HOME MATTERS.

Vote Early and for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On Tuesday you will decide whether *poison* shall continue to be admitted, under sanction of LAW, to your neighbors, your friends, your brethren and your children.

Do not refrain from voting because legislation will yet be needed to give effect to the popular will: Do *your* duty, and place the responsibility of further action upon your legislators, who will not dare disobey the voice of the people, emphatically expressed.

"THOU SHALT DO NO MURDER" is a command of the Most High, thundered from Mt. Sinai;—and it is equally a command that you shall do no act tending to deprive your neighbor of life—that you shall omit no lawful act tending to preserve it. It is a fearful responsibility you would assume, when you vote *"against* a Prophibitory *Liquor Law,"* and thus directly sanction the furnishing to your fellow-citizens the maddening draught which leads directly to VIOLENCE AND MURDER, annually erects the gallows in the prison yards of our commonwealth; consigns thousands to the jail, the penitentiary, or the grave of the drunkard—and plunges thousands of unoffending women and children into wretchedness and despair!

Is it necessary to refer to facts yet fresh in the memory of our citizens, to prove that, in our own city and neighborhood, nine-tenths of the crime, and nearly every murder that has occurred in the past twenty years, has been the direct result of the use of intoxicating liquors?—What man is there but can point, (if not in his own family, within the circle of his friends or acquaintances,) to bright hopes blasted forever by the curse we serve against—or the grave yard made fat by the bodies of the rum-seller's victims or the living monument of shame and degradation, built with the glasses of the rumshop? Who is there that has not lost a friend—perhaps a brother—through the infernal temptations? In what house is there not a name, seldom spoken, but embalmed in the memory of virtues overthrown, of genius trampled in the filth of the barroom?

But a few years ago, a crazy Indian, maddened by the poisoned produce of the still, which devours the bread of the poor, slaughtered a whole family in an adjoining county.

It was liquor that placed Neal Gallagher on trial for his life, and that finally caused his death—that reduced him from the position of an industrious mechanic, to that of a homicide and a drunkard. It made a homicide of George Dunn; and caused him to spend years of his life in a cell. It caused the death of Mrs. Beatson, at the hand of her husband for murder. It induced Charles Diehl to murder his wife, and the infant who clung to her for protection from his fury. It nerved the frame of John Bird, when he used his wife to a chair and deliberately burned her to death. On the Holy Sabbath, it rendered furious Frederick Reidel, and he beat his wife to death in the most horrible manner, cheating the gallows of its prey by hanging himself in his cell.

It was from a grog-shop that young Jewell proceeded to the work of death, and it was to a grog-shop he retreated (in vain) for protection against the officers of the law. His dreadful death, so fresh in the recollection of all, must prove the fate of many victims of the liquor traffic, should *no* not succeed in this final effort for its overthrow.

Need we refer you to the numerous other cases of murder and manslaughter which redden our criminal records, or to the hundreds of riots, deadly assaults and other crimes, recorded on their pages—or to the books of our poorhouses, hospitals and cemeteries, for evidence of the deadly effects upon body and mind of the poisonous compounds retailed in this community as "choice spirits" and "imported liquors?" It would be an insult to your understanding to consider you ignorant of the immense evils their sale entails upon our people of every class.

Reader! are you a wife—and can you pass over these dreadful effects of the liquor traffic, without exerting your influence, at your own fireside, over those you love, to induce them to put an end to such scenes of blood, by voting to stop forever the manufacture and sale of the poisonous liquids which caused them?

Are you a father? and will you not remove the temptation from your children—or do you prefer to see yawning hells open to receive them at every corner, and in every lane and alley of the city?

Are you a son? and will you see parents, upon every side of you, neglecting their families, and gradually sinking into a drunkard's, perchance the murderer's, grave?

Wives and Women—as being more especially the sufferers by the drunkenness of others, to you we appeal, to oppose, by exerting your home influence in opposition to this curse. If you would relieve thousands of your sex from misery, and your husbands from a death—or what is worse, a *life* of shame, press upon each one of your friends, who is a *Moderate Drinker*, "Will you drink, that you may give up your occasional glass, to save your friends from destruction—that thousands, who have gone far on "the road to ruin," may be compelled to return to the paths of peace?

Drunkards, of every grade, from the confirmed sot to the man who "occasionally takes a spree"—remember that your only hope is in THE REMOVAL OF TEMPTATION, and vote *early* "for a Prohibitory Liquor Law." You may save yourselves and others by voting, and working among your acquaintances, for the law. Another such opportunity may not offer, ere you have gone to ruin; do not, then, let the remember exercise the influence he boasts over you on Tuesday next.

—Can any man, who prays to an Almighty Power that he may not be led into temptation, vote in favor of licensing men *to tempt his neighbors to their destruction?*

Should the friends of Prohibition be defeated this fall, (which will not be the case if proper exertions are made,) the traffic will be continued for years, and the cause receive a check it will not recover from. In that case bitter will be the curses of the ruined, here and hereafter on the heads of those who vote against a Prohibitory Liquor Law." If you would avoid the curses of the ruined drunkard and his wretched family, and keep from your garments the blood of slaughtered women and children, go to the polls and vote "for a Prohibitory Liquor Law!" *Let every* one examine his ticket, before voting and see that it reads *precisely*, as follows, not a word, or even a letter more or less:

Heading: | PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.
Inside: | *For a Prohibitory Liquor Law.*

CITIZENS, ALL: Appointed by the friends of Prohibition, as a Vigilance Committee, we earnestly interest you to exert your influence with every voter with whom you are acquainted to induce them to vote *"for a Prohibitory Liquor Law."* Thousands, who are moderate and even habitual drinkers, if appealed to in a friendly manner, will aid us in the only effectual means of withdrawing temptation from brothers, sons and friends. There is no one but can influence at least *one vote*—many a dozen or twenty. The vote must *be brought out*, and care taken that none be defrauded by spurious tickets. The enemy is actively engaged in circulating tickets, and will leave no one unemployed to defeat us and thus check the cause for years. Will you not, then, devote a few hours on Tuesday next, to secure such a majority in Allegheny county as will help us in securing the State, and insure the passage of the law this winter?

Be at the Polls early, and work all day, and we will carry Allegheny county by a majority which will insure us success in the State.

Tickets, documents and handbills, can be procured at the office of Thomas Steel, Esq., Fourth street, near Smithfield street, where friends of the cause are requested to call.

BY ORDER OF THE COM. OF VIGILANCE
of the Friends of Prohibition.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, the lard oil manufactory of Dr. D. M. Dake on Rebecca street, Allegheny, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, consisting of a large quantity of lard oil and stearine, and the machinery used for manufacturing the same. The loss on that stock destroyed is estimated at about $2,100. The building, a one story frame structure, was burned to the ground, not even the foundation wall being saved. The machinery was valuable, and, next to the stock, will be the heaviest loss. The estimated damage on building and machinery is $2,000. On the above loss there is an insurance of $3,700; one-half in the State Mutual and the other half in the Pennsylvania.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to announce the death by accident of our much esteemed fellow-citizen, Morgan M. Shirk, of the firm of Shirk & Fitstmons. Mr. Shirk was on his way, in company with his wife, on Friday last, to visit his father in Mercer. While riding along the road in the buggy, he observed a squirrel, which he remarked to his wife he would shoot. In getting out of the buggy with his gun in his hand, by some accident the gun was discharged, and the contents lodged in his groins, severing the femoral artery, causing his death from hemmorahage in a short time. Mr. Shirk was an upright, honest citizen, and his loss will be severely felt by those with whom he was immediately associated.

DUFFS' COLLEGE.—Mr. Hayden will resume his labors in the Classical department of this College on Tuesday, the 10th instant. Students and those desiring to enter, will please be in attendance. For terms and hours see advertisement.

The Democracy had a "mass meeting" on Saturday evening, in the yard attached to the American Hotel, Penn street. According to our calculation, there were about six hundred persons present, and but one-half of them were members of the Democratic party. Hon. Wm. Wilkins presided. Speeches were made by Judge Shaler, Judge Wilkins, Col's. Black and M'Candless and others.

SENTENCED.—John M'Entire, convicted of larceny, was sentenced on Saturday, by Judge McClure to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Stephen Sarber who was found guilty of assault and battery, on the oath of Capt. Seely was sentenced at the same time to one month in the county jail.

JOHN MCHENRY, the young man who was committed to jail on Friday, for assault and battery, was released on Saturday morning, the prosecutor withdrawing the charge and paying the cost.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Explosion at Danville—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

DANVILLE, Oct. 6.—About half-past eight o'clock, this morning, one of the boilers of the Montour Mill exploded, and was carried from its foundation to a distance of about one hundred feet.

It carried with it a frame dwelling house, and demolished a stable in the rear of the lot. It also tore a space of about thirty or forty feet off the mill, and buried several persons under its ruins.

In the house that was carried away there were two families—John Farley's family lived up stairs; one of his two children was carried away with the boiler and instantly killed, the other, a little girl, was found in the ruins dangerously cut up, and is now dying.

Three of the children of Barney McGuire, in the lower story, were hurt. McGuire himself, Peter Monaghan, and Lawrence McBride, who were in the same house at the time, were also injured.

Charles Search, a boy, died; John Priest, Jno. Diesinger, Alex. Wands, John Adams, Michael Levy, Isaac Hines, Wm. Butler and Jos. Shugart are all badly scalded and hurt—some of them dangerously.

Robert Woods, Bryan Dennin, John Miller and Samuel Deits, were slightly hurt. They are still removing the rubbish as fast as possible, as it is believed there must be more under it who are missing.

The boiler is said to have been empty of water, to which circumstance the accident is attributed. The loss to the company is not known.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—New Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday are received.

Immense freshets have occurred in several of the interior counties of Mississippi. Bridges and buildings have been carried off. The roads were impassible for several days. Great damage has been done to the crops. Rain fell without intermission for six days.

The death by fever at the Charity Hospital for the three days previous to Saturday were 122. The epidemic is on the decrease.

At Savannah on Wednesday there were six deaths by fever. At Charleston on Wednesday there were six deaths. The interments for the week at Savannah were 55, of which 27 were by fever.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Graham trial commenced to-day. On motion of the District Attorney a new jury was empannelled in consequence of Mrs. Graham's cousin being on the present jury. The Court refused unless the statement was supported by an affidavit.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Flour, very quiet. The supplies come forward slowly. No export demand; the only transactions making are small lots to retailers and bakers at $8,75@$9 for common and good brands and $8,-25 up to $9 for extra. Corn meal, nothing doing. The market was nearly bare of Wheat this morning; sales 3000 bush fair and prime red at $1,55@$1,65; white $160@$1 75, mostly at the highest quotations. Rye scarce and worth $1,16@$1,18. Corn unchanged, sales 8000 bu. fair and good yellow at 78@80 and some inferior at 75@76. Whiskey, demand limited; small sales at 41@42

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Stocks heavy; money unchanged; Michigan Central 87; Reading 74¾.—Cotton unchanged; a limited business. Sugars firm, unchanged; a moderate business. Sugars firm; transactions limited. Rye unchanged; a limited business at $4,25@$5,75. Flour firm; good Ohio $7,25@$7,50; southern firm with upward tendency. Wheat firm. Corn firm—sales 45,000 bush western mixed at 77@77½—sales 50,000 bush. deliverable within the month at 75; Whiskey unsettled; Ohio 38. Mess Pork lower at $12,25@$12,37½; for December delivering $12,25@$12,37½. Beef unchanged. Lard lower; prices dull at 10¼@10½.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The deaths for the week were 420; by fever 269, a large decrease. Cotton firm; Orleans middling 6¾; increased receipts 27,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—Flour firm at $6,60@6,80. Wheat $1,25. Oats 45. Corn, 62@63.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Cotton dull; the sales for the past three days were 6000 bales. Flour considerably lower; good Ohio $6,74. Corn, western mixed 65c. Coffee, Rio, 11. Sugar Orleans, dull; fair 4¾.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION of the Board of Trade *for October.*—W. H. SMITH, V. P.—WM. EICHBAUM, WM. BEST, BARKWELL & T. BRYAN.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Monday Morning, October 9, 1854.

FLOUR—the market was firmer on Saturday; sales at depot of 80 bbls. extra at $7,87@$8,00; from store 50 and 25 bbls. super at $7,87.

GRAIN—sales at depot of 1,000 bus. Oats at 55; 500 bus. Ear Corn at 80, and 500 do. shelled at 75.

MOLASSES—a sale of 30 bbls. cak cooperage, at 24. Rumoue.

WHISKEY—sales of 21 bbls. in lots at 38; 10 and 40 do. at 37, and 30 bbls. raw at 34.

BACON—sales of 6,000 lbs. Shoulders at 7; 1,000 lbs. Sides at 7¾; 1,500 lbs. Hams at 10 cash, and 300 lbs. Shoulders and Hams at 7@11, sixty days.

SEEDS—sales of 75 bus. Timothy at $3,25, cash.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

An unusually large demand has prevailed for sugar during the last three days, the sales in the aggregate amounting to full 1200 hhds.; and, notwithstanding this large demand, very little if any, has been taken on speculation, but the greater portion of it has been taken by merchants from the interior towns and from the lake region. The stock has become very much reduced, and does not now exceed 3,000 hhds. in the hands of wholesale houses.

The consumption of this article has been very large this season, and the stocks in all the leading cities on the seaboard are now very low.

Provisions are dull and entirely nominal; the advices from New York being very discouraging.

Currency continues exceedingly scarce, and the banking houses are experiencing a "tight time of it" endeavoring to keep "square," but they are acting together with great harmony and good feeling, and settling their balances with each other by due bills, &c.—so that matters look a little more quiet than yesterday. The greater portion of the funds now being deposited not long since with the banks are being sent home for redemption, and this leaves the amount of bank note or current funds in the hands of bankers very small indeed, so much so that they have great difficulty in meeting their own obligations to each other, as before stated. There is another feature in the existing circumstances, which is not without its effect. Merchants and manufacturers are not depositing in order to avoid the "shave" on the illegal paper, but pay out the same themselves to meet their obligations, so that a large amount of currency is kept out of the hands in this way. It is really wonderful with what patience the citizens bear the tax imposed upon them, and the great loss and inconvenience they have to bear at present, consequent upon the act of state pld financial thinkers, who have in their honest ignorance been trying to reform our currency by the destruction of the banking institutions and then knocking the foundation from under them. There is a growing sentiment, already widespread opinion prevailing in the community that the bank and branches, with a liberal charter, is the only safe banking institution, of which their owners have a simple demonstration in this and other States.—(Cin. Com.

The Stock Market has been rather feverish, though not active to-day. The heavy failure to which we alluded yesterday, has had its influence in this direction. The amount is generally understood to be fully as large as we have stated—not far from a million of dollars. Much surprise is expressed at this failure, as the paper of the house has been among the choicest, in the opinion of the Boston brokers generally, and sales have, we learn, been done as high as 1 @ cent—about the best rulling rate. What effect will be the immediate effect of this failure on the confidence of lenders, it will probably dispose them to look more to merchandise on collaterals, and less so, comparatively, on mercantile paper. So far only Stocks and Loans may be further benefited than otherwise, by this misfortune—but business prospects at the present time, but refer back to the tender point of credit, when bankruptcy overtakes a firm of such standing in the trade. There are reports of large assets beyond the failure of very recent occurrence, which will much tend to raise a waiting sale at the docks, but there are reports of parcels of the stocks from Boston to Eastport. Unless something favorable should occur, either in the shape of a large or a severe pressure for money will be experienced by a class of persons who have been rich throughout all the past hard times."

The continued absence of the Arctic, now in her sixteenth day—creates a pause in stock and exchange dealers, while a gradual lightening of the Bank discounts, which has been quite perceptible to the borrowers for days or two, is discouraging the speculators. The Stock Brokers are not at the Board at Bank, at present, and find a very limited employment which they have for money on account of their outside customers. The mercantile dealers require aid, and, as far as they have paper to offer, they are finding it to be not very reasonably accommodated. Trade is only moderate with our good people since the close of the grain season. There was but little done to-day in Foreign Exchange or Gold for the Steamer departing on Wednesday. First class bill drawers are asking 109⅝@110 on London: 6.11 a. on Paris.—(N. Y. Times.

Among the failures reported in Boston, are the following houses: Samuel Sanford, a large dealer of real estate; Jeremiah Spaulding, of Richards & Spaulding, dry goods firm; Messrs. Lincoln, Wing & Co., Australia, trade; Chapin & Wilson, wholesale druggists.—(N. Y. Tribune.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—4 bbls butter, 6 do eggs, 6 cases boots, 200 bbls potatoes, 20 bbls apples, 20 bags onions, 1000 pounds cheese, 1 do sausage meat, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do sausages