PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.'

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

☞ 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

THE DEMOCRATIC RUPTURE.—The work of disruption begun in the Democratic party in New York is not to be confined to that State. The "National" Democrats, or "Hards," are determined to make a National affair out of it. At the late meeting of that party in the city of New York an address was read and adopted, from which we take the following significant paragraph:

"We call upon the young men in this State, and throughout the Union, to begin forthwith a patriotic and thorough organization for the next Presidential contest. We may have to contend until 1856 against those in power, from whom we should rather expect cheerful and efficient aid. We have no doubt that a combined effort of the National Democracy will make it certain that when we next elevate one of our party to the highest station, intrigue of traitors lurking among us will indicate the man of our selection to disregard the wishes or oppose the interests of the party by which he was elevated. We have already commenced the campaign. We desire no association with any men unless they feel entirely prepared to exult as much though we be defeated after a full performance of duty, as if we had an unbroken course of success."

The *Richmond Enquirer* admits the purpose of the Hards to be, to organize a new party for the next Presidential contest. It says:

"Their grand aim, is the demolition of the democratic party, and organization of a new party *on the basis of the Compromise, with a view of electing the next President*" With this clue, we may thread the labyrinth of New York faction—in the light of this revelation we may read the secret motive of the democratic discontent. Before, it was strife and confusion—now, everything is perfectly intelligible and consistent.

In the winter of 1851 an attempt was made, by certain sagacious whigs and certain democrats, to organize a party on *the basis of the Compromise*. On the one side were Clay, Webster and Toombs—on the other were a few democrats. The individuals favorable to the scheme published a declaration, setting forth their devotion to the Union, and their determination to vote for no man for any office *who did not approve the Compromise*. In consequence of the energetic opposition of a few faithful democrats the project miscarried, and the integrity of the democratic party was preserved.

At present another attempt is making to execute this scheme, and to build up a *compromise party* on the ruins of the democratic organization. Men of loose principles and impatient ambition, who attached themselves to the democratic party to serve some selfish end, are conspiring the overthrow of the party in revenge for their disappointment, and with the hope of compassing their object with the aid of the organization of their own construction. The old democratic party is to be broken up, and a new party is to be reared *on the basis of the Compromise*.

The outline of policy to be at present pursued by this new faction, is not yet fully developed. It is pretty certain, however, that they will endeavor to show their strength in the organization of Congress, running candidates of their own for Speaker and Clerk, the great struggle with them being to get control of the committees of the House, and, through them, of the money in the Treasury. They will also make a rally in the Senate against the confirmation of such of the nominees of the President as are most objectionable to them.

The preparations for the next race for the Presidency are partially disclosed. The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* says:

"It begins to look as if Dickinson and Cobb would be the national democratic ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1856. The Empire States of the North and the South are to bring about this nomination."

VIRTUE MADE A CRIME.—The chivalry of Virginia have now on hands the delectable task of punishing an amiable and pious woman for having committed the crime of teaching colored children to read. The lady thus offending is Mrs. Margaret Douglass, of Norfolk, a lady of wealth and refinement, who undertook the task of educating colored children to show the North that Virginia was libeled in being charged with hostility to the education of negroes. The result shows that she has proved the very thing she undertook to disprove. She has lately been brought before the judicial authorities of Norfolk, convicted and fined one dollar, and, in addition, according to the terms of the law, must undergo an imprisonment of not less than six months. Mrs. Douglass appeared in court as her own counsel, and, according to the Norfolk News, argued her case with great ability. She showed by witnesses, that nearly all the colored children attending Sunday Schools in the city could read, and consequently that the offance charged against her was practised continually by many religious people in Norfolk. Nevertheless, the chivalry have determined to make an example of her. It is a crime in Virginia to teach a slave to read the Bible; and if pious women have the temerity to set the law at defiance, they must expiate the offence in jail.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—The Baltimore *Sun* says that Stock operators and holders generally are waiting breathlessly on the action of the Councils in regard to the solicited enforcement of $5,000,000 of the Company's bonds. In the meantime, adds the Sun, the gentlemen of the Council are philosophically discussing the matter in more than usually long evening sessions, notwithstanding the "outside pressure" and anxiety to get the matter through are intense and vigilantly active. One branch, the second, is considered pretty secure for the guarantee, if by only one vote—but in the other the count, it is said, has not yet been so definitely made, and besides, with many folks there is never any feeling of great security with a prospective majority of only one to look to. A proposition to refer the matter to the vote of the people, was earnestly pressed by some, but was rejected.

THE MARINER MORTALITY.—The Packet ship *New World*, which arrived at New York on Monday, reports a terrible mortality on board. She had 754 passengers when leaving Liverpool, of whom seventy-five have died, nearly all from cholera. She had three deaths while lying in the river previous to sailing, and from that date until the 12th ult., the disease assumed a very malignant type, and raged with great violence. Two thirds of all the deaths occurred among the German passengers. The Express says that the disease, in some instances, swept off whole families.

The *Silas Greenman*, from Liverpool for New York, reports the loss of 28 passengers, during her trip, mostly Germans. The *Sage*, from Havre, also reports 75 deaths, and the Rochambeau, from Liverpool, 11.

TAVERNS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives a table showing the number of licensed taverns in the city and county of Philadelphia. The number is 1,965, and the number of taxables is 86,943; showing one drinking house to about every forty-four taxables! To this number, however, is to be added a large, perhaps an equal, number of *unlicensed* drinking houses, which always abound in cities, and it is safe to infer that Philadelphia contains at least one drinking house to every twenty-five taxables! The fact thus presented is a fearful one to contemplate.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—The Rev. T. H. Stockton lectures to night before the Mercantile Library Association. We are requested to say that members of the Press, and the Clergy, will be admitted free without tickets.

MAP OF TURKEY.—A correct map of Turkey in Europe, with its present boundaries defined, and its cities and rivers accurately located and traced, is now that public attention is so much absorbed in Turkish affairs, a desideratum. Mr. Schuchman, of this city, has just lithographed such a map, and it will be for sale to-day, at 12½ cents a copy. It is beautifully engraved, and may be relied on, the engraver having been guided by the best and latest authorities. For sale at Mr. Schuchman's, opposite the Post Office, 3d street, and at the various book-stores in the city.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the *Pennsylvanian*, of Tuesday last, a Bigler paper, we find the following disclosure of a secret movement in Philadelphia against the renomination of Gov. Bigler. The friends of Mr. Witte, it will be seen, adopt the cognomen of "National Democrats," which is the designation claimed by the "Hards" of New York. The *Pennsylvanian* says:

"OPEN SESAMME."—It will perhaps shock the modesty of the retiring gentlemen who are taking the lead in the subterranean movement now being made in this city, with reference to the next Gubernatorial campaign, to see their names in print, but as they are moving in a matter in which the public are deeply interested, we feel it to be our duty to make their movements public, so far as we can. Therefore, we invite the attention of the public to the following card, which does not appear to have been intended for publication, and for which we are not indebted to the Committee. We reserve comments for a future occasion:—

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS OF THE

HON. WILLIAM H. WITTE.

A Preliminary Meeting of the National Democrats of the City and County of Philadelphia, friendly to the nomination of the Hon. WM. H. WITTE for Governor of Pennsylvania, will be held in the

Lecture Room of the Chinese Museum, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock, at which you are respectfully invited to attend

WM. F. SMITH,	JOHN BAUM,
JOHN S. D. WOODS,	JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN KIDD,	PETER SHEETZ,
HENRY HEYLIN,	L. S. BUAKMAN,
J. T. W. MCALISTER,	Committee.

☞ Thirdly—That you will admit yourself and friends.

The London papers all speculate largely on the probable results of the Turkish war. The following is from the London Chronicle:

Our opinion, on the question of Turkey's strength or weakness, is neither that of the unmeasured asserters of her independent vigor, such as Mr. Urquhart, nor that of the not less unmeasured scorners of her native energies and resources. What she has adventured and achieved already, at the opening of this campaign, and hitherto without aid from foreign loans, or from foreign arms, proves that she is not the mere piece of "ground weakness" described in Russian despatches. On the other hand, we certainly do not believe, any more than her enemies, that she could withstand, for a lengthened period, the pressure of the whole military power of Russia. *If the struggle, however, should be protracted, Turkey may promise herself more auxiliaries besides France and England, and other inevitable diversions of Russian forces, than those on the eastern shores of the Black Sea and on the Caspian.*

THE OPERA.—To-night is set apart for the complimentary benefit of the Opera Company, as a testimonial of our citizens of their high appreciation of the splendid music which we have enjoyed for the last week. As many of the lovers of music did not hear Madame De Vries, in her extraordinary performance of Lucretia Borgia, on Saturday night, that opera has been chosen for the occasion, when we expect to see a full house. None who attend for the purpose of hearing music of the highest character, most fortunately given, will be disappointed.

An erroneous statement was made a few days since in a Cincinnati paper, to the effect that the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad would have its Western termination at Laporte, on the line of the Northern Indiana Road. No such plan has been entertained, but the Fort Wayne Road will have its Western terminus at Chicago. The following is from *The Fort Wayne Sentinel*.

"A report has been in circulation that the route of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad had been changed to Laporte; and thence to Chicago, over the Michigan Southern Railroad.—This report is entirely unfounded. The original straight line through Valparaiso will be adhered to. A large force of hands is engaged on the work by the means of the company are ample, and it is expected to have the road finished before the close of next year."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—In the Natchez Courier we find aggregate returns from thirty five counties of that State, showing the result of the late election. In these the full vote for Governor stands thus:—For Rogers, Whig, 17,200; for McRae, 18,868. In the same counties, at the late Gubernatorial contest, Foote received 18,323; and Davis 17,440; and at the late Presidential election, these counties gave Scott 12,190, Pierce 16,564. The Courier has also reported majorities from six other counties, which raise McRae's majority to 1907. In the 6th Congressional District, Wilcox, Union, has 4062, Barry, State Rights Dem., 4263. In the 1st District, six counties give Wright, State Rights Dem., 451 majority over Nabers, Union, with three counties to be heard from. The next State Senate will stand—11 Whigs, 1 Union Dem., and 20 State Rights Dem. To the House, thus far, 37 Whigs and Union Dem., and 44 State Rights Dem., are elected from counties which, in 1851, elected 58 Union men and 23 State Rights.

THE SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH.—"Kossuth's speeches," says the London *Atlas*cum, "seem unique. To say that there is nothing like them in our literature is little—we know of nothing like them in any literature. They unite two worlds. When they deal with facts, logic, figures, they are as clear, solid, business-like, as an exposition by an English Chancellor of the Exchequer should be, or the message of an American President. Where they deal with passion, sentiment and impulse, they are bold, soaring, and poetical—alive with fancy, and sparkling with illustration—like the lyrical effusions of the Eastern lands. This blending of elements constitutes their literary charm, and would give them a place in literature even were they not the record of a story of absorbing human interest."

SWEARING-IN OF THE TURKISH TROOPS.—The news from Constantinople contain some details of the scene which took place at Shumla, when the oath of fidelity was sworn by the army in the presence of the Grand Mufti, who was in his robes of state with the Koran in his hand. The oath was, that the men would shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the sovereign rights of the Ottoman Throne. Omer Pacha addressed a speech to "the Asiatic, African and European officers and soldiers," after which the Grand Mufti offered up a prayer, the Amen to which was repeated by the whole army. The drums then beat, and a prolonged shout of "Long live the Sultan" was raised. Omer Pacha refused to permit the troops to defile before him, saying that he would not accept such a distinguished honor until he had gained a victory over the Russians. Among the foreigners present were Mr. Neale, the British Consul at Varna, a son of Baron Brunck's, and General Prim, who received a splendid charger as a present from Omer Pashs.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.—A letter from London, under date of November 11th, says:—"Now is every hour expected in London of a decisive battle, which will decide the campaign. The remnant of the Russian army will be driven into Moldavia and scattered, and the Turks will quietly take up their winter quarters at Bucharest, lately the headquarters of the too presumptuous Muscovites. It says this will be the end of the campaign, for the rainy season is setting in, and no more Russian armies can be marched into the Principalities this winter. All Europe is amazed at this unexpected result, and expressions of popular feeling are breaking out loudly and enthusiastically. Last night at the grand opera at Paris, the audience cheered the Turks, which is the liberal side; strange to say, and vehement cries of "Down with the Russians," were uttered. What will happen in the Spring it is hard to tell.

The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad is progressing as favorable rate. The track has been laid down nineteen miles west, and will be pushed beyond section 20 this week. Additional forces have been put on the road—all the tunnels between Steubenville and Cadis are completed or nearly so. The hills have been cut through, and the principal part of the arching done. The work to be done is light, and if the weather continues favorable, we see no reason why the iron horse can't greet the people of Cadiz, during the month of January, at farthest.

CREATING THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who was present at the distribution of flour and pork by the Governor of Minnesota, lately, at the Sioux agency, above Fort Snelling, says that during the ceremony he examined the flour, and found it to be exceedingly lumpy, musty and sour. The pork, also, though better than the flour, was without brine. This flour was purchased by the agent last spring, and left exposed at the agency for a long time, through all the heavy spring rains, without the slightest shelter over it.

GERMAN EXILES IN TURKEY.—A Vienna letter in a recent number of the London Times has the following item:—

"A sloop belonging to the United States, which arrived at Constantinople on the 6th, had many German refugees on board, who had come to offer their services to the Porte."

By this it would seem that volunteers from the United States have already begun to arrive in Turkey.

The Lewistown Aurora, heretofore a Locofoco paper, has renounced its party fealty and sworn allegiance to Temperance and reform.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

This is a singular change! Why should allegiance to Temperance and Reform be antagonistical to Democratic principles? The Democracy of JEFFERSON professes for its object to attain "the greatest good of the greatest number," and however that be done more efficiently than by banishing intemperance from the land, and adding all the great moral reforms of the day?—*Phil. Sun.*

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE ATLANTIC.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We have now detailed accounts of this first encounter between the Moslem and Russians. It proves to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of Nov. 1, to daybreak of the 3d, the Turkish ammunition became exhausted; and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare, the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points! The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place, brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encamped for the night, their first care being to fortify the position.

The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argis and Danube. Only nine thousand Turks were engaged, but they had occupied a strong quarantine building, and an old redoubt situated in a plain near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect, up to the very entrance of a village whence Gen. Dannenberg was directing the attack. A telegraphic dispatch sent to the French Government and immediately (on the 13th inst.,) communicated to the Turkish Minister in Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from this position, but on the third day, (by this dispatch called Nov. 4,) the Turks dispersed the Russians with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in officers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavored to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by the conical balls of the Chasseur regiments, organized on the model of the celebrated French Chasseurs of Vincennes. The Turkish artillery was beautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle. Omar Pacha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong; the left wing of the Turks being protected by the river Argis, (Ardrisch,) the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortress of Ilisitria and the fort of Turtukai. The gunners in Turtukai fired with such precision during the fight, that the shots passing over the heads of the Turks, did great execution among the Russians. A report says the Russians lost eight guns.

Referring to this engagement, a Vienna letter of the 10th says: "It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into our papers, but you may rely implicitly on its truth. The victory of the Turks (which was owing to treachery,) was more complete than is generally supposed. The outposts nearest the river were Poles, and they not only permitted the Turks to cross without giving notice of their approach, but actually assisted them in the work of death. The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, twenty-eight hours. The date was a mistake; the affair began in the night between the 1st and 2d, and lasted to the 3d."

On learning the defeat of Dannenburg, at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff without delay took measures to attack the Turks ere they had time to recover from the casualties of the former action. With this view he left Bucharest on the 5th, at the head of 24,000 Russians, and accompanied by his entire staff, advanced upon Oltenitza. The Turks at that position were only 9,000 strong, *less the hors du combat* of the previous battle—probably 1,000 in dead and wounded. This left but 8,000 to oppose the Russian General; but the Turks being in force higher on the river, would, no doubt, come up in time to take part in the fray.

LATEST.—The following despatch reached Liverpool just before the departure of the *Atlantic*:

VIENNA, Monday.—Gortschakoff set out on the 5th inst. for Oltenitz, to chastise the Turks, having with him 24,000 troops, mostly infantry, and on the 11th came up with the Turks, who had come out to meet him. Severe fighting ensued, and the Russians were obliged to retreat a *second time* in disorder on Bucharest—having now lost, in four attacks on Oltenitza, not less than 3,000 men. This is authentic.

The Turks have 100 gunboats on the Danube; the Russians have about half that number.

The Turks, in alliance with the Circassians, and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

The Russians have now in the Principalities 65,000 serviceable men, and 12,000 in hospital. Their head quarters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Dannenberg and Gen. Gortschakoff, (both already flogged.) The latter can hold his various positions with suitable garrisons, and spare 24,000 men for the field, either in junction with Dannenberg, or on his own hook. They have communication open with Russia, are well-equipped, and passably-well provisioned. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks. Cavalry reinforcements are not intended to be sent until spring. Old Paskiewitch is to take command, and the Emperor, it is expected, will come down in person to the seat of War being now formally declared, the Russian generals may now act on the offensive—if they can.

The Turks having crossed the Danube, are established at ten points.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* from Constantinople, 29th inst., states that the Turkish cruisers had chased some Russian gunboats into the harbor of Sebastopol.

By telegraph from Constantinople, 3d, the Turks are reported to have stormed and captured the Russian fortress on the Shafkalli, Asia. In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgia and the Caucasus have fallen into possession of the Turks. These forts are Kheli-Kevi, which was taken by the Koords; Fuller, by the troops from Damascus; and Surmine Istrat and Kuchat by the Bashi-Bezouks.

Disaffection has broken out among the Poles in the Prussian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

The communication between Galatz and Odessa was closed.

The CZAR'S Declaration of War was read in all the Churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th.—There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read to the troops.

A corps d'armee was under orders to embark from Odessa for Georgia to reinforce Prince Woronzoff, who is there in command. The embarkation of this corps is, however, countermanded lest they should fall in with the Turkish fleet; and the corps will be sent to reinforce Gortschakoff.

Gen. Klapka has received a Turkish command at Olsenitze or Guirgero.

Gortschakoff has issued a proclamation ordering all subjects of Turkey to quit the principalities. He has also "invited" the people of the territories to enroll against the Turks. This last invitation has caused great alarm.

The national defence of Servia goes on with great activity. District Inspectors go from village to village to see that every man is armed.

A late advice says that Bihat Pasha, commanding the Turkish army of reserve, had arrested at Sophia which his head quarters were on November 12, 1853. The reserve numbers 120,000 men, and is ready either to operate with Omer, or to sustain him in case of a defeat.

ENGLAND.—The CZAR'S declaration of war had been duly discussed by the London Press. They do not relish it, of course, but have failed to say anything particularly noticeable.

So far as an opinion can be formed from the tone of the newspapers and of conversation, there exists an unwillingness to believe that the Great Britain can be forced into any active display of hostilities. The wish appears to be decidedly that she should not, notwithstanding the readiness of France to engage in the fray.

FRANCE.—There is a very prevalent feeling that France and England cannot avoid being drawn into active hostilities in the East. It is even said that the French Government has proposed to Britain at once to order fleets to the Black Sea. A story goes that a Cabinet Council was held, at St. Cloud, the Emperor, addressing several generals who were at table, said whilst expressing his anxious desire for honorable peace, that Russia had gone too far, and that he thought the moment was at hand when neither honor nor interest would permit the sword of France to slumber any longer in the scabbard.

The CZAR'S manifesto caused a great sensation in Paris. It was generally regarded as a contemptuous defiance of the Western Powers—a contempt which the feebleness of their diplomacy had provoked. The manifesto was noticed in this spirit by almost all the Paris press.

PRUSSIA.—Baron Propesh Osten has communicated to the Germanic Diet the decision of Prussia respecting the course to be pursued in the Oriental Question. *Prussia reserves to itself full liberty of action.*

INDIA.—The alarming intelligence telegraphed to the effect that Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mahomed to stir up hostilities in India, rests mainly on authority of the following paragraph in the Delhi *Gazette*, of Sept. 28:—How much credance is to be assigned to it remains to be seen. "Letters from Cabul received this morning, mention that at Russian army has advanced within ten marches of Corgunge, the capital of Kohpva. The Khan of Kiva and the King of Bokhara had taken the field with their respective forces to resist the enemy, and were, at the date of our advices, two marches this side of Corgunge. The avowed object of the Russians is the conquest of the country. It is thus easy to understand why the Czar should have effected the alleged alliance with Dost Mahomed, whose neutrality alone in such a quarrel would be worth securing at any cost.

Rumors of this Russian alliance have reached the British, both by way of the Bolan and Khyber passes, and these rumors, together with some apprehensions of a movement among the Affgans, had led to a large reinforcement of the British garrison of Peshawur. The report that Persia is collecting an army to operate against the Turks we have already noticed for the purpose of discrediting it.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD ABERDEEN.

The resignation of Lord Aberdeen was reported in Liverpool,—as the steamer left.

The dry house of the powder mill of Messrs. Schwenck & Co., near Tamaqua, Pa., blew up on Monday night last, destroying an immense amount of powder. It occurred at night, and the buildings were deisgnedly fired. The fire was seen some fifteen minutes before the explosion took place, but no one would venture to go near to extinguish it.

A Neapolitan paper announces that His Holiness, the Pope, has excommunicated Father GAVAZZI, and the new paper, "*The Crusader*," started by him in New York, as well as all the readers of that sheet. Poor fellows, what will they do! We offer them our sincere condolence on the occasion.—*Phil. Register.*

THE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT BERMUDA.—This little Island, usually one of the healthiest places in the world, has suffered terribly from the ravages of the yellow fever. In a letter from there, published in the Halifax papers, states that, out of four hundred troops taken sick, two hundred have died. Thirteen officers had also perished, and one hundred and twenty three convicts. The convicts were still dying at the rate of six or eight daily.

A letter from Vienna of the 5th inst., in the New Prussian Gazette, of Berlin, says: "It is worthy of remark that several Turkish and Wallachian merchants have arrived here to pay their debts. This is a case which several times occurred during the wars of Turkey with a European Power. Turks have been seen to come and pay their debts at the risk of their lives in crossing through the enemy's camp. Examples of this kind have been known at Pesth, at Vienna, and Trieste."

BUSINESS MATTERS.—The Journal of Commerce says those merchants who have been following their legitimate business are very easy in their finances, the difficulty being almost wholly with those who have been engaged in outside speculations. The dry goods jobbers of New York have been very fortunate in their collections, having in fact compelled them to visit a commission house or importer to borrow, a dozen, to accommodate the maturity of their obligations.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—The Spring field Republican tells a story of a young Democrat who was in great doubt in which of two towns he was entitled to vote. So he concluded to "make his vote tell" by voting in a town where there was usually one Whig majority. He did so, and it happened a Whig was elected—He returned to his own town and found that a Whig had also been elected by one majority.—Since then he has been profoundly wise upon the subject of the importance of a single vote.

The New York Tribune learns that the Turkish force which crossed from Turtukai (a point between Rustukuk and Silistria) to Oltenitza, was led by Ismael Pasha, or Gen Guyon, (he has not renounced Christianity though he holds a high rank in the Sultan's army,) whose gallantry in the Hungarian war gave a high reputation as a bold, energetic and rapid executive officer.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—We were informed, a day or two since, that there is at present living in the town of Constantia, Oswego county, a man by the name of Bentley, who has reached the extraordinary age of 108 years, and is yet more sprightly than many of the young men in his vicinity. He was born in Rhode Island, and was an active participant in the scenes of the Revolution.

Among the passengers who sailed in the Baltic on Saturday was Lieut. Gen. A. Vetter-Dogenfelt, who goes to participate in the war against the Russians. Gen. Vetter's name is honorably connected with the Hungarian war of Independence, in which he was the second officer in command next only to Gen. Bem. He has 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 characteristic:

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

ALBION, ERIE County, Pa.,
November 12, 1853.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would now say to you that the safe purchased of you is entirely FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last, when my store building burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—was only three story high, and 30 by 50 feet. At the time of the fire, and fall into the cellar, where there was a large amount of stock. It was a very hot fire. My books and stock papers, &c., were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was all saved, and in a perfect state of preservation. Therefore I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time in getting a safe, but buy a GOOD one, as I am glad to say mine is. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignee of EDWARD HEARELTON, hereby notifys all persons indebted to said Hearelton, 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. BERRY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4wd

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 Pitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, (genet, Cuneyand Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelerines Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and 4th street

STATE MUTUAL

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRANCH OFFICE—cor. 4th & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh. *Capital, 350,000 Dollars.*

DIRECTORS—John P. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; P. G. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Saml. Jones, Phila.; A. Wilkins, Esther, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; John B. Rutherford, Dauphin co.; A. J. Gillett, Harrisburg, S. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Klotz, Carbon county.

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

The above Company will insure against perils of marine and inland navigation and transportation: also, on buildings and merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years. no 8-myl-53

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. Shackelford, Paul Thurion, E. M. Davis, J. B. Flanigen, Thos. S. Mitchell, Samuel Jones, S. B. Comegys, Thos. Craven, Wm. Bonnell, D. D. Sherman, A. Hart, Philip Farnum, Wm. H. Hacker, Alex. Henry, Jr., Forman Sheppard.

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

WILL INSURE Cotton or Woolen Factories, Vessels, Cargoes, Buildings, Stores, Merchandize and property generally, on the most favorable terms.

no28-tmyl-54 A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

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

DEAR SIR: I feel it my duty to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Petroleum, and wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and an affection of the liver. I have myself, and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and were both entirely relieved from the disease, as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before I was relieved of the distress of which I complained. My wife was relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by R. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 110 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oct26

☞ Parties advertising Petroleum will copy [

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

ODDENSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. D. A. Fahnestock & Co.

GENTLEMEN—Matthew Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he has a little girl, 4 years old, whom he gave 2 doses of D. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in a successful hours, in the afternoon of the same day she passed at least one hundred worms. Yours, &c. WINTERS & WORKS. About 2 o'clock the following night, she passed FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, making in all, 557, in less than 12 hours' time. He said they were perfectly astonished at such a mass of worms from a child of her age, that had been ailing but little accurately. Very respectfully,

LENNER & RANDALL, Druggists

Prepared and sold by D. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. no24

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city on the Allegheny and Pittsburgh 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. CARNEGHAN.

Oct. 8, 1853: dtf No. 119 Water street.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,

TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, OAR BOLTS,

WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS.

PITTSBURGH.

Office 98 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. ☜

R. C. LOOMIS,

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

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ja8-dly'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS.

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Negley,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Bruce, Jr.,	John H. Brunot,
C. Hubaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Wm. Phillips,	Wm. Johnston,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. B. Hays,
	Isaac M. Pennock.

JOHN V. LOGAN, ... ROBT. D. EVANS,
PHILIP WILSON, ... EDWARD GREGG

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 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. feb1-y

JOHN FLEMING, ... COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Pills. ☜

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a perfect likeness, and like the following, at a very low cash rate price, will find it to their interest to call at the above rooms, where they will receive satisfaction. Operating in one of the largest and best arranged Galleries in the country, with the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Gallery of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Miniature unsurpassed, either singly or in groups, which has never been equalled.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. ☜ 29dtf

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, fitted up with every superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate likeness of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in their residences, at short notice.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance to Diamond. no26-dtf

☞ 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 trade, 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, 1853.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would now say to you that the safe purchased of you is entirely FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last, when my store building burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—was only three story high, and 30 by 50 feet. At the time of the fire, and fall into the cellar, where there was a large amount of stock. It was a very hot fire. My books and stock papers, &c., were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was all saved, and in a perfect state of preservation. Therefore I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time in getting a safe, but buy a GOOD one, as I am glad to say mine is. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh will insure against loss or damage by fire 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). aug6

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared