PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1854.

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.

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 Merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

Indiana and Illinois State Stock Banks.

We take this mode of notifying those who remit to us by mail that we can no longer receive the notes of the Indiana and Illinois State Stock Banks. They are not current in this city, and we cannot sell them except at a ruinous shave.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR CITY BUSINESS MEN.

In our last article on this subject, we endeavored to show that a location must be chosen, *first* from its accessibility, *second* from its enjoying the advantages of society, churches and schools. Few would be willing to locate themselves where they could not enjoy all these advantages, although some might venture to wait for them to grow up around them. It will be evident, then, that the seeker of a location must not be too critical as regards the quality of his soil, the beauty of the scenery, or its advantages as to trees and water. In a small place, he can improve the soil, can supply water by artificial means, and can create lovely scenery on his own grounds, which will give him more sincere pleasure than the grandest exhibitions of nature seen at a distance. The latter become monotonous and wearisome, when gazed at continually. The former is ever new, and varied as the color of a leaf, the tint of a flower, or the motion of the branches under the influence of the gentle breeze. We naturally love what our own industry and genius have created; and no place is devoid of charming scenery which has been cultivated by knowledge and taste.

The amount of ground to be secured, will be governed by many contingencies, such as its price, its situation, *etc.* From two to five acres is sufficient, for all the purposes we contemplate for our man of business with limited means. Recollect, the retreat is sought for not to make a living on, but as a rural residence. Many persons are tempted to purchase more land than they can ever improve, and which is only an expense to them, as it is to be fenced, and taxes are to be paid, and the interest on the investment is always going on. Two or three acres, well improved, will afford more profit, more comfort, and be far more beautiful than twenty kept in a slovenly manner. It has been discovered of late years that it is more profitable to cultivate one acre well than ten carelessly, and this is especially true of ornamental grounds and grounds kept for a family garden, and for raising choice and rare varieties of fruit. Manures and fertilizers are indispensable to success in improving grounds, and these are expensive and difficult to be had in the country. Where only one horse and a cow are kept, but little ground can be improved well. Many desire to have a pasture lot, and a little meadow ground. These are very convenient, but rather expensive where two or three hundred dollars an acre have to be paid for ground. It is much cheaper to buy hay and feed from the surrounding farmers, and thus add continually to the fertility of the soil by purchasing more on than is taken off. In the smallest gardens and lawns nearly enough food is furnished for a cow, so that a pasture lot becomes of but little consequence.

"But," says one, "I want a large park, with fine old trees in it, and a large orchard, *etc.* I must have plenty of ground. Thirty, forty, or fifty acres will hardly suffice!" Very well, if you have plenty of money to spend and are anxious to get clear of it you could not adopt a better plan. A large fortune can easily be spent on fifty acres, and then it will take a long lifetime to grow those fine old trees, and establish the beautiful park. We read so much about the fine parks and seats of the nobility of England, that when we think of a country seat our ideas naturally run in that direction, and we are greedy for ground. It must be recollected that these parks contain hundreds and thousands of acres—that they belong to men of immense wealth, and have been handed down in the family by the law of entail from generation to generation, and that enormous sums have been and continue to be spent for their improvement. We are talking about a little country home, for a man of limited means, who has his fortune to make, and who can only afford to keep one laborer who is to work under the instruction of his employer. Man's life is limited; we have here no laws of entail; our object is for present enjoyment, and not to prepare homes for our posterity which can scarcely be expected to enjoy it. All that is wanted is a nice lawn of from one to three acres, and a garden for choice fruits and family vegetables, of from one to two acres more. Five acres is a large piece of ground to undertake to cultivate in an ornamental manner, and for fruit and vegetables of various kinds. For most persons, where neatness and taste are objects aimed at, two or three acres would be the safest amount.

It is astonishing how much can be done on a small piece of ground. The lamented Downing's country seat on the Hudson, only contained about four acres, and the celebrated Loudon, the most voluminous and one of the best writers on Horticulture, Rural Architecture, and Landscape Gardening, made a little paradise, and cultivated some thousands of trees and plants on less than half an acre. No one but the man of experience can imagine the number of trees, shrubs, and plants necessary to stock two or three acres of ground. The amount that can be done on a small piece of ground, in the way of ornament and utility, is indeed amazing, and we feel assured that any of our readers who make the experiment of improving a country home will agree with us in opinion. Having secured the ground, the next thing is to improve it, but of this at another time.

The Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting at West-Chester, last week, and renewed the folly of repudiating the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring that they owed it neither respect nor obedience. As citizens of the United States they owe it both, and what is more, they will have to pay what they owe. It is rather late in the day for a minority to say they will not respect the laws of the land. The majority have the power and will make them do it. By discussion and argument they may change the majority and the law—but until they do so, it is worse than folly, it is falsehood, to say they will not submit.—*Phil. Ledger.*

We would be obliged to the Ledger for showing us *how* the majority can make the minority respect and obey the law. Respect is an act of the mind which no coercion can create; and obedience, if not willingly rendered, is not worthy of being dignified with that name. A sullen submission to the penalties of a distasteful law may be exacted by force; but there is a wide and essential difference between submission and obedience. The Fugitive Law enjoins on the citizens of the North not to give a crust of bread or a night's shelter to a hunted fugitive, and commands them to assist in capturing and returning such fugitives to their owners. Both of these commands militate against human nature and the teachings of Christianity; and there is not power enough in the government to compel humane and christian men to either respect or obey them. If caught in the act of disobedience they are liable and will submit to the penalty; but respect for an inhumane law is not heightened by inflicting the punishments it prescribes.

We observe that the press generally is making merry over the marriage of Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brown. The fun is premature. The Miss Antoinette L. Brown who has committed matrimony is not the lady preacher of that name, but some one belonging to an entirely different section of the country.

U. S. Senator.—A Philadelphia paper suggests Hon. Thomas H. Baird, the late American candidate for Supreme Judge, for Senator in place of Mr. Cooper, whose term expires in March next; and the *National Intelligencer* says that "among the eminent citizens of Pennsylvania it does not know one who, by education, abilities, juridical knowledge, and sound principles, is better fitted" for a seat in the Senate of the United States than Judge Baird.

We did not intend to take any part in the contest for U. S. Senator, preferring to let the matter be canvassed in other circles; and we dislike, now, to be compelled to put in a word of dissent to the suggestion above made. We have no personal objection to Judge Baird. He is very justly regarded as a worthy gentleman, a good scholar and a talented man. But we should nevertheless deprecate his election to such a responsible and important post as a seat in the U. S. Senate. He is a man who, by his natural temperament, is unfitted for the exciting career of a Senator. Irascible to an extreme degree, he would be unprepared to exercise that cool discrimination which would be chief among the qualifications of those belonging to that body.—He would not be, moreover, if following out his own well-known views, representative of Pennsylvania feelings. He is intensely pro-slavery, a friend of the fugitive law, and one who sympathises generally with the South. In these respects he would not, if chosen, reflect the wishes of the people of the State, and his rank conservatism, generally, would place him, on most questions, in direct antagonism to the wishes of his constituents.

We accord to Judge Baird full honesty and sincerity of purpose, and must not be understood as calling in question any of his views, so far as they belong to him in his private, individual capacity; but inasmuch as he is proposed for the highest office in the gift of the state, it is incumbent on us to show that, holding these views, he is not the man to represent the state in the office to which he is named. It is not a welcome duty; but we should not esteem ourselves faithful if we did not discharge it.

What Pennsylvania wants in the United States Senate is a man who is part of, and up with, the times; one who participates in and understands the popular sentiment; and who, by coolness of judgment and freedom from prejudice is rendered fit to meet the responsibilities of that most exalted station.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.—The business on this road is larger than at any former time, the freight business especially. All the engines and cars that the Company have are in constant use, and the trains never stop running, except on Sunday. As fast as the cars can be unloaded in Allegheny city they are immediately sent back; and great inconvenience is suffered by the Company for want of sufficient track room and station accommodation. More are now being provided, and the men in the Company's service work day and night. The loaded trains arriving on one evening formed a line nearly half a mile long. The freight engines on the road, built by Niles, of Cincinnati, are capable of hauling over thirty loaded cars, each of the capacity of nine tons. In some instances freight sent by railroad from Cincinnati and intended for Pittsburgh has been carried to Cleveland or Sandusky city, for which the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in no respect to blame, such freight having never been delivered to its Agents. Its road terminates at Crestline, and great pains are taken not to delay freight on the Company's side tracks at that point. Additional facilities are being provided, and, after the river rises, there is no doubt that less freight will be offered for transportation than can be readily carried on the road.

The Culture of the Grape.—Our old friend, Mr. Martin, Sr., has conferred a favor on the lovers of horticulture, by publishing in a neat pamphlet "a sketch of his renewal system of training the Grape on Arbors, Trellises or Walls." We have read his work with great pleasure, and derived much instruction from it. We have visited his grapery, and can assure our readers that all he directs and promises, he performs and realizes in his own culture of that delightful and wholesome fruit. His plan is a most excellent one, and his rules are so plainly laid down, that no one can mistake his directions. We would advise all the cultators of the grape to procure a copy of his valuable little work.

Blackwood's Magazine, for October, has been received by Gildenfenny & Co., 4th street, and Miner & Co. Smithfield street.

BY THE NIAGARA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON OCTOBER 13, 1854.

The interval between the commencement of the bombardment of Sebastopol and the battle of the Alma has been filled by the public with the news and conjectures of the latter, and contemplation of the details of the masterly strategical movement by which it was followed in the capture of the port of Balaklava, so as to gain a command of the fortress from the South. The march on that occasion was of the most remarkable kind, from the nature of the ground and the absence of topographical knowledge on the part of the allies. A full description of it has been published, and incidental circumstance attending it was the capture and destruction of the ammunition of a portion of Menschikoff's defeated army.

The arrival of the French and English forces at Balaklava appears to have been so totally unlooked for as to have spread panic among the Russians, and the fort at that point, which was only garrisoned by two or three hundred men, scarcely offered any resistance. This place being secured, and a communication with the fleet having been instantly opened, the means not only of disembarking all the siege material with ease and rapidity, but also of moving it by a good road to the heights above Sebastopol, seem to have been attained. The only question then remaining was as to the time in which all the preparations for the attack could be completed—the utmost swiftness being desirable so that it might take place before the expected Russian reinforcements from Odessa could arrive, and this appears to have been settled by an announcement received yesterday that the bombardment had commenced on the 4th, and that an assault was considered probable by the 12th. The public, however, have learned to distrust all telegraphic news, and will therefore not rely upon these statements until they have been received by other means.

Although the town and forts of Sebastopol are said to be completely invested by the allies on the South and most vulnerable side, the North is still open to Prince Menschikoff, either for flight or the admittance of reinforcements. There seems to be little expectation that the place will surrender. With a barbarous energy, reckless no less of the lives of his own people than of those of his opponents, it would be useless to calculate upon an adherence to those rules of what is called a civilized warfare, by which the crime of holding a position after the last prospect of resistance is over is denounced as one of the worst that can be committed, and which by the common consent of nations and for the real interests of humanity has always been held to call for the severest treatment. The report that nearly one half the Russian fleet have been submerged at the entrance of the harbor is confirmed, and preparations were alleged by deserters to be going on for a similar destruction of the remainder. Probably, also, many of the forts will be voluntarily blown up and the town fired before the last moment. If such should be the case, the Russians will probably have rendered the greatest service in their power to the allies, since the question of what should be done with Sebastopol after they have secured it has long been a subject of perplexity.

Since the battle of the Alma the conduct of Austria has been unequivocally in favor of the Western Powers, and while increasing her preparations to meet the demonstrations of the Czar upon her frontier, she has intimated to her neighbor the King of Prussia, that she intends to be held back by him no longer but to take her own course. The French and English governments, confident in the unpopularity with which the conduct of His Majesty is regarded by his own subjects, have likewise, it is asserted, within the last week or two, taken a much more decisive tone in their communications to Berlin.—Under these circumstances his disquietude must be great, since he occupies the position of having already admitted that the Czar has outraged every international law, while at the same time he is endeavoring in all ways to comfort him and shield him from judgment for his offences. It is a happy and unprecedented thing that the allies can have no ill-wishers except such as must be ashamed to speak out. In the present stage of the world the time is past when one country could brave public opinion in its attacks upon another, and all people therefore are obliged to assume the virtue, even if they have it not, of applaud ng the disinterestedness of those who, after avoiding war until their efforts almost made them appear cowards, at last incur the danger and expense of maintaining the independence of nations by entering on a struggle in which they proclaim at starting the just terms on which peace will be accepted at any hour, and that whatever result may be attained, no personal aggrandisement is to be included in it.

Nothing of a definite kind has transpired regarding the present plans of Omar Pasha, but the belief still is that an immediate invasion is contemplated of the Russsian province of Bessarabia. In Asia the campaign for the present season may be regarded as over.

There is likewise no fresh intelligence from the Baltic, and the fleets will most probably return in about a month.

The announcement of the loss of the Arctic off Cape Race, was received yesterday and produced a painful shock. This loss of life, happening almost simultaneously, with that from the explosion at Newcastle and the receipt of the lists of killed and wounded in the Crimea, and of the details of the conflagration at Memel, has created a feeling as if there was some contagion of the time by which we are to be surrounded with horrors.

The commercial difficulties at Liverpool still remain unsettled, and the impression is that the talked of arrangement in the case of Mr. Edward Oliver will not be carried out, that his name is upon a larger amount of paper than was at first supposed, and that the hope of a surplus will prove altogether delusive. He was mixed up with McHenry & Co., and Allen & Anderson.—With respect to the affairs of McHenry, it is now commonly reported that he owes £900,000, and that his assets will not yield more than 5 per cent of that amount. It is to be hoped these statements may prove false, but if there is really truth in them the prospects of liquidation in the case of Allen & Anderson must also be very bad, as they are understood to have committed themselves with McHenry to the extent of making themselves liable as partners.

The London money market shows rather more ease. In the funds there has been a singularly small amount of business for some time, but they remain steady. At the last date Consols were quoted 85¼ and they have left off this evening at the same price.

The China mail of the 22nd of August has been telegraphed. Canton was still in a state of siege. The Exchange had again declined and the drain of silver from Europe and America is likely therefore to cease.

The fire which broke out at Memel on the 5th inst. has destroyed nearly the whole town, all the churches, and property valued at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 thalers. Of the fire engines used on the occasion three were burned. The flames, which some places set fire to the shipping in the Dange, in others leaped across that river and set fire to the buildings on the other side. It is in this way that the fire spread to the Altstadt. In order to diminish the great scarcity of house room, in comparison with the great demand for accommodation, the authorities have called upon all persons now staying at Memel and not occupied in urgent business there to leave the place. The following is an extract from a private letter dated Memel, October 5—

Last night a fire broke out at Mr. Muttray's warehouse and timber yard, and it has positively destroyed the whole town, with the exception of a few isolated streets. It has burned all night and is still burning (1 50 P. M.) and I fear will do further mischief. The establishments and warehouses of Meyer & Co., Muttray Heaffman, Patrick Mason, S. Schultz & Co., Fowler Plaw, and indeed everything excepting J. Mason's places, which lie on the outskirts of the town, have been destroyed. The whole stock of hemp and flax in the place, with a trifling exception is burnt; but curiously enough, though the fire crossed the river, the shipping and lighters have escaped. But the fire is not by any means over yet—as a place of business for the present it is entirely annihilated.

The Custom House is burnt, the bank, and all the warehouses in the town. I never saw such a miserable attempt made to save anything before. Had any system or effort have been made at the beginning the fire could have been put down; but the more stood gazing at it, and saw it come on until the whole town has been devoured. It commenced on the west edge of the town and, a gale of wind blowing, it came steadily across to the water, and then crossed the whole mass of the town is burnt down, the river alone has included. The post-office fortunately is left, but as it may be burned at any time, I am anxious to get my letter off. The poor people have nearly all lost their houses; thousands are houseless and lying out in the open fields, and what will become of them I cannot tell.

According to the Stat-Zeitung, not only the insurance companies at Gotha and Trieste, but also several at London, are concerned in the losses sustained by the fire at Memel. The proportionate amount is not yet exactly known but each of these will have to pay after deducting the sums which these houses had themselves reinsured with others. Thus, in the National Insurance Company, they have had premium on 180,000 rix dollars; the Aix-la Chapelle and Munich is down for 56,000, the Magdeburg for 104,000, the Silesia for 1,000,000, the Colonia for 200,000, the Berlin for 70,000, the Elberseld, for 200,000, the Borussia for 16,000, and the Leipsic fire office for 20,000 rix dollars.—*Prussian Gazette.*

A Turn Stile.—The old line Democrats in the New Bedford (Mass.) District have nominated Abraham H. Howland as a Nebraska candidate for Congress. Within the last six years Howland has been a Whig, a Taylor man then a Democrat, then a Free Soiler; then a Webster Buncombe, then a Free Soiler again, then a Soft Shell Democrat, now he is a Nebraska old line candidate for Congress. Some body ought to hold him.

Gen. Wm. Ayres, of Harrisburgh, announces himself as the American candidate for U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured.—A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Mallinckrodt, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in this section of country.

Although long known as a sure relief and certain cure of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the properties of Dr. McLane's Pills were not generally known or appreciated, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

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, now before the public also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets. Sole agents for the sale of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and Fleming's Vermifuge, can now be had at the following places:

PITTSBURGH—Jos. Jenkins, Jr. & Co., 110 Wood st.; Jos. Fleming, 68 Wood st.; Lyman & Co., 56 Market st.; Jos. Kay, 85 Wood st.; Jas. Kay, Jr. & Co., 55 Wood st.; Jas. Kay & Co., 140 Wood st.; Jas. Kay & Co., 84 Market st.; Jas. Kay & Co., 84 Market st.; Jas. Kay & Co., 84 Market