PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1854.

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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen 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.

COUNTY MEETING.—The Whigs and Anti-Nazas of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships in the County, will meet at their respective places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, inst., between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates from each district to attend a County Convention, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 15th day of March, 1854. By order of the Committee of Correspondence. THOS. J. BIGHAM, Chm'n.

THE LOST STEAMER.—There is no word yet of the missing steamer, San Francisco. On Wednesday morning the revenue cutter Washington, Commander Martin, returned to New York from her search. She left that port on Thursday week, by order of the Treasury Department, and sailed to the latitude and longitude where the steamer was last seen, but there springing a leak she was compelled to return.

The steamship Union, Captain Adams, with Commander Hudson, and a number of other officers of the Navy on board, sailed from New York on Wednesday morning.

She carries a number of United States sailors, several carpenters, and a large stock of spars and rigging for the disabled vessel, in case she should be found; and also, in addition to the four metallic life-boats belonging to the vessel, the Francia Metalic Life-boat Company have furnished two others for this special service, one of which has capacity and ability to carry from fifty to sixty persons from vessel to vessel, or from the vessel to the shore, as the case may require.

It is very disgraceful to the management of our Navy, that not a single public vessel could be had, when the fearful emergency of the reported loss of the San Francisco was received. The Revenue Cutters seem to be generally unseaworthy, notwithstanding the large sums which have been spent upon that branch of service. The government had no resort but to private vessels, and delays necessarily arose in obtaining and preparing them for sea. It is believed by experienced shipmasters and naval architects, that the San Francisco is still afloat somewhere, driven about at the mercy of the winds and waves, but what suffering must be experienced by her crew and passengers, and by their friends at home, while this suspense lasts!

[Since the above was written, the telegraph has brought intelligence of the total loss of the San Francisco, and of a large portion of those on board.]

TEMPERANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn by a telegraph despatch from Harrisburgh, that a caucus of the members of the House favorable to the cause of prohibition, was held on Wednesday. Mr. Bigham, from this county was in the Chair, and M. R. Miller was Secretary.

On a vote being taken, 15 were in favor of submitting the matter to a vote by the people, and 17 were in favor of unconditional legislation.—The friends of prohibition were not all present. It is supposed that the majority would have been still larger in favor of the latter measure, had all been present.

If unconditional Legislation can be secured, we much prefer that mode, but we prefer a vote of the people to doing nothing. We believe the people are prepared to sustain a judicious prohibitory law, and we hope one will be passed by the Legislature this winter. New York will undoubtedly enact the Maine Law during the present session of the Legislature, and it would be gratifying, as well as help the enforcement of the law to have these two great States stand together on this measure.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.—There is a discussion now going on in this city which has probably attracted more attention than any similar controversy for many years—we need scarcely say we refer to that now in debate between Rev. Dr. Berg, the able champion of the divine origin of the Bible, on the one side, and Mr. Joseph Barker, who contends that volume to be a mere human production, on the other.—*Phil. Register.*

We are sorry that Dr. Berg should have thought it necessary to enter the lists in defence of the Bible against such a pragmatical infidel as Barker. The question of the divinity of the Bible has been settled long ago, by the ablest and best minds the world has produced. It needs no defence against such men as Barker, or indeed any other. The cause is weakened by consenting to notice the ravings of those unhappy persons who have thrown away the strong consolations of Revelation, and who, like the Arch Deceiver, "go about seeking whom they may devour," and who thus attempt to appease their own restless horrors of the future by endeavoring to bring others into a similar condemnation. The man who deliberately attempts to unsettle the confidence of men in the truths of the Holy Scriptures is an enemy to his race so malignant as to be unworthy of acknowledgement or association with his species, and should be shunned more than the Cholera or the Plague.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1854.

Death of Mr. Muhlenburgh—Debate on Central American Affairs—Jackson Dinner—Nebraska Bill—No Peace Yet—Further from the Fillibusters.

My announcement of the death of Mr. Muhlenburg on Tuesday night, anticipated the event but a single day. He expired the next night at about ten o'clock, at the residence of Senator Brodhead. The decease of Mr. M. was announced to the House to-day, by Mr. Drum and Mr. Dawson, in a feeling and appropriate manner. I have seldom heard more touching tributes to the memory of a friend than the addresses of both these gentlemen. I honor ability and integrity by whomsoever possessed, and Mr. Muhlenburg held an inheritance of talent from a distinguished ancestry, and was justly considered one of the most promising members of the party in his native State.

This sad occurrence caused the postponement of Gen. Cass' expected speech on the Central American documents, communicated in answer to his resolution of the 12th December last. The correspondence elicited by this call is important, showing conclusively that the British Government has repudiated all the important parts of the Convention of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. They claim that the protectorate over the Mosquito country has not been renounced nor disturbed by the treaty, and that in point of fact it settled nothing at all. They ask for another negotiation, apparently with the object of obtaining a confirmation of this humbug protectorate over the country of a tribe of miserable savages, which is only another name for a British colony. Mr. Marcy does not seem to have replied to this request, and the probability is that he has resolved to let things drift along in their present course.

I have before referred to the project of settling this dispute by the purchase, through a semi-political company, of the rights of the Mosquito chief, which purchase, when complete, will probably be transferred to the American Government. I don't consider this a very direct or honest way of doing things, but it certainly will not suffer in comparison with the knavish diplomacy of Great Britain.

The Jackson Dinner did not "come off" (I use the slang under protest,) with the accustomed *eclat*. It was given at Jackson Hall, which was built for almost the express purpose of these annual celebrations in honor of the old Chief. The speeches were common-place and no new doctrine was suggested, nor any striking comment made upon old ones. Mr. Sidney Webster, private Secretary to the President, puffed N. Hampshire and her politicians, *ad nauseam*, but in doing so, took occasion to indulge himself in a low and miserable fling at John P. Hale. When the controversies with which that name is identified, shall have taken their due place in our political history, and even in the memories of men now living, Hale will be honored as the courageous champion of a glorious truth, the petty objects of the private Secretary will be forgotten, and Daniel Webster, whom he disparages by association, will be remembered with admiration for his eloquence, but also with wonder and contempt for his apostacy.

Upon a full survey of the ground, I perceive no room for hope that the Nebraska bill will be defeated. Gen. Houston, and perhaps other Southern men, will oppose, on account of its inhuman violation of Indian rights guarantied by the government. Possibly this great wrong may be intended by the Great Ruler of nations as an instrument to some good end. It will certainly have this effect, that it will vitiate any and every compact for the advantage of Slavery. The Missouri Compromise was, to all intents and purposes, a solemn treaty between distinct opposing sections of the country. I always regarded it, since I examined its provisions, as a cheat and a fraud; but Slavery has had the benefit of it, and now, after the lapse of thirty-five years, on the very first occasion when the North demands the performance of the condition in her favor, that clause is to be repealed. To state such a proposition is to cover with infamy all who advocate it. Where the agitation thus shamelessly re-opened, is to end, of course cannot now be foretold; but the national mind must arise from its debasement, humanity and public faith must be vindicated, and when that time does come, this outrage will be remembered and atoned for.

The news from the Fillibusters on the Pacific coast, is of great importance. No force the Mexicans can rally, can long resist the organized bands of robbers which are pouring in upon the north-western provinces from California. From a careful analysis of the reports, I should say that not less than a thousand men must have left for the scene of operations in December. The adventurers have artillery, small arms and ammunitions and supplies in abundance. Although the advance guard of the expedition has probably been cut off, the main body will certainly effect the conquest of Lower California, if not the districts on the confinental side of the Gulf. Our government will repudiate all connection with, or responsibility for, the desperadoes, but in the end we shall pay Mexico for the territory they will despoil her of, and annex it on the approved American plan. Your readers will observe that the Fillibuster President, Walker, took care to establish the civil code and code of practice of Louisiana, as the fundamental law of his new republic, even before any courts were organized. This Louisiana code, you will understand, is the code of slavery, the extension of which, together with the "expansion of the area of freedom," is the object of these piratical *forays*.

JUNIUS.

CAN IT BE?—The most noticeable fact in regard to the destruction of Metropolitan Hall, New York, by fire, is, that it is believed by some to have been the work of a malignant incendiary. The Journal of Commerce heads its account of the fire with the startling announcement—"Malignant Incendiarism!"—and says:

"The most remarkable feature connected with this disastrous fire, grows out of the fact that threats were freely made previous to Gavazzi's last lecture, on Thursday night that if he was permitted to speak again in that building, it would be burned; and we are informed, *on the best authority*, that an individual was seen to run from the Hall a short time before the fire broke out, and that in all probability, the wretch will be brought to punishment."

We find the following later account in the New York Times, of Wednesday:

Since the conflagration of Metropolitan Hall and the Lafarge Hotel, Capt. Dicks, of The Fifteenth Ward Police, and others, have been engaged in endeavoring to trace the parties who are supposed to have fired the Hall. Suspicion at once rested upon one of the night watchmen, as having either carelessly set the building on fire, or committed arson. Since the individual in question told the hotel proprietors several conflicting stories as to his leaving the hotel, &c., &c., his movements have been watched with the most careful scrutiny by an officer in disguise, and he was arrested, brought before Judge Stuart at the Jefferson Police Court, and committed to await examination. It appears the defendant had been employed for several months in the capacity of night-watchman, and latterly did not perform his duty as properly as before, which led to complaint. However, nothing was thought of this when the fire occurred, but his contradictory statements made since that time, are the ground for his arrest. It seems he told Mr. Charles Wright, one of the proprietors of the Lafarge, on the morning of the calamity, that he positively left the hotel before 11 o'clock the previous night, went home, and did not return there. This assertion must evidently prove to be false, and unfounded, as a citizen who lives opposite, in Mercer street, unhesitatingly proclaims that, about three minutes before the flames burst forth from the second story, he saw the prisoner come out of the rear of the Hall and leave the building. This witness was engaged as the second cook of the Hotel, and sufficiently knew the defendant to recognize him. These and additional facts will be given in evidence to-day, before the Magistrate.

NATIONAL THANKS TO CAPT. INGRAHAM.—On the 11th inst., in the House of Representatives of the United States, the following vote of thanks to the gallant Capt. Ingraham, was passed by a vote of 174 to 9.

Be it resolved, &c. That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Duncan N. Ingraham, commanding the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, for his judicious and gallant conduct on the 2d day of July last in extending the protection of the American Government to Martin Koszta, by rescuing him from forcible and illegal seizure and imprisonment on board the Austrian brig Huszar.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause to be made a medal, with suitable devices, and presented to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, promptness, and judicious conduct on the above mentioned occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

"HENRIETTA TEMPLE; *A Love Story*;" By B. D'Israeli, M. P., author of various works of fiction. The literary works of the Ex-British Minister are too well known to require any comment. For sale by Gildenfenny & Co., 76 Fourth street, and Miner's Co., 32 Smithfield street.

SIX DAYS TO EUROPE.—The N. Y. Tribune supplies the following notice of the steamer constructing in that city to make the voyage to Europe in six days:

The new steamer William Norris, which is to make the passage to Europe in five or six days, is rapidly approaching completion. Her outside planking is nearly finished, and she will probably be afloat in a fortnight. This vessel is simply flat and sharp, with a good model for running fast in smooth water. She is made unusually strong by having her timbers strapped diagonally with bars of iron, and by an iron kelson extending from the keel to the deck, excepting in the central part of the vessel devoted to the engine. This kelson is composed of two parallel sheets of iron, near half an inch in thickness, less than a foot apart, and so fashioned and connected as to form a water tank. On either side of this kelson are bilged kelsons, formed in the same manner, also connecting with the deck. It is expected that these unusual supports will give such an amount of strength and solidity to the steamer as to make her excel all other vessels of similar dimensions. We are bound to speak with diffidence in presence of scientific naval architects; but our conviction is, that no more strength is gained by this construction than would be by expending a fourth part of the money in a fabric of proper wooden supports. The Arctic exploring vessels, and the Newfoundland sealers, have shown conclusively that wooden structures are fully adequate to all demands upon their powers to resistance, and these are as great as any to which any sea-going craft can be subjected. Indeed, we doubt if wood and iron in the combinations on board the Wm. Norris will prove to be so effectual for strength as either used by itself. But the main thing to be tested in this vessel is not her ability to resist the wind and waves of the Atlantic, which she is very likely to do successfully, but her model. If she does not prove to be too flat, and to draw too little water to be a good or safe sea boat, it will be a new experience in naval architecture.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Dates received in New York from the west coast of Africa to September 7th give an account of the intervention of the frigate Constitution between two hostile tribes between whom war had raged for a long time. One of the tribes was the Calava River tribe, an ally of the Colonists; the other was the Barbo tribe. The Barbo tribe refused to come to terms, and Commodore Mayo sent a boat completely armed to the shore, and, after waiting for an hour or two in vain for the Barbo people to come forward and treat, opened a fire upon a Barbo village from a twelve-pounder, destroying five huts, when they agreed to treat, and finally made peace with the Calava River tribe. After this both tribes dined together at the Commodore's table.

From a Special Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, 11th January, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—After a week's visit to Washington, and intercourse with Government officials there, I have been struck with the collective amount of exact information displayed by those having control of the various departments.

In the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, presided over by Mr. Brown, there is manifested by the officials, a zealous desire for the introduction of whatever seeds in agriculture and horticulture, that have been in favor in their respective native countries, and are yet untried in the United States. There will be a measure proposed to Congress this session, originating in this department, for leave to import from foreign countries in national vessels, duty free, seeds of established character, and their distribution at cost price all over the United States, to any persons who communicate their desire to possess them, and fairly try, and report on their value—not as hitherto in samples of a handful or two, but by the bushel, so that in the event of the variety being approved, the general introduction would be comparatively instantaneous.

The importance of this branch of the Government is apparent and can scarcely be over-estimated, and it is fortunate for the country that this department is under the direction of so generally intelligent and earnestly active a gentleman as Mr. Brown. There are large ledgers with pages indexed for the respective counties in the United States, and here it may not be amiss to mention that although a fair quantity of pages have been left for Allegheny Co., Pa., for the entry of the names of communicators, and notwithstanding we have agricultural and horticultural societies here, and undoubtedly a great number of private people, amateurs and others, interested in "making two blades of grass grow, where one grew before," yet up to this time, no one has seen fit to reply to the enquiries from this bureau, and no name, except the writer's, from this county, has been entered on the books.

With all the parade of scramble for office—holders competent only on account of their political opinions—and such like tales, continually before the public, it is refreshing to find, and congratulatory to the sound moral feelings of the heads of the Government, whether under Whig or Democratic rule, that those assistants who have really made themselves efficient in their departments, are not subject to removal on account of their political opinions; and that taken as a body, and viewing their collective information, both with regard to their knowledge of their particular line of duty, general information and cultivation of the belles letters, it would be difficult to point out a society or body of men in any country that could surpass them. Of course, under the present auspices, for it will be said of a man, in the language of Mr. Washington Hallstead, that he is a "good Democrat," to add a crowning point to his other excellencies—yet in matter of business, the subject will be as carefully and fairly examined whether presented by Whig or Democrat.

In the Treasury department, the old issue of the tariff is again mooted, but I am happy to say that the various parties interested are so fairly met, their interests taken into such due consideration, their occupations where injuriously affected in one point, so happily counterbalanced in another, and the simple and comprehensive character of the proposed change so properly appreciated by those leaders of both parties who understand the difficulties at the various ports of entry arising out of irregular classification that this great measure (of the measure of the year) will pass both Houses without opposition.

With respect, yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Fergusson presented the petition of the Bank at New Castle, in Lawrence Co.

Mr. Heister presented the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, supplementary to an act in regard to the commencement of actions, with certain amendments.

Mr. Quiggle, from the select committee, reported in favor of Messrs. Omit, Emerson & Co., as lowest bidders, for the contract to print a daily record.

The committee was accordingly authorized to contract with the same. The amount of their bid is $1,405.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Darlington—A bill empowering the courts to incorporate certain species of incorporations.

By Mr. Goodwin—A supplemental act to the act for creating a sinking fund, and provide gradually for the extinguishment of the State debt.

Mr. Darsie, from a select committee, reported on the joint rules, with amendments—one prohibiting any bill containing more than one subject, except those making appropriations. The amendments were unanimously adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The committee to prepare Bills announced the appointment of L. F. Barnes as clerk.

Mr. Roberts offered a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the discontinuance of the U. S. Mint from Philadelphia to New York. After some debate, the resolution was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Wright, Lowrey, of Tioga, Patterson and Ball.

On motion of Mr. Poulson, the House resolved, to-morrow at 11½ o'clock, to appoint a committee to investigate the contested election cases.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution in regard to the printing of a daily record.

Adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF HOUSE.—*Election Districts*—Manderfield, Bush, Atherton, Gray, Cummings, Edinger and Gilmore.

Banks—Foster, Zeigler, Fry, Scott, Dougherty, Passmore, Cook, Fletcher and Ellis.

Estates and Escheats—Knight, Struthers, Bigham, Johnston, Hiestand, Shirk, Stockdale and Zeigler.

Roads and Bridges—Laury, Gwin, Groom, Beck, McCombs, Smith of Bucks, and Evans.

Corporations—Struthers, Barton, Strong, Hummel, Moore, McGee, Montgomery, Carlisle and Lowrey.

Local Appointments—Kilgore, Linn, Parlee, Maguire, Pasmlee, Shenk and Simonton.

Lands—Moore, Palmer, Collins, Eckert, Rawlings, Adams and Melly.

Divorce—Stockdale, De France, Chamberlain, Smith of Berks, Evans, Jackman and Hnett.

New Counties and County Seats—Dunning, McConnel, Deegan, Beans, Porter, Byerly and Hunter.

Compare Bills—Hillier, Edinger, Bush, McConnel and Ellis.

Library—Patterson, Roberts and Ben.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Scott, Hart, Collins, Kilgore, Dugan, Strong, Wicklein, Byerly and Atherton.

Railroad—Rowe, Davis, Downing, Laury, Passmore, Hipple, Wright, Montgomery and Bigham.

Printing—Moser, Eckard and Miller.

Public Buildings—Wickline, Linn and Gallantine.

From the Baltimore American, of Thursday.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company yesterday morning, when the following gratifying statement of the revenue of the month was presented by President Harrison.

	Main Stem.	Wash. Stem	Total.
Passengers	$ 39,283 32	$20,140 35	$ 59,671 66
Freight	252,653 45	7,957 26	260,192 21
	$291,936 76	$28,097 61	$322,164 37

The total receipts for the month of November were $324,041 78, showing a decrease for the past month of but $1,877 41, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding month, which, considering the suspension of navigation of the Ohio during December, is a most gratifying exhibit.—The receipts for freight on the main stem are nearly $3,000 greater for December than November, the entire decrease being in passengers, the falling off amounting to $5,168. Had the navigation of the Ohio remained open as usual during December, there is no doubt but the receipts for the month would have far exceeded any preceding month in the history of the road, as more than twenty thousand tons of freight destined for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are known to be stored at different points on the Ohio, waiting the opening of navigation for transportation to Wheeling.

The entire receipts of the road for the year ending the 31st of December, were—from the main stem $2,480,910 71—and the Washington branch $383,270 59—total $2,864,182 30. Take the receipts of November and December as the average monthly receipts for the present year, it will be seen that it will show a total of about $4,000,000. With its western connexions complete, as they will be partially by July next, the probabilities are that the total receipts of the year will be much larger.

Special Cor. N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The nominations of Collectors sent into the Senate to-day, it is understood, embrace all the appointments that were made during the recess. Mr. Redfield will be confirmed to-morrow, probably, by a unanimous democratic vote. The nomination of District Judge Giles, of Maryland, has been confirmed. The nominations of all District Attorneys appointed during the recess, so far as made, have been confirmed. The nomination of Mr. Streeter as Solicitor of the Treasury, has been referred to a select committee.

The committee on the Pacific Railroad, it is believed, will put the power of selecting a route in the hands of a Board, or some other specified power.

Mr. Seward left for Auburn, this afternoon, in consequence of the illness of his youngest son.

Gen. Cass' speech is considered rather unfair, and open to severe criticism. "In reply to a question from Mr. Clayton, he admitted that Lord Clarendon's letter does concede that the treaty excludes Great Britain from a protectorate.

HIGH CONSTABLE.—Mayor Adams, of Allegheny, has appointed as High Constable, Mr. M'Vicker, who some years ago occupied the same office.

"THE COMPROMISE A FINALITY."—How often and how solemnly have we been assured that the "Compromise Measures" were the "be all and end all" of Slavery Agitation? With all the "bleeding wounds" of Slavery staunched, the Country was promised exemption from strife and discord. It was only needful, they said, that the North should acquiesce in the Compromise to ensure tranquility.

Well, the North has acquiesced. "Agitation" in and out of Congress, on the part of the friends of Free Soil, had ceased. But not so with the "Compromise" people themselves. They have, most needlessly, thrust a bill into Congress violating both the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850. This has been done by a Presidential aspirant with an evident design of throwing this question wide open. It is deemed an essential element in the next Presidential canvass, and Senator DOUGLAS seeks to avail himself of it.

There is nothing in the condition of Nebraska requiring any such action as contemplated by Senator DOUGLAS. The movement is wholly gratuitous and entirely political. How Congress will receive the proposition remains to be seen. If the South keeps faith by adhering to the "Compromise," Tittlebat Douglas, "who went forth for wool will return shorn." That such may be his experience is greatly to be hoped, for no good or useful purpose can be promoted by re-kindling the fires of discord between the North and the South.—*Albany Journal.*

SHOCKING AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Dr. Wm R. T. Lutenar, a physician for the treatment of diseases pertaining to the ear and eye, only, was found weltering in his blood on the floor of his office, 458 Broadway, New York, and perfectly dead. The young woman who kept the office in order made the discovery, upon which she gave the alarm, which soon brought several persons to the spot. The Express says that the deceased was lying with his head elevated on a platform attached to the leg of a table, some six inches from the floor, on and under which were large quantities of blood. On partially moving the body, a single barreled pistol was found lying on the floor, it having been discharged; and on examination it was found he had been shot in the back of the head. When first seen dead, he had a morning paper clutched in his right hand, which goes to show that if the deceased shot himself, he must have done it with the left hand, as the probability is that he could not have taken the paper after being shot; death, as a natural consequence of such a wound, being produced almost instantly.

For some time Dr. L. was suspected of having improper intimacy with the wife of a lawyer named Hayes, and a short time since his lawyer was arrested for threatening to shoot him, and was then held to bail to keep the peace. The woman who kept the office in order, states that the lawyer came to the office about three weeks since, and had angry words with the Doctor.—He then threatened to shoot him, and exhibited a pistol which very much resembled the one found near the body of the deceased. Hayes, who protests his innocence, has been arrested to await an investigation. Dr. L. was a married man.

The Catholic Vindicator of this city republishes from the Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati, a wickedly and willfully false article, charging the Germans of that city with attempting to mob the murderer Bedini. The best reply that can be made to this base charge is, the fact that one of the Germans who were arrested by the Cincinnati constabulary police, at the instance of Romish priests, *have been acquitted*, the prosecution being unable to make out a case against them. The press of Cincinnati unite in saying that public opinion and public sympathy is now with the Germans, and the police are denounced in unmeasured terms. So much for the attempt of Catholic priests there to make a little religious capital by arresting and sacrificing seventy or eighty peaceable Germans, on the trumped up charge that they intended to mob Bedini! What will not they next resort resort to, for the purpose of creating sympathy for themselves, and to destroy the rights of American citizens, and how long will the American people tolerate these plots against our institutions?—*Patriot Tribune.*

AWFUL WRECK.—The China Mail, of the 5th of October, mentions the arrival at Hong Kong of the second mate and two of the passengers of the ship Lady Eveline, which, on her voyage from that port to San Francisco, was wrecked north of Formosa, on one of those islands of the Lao Choo group. Of her 240 passengers only 25 escaped. The survivors got ashore, and were treated very kindly by the natives, who enclosed a field and put up a house for them, gave them food, and after treating them with much kindness, would accept of no money. They were taken off by the steamer Hermes, on the arrival of which vessel the captain of the Lady Eveline made the natives liberal presents of goods.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We have learned with deep regret that Lieut. John A. Davis, of the U. S. Navy, was thrown from a buggy while driving through Wood street, on Monday night, and received very seriously, if not fatally, injured, his skull being severely fractured. He was taken to the Infirmary, distant but a square from the spot where the accident occurred, where all the professional skill and kind and watchful attention can accomplish is faithfully rendered him. Lieut. Davis is a gentleman whose kind feelings and generous character have greatly endeared him to many friends, who sympathize with him in his present misfortune. He is about forty years of age, and has no family.—*Nat. Intel.*

PRINCIPALITY OF SERVIA.—The relations of Servia to the Porte are those of nominal subordination, but practical independence. The ties are weak; and there is in some respects an antagonistic interest which does not favor harmonious action in a state of war.

Servia is one of the Turkish principalities south of the Danube, which, for a considerable distance, separates it from the Hungarian dominions of Austria. Belgrade, so often mentioned in history as a frontier fortress when the Turks were making incursions for the subjugation of Europe, lies on the Danube, in the province of Servia.

Servia was a thousand years ago an independent State, and fell under the dominion of the Greek Emperors at Constantinople. It became again independent, and after the fall of the Greeks, was finally conquered by the Turks in 1459, with the exception of Belgrade, which did not fall into the hands of the Turks until after, namely, in 1521.

The Austrians captured it from the Turks at the beginning of the last century, but restored it by treaty in 1739. The Servians were never satisfied with their subjugation to the Mahommedans, and made several successful efforts at revolt. In 1806, an insurrection under a native chief called Czerny George, succeeded in capturing Belgrade and driving the Turkish troops out of the country. Czerny George governed the country until 1814, under the title of Prince of Servia, and was so recognized by Turkey. In 1812, by the interference of Russia, Servia was again returned under Turkish control, and Czerny George left the country.

In 1815 a new revolt broke out under Milosch Obrenovitch, and was completely successful. He maintained himself in independence, but not recognized, until the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, by the second intervention of Russia the Servians were left in actual independence, being only nominally a part of the Ottoman Empire, and paying tribute to the Sultan. The throne is hereditary in the family of Milosch. He held it, however, but a few years. His subjects exacted from him a representative constitution in 1835, and in 1839 he was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son Michael, who was succeeded in 1842, by the present Prince Alexander. There has always been a great jealousy of Turkish power in Servia, and yet a decided repugnance to connection with Russia. The population consists of Greek christians—nearly a million in number—and the gazetteers tell us they can, on an emergency, muster forty thousand men.

In the present conflict, it is thought that the Prince of Servia sympathises with the Porte against the Russians, but has resolved to maintain a positive neutrality in order to prevent the occupation of the province by either of the belligerents. He has refused permission to allow of the passage of troops to cross its territory. As long as he maintains this ground the Turks have a military point say, a great advantage; because it makes it impossible for the Russians to cross the Danube above to assail the Turkish flank. The Austrian and Servian territory form a wall of defence for Turkey on this side. The Turkish apprehension is, that the territory must be crossed with or without the assent of the authorities, and their whole position thereby destroyed.

The position occupied by Servia is therefore extremely important in its influence on the progress of this war, and no effort is omitted by Russia to compel or induce the Servians to take sides with her, and Turkey is equally on the alert; and resolute to prevent this, if possible.

[EXTRACT FROM Lamartine's "Constituent Assembly."]

MIRABEAU DESCRIBED BY HIS FATHER.—"I have nothing to tell you about my enormous son," wrote the father, a few months after his birth, "except that he beats his nurse." "He is ugly as the son of Satan," he added a year after. "It is a sand in which nothing remains," he said when the child was five years old. "I have put him into the hands of Poisson, who is attached to my like a spaniel. Thank him very much for the education he is giving the monkey. Let him make a firm citizen of him, that is all that's necessary. With these qualities he will make the race of pigmies treable who play the part of grandees of the court!" "There is a part in a comedy to be performed this evening by a young monster whom they call my son; but, who, if he were the son of the greatest rotor, could not more naturally be a buffoon, a mimic and a comedian.

His body grows, his babbling increases, and his features are becoming marvellously ugly,—ugly beyond all possible rivalship and, still more, he's a random speechifier. He is sickly; and if I were obliged to create a substitute for him, where on earth should I find another specimen of such stuff? He is turbulent, and yet he is gentle and complying, but his complaisance becomes foolish. He is all back and belly, like Punch, but capable of acting on occasions like the tortoise, patiently presenting his shell to a storm of blows; thus the great monster of a Gabriel goes begging every where, that he may bestow charity on beggars. Following in this respect the example of his mother, in spite of everything, I can say to them that there is nothing more contrary to my principles."

The other day, at one of those fetes which we sometimes give, and where prizes are bestowed on the best runners, he gained the prize of a lap, and turning towards another child, who had won cap, he put his own cap, which was a good one, on the head of the young peasant, exclaiming "Take you that—I haven't got two heads!" At that moment he appeared to me like the Emperor of the world. Something of sublime character shone rapidly in his countenance.

I thought of it, wept over it, and the less I did me good. But a few days after, as if repenting his emotion, this father wrote to his brother: "It has only just sprung forth, and the overbearing is already complete: it is a tyranny, fanatic, impetuous, troublesome spirit, with a leaning to evil before he knows what evil is, and capable of effecting any; a lofty heart under the jacket of a child; a strange but noble grinder, the embryo of a Rector in a flurry, that strikes and swallow the world before he was twelve years old."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that Ginsenta cardinal has long have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopoeia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have this concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from headache are tormented no more, the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor.
192 Broadway, N. Y.

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

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley; and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja12-1w

SELLING OFF TO REMOVE.—James Robb, No. 109 Market street, Pittsburgh, will offer this present large stock of Boots and Shoes, at bidders, at very low prices, until the 20th of February, 1854, when he moves to a larger store, No. 87 Market street, which he intends filling up with an entirely new stock. The public are respectfully invited to call and peruse his present stock, at unusually great bargains, regardless of cost.

☞ Remember the place, No. 109, Market street, between Fifth and Liberty streets. ja2:1md

Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation Insurance.

THE Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia—Chartered 1794. Capital, $400,000. Assets January, 1, 1853, $1,061,235 72. Will make insurances on buildings and their contents, in this city and vicinity; also on property of every description, on steamboats and other vessels, either by inland transportation or on the seas.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur G. Coffin, Pres't.	Thomas P. Cope.
Samuel W. Jones.	John B. Neff.
Edward Smith.	Richard D. Wood.
John A. Brown.	William Maris.
Samuel E. Smith.	Francis Boutlon.
Samuel Grant.	Jacob S. Richards.
Charles Taylor.	Wm. E. Bowen.
Ambrose White.	George Asphnall.
Jacob M. Thomas.	Jacob P. Jackson.
S. Morris Wain.	H. D. Sharpard, Secretary.

This is the oldest Insurance Company of the United States, and from its high standing, long experience, ample means, and avoiding all risks of a hazardous character, it may be considered as offering ample security to the public.

WILLIAM E. BOWEN, Agent.
Wood and Water streets.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of this disease in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, a trial of one box in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a single instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pills the best remedy ever present for the liver complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had of any respectable Drug Store in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 69 Wood st.

SCOTCH HILL MARKET.—The Butchers have taken possession of the Diamond Market House, and are unsparing in their efforts to satisfy the public of their great power with the choice meats on the regular market days, and vicinities, at their Stall, No. 1.

The Farmers and those having produce, &c., for sale will find it to their advantage to attend. We hope the citizens will favor us with their undivided patronage.

ja10:1d ADAMS BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

SAM'L P. SHRIVER. JOSEPH DILWORTH. JOHN S. DILWORTH

SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Agents for Lea & Nicholson's sugar refinery, Philadelphia—a full assortment of refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. No. 136 & 138 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ja12:3md&w5

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the finest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. Batters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. mar8-1ydaw

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for FALL and WINTER TRADES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York.