is not impressed with a better appreciation of its position, and the weight which that position gives to its statements regarding international matters.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—THE GREAT CONTEMPLATED FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—Every succeeding hour, says the Washington Star, serves to strengthen our apprehension that the N. Y. joint stock Pacific Railroad conspiracy is drawing within its meshes a body of speculators, who, for numbers, talents, energy, perseverance and influence, are destined to prove far more formidable to the integrity of the Government of the United States, than any similar organization, so far essaying to operate on Congress. Strange to tell, too, the majority of those already known to be concerned in it are men of straw, so far as their means are concerned—not one in ten being persons of available means to be used in the construction of the work. Indeed, it is well understood that their plan is to induce Congress to furnish the means either in loads or money to be donated to them, on condition that they build the road nominally for the Government, but really for themselves or their assignees.

The success of the land donation system, as applied in the case of the railroads constructed, or under construction, in the West, will, probably, have the effect of putting them upon this task; more especially as it does not require the appropriation of hard cash from the Treasury. Their aim will, doubtless, be to bribe members of Congress by donations of stock, if the scheme succeeds. To do this, they are buying up, after the same fashion, persons in nearly every Congressional District in the United States who may be supposed to be able to influence a members' vote. They have selected the Texas route as theirs, in the hope of thus securing the votes of Southern and Southwestern membes, whose hostility to the construction of the proposed road at the cost of the Government, they believe would be otherwise unconquerable. They calculate strongly on the weight of the political consideration involved on the particular national legislators.

To that end, journals in the south in their interest, are already urging the importance to the peculiar institution of the South, of having the Texas route selected. Some twenty Senators, and Representatives have even so early made demonstrations of hearty co-operation in their schemes: among them being more or less gentlemen well known here for always favoring huge speculations on the Treasury of the United States, truly. We trust that the public will keep their eyes fixed on their movement, closely scanning the antecedents of these gentlemen, as strikers for this grand swindle.

All the tactics of the loby of the New York Legislature will be put in operation, the wire-workers being, however, ten times more numerous, and having ten times more means at command; the stake for which they play being, at the same time, greater than that gambled for in the New York fraudulent canal letting—$90,000,000, rather than $9,000,000. Indeed, the chief operators in this scheme of plunder are the very same persons whose names appeared conspicuously as participants in the New York fraud in question; according to the testimony printed in the report of the joint legislative committee who examined into the matter.

MISS CUNNINGHAM.—This lady, imprisoned by the Duke of Tuscany for the tract circulating, and for the consequence of the escape of her sister and Mr. Gordon, who alone could be denounced against her, gives the following account of her own liberation, in a spirit worthy of her ancestor, Knox:—

"I have not accepted the Duke's *grazia*. On the contrary, I said at once, that what he owed me in justice I did not wish to receive in grace, and until I consulted my friends I would not go out of the prison. However, in the course of a few hours, I got another message to say that they had orders to send me out, and they begged me, as a favour, that I would go, as otherwise they would be obliged to turn me out. Then' said I, 'give me a paper stamped and signed, to say that I am turned out, and not gone voluntarily, which accordingly they did. I am told that one hour later I should have received a decree from the Second Court in my favour, which would have declared that I had done nothing worthy of bonds, and that therefore the case could go no further. It is currently reported that the cause of the pardon is, that despatches came from Lord Clarendon to say that if I was not set at liberty at once, the British arms would be taken down from the British embassy, and this is what the Italians believe." Miss Cuningham adds, "It is considered here the greatest triumph, since the Grand Duke has freed me because England has demanded it, and it is universally known that I was declared innocent legally."

A LIQUOR LAW DECISION.—In a suit at law before Judge Day, of the Court of Common Pleas, in Trumbull county, a liquor bill was offered by way of set off to the claim of the plaintiff. It was argued in opposition to the set off, that it could not be allowed, because the liquor had been sold contrary to the law in existence before the new Constitution went into effect. On the other hand it was maintained that the liquor had been sold since the adoption of the new Constitution, and that it was no longer necessary to have a license to sell liquor in small quantities.

Judge Day held that the Constitution did not, of itself, repeal the law, as far as it prohibited the sale of liquor under certain circumstances, but that it was in force, until repealed by the Legislature. He was also of the opinion that a law similar to the present, was clearly within the power of the Legislature, under the clause of the Constitution empowering it to provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors.—*Cin. Gaz*

"The noble conduct" (says the *Presse*), "of the Ottoman population has not perhaps been sufficiently held up to our admiration. Turkey is at this moment traversing the most critical trial that a State can experience, and yet since last March—for the last six months—there has not been a symptom of disorder, not a single outbreak, not an insult against the freedom of Christian worship. A population ardent, intense, bigoted, left to itself, in its faith, attacked as it is in its religious and its patriotism, has conformed with an admirable unanimity, if we may believe the confessions of even semi-annual Austrian journals, to the recommendations of generous toleration which have emanated from the Sultan. The result is at once an honor to the nation and the government. What more or what better could have been done by any strong government, any just government, placed at the head of a Catholic, Protestant or Greek Christian population?—*London Leader.*

ANTI-COALITION CUSHING.—No man knows better the evils of coalitions than Mr. Cushing, for he entered into a coalition between the Democrats and Free-Soilers of the State Council that elected him on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts—which said Bench he used as a stepping stone to get into his present position. Cushing's present connection with the Democratic party is one of the most shameless coalitions: every body remembers the eulogies he delivered before the American Institute on Henry Clay's American system.—*Phila. Register.*

THE CENTRAL ROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making most strenuous efforts to get their track across the Allegheny mountains ready for use by the first of January. It is now stated that they intend having a bonus of $10,000 to the contractors at the Tunnell to finish ther job by that time. The Cars can now run up to the Tunnell on the west side, and on the line on this side there will be no delay.

A FEMALE INSURRECTION occurred recently at the city of Ningpo, in China, as we learn from a letter published in one of the religious journals from the Rev. Dr. Macgowan, a Baptist missionary. Large numbers of woman and children went to the houses of the wealthy, demanding food and money, and, when refused, they broke open doors, and forced a passage through house walls. The authorities were only able to quell the first riot by a daily distribution of rice, which the wealthy were obliged to provide at various temples. Subsequently, a terrible scene occurred, in consequence of the rice distribution. Through some mismanagement on the part of the officers or distributors the crowd at one temple became so great that not less than forty persons were trampled under foot, of whom thirty-five were either dead or dying when relief arrived. At another temple a similar scene took place at the same time, but, fortunately, no lives were lost. Inflamed by these disasters, a mob of excited men sacked the residence, of one of the officers, and destroyed every thing it contained.

AN UNFOLD ANSWER.—When the freesoil excitement was at its height during the session of the Legislature of 1848, one of the members changed his boarding-place. Being asked by one of his fellow-boarders the reason of changing, he replied, "Oh, I have got tired of this eternal talk about slavery, the South, niggers, and so on; the Delavan house is full of freesoilers, and I heard nothing but higher law, dissolution of the Union, the poor slaves—I couldn't stand it any longer, and so I left." "But," said his fellow-boarder, "I don't see as you have gained any thing, as here at Congress Hall are quite as many freesoilers, of the same stripe, and much stronger men; here are Dr. Beckman, John Van Buren, Lieutenant-Governor Gardiner, and a dozen others, who talk anti slavery quite as much as those whom you have left." "Oh, yes," said the new member, "*but those fo-lish fellows down to the Delavan believe it.*"

A MISER.—The Boston Herald says that recently in examining the assets of Jonathan Kimball, Esq., of Lisbon, who died lately, aged about 80 years, the appraisers, found near $6,000, in his trunk, most of which had been there for several years. With the rest was $200 in bills of the Lancaster Bank, dated 20 years ago, and as fresh as when first issued.

Frederika Bremer says she does not think much of the beauty of American women. An exchange says that the American women or men do not think much of the beauty of Miss Bremer.—It would be difficult to imagine how anybody could.

SHIPWRECK.—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.—Letters by the Overland India mail convey intelligence of the lamentable wreck of a British ship, supposed to be the Lady Evelyn, and a fearful sacrifice of life.

She was a firm vessel, recently built, 748 tons burthen, commanded by Captain M'Lellan, and was the property of Messrs. Herrings, of Liverpool. On her last voyage from England, she was bound to Port Philip, and on her arrival there, she was taken up for a run to Calcutta and China.

She was then chartered for the conveyance of 250 Chinese emigrants to San Francisco, and departed in every apparent safety with her living freight.

The catastrophe is reported to have occurred on the night of the 20th July, on one of the cluster of islands known as Typingsou, in the eastern or Chius Sea, situate some 14 miles west of Lo Chou.

She quickly went to pieces, and we regret to add that, out of 250 souls who were on board, including the crew, only 6 European sailors and 30 Chinamen were saved. The advices further us no further intelligence. The ship was insured.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL.—Felix Lacoste, Consul General of France for New York, died on Monday night, at the age of 66 years. The deceased was formerly an aid of Marshal Gerard—was in the battle of Ligny and Waterloo. In 1815 he was promoted to the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Upon the downfall of the Empire he came to the United States, and spent some time at Bordentown with Joseph Bonaparte, Count of Surtilliers. Subsequently he fixed his residence in New York, and at one time was connected with the editorship and proprietorship of the Courier des Etats Unis, which paper contains a handsome tribute to his memory. He was appointed to the post of Consul General in 1850.

THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Courier of the 8d inst., states the following, relative to the recent epidemic in that city:

The annual return of the Howard Association, who has lived here for some forty years, when business has made him acquainted with nearly all of our citizens—informed us that of the eight thousand persons who died this summer, he was personally acquainted with but eight. With but a very few exceptions, the victims were not natives of Louisiana, or even of the Southern States. It is nearly all of foreign born than nineteen twentieths, were either young men from the more Northern States or from foreign countries.

COST OF ENGLISH RAILROADS.—The three hundred and twenty two miles of the Eastern Counties Company's Railroad cost £13,115,919 The one hundred and forty-five miles of the Great Northern, £10,262,986. The three hundred and four miles of the York, Newcastle and Berwick, £10,858,729. The one hundred and forty-nine of the North British, £4,467,259. The receipts of these roads in 1852, averaged forty pounds sterling per mile per week.

A WOMAN ARRAIGNED FOR HORSE STEALING.—The Guyandotte (Va.) Herald says that Mrs. Burns was arraigned before the County Court of Cabell, week before last, upon the charge of horse stealing, and that the Court sent her on for trial at the Circuit Court. It is added, further, that the Court very ungallantly refused to admit the woman to bail, because it had no law to do so.

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. nov2-dtc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL**—Among all herbs applied to medical practice, there is not one that possesses the tonic ingredients this preparation stands supreme. It is Nature's own medicine. Hail the travels of Dr. Morse, which has added so much to science in its various branches, resulted in the discovery of this potent remedy, which will have been the great benefactor of the age. Mineral remedies are utterly superseded by this purely vegetable specific. Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with muscular tremors, irregular in any physical function, enervated by excesses, resulting in reproachful pain of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fall you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your resource. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system as fi-tered water. Think of these things, you that are sick and suffering, and test our words by experiment.

This Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3.00 per bottle, two for $5.00, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and 4th sts.

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 Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelisses Boas, Cuffs, &c. &c., corner Wood and 5th streets.

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New Advertisement. nov18-3m

Third Annual Statement

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

HARRISBURG, May 2, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1852,		$92,926 61
Premiums due to May 1, 1853,		1,980 00
Interest due on bonds,		916 12
Loans on Mortgage and Personal Securities,		1,000 00
Premiums cancelled,	$ 2,799 04	$345,185 49
Do terminated,	7,102 81	
Losses by fire paid, including Marine Risks,		
Insurance, Returned Premiums,		
Stationery, Printing, &c.,	77,901 81	
	$ 87,861 16	
Capital Stock, paid in and secured,		$258,319 70
		100,000 00
Amount of exposure liable for losses,		$358,319 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes,	$206,212 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and Loans,	132,585 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents,	17,230 91
Office Furniture and Stationery,	1,000 00
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet paid,	$356,819 70 $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county:
P. C. SHOEMICK, Harrisburgh.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILLIS, Harrisburgh.
A. A. GARRIES,
JOHN RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county:
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
F. F. HUSTON,
ROBERT ELOTT, Carbon county.

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
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Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Mier House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond Va, is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known. ☞ See advertisement in another column. nov18-1md

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignee of EDWARD HERRELTON, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Herrelton, 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,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4wd Assignees.

A. HOLMES & BRO.

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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. oc sp20

☞ MRS. S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 76 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sp13

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

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

ALBION, Erie County, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES.—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 20th 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 there will not be any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers in, and not get the fire that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly, JOHN ULARKE.

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is owned with Fresh Water of the celebrated Spring 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. 110 Water street.
Oct. 8, 1853. dtf

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☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Drafts on Europe. Interest low at 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000).

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Have received the highest premium at the Fairs of the American Institute, New York, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, New York, 1852; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati, 1852; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington, 1852; Mechanics' Association, Richmond, Va., 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Rochester, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Buffalo, 1852; Mechanics' Association, Albany, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Troy, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Utica, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Auburn, 1852; Mechanics' Institute, Syracu