PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 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

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The news from the Danube by the steamship Atlantic, is most cheering for the success of Turkey, and we may add, hopeful for the cause of European freedom. In every engagement the Turks have come off victorious, and the Russians are retreating with confusion, having lost a great number of superior officers, and 3000 men. We shall not be surprised to hear, by the next arrival, that Bucharest has fallen, and that the Russians are in full march for the Pruth. In any event they have received a check which will teach them to respect the foe they have aroused by their unjustifiable and most preposterous demands. The moral effect of these victories will be immense in the Turkish army, and upon the nation. It will inspirit and strengthen them, and incite them to greater efforts and sacrifices. It will strengthen the Sultan with his people, and enable him the better to control the discordant elements which make up his forces in Europe and Asia.

Not less will be the effect of these successes on the Democrats of Italy, Hungary and Poland. While waiting to strike a blow for freedom, they find their most dreaded enemy suddenly worsted in a conflict his own imperious arrogance has brought upon himself. The enthusiasm and hope these Turkish successes will give to the almost despairing liberals it is impossible for us here to estimate. That it will be immense, and that it will hasten an effort, for deliverance cannot be doubted. Nicholas may yet need half of his army to keep the Poles in check, who are thirsting to pay back with interest the long catalogue of wrongs and oppressions heaped upon their unhappy country. KOSSUTH will receive the defeat of the hated Russians by the friendly Turks as an indication of Providence to strike another blow for the freedom of his Fatherland. MAZZINI will grasp at the golden opportunity to make one more effort for the redemption of Italy, and a blow for that purpose would soon be struck were it not for the presence of French soldiers in Rome. Oh, shame, that France should be the conservator of Despotism at a time like this!

The London papers, by the previous arrival, foreshadowed the successes which have been announced by the Atlantic. The London News of the 10th, in summing up the news from the seat of war to that date, says that Omer Pasha has displayed most consummate skill in the disposal of his forces, and shows that he possesses the rare gift of skillful and comprehensive combination.

It appears, then, that in every affair between the Turks and Russians in Wallachia, the latter have been worsted. The Turkish forces advancing from Widdin is forcing the Russian detachment in the western part of the province, back upon Bucharest, with a fair prospect of beating if it can catch them, or, at all events, of cutting them off from the main body in front of that city. Again, the advance of the main Turkish army has made good its footing on the Wallachian side of the Danube, and holds both banks of the Argish, which lays the approach to Bucharest open to it. To all human appearance, therefore, it will be comparatively easy for Omar Pacha, by pushing on his main force towards Bucharest, to form a junction with the Turkish troops advancing from Kalafat; to break the line (as they do in naval warfare) of the enemy; isolate the body of Russians in front of Bucharest from that which is retreating upon it from the west, and beat both in detail, if that have not already been done to his hand in the case of the latter corps.

The *London Times*, which has always predicted the defeat of the Turks, appears completely astonished at their remarkable successes, as the following comments on the military operations in Wallachia will show, which, the reader should bear in mind, were written before the account of the pitched battle, brought by the Atlantic, was received in London. The following is from the *Times* of the 10th:

"We observed yesterday, that no accounts were furnished of the strength or the operations of the Russian main body, which at the first passage of the Danube by the Turks, had marched to encounter them at Kalafat. It is now asserted that this force, which was under the command of General Dannenberg, numbered between 80,000 and 40,000 men, and that it was in position between Krajiov and Slatina, so as to intercept the route from Kalafat to Bucharest. The Turks, we were also told by the latest despatches, were occupying Lesser Wallachia—that is to say, the country about Kalafat—with 12,000 men; but as this was evidently the chief point at which the Danube was to be crossed, it is probable that the force referred to had received constant augmentations from the other bank of the stream. Indeed, it was expressly mentioned that large bodies of Turkish troops were concentrated around Widdin—the fort opposite to Kalafat, and all these could of course be brought over without much difficulty, when the passage of the river had been once secured.

Now, whether the Russians advanced to attack the Turks, or the Turks in marching up the country encountered the Russians, we are not fully informed; but it is between these two armies that the battle reported must apparently have been fought. Nor can we have any doubt that it proved disastrous to the Russian troops. We are, it is true, merely told that '14 superior Russian officers were killed,' and that 'the Russians were retreating upon Bucharest;' but these intimations, if correct, convey volumes of intelligence. If fourteen *superior* officers were *killed*, how many *inferior* officers and how many *men* must have shared, in all probability, the same fate? And how many of all ranks must have been wounded? Those acquainted with the rules of military calculations would construe a fearful list of casualties from the mere fact in the despatch. In the affair at Oltenitza, for instance, though no 'superior officer' was reported killed, and only six wounded, the total number of those placed *hors de combat* seems to have exceeded 700. Nevertheless, this battle must have been fought and won, if we are to accept the present account strictly, by some 12,000 Turks against 30,000 or 40,000 Russians.

That it *was* won we cannot doubt, for the Turks are described as remaining 'masters of the field,' and the Russians are retiring by what, under such circumstances, would be their natural line of retreat, 'upon Bucharest.' Rumors, moreover, had been in circulation for the last day or two, to the effect that the right wing of the Russian army, under General Dannenberg,—which was no other than the very force,—had experienced a check, and, as we yesterday remarked, the inaccuracies of our information from Bucharest and Vienna are not likely to tell often in favor of the Turks. We must need infer, therefore, that any exaggeration of numbers applies rather to the Ottoman forces than the Russian losses, and the inevitable conclusion arises that the main Russian army has been defeated by the Turkish army with severe losses, and on a field favorable to the former. No doubt, the twelve thousand Turks at Kalafat had been reinforced, and perhaps largely, from the troops concentrated at Widdin; but it seems hardly probable on any supposition, that they could have been raised to a strength equalling that of the Russians.

Omer Pacha had some 65,000 or 70,000 men in Bulgaria. Of these he had already carried, according to reports, 24,000 across the river, viz: 18,000 at Oltenitza, 4000, at Kalarache, and 2000 at Giurgevo. He was also menacing other points of the stream, and 12,000 of his best troops had been established at Kalafat. This accounts for some 40,000 of his army; so that not more than 25,000 or thereabouts would remain to be brought over. But, even supposing that as many as 20,000 of these were taken to reinforce the 12,000 at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force thus concentrated in Lesser Wallachia would amount only to 32,000 men; indeed, no accounts yet received rate it at so high a strength; whereas the Russians are plainly set at between 30,000 and 40,000, with strong cavalry and artillery. We wait with some curiosity for the details of so remarkable a battle.

From first to last, the movements of the Russians in these transactions appear unaccountable. Assuming even that the Kalafat Turks were ultimately raised to a large force by succors from the opposite bank, some days must still have elapsed, during which they were but 12,000 strong, and what were the 30,000 Russians doing then? We might imagine, perhaps, that Prince Gortschakoff, having been strictly forbidden to become the actual assailant, was compelled to wait for the attack of the Ottomans; but this hypothesis is at once negatived by the circumstances of the affair at Oltenitza, where Gen. Perloff fell upon the new comers without hesitation or scruple. Yet, if Gen. Perloff could do this at one point, why could not Gen. Dannenberg do the same at another? If the former commander could lead his 6000 troops against the 18,000 Ottomans at Oltenitza, why could not the latter employ his 30,000 or 40,000 troops against the 12,000 Ottomans at Widdin? If all the incidents thus reported are correctly given, the sum of the results amounts to this: that the right wing of the Russians, comprising their principal force, has been defeated by the left wing of the Turks, while the Turkish centre has also been victorious at Tartukai, and is on the immediate route to the Russian headquarters, in numbers superior to the enemy."

It would appear from the plan of operations developed in the movements of Omer Pacha, that he is moving the three wings of his army simultaneously upon Bucharest, and we may shortly expect to hear that by this date some decisive action has been fought—perhaps that Bucharest has been bombarded and stormed, or that the Turkish army has been defeated before its walls. Letters are said to have been received from the Turkish General himself, which announced that the onward march to the capital of Wallachia was the main object of his operations.

☞ The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has addressed a letter to the trustees of St. Louis Church, Buffalo, threatening them with excommunication if they persist in their refusal to put the church property under his control. The Bishop says:—

For, dearly beloved, though it will deeply grieve us, *yet our duty will force us to pronounce sentence of excommunication upon those who resist*. With anguish of heart we now warn you! Oh! may God grant to our tears and fervent prayers, your return to the obedience of God! to the arms of your Bishop and Father in Christ, who would cheerfully give his life for your salvation!

Beloved in Christ, make one generous effort, and your troubles will be over, and you will ensure a lasting peace for yourselves, for your children, and for your children's children. Your Bishop will then appoint seven upright men of your congregation who will administer for God's worship the offering which you freely give to God. Once or twice a year they will give you an exact account of the receipts and expenditures

Nothing remains but abject submission. On one side are the *people*, claiming the right to manage their own property, and the temporalities of the church, leaving the spiritual in the hands of the Priests and Bishops. On the other, stands Bishop TIMON, armed with spiritual power, and with the terrors of excommunication in his hand He tells the people, that unless they will tamely submit, and lay at his feet the temporalities of the church, to be held at his bidding and control perpetually, and thus become serfs and boondsmen, for it is nothing less, he will shut the doors of heaven against them, and consign them to the flames of eternal perdition. He will visit the sins of the Fathers upon the children, and deny the rites of baptism to the helpless infant which has no part in the rebellion of the parent, and he will follow the body after death, and deny it the rites of Christian sepulture. Such is the condition to which the Catholic church of Buffalo is reduced Let not the Protestant reader smile at the vain threatenings of the Bishop. From him it would only call forth contempt and derision. To the sincere Catholic, however, it is a question of terrible moment. He believes that the Bishop can do all which he threatens. He believes that he holds the keys of heaven, and can shut him out of bliss forever, and consign him over to Satan, without any chance even of an escape through the fires of Purgatory. In this contest, then, he finds himself helpless. He must either renounce his faith in the Pope and Bishops, in effect become a Protestant, or yield to the demands of the Priest, or pain on eternal damnation! What a terrible power to be wielded by mortal man. Is it any wonder that all manly spirit is crushed but of the heart of the people in Catholic countries, and that so many take refuge from such grinding oppression in the cold regions of infidelity!

Heaven help the congregation of St. Louis, Buffalo, and give the people strength to reject both the Bishop and his faith, to hurl back defiance in the face of the proud priests, and embrace the simple and benign doctrines of Jesus Christ.

SECOND CLASS TICKETS.—The *Pittsburgh Union* assails the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad because second class passengers are placed in the front cars. It has been a custom from the first for Railroads to place second class cars in front of first class. As it is necessary to follow some rule in placing them together, for the convenience both of passengers and conductors, the middle position immediately behind the baggage cars, and in front of the passenger cars, has been universally adopted. Why the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad should be singled out as an object of animadversion on this account, the Union can best explain. Whether the front car is the place of danger, as the Union avers, depends upon several contingencies. It is frequently the place of safety in case of accidents. The middle of the train is said by some good judges to be the safest place, and this is about the place of the front passenger cars in a long train. At any rate, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is not to blame for adopting a settled rule in relation to second class passengers, unless the Union is of opinion that the persons paying the lowest fares should have the best position in the train. While on this subject the editor had better pursue his reforms a little further, and insist that deck passengers on steamboats should enjoy the cabin, and that those who pay the lowest rent should have the best houses, and those who perform the least work should receive the highest wages. This would be carrying out his positions to the legitimate result, and would be something to excite attention. It is hardly worth while to confine its philanthropic endeavors to the case of one Railroad.

WHIG MOVEMENT IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.—We copy from the Meadville papers, the proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Crawford county on the 22d inst. The proceedings of this meeting are important and significant. They show that the Whig party there, as in every part of Western Pennsylvania, repudiates the doctrines of the 8th Resolution of the Baltimore Whig Platform, and that the war against the Fugitive Slave Law is to be continued until that blot upon our name and history is wiped away. We have never doubted, for our part, that the resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention at Baltimore, were in opposition to the sentiments of nine-tenths of Northern Whigs, and that although their attachment to Gen. Scott led them to support his nomination, they did it with earnest protestations against the platform foisted upon the party against its consent. The Whigs of the North will not give their sanction to the Fugitive Slave Law. They cannot do it, and maintain Whig sentiments which have always been in opposition to arbitrary and tyrannical rule. They are willing to fulfil the compromises of the constitution, provided they can do so with the ordinary and time-honored safe-guards from oppression, such as trial by jury, *etc.* Nothing else will satisfy them.

PAPER MILL BURNT.—A splendid new paper Mill, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, was burnt on Saturday evening. Loss $20,000. No insurance. It was owned by Smith and Hanford, excellent and enterprising men. We are astonished that men should neglect to insure such valuable property.

THE MASSILLON BANK.—It is an old bank trick to burst before closing business. By this means—like Sampson, who slew more Philistines at the time of his death than during his life—the bank can more profit by its collapse than by its charter This is done by buying up its notes at one quarter or one-half its face. We learn from the Steubenville *Herald* that runners are out, buying it up at the best possible advantage to themselves and their employers, be they who they may.

Last week several unknown purchasers of the Massillon paper were in Wellsville, operating principally in the evenings, and were paying 70 cents on the dollar.

In Cincinnati, the *Enquirer* of the 20th says:—"A broker on Third street told us that the notes of this institution were worth 50 cents on the dollar. We then called on Mr. Dye, who said that was what he quoted it at. A speculator says he will give 60 cents. One reliable broker says positively that it will be worth 80c."

Our advice is for every holder of their promises to stand no heavy shave. It is clear that those behind the curtain have funds which they desire to use again in the same business. And to pay off their promises at 40@50 cents on the dollar, would enable them to bank more vigorously, and cheat more successfully than before. —*Cleveland Forest City.*

☞ A GRATIFYING FACT.—It is matter of some congratulation, that Thanksgiving Day passed off, in this city, with fewer instances of riot, disorder, and drunkenness, than has been the case for a long while. But few arrests were made by the police, and even these few were for minor offences. It gives us great pleasure to put this fact on record. It shows that, as a city, if we are growing no better in morals, we are growing no worse.—*N. Y. Express.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The Presidents Message —Its points.—Crisis in the Shell War.—Hostilities transferred to Congress. Intrigues—The European News.—Junius shows how peace is inevitable.

The message is finished, and it is said was submitted to the inspection of the Cabinet on Friday. It was voted democratically orthodox and "all right," though it does not appear that it would have been altered if pronounced by that august council "all wrong." It has been customary of late years, to sneer at the executive for consulting his cabinet on important points of the administration. One of the slanders intended to deprecate and annoy the good and patriotic Taylor, was, that he had once promised an office to a respectable citizen of this District, and when reproached for not fulfilling the promise, replied "my friend, I am truly sorry for your disappointment; but it is not my fault.—I did all I could for you, but I was out-voted in the Cabinet." This of course was an exaggerated caricature of the practice of referring to the Cabinet all applications for office in cases of which the President had no personal knowledge of the candidates, or of the local circumstances which should govern the decision. The custom was in perfect conformity with expediency and with a regard for the functions of the cabinet.

There is more foundation for the statement that Gen. Pierce first appointed Gen. Dix, of New York, Minister to France, but was compelled to revoke the determination by the opposition of the Cabinet. That the appointment was unofficially made by the President, I know, for I have been so assured by Mr. Dix himself The South felt sore at seeing the two first of the foreign missions conferred on Northern men and one of them a free soiler, and so Mr. Mason, a professional office holder, was appointed. There is no great reason to regret this reversal of the first decision, for Mr. Dix by his recent equivocal course has alienated "the regard" of those who looked upon him as a sincere and consistent statesman. But to return to our theme, the message.

This document is of moderate length, and aims to lay before the country a body of sound democratic faith. From all reports it will be as servile on the slavery question as any document ever issued from the White House. This is owing to the exigency of the times. In the first place, Gen. Pierce is a northern man, and must be profuse in pledges of devotion to southern principles, in order to secure the confidence of that section.—Secondly, the Hard faction just now is pressing closely upon him on the ground of an alleged proclivity towards Free Soilism. It is therefore doubly necessary to "show the rogues they lie," by the most emphatic denunciation of Free Soilism. Words are clear things, but words will doubtless be plentifully used on this occasion and to this end. The sub-treasury will be eulogized. Protection will be assailed as a Whig heresy, and the protective features of the present tariff will be ascribed to an injudicious aberration from the severity of democratic principles on that question. A reduction of revenue by a reformation of the tariff, will, therefore, be a prominent recommendation of the message.

The importance of extending the area of our jurisdiction by taking in all the isles of the sea, including the "brightest gem" of them all, together with so much of the continent as lies south of Mason's and Dixon's line, will be enforced and illustrated by argument and example. But though Canada borders upon New Hampshire, Gen. Pierce will not recommend its annexation. The acquisition of Cuba will be hinted at as desirable, but as also inevitable if we eschew Fillibusterism and quietly wait upon providence.

But a stormy and uncomfortable time awaits the New Hampshire politician. He must pass through an ordeal sufficient to test and to call into action all the firmness, nerve, and energy of a bold and strong man and a wise statesman; the "Hards" will carry their case up to that forum of intrigue and furious agitation, the Halls of Congress. Pierce's only safety is in turning upon his pursuers, and "crushing out" that cabal of corrupt and mercenary demagogues. They have commenced a war upon him after the most sincere efforts upon his part to conciliate them by adopting as the corner stone of his policy the most extreme of their political principles, and giving them at least three fourths of the offices. But, vindictive as usual, they had nothing while anything was awarded to their enemies. The bitterness of their hearts will not be assuaged while they see one of their opponents in authority. Marcy, Guthrie, McClelland, must be expelled from the palace. The question is not about political principle, but it is about position and spoils. "You come out of that" is Dickinson's only reply to anything which Marcy might have to say for himself.

The country need expect no business to be done in Congress for the next four or five months. The business of that body will be to support or to pull down the administration. The canvass for the Speakership is proceeding upon that principle. The administration will have its candidate, and all its influence will be used to get a large majority of the democrats into caucus, for there they are confident of securing a nomination to suit their purposes. If a bare majority gives in to that conclave, its candidate will be defeated, by outside combinations. It is feared that Forney will be elected clerk through the absence of any well matured plan of opposition. There is no rival in the field. He is looked upon as the pet of the administration. It would be difficult to find a less worthy object of their attentions.

It is said, after all, that a treaty with Great Britain on the questions of the fisheries, the coasting trade, and reciprocal commerce with the provinces, has been agreed on between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, and sent to London for the consideration of the Queen and ministry. The next steamer will probably bring some important advices upon this subject.

The war commenced by the Russian invasion of the Danubian provinces, is becoming warmer. It is still a question whether it will become general, and whether the inactivity of the western powers will make it a desperate struggle for the existence of the Ottoman Empire, or whether their armed intervention will roll back the tide of Russian aggression, humble the insolence of the Autocrat, and maintain the independence of Turkey as a barrier against his encroachments. If France and England promptly and effectually come up to the assistance of their ally, whom, hitherto, they have so cruelly wronged and deceived, the unequal contest will very speedily cease, and Nicholas will retire within his proper limits. But a few months more of delay, or of diplomatic trifling will settle the affair and seal the fate of Europe. For we cannot put confidence in those estimates of the strength and resources of Turkey, which represent her as equal to sustain, single-handed, this struggle with Russia. Great as are the courage and enthusiasm of the Turks in defence of their country and religion, they must fail, and that speedily, unless rescued by foreign aid. Hostilities are yet confined to sharp skirmishing between advanced guards and outposts. If a regular pitched battle be suffered to take place between the two armies, I cannot doubt that the victory of the Russians will be a decisive one. But the interests of Europe in the premises, seem so very clear, that I cannot persuade myself that this battle will be allowed to be fought. In my judgment, the fighting described in the last dispatches was only preliminary to an armistice, which will result in some sort of pacific adjustment.

JUNIUS.

WHIG MEETING.—Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Whigs of Crawford County was held at the Court House in Meadville, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst. WM. DAVIS, JR., was appointed President, Jos. L. CHASE and A. LINDLEY Vice Presidents, and *R. Lyle White*, Secretary.

As the meeting was not very large owing to the short notice given, it was deemed prudent to postpone any action of importance until Monday evening of the first week of February County. A Committee consisting of R. Lyle White, A. Huldekoper, J. C. Hays, H. L. Richmond and D. M. Farrelly, was appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting in February.

On motion it was resolved that the 8th section of the Baltimore Whig Platform be published in the papers of the county till the time of the meeting in February. The section is as follows:

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

On motion of A. Heidekopor, Esq, it was *Resolved*, That "time and experience" have "demonstrated the necessity of further legislation," in reference to the Compromise.

Hon. J. W. Howe being called upon, arose and addressed the meeting. It might be improper, he said, for him to make a speech at a Whig meeting, but as he was called upon, he would merely make a few remarks. He was glad to see the Whigs of Crawford County taking action in regard to that rotten plank in their creed, the 8th section of the Baltimore Platform. He always was, and continued to be a Whig—an *ultra* Whig—so long as the party adhered to its time-honored and cardinal principles. He hoped that the Whigs would have a large meeting in February, and proclaim their sentiments honestly and freely as become freemen. He wanted to see them advocating true Whig principles, and uniting in unbroken phalanx to pour a full fire into the ranks of Locofocoism. He wanted to see the Whig fires rekindled, and he felt confident that such would be the case if they only cast off the trammels which had been placed upon them by southern dictation. The adoption of that odious section of the Platform was a violation of Whig usage, and that alone contributed to defeat Gen. Scott, and the total route of the Whigs at the last Presidential election. He was sorry that Gen. Scott, and the total route of the Whigs at the last Presidential election. He was been and hand with the Whigs, if they discarded that Platform He related several instances of the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law, and denounced it in bitter terms

H L. Richmond, Esq, also addressed the meeting. He was in favor of the repudiation of the entire Baltimore Platform. He considered its adoption a violation of Whig customs. He had electioneered for Gen. Scott because he loved the brave old veteran as he loved his own soul —because he had never been flogged by the enemies of our Republic. He discarded the Platform and worked for Scott, and he grieved to see the old hero defeated by his own countrymen.—At the same time he believed the Whig party deserved to be defeated for adopting that Platform. It was repugnant to the feelings of freemen, and it was an up-hill business for him to make speeches in favor of Scott, when he endorsed the compromise finality. He wanted to see the whole concern kicked overboard, and go ahead on established Whig principles. He hoped the Whigs would turn out *en masse* and repudiate the Platform.

A. Huidekoper, Esq., followed and made some very appropriate remarks. He always was a Whig and should continue to be so long as the party advocated its cardinal principles. He never had endorsed the Baltimore Platform. He was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law—considered it repugnant to the spirit of our free institutions. He thought, however, it would be well enough to allow it to remain on the statute book a little longer for it is well calculated to increase the anti-slavery feeling in the North. No more powerful instrumentality could be brought to bear on the minds of the people, and make them see enormity of the wrongs which are committed under its sanction. He hoped the Whigs would take an interest in the matter and turn out generally at the meeting in February He wished to see the party throw off all shackles, and unite firmly to battle for the right. He was glad to see the spirit manifested at this meeting. He wanted to see everything connected with the interests of the party fully discussed, and hoped the Platform would be repudiated.

Similar remarks were made by other gentlemen present. Not one voice was raised in defence of the Platform or in favor of trucking longer to the slave power. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed among those present. It was

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Whigs of Crawford County the propriety of holding a County Meeting on Monday evening of the first week of February Court, to take such action as may be deemed necessary with reference to the Baltimore Platform, especially the 8th section; also for the purpose of appointing a Whig Central Committee, thoroughly organizing the party, and transacting such business as may be essential to its interests. We hope that every true Whig will come forward on that occasion, take part in the proceedings, and indulge in a mutual interchange of feeling concerning the principles of the Whig party, and the best method to secure the ascendancy of the party and its principles.

MAYORALTY.

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

n02-dts

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECURE YOUR SHADOW!—Be wise, profit by good advice and go straightway to CARGO'S NEW GALLERY, No. 74, Fourth street, and "see yourself as others see you." Style and price to suit all. Strangers and citizens are invited to call and examine specimens.

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POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a perfect, accurate, artistic and life like likeness at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the above rooms and examine specimens before sitting elsewhere, as no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Galleries in Western Pennsylvania, and being provided with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping (as now practised by the celebrated Taylor, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. M. flatters himself to be able to offer to the public a style of Daguerreotypes, equal, if not superior, to any in the United States.

Rooms open, and operations in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

n29-3m

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment. Use the sunshine while it lasts, and Dry Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most favorable for similes of the human form, and know that they are excellent for the disease specified above.—*Philadelphia Item.*

n023m

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

Comprising one of the largest stocks in the City, to which the attention of Cash and Time Buyers is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and inspect our Stock, which is suited expressly to their wants, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of hats.

n23-tf

☞ Neuralgia.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

Mr. F. Boyden, surgeon of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond Va., says of it: "Hundreds will 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. n30-1m8.

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and prices, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $4, $5.50 and $4.00 Hats. oc22-1mdkw8

☞ Lyon's Kathairon.—The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of Disease, Climate and old age, in Preserving and restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years, cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities, will cure the Nervous Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cts., in large bottles. Sold by all dealers, everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by H. S. Fellers, C. Frazer, Benj. Page jr., Fleming Bros., and Braun & Heiter.

no19-1m

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co.

aug26m

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 15 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 Etna Insurance Company (cash Capital $170,000) and Royal Insurance Co (capital $10,000,000).

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRANCH OFFICE cor. 4th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh. *Capital, 300,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS:—John P. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; P. C. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philad.; A. Wilkins, Dallas, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; John H. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; A. J. Gillett, Harrisburg, S. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Ross, Carbon county.

JOHN D. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.
A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

The above Company will insure against all perils of accidental navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates, consistent with safety. Policies issued on Dwellings, Stores either perpetually or for a term of years. no8-myl-tf

Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AGENCY corner 4th and Smithfield sts. *Capital, 300,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS.—Wm. M. Swain, J. P. Steiner, H. A. Sheafer, Geo. Vail Chariton, B. M. Davis, J. R. Flanigen, Thos. C. Mitchell, Samuel Jones, B. B. Comegys, Thos. Craven, Wm. H. Rowen, P. D. Sherman, A. Dart, Philip F. Sonntag, Wm. P. Hacker, Alex. Heron, Jr., Furman Sheppard.

JOEL JONES, Pres't. A. S. GILLETT, Sec'y.

Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Vessels, Carcose, Buildings, Stores, Merchandise and property generally, on the most favorable terms.

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

no24 1m y.184

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

MR. J. M. KIER—*Dear Sir*:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Missionary to the Indians of my people are affected with indigestion and an affection of the liver. By some of myself and wife, before taking I got PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and believe we were subject so good health for years or we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before that failure of the stomach which so distressed me, the dyspepsia was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by J. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 110 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oc26

[Papers advertising Petroleum will copy.]

☞ Five Hundred Worms Expelled—Read the following statement from respectable Druggists of the surprising effects of B. A. Fahnestock's unequalled Vermifuge:

CONNELSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co:

Gentlemen—Matthew Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Dishon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he has a little girl 3 years old, to whom he gave 2 doses of B. Fahne tock's Vermifuge, in 2 successive hours. In the afternoon of the same day she passed at one time SEVENTEEN, and at another, NINETEEN WORMS. About 2 o'clock the following night, she passed the incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY-ONE, making in all, 587, in less than 12 hours' time He said that were perfectly astonished at such a mass of worms from a child of her age, and that he counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

JENNER & RANDALL, Druggists
Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., cor. Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. no21

☞ 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. 110 Water street.

Oct. 5, 1853; dtf

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICK