PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every 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. mp16dw

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.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—In times of pressure and revulsion, when credit and confidence are lost, and the fair commercial fabric under whose shelter we have nestled comes tumbling about our ears, those who are not victims to the catastrophe are well disposed to inquire into its causes. We are not surprised, therefore, but rather pleased to see attention directed to the whole system of finance and commerce as it now exists, and an enquiry instituted into the solidity of its basis. There must be some inherent defect in it, to produce the untoward results we are now experiencing; and a faithful scrutiny is all that is needed to detect it.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* has two well written articles on the subject, from which we take a few extracts. The circumstances of Ohio and Pennsylvania are essentially different, financially, and the predicament in which Cincinnati is now placed does not involve us in anything like the same extent. Ohio has been a theatre on which radicalism in financial matters has had full and unrestricted play, giving opportunity to political mountebanks for displaying their agility in reforming the body politic; while Pennsylvania has been restrained by a staid conservatism which, while it has its drawbacks, has at least preserved to us much that is valuable and saved us from the ruin of reckless experiments. We are not, therefore, in the same position as our Cincinnati friends; nevertheless, it is instructive to look at matters from their point of view, and profit by the lesson to be drawn from their experience. Thus, then, the *Commercial* discourses:

"Like its edifices, the business interests of a city are builded together, and to a great extent, support and hang upon each other. The flames of a conflagration leap from one pile to another, and the shock which one creates in falling, tries the stability of all its neighbors. Besides the numerous links which interest is perpetually creating among the business men of a city, there is an aggregate spirit, sentiment and tendency, in which all are partakers, and of which every individual is, to some extent, the representative. The primary causes, to which the present condition is the natural sequence, have, for the time being, produced their effects upon the popular character, and of this popular character, the occurrences of the past few days are the legitimate offspring. Cincinnati and Ohio, have developed a condition of general bankruptcy, in the production of which it is difficult to say that one order of men have been more instrumental than another. That its features are more prominent in the case of private bankers than others, is the consequence of the character of their business, full as much as of any especial error which they have committed. The disease pervades the whole system, choosing perhaps the weakest place to commence its ravages.

"It has been observed for several days that the condition of pecuniary affairs has been growing more and more gloomy. Since the middle of last month, when several of the banks of this city were forced to suspend, although the outward manifestation of a run upon those which continued, to stand were suppressed, it is universally true that depositors were quietly withdrawing their funds, and preparing for a storm, while the banks were growing daily weaker.—It was known that large amounts of bills were returning from the east, protested for non-payment, and the reported failure of several institutions heretofore reputed to be sound, in other parts of the State, served to divest the public of what little remains of confidence it had hitherto retained. It was known that several of our private bankers, departing from the line of legitimate business, had invested largely in railroad securities, and in a melancholy state of depression, and in real estate whose tendency is the reverse of upward, and no one was assured that the others had not equally involved themselves in similar speculations. Confidence was at an end, and the law of self preservation became paramount to all other. The social bond gave way before the individual necessity and the latter became the rule of action, and must continue to be so for a time to come.

"The closing of the banks will have a tendency to give a rapid increase to the number of suspensions among business men of all kinds. The banks have turned the keys upon their money. They cannot pay, much less afford relief. What ever may be the character and extent of the ultimate security exhibited by the bankers, the process of suspension and consequent liquidation will render it unavailable for an indefinite period. Credit, be it ever so the character of money, and become merely assets, whose value is yet to be ascertained. Still it will not do to pronounce too sweeping an anathema against the dealers in money. The business owes its existence, as well as its aim, to legislative error—error that has had its influence over others, as well as themselves. They have not only been actors, but acted upon. That course of legislative action which drove capital from the State, and deprived the business community of the counterbalance of its conservative influence, has also placed in legality at a discount—throws obstacles in the way of legitimate business—made speculation the rule, instead of the exception, in trade, and struck a staggering blow at the mercantile character of that which, if let alone, would have been one of the soundest and most truly energetic of all industrial communities."

This state of things the *Commercial* blames, and we think truly, upon the war on CAPITAL for which Ohio has been distinguished. This war is thus clearly sketched, and its consequences pointed out:

"It is not necessary to go back to the record to discover the time when, in this state, a party warfare was declared and commenced against capital. It is enough to say that although it began insidiously, and was continued under protestations of regard for the people, it has for years been so openly waged, that it can now neither be denied, nor its consequences hidden from inspection. The provisions of the constitution of 1852, embody the principles of the party which years before had decreed the extermination of capital or its extradition beyond the boundaries of the State; and the fact that the business of Ohio, town and country, has been made tributary to the wealth of other portions of the Union, is proof that the designs of those who constructed that constitution have been effected. Capital being driven away, the business community were deprived of its conservative influence, and of the conservative sentiment of its proprietors. The counterbalance of our commercial system was gone, and here was planted the germ of that tree from which we are now gathering so many bitter and unwholesome fruits.

"With the warfare against capital commenced, also, a depreciation of integrity. The safe maxims of a better day were declared obsolete, and unfitted for the rapid march of human progress. Young America was wiser than his father, and, freer, for he at once divested himself of the weight of his father's prudence and his virtue. The conservative influence of capital being destroyed, credit, stimulated by enterprise, embarked in speculation, and speculation became madness. Under the influence of prosperous seasons, even visionary plans produced seemingly real results, and, urged on by success, the rage for sudden wealth became wilder still. Men grew extravagant and expensive—lived in anticipation of means yet to be acquired, and revelled in luxuries without regard to the cost or consequences. The reign of the real having closed, that of the fictitious commenced, property of all kinds acquired a speculative value, and "from turret to foundation stone" our entire financial system became shattered with unsoundness.

"Capital being driven away, a knowledge of the effect of its absence fell with a startling force upon politicians, and drove them to attempts to invent a substitute. Then commenced essays to make money out of nothing, to create a currency, and establish an artificial one, by enacting it by legislative enactment. Banking on a basis of nothing, and issuing paper without specie, was invented, and our State became a place of refuge for current stock, outlawed in other circulation elsewhere. Under this state of things, the broker became a banker and the banker a speculator, and at the end of a prevalent spirit of speculation in a general ruin, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the causes which drove capital from among us lie at the root of the whole matter. An attack upon a class has prostrated every class, and that political movement and set of demagogues which first attempted to build the interests of one order, at the expense of others, has ended by bringing distress upon the whole.

"This state of things will continue so long as the causes which started it continue. They are political, legislative, constitutional, and the remedy must be political, legislative and constitutional. So long as our political system remains what it is, speculation, extravagance and revulsion will recur. Now what is the remedy? Restore the equilibrium of trade, by permitting capital, with its conservative influence, to flow in. Let the checks and balances which nature has established have their free influence, that one element may chasten and correct the other. Then trade and commerce will thrive; agriculture and manufactures will flourish, and our streets will not be filled with laborers anxious to work for their bread, but unable to find employment."

All this is painfully true of Ohio, and it should serve as a warning to other States.

But while demagoguism and radicalism have been thus ruling and ruining in Ohio, why is it that pressure and reverses are common to the whole country, though not so severely as in our sister State? The answer is plain: it is because the same spirit of radicalism is dominant in the nationwide in Ohio. It has not worked its purposes as fully, perhaps, nor as successfully, yet fully enough to unsettle and disturb. It first destroyed a national currency and a national depository for national funds, and contributed all in its power to break down national industry. It has thrown the whole system of banking open to the whims and caprices of thirty different States, creating a currency as motley as the clown's covering, and so unstable as to need constant vigilance to save the note-holder from daily loss. It has taken the large income of the National government and locked it up beyond possibility of service, hoarding millions upon millions of coin when the country and its commerce are suffering for want of it, and lets it out only in instalments so uncertain that they but serve to derange and unsettle that which, above all things, needs uniformity and regularity. And it has, by removing all the encouragements needed by our home industry, prostrated whole branches of labor, crippled others, and injured all; and by inducing immense importations of foreign goods has thrown us into a state of financial vassalage to Europe from which there seems no present means of escape, and which is draining us of the very life-blood of our commercial existence. To all these causes we are to look for the partial solution of our difficulties: not because they have been immediate and direct in their effects; but because they are necessarily disturbing elements, however much they have been controlled by other and secondary causes.

The influx of California gold, and other events which it would be in vain to mention, because patent to every man's observation, have served to prevent, in some measure, the otherwise ill effects of the national policy we have alluded to; but the unsettling effects of that policy are now apparent on every hand in the spirit of speculation, extravagance and dare-devil enterprise begotten of it. The passion for luxurious living, for princely residences, for towering and magnificent store houses, and, above all, the mad desire to acquire wealth in short periods and by sudden movements, instead of by the old, legitimate routine—all these are the offshoots of a disturbed and unhealthy condition of things.—Where system, regulation and control are gone and all is left to chance and hap-hazard, speculation comes in naturally, and becoming for the time successful begets extravagance, madness and ultimate ruin.

The present is a proper period for reflection on these things. It is a time to look back as well as to look forward. These periodical revulsions befoken an unhealthiness which must be cured. Let those interested ponder upon the facts now developing themselves and lay their teaching to heart.

That our own city of Pittsburgh has suffered less, in the present crisis, than other cities, is doubtless attributable to the fact that we have been less infected by the spirit of reckless speculation and adventure. Our merchants have not wasted their capital in tearing down good store-houses to build greater, nor in striving to imitate royalty in the magnificence of their private residences. They do not keep fast horses, nor gamble on the stock exchange. They have striven, as well as they could under the disadvantages of a false system, to confine their labors to a sound and legitimate business, trusting to the gradual increase of, wealth for those outward adornments so much needed. Although suffering much from the embarrassments now entailed upon them, they yet derive from this caution and prudence their present safety.—Cincinnati, we fear, has been tempted to strive after the magnificence of New York and to rely more upon outside show than solid capital; while we have, permitted ourselves to be more humble imitators of the plainness which characterizes our own Pennsylvania metropolis. We lose, we know, as far as appearances go; but we are inclined to believe that we are immensely the gainers, in the long run, and especially in such times as these.

NEW YORK.—The city papers of Friday seem to think Seymour's election certain, but the Albany Journal of that day thinks Clark's chances are not desperate.

The Tribune gives a list of 109 members of the Legislature, of whom 73 are Whigs, 35 Democrats, and 1 tie. It says that there is no doubt of a majority of Seward Whigs in the House.

In addition to the Congressmen reported in Saturday's paper, we have the following:

10th. A. S. Murray, Whig—gain.
15th. Edward Dodd, do do.
16th. Geo. A. Simmons, Whig—re-elected.
19th. L. R. Palmer, Soft Democrat.
27th. John M. Parker, Whig—gain.

This makes the list complete—26 Whigs, 7 Democrats. Of these seven, Wheeler and Oliver are anti-Nebraska, and voted against the bill in the present Congress; two others of the new members are reported the same, leaving only three administration members out of thirty-three.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco papers are to the evening of the 16th of October. Their contents are of more than ordinary interest. The prominent events are the loss of the steamship Yankee Blade, with about fifty lives; a series of frauds and forgeries, which almost throw into shade those recently developed in New York and a battle between the allied forces and the Russians, on the North Western coast of America. We give the details as far as our limits will allow:

Loss of the Yankee Blade.

We copy the following particulars of the loss of the steamer from the Placer Times.

Purser Vought, late of the Yankee Blade furnishes the following report.

STEAMSHIP GOLIAH, AT SEA, OCT. 6.

The Independent steamship Yankee Blade, H. Randall, commander, sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 30, at 4 p. m., with 800 passengers and $153,000 in specie. Passed the Heads at 5 p. m. At 9 o'clock same evening, passed a steamer on the starboard beam. October 1, at 3½ p. m., being encompassed in a dense fog, steering S.E. by S. and supposing ourselves at least ten miles from shore, we struck on a reef of rocks off Point Arguilla, about 15 miles above Point Conception, on which the ship run up upward of 60 feet, while her stern swung in nine fathoms of water, which in less than 25 minutes sunk below the promenade deck, but so firmly was her forward part embedded in the rocks that up to the time I left the ship, 4 p. m., on the 2d, she had not receded an inch. As soon as we were discovered to be in danger the officers of the deck launched and manned the boats and proceeded at once to get the ladies and passengers ashore. And here it is just to observe that great approbation is due to Capt. Randall for his promptness in going on shore to find a proper place to land his passengers; in taking charge of the boats himself and beaching it successfully, (when that of the first officer was stranded,) for the serious manner in which he urged the men on shore to return with the boats to the wreck when they displayed every desire to desert him, and for sending his son, Henry Randall, Jr., to supply his place on the wreck, in which capacity he (Henry) acquitted himself in a manner far beyond his years, inspiring all hearts with hope, and preserving as much order as could be obtained under such existing circumstances.

While the boats were being lowered the chief steward, store-keeper and some men went below and broke out a large quantity of provisions, which were sent to the upper forward deck.—The purser prepared to save the ship's papers, all valuables in his possession belonging to the passengers, which have all been safely delivered to their owners. But on going below 10 minutes after she struck, he found the specie covered with five feet water, and so rapidly was she filling that the water rose in the eastern six inches per minute—consequently no one dared to descend to the vault, which he locked and returned to the deck to save what he could of the Express matter. He succeeded in getting forward and in company with some stout hearts watched by it all night, while desperadoes were raging and pillaging the ship, and it was reported, though supposed not to be true, that a man had been murdered in the lower forward deck.

Before dark the promenade deck and houses aft of the shaft had been washed away, and others were torn down to form rafts in readiness for immediate departure in case of a sudden break, for we knew not how soon a gale might strike the ship and batter her timbers in piecemeal to the waves."

Night coming on, and the fog, which had for a short time disappeared, again set in, the boats were stopped running, not being able to find the shore, and the terror of our situation began to stare us in the face. For amid the howling of the wind, the roaring of the waves as they broke upon the decks, and the hoarse orders of the third officer and Mr. Randall, there arose the loud accents of ardent and despairing prayers: confusion in the wildest sense prevailed, for there were those who had prepared to swim ashore, stiffened with the cold; those who had sought to drown their fears in the frequent libations of the ardent; while some with calm resignation had prepared themselves for the worst, and awaited their fate in peace. Thus we passed the dismal night, made still more solemn by the church-like tolling of the bell, which seemed to beck us on to our funeral.

The scene on shore was equally painful. The boat the first officer commanded, with 31 souls, mostly females, was stranded, and all, with the exception of himself and three others, who were thrown on the beach, apparently lifeless, were drown. Here, I would record an instance of female energy seldom equaled even in the annals of the revolution. A Mrs. Jane Elwell, who had exerted herself by going into the water along side of the boats and carrying the ladies ashore, and said to a young man, "You take one and I'll take another," and she picked up one of the bodies and placed it on her shoulder and carried it up an almost perpendicular bluff, to a spot where they had found a camp and built fires, and afterward, with many other ladies, stripped off all her under-clothes and gave them to the exhausted men.

During the night a number of bodies washed ashore; among others a female with a child in her arms; the wife of Mr. Brennan, who, as an extraordinary instance of devoted love, went on shore with spade in hand—dug up his wife and child—kissed them—prayed over them, and then re-buried them.

At daybreak the boats were again set in motion, when Mr. Hewitt came on board and although much bruised—his stout heart never faltering him—recommenced the discharge of his duties with astonishing energy.

At 8 o'clock A. M. our hearts were made glad by the appearance of a steamer on our larboard quarter, which proved to be the Goliah, Samuel Haley, Esq., commander, who, as if by a kind dispensation of Providence, appeared sent to our relief, for had we depended on our own boats, a large number would have been lost, as we had not have got ashore the first day; and that night the wreck went to pieces; so nothing in the morning was seen but a shell of the stern, which had seperated and turned bottom up.

To Capt. Haley we feel it a particular duty to extend our thanks for his promptness in sending boats to our rescue, and receiving six hundred of our number on board his steamer, in which we were taken to San Diego, whither she was bound, where five hundred and thirty-six were left until a steamer could be sent to bear them on their homeward coast.

Before leaving the wreck, we sent ashore all the provisions to be found, awning and poles for tents, beds, bedding, clothing, &c. for the use of those that remained, whom it was found necessary to leave, as the Goliah was too heavily freighted to receive them on board. But it is to be regretted that the actual sufferers never received the provisions sent for them, for a party composed mostly of firemen—insensible to humanity, and holding the advantage by having in their possession a large quantity of fire arms and ammunition—took for themselves almost everything that went ashore, and money was seen in their possession which they could not have obtained honestly. The Goliah, after making her trip to San Diego, returned to a cove about six miles from the scene of the wreck, she received the passengers and crew, and sailed at half past 1 o'clock P. M. on the 7th for Monterey and San Francisco.

In addition to others, we are particularly indebted to Capts. W. H. Burt and Matthews for their indefatigable efforts to get passengers from the Greek and beach into the Goliah.

It is supposed that about thirty lives are lost, whose names, with the exception of a few could not be ascertained.

THE MEIGGS DEFALCATION.—A great excitement was created in San Francisco a few days before the sailing of the steamer, owing to the discovery of extensive forgeries committed by Henry Meiggs, ex-Alderman, and his disappearance from public view in the city with his brother, John G. Meiggs, the City Comptroller. An investigation was had, and his frauds were discovered to be about as follows:

Amount of failure in his proper business.....$800,000
Comptroller's Warrants forged.....500,000
Forged or over-issued stock of the California Lumber Company, of which concern he was President.....50,000
Forgeries on different mercantile firms.....50,000
Total.....$1,600,000

The forged warrants and stock have been hypothecated for advances. It is supposed that Meiggs may have received upon them nearly $400,000, upwards of one half of which sum it is estimated he has taken away with him.

The ruin which has been spread through the country by this stupendous fraud is incalculable. In many cases the losses have fallen upon strong banking houses or wealthy capitalists, who can be but little more than inconvenienced by their misfortune; but in others it will fall on those whose invested their all in what has been believed to be amongst the most safe of all securities, and will consequently be ruined. Many of the large banking houses have escaped entirely free, the last trifling loss among them we have heard mentioned the names of Page, Bacon & Co., Lucas, Turner & Co; Burgouyne & Co.; Saunders & Brenham, and others. A clerk in the house of Burgoyne & Co. had invested about $8,000, but this is believed to be either Meiggs or his brother. The house of Page, Bacyrique & Co. are said to have had some warrants on hand. Dr. Crowell advanced $6,000 on $15,000 of scrip, and Mr. Lunning, in addition to the forged note, is said to have a large amount on hand. Among the heavy sufferers we regret to learn are Mr. R. R. Wood, broker, and Mr. C. C. Potter, contractor, on Francisco street. Another street contractor by the name of Emanuel, is said to be ruined. Smythe Clarke, Wm E. Matthews, J. W. McKenzie, C. P. Dunne and a great many others are losers. Meiggs is said to have obtained $3,000 from Mrs. Burrill the actress, and $2,000 from a washerwoman on North Beach, pledging his bogus warrants as security. Even the frail fair ones have been taken in—some six or seven having loaned him from two to five hundred dollars upon similar securities. But it would be as difficult to go over the list of sufferers as it would to sum up at this time the total amount of the forgeries.

Henry Meiggs is a man of perhaps forty-three or forty-five years of age. He came to California from Williamsburg, New York, about the year 1848. In manner he is mild, retiring, and extremely plausible. He has been a professor of religion, and has always manifested a great deal of public spirit. John Meiggs is younger than his brother, and is doubtless a participator in his crime. He too was a popular man, and he succeeded Comptroller at the last election by an overwhelming majority. The great anxiety manifested by him to secure the office of City Comptroller, shows conclusively that he was looking forward to this position for the fulfilment of the scheme which has now been carried out. The brothers left San Francisco secretly on the 3d of October, upon the bark American, which had been bought, provisioned, manned, and which was cleared in the Custom House for the convenient quarter, "ports in the Pacific."

From the Placer Times and Transcript, October 16.

ALLIED FLEETS IN THE PACIFIC.—By the arrival last night of the French frigates Forte and Eurydice, and the French brig Obligado, we have stirring news from the first scene of conflict between the Allied Powers and the Russians on the Pacific.

On the 1st and 4th of September an attack was made by the combined fleet upon the fortress of Petropovolski. The English vessels of war comprised the President, the Pique and the Virago, and the French the Forte, Eurydice and the Obligado. The action was a very severe one, the English vessels firing 3000 balls. Two of the Russian batteries were destroyed and two crippled. The loss on the side of the latter was very heavy, but it is not ascertained. Of the English and French forces 64 men fell during the assault. The Russian frigate Aurora, of 44 guns, and the Diana, of 20 guns, were moored inside and protected by sand banks, behind which they operated as batteries beyond the reach of the French and English.

One of the English vessels suffered severely in the fight, having lost her foremast, but the fleet is expected to arrive in the course of a few days, and we suppose will be recruited by the addition of the Amphitrite and Trincomalee, with the French corvette Artemese, now cruising on the coast. The combined fleet of five British and four French will then probably proceed to Petropolovski complete the work.

When leaving the port and a short distance outside, the Russian merchantman Sitka was captured by the allied forces and sent to Vancouver. A Russian supply vessel was also taken and burnt. Throughout the siege, we learn that the Russians fought with great courage as the result proves. The information afforded in regard to the details of the battle is however meagre and unsatisfactory. It does not appear that the British and French have come off with any very distinguished honor, but they may fare better on a second trial. The defences of Petropolovski unboubtedly renders its capture quite a formidable undertaking.

The Fort is a ship of 60 guns, the Euridice of 30 guns, and Obligado of 30 guns. The fleet is anchered off North Beach. The Russian ship Sitka was captured on the 8th of September.—She carried 10 guns, a crew of 35 men, an l had 35 passengers. The crew and passengers were taken on board the Fort and Euridice, and the ship was taken charge of by the President, Pique and steamer Virago, to be conveyed to Vancouver's Island. The Sitka was loaded with provisions for the Russian settlements and had touched at Ayan, where she discharged part of her cargo, and was bound thence to Petropolovski, when she fell in with the fleet and surrendered at discretion, declining to engage in a conflict with the odds of seven to one. It is reported by the Eurydice that one American vessel was lying at Petropolovski, (probably the brig Noble). Off the Sandwich Islands a Dutch ship, 130 days from Hong Kong for San Francisco, was spoken short of water, and-intending to put in at Honolulu. Her name was not learned.

The death of the English Admiral Price occurred on the 31st of August, and was not caused by a wound received in the siege, but as we gather the facts, from the discharge of a pistol which he was picking up. There is no reason to suppose that the act was premeditated, and the conclusion is that this unfortunate affair was purely accidental. Capt. Frederick of the Amphitrite, succeeds in command of the fleet.—A bearer of dispatches for England has arrived on the Fort, and will leave on the steamer of the middle of the month. The French fleet have been 26 days from Petropolovski.

We regret that during the presence of so large a French and British force in our harbor, there are none of our own vessels of a large class, to reciprocate those national courtesies so appropriate to the occasion. As the U. S. steam frigates Susquehannah and Mississippi are shortly expected from China and Japan, we hope they may arrive before our European friends take their departure.

EXCITEMENT IN WILLIAMSBURG.

ATTACK UPON A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—At an early hour last evening, rumors were afloat that a fearful riot would take place in Williamsburg, in consequence of the excitement caused by the death of Mr. Harrison, who was killed at the riot on Sunday. Up to 10½ o'clock quiet prevailed, and to all appearance no trouble was likely to occur. About 11 o'clock, a procession of men, numbering about 500, come marching four abreast through Fifth street, in a quiet and orderly manner. At the corner of Grand and Fifth streets they were met by Mayor Wall, who exhorted them to disperse. Mr. George H. Andrews, of the Courier and Enquirer also addressed them, and quite a number left the ranks. Some twenty, special deputation, then proceeded to the corner of Second and North Sixth streets, where the riot occurred, for the purpose of arresting some ten or twelve of the men charged with being engaged in the election riot. If assistance was required they were to send up two rockets.

The procession then proceeded down Fifth st., in front of Father Nilan's house. Some 20 shots were fired in the air. They then moved down North-Fifth to Second st., where an Irishman was standing in the lot, with a loaded musket and a bayonet; he said he was on guard; when a number of pistols were fired and the man ran away, leaving the musket as booty. At the corner of Second and North Second streets, two more Irishmen were met with muskets; they were badly beaten, and the muskets taken from them. The procession then marched up and down various streets, but met with no opposition—the houses being closed and no person in sight. A cry was then raised "down with the church;" Mr. Geo. H. Andrews here addressed the crowd, advising them to retire. He was loudly cheered, and many heeded his advice.

A firing was kept up throughout the line of march, and at one street, between North-Sixth and North Seventh sts., some persons fired from an alley-way upon the procession without effect.

A young man named Bennet, narrowly escaped being shot. A ball struck his left shoulder, but having nearly spent its force, lodged in the coat sleeve without causing a wound.

About 12 o'clock a party of about one hundred men made an attack upon St. Peter's and St Paul's Catholic Churches in Second st. They first tore down an iron cross over the entrance way, stoned the front windows, and broke in a panel of the door. A cry was raised for straw and matches to fire the edifice. At this moment, Mayor Wall, Sheriff Lott, and Mr. Geo. Andrews appeared, and prevailed upon the crowd to disperse.

About this time, the Jefferson Blues: Capt. Kiehl, and Capt. John Gaus's company of troops under Col. Abel Smith, arrived at the City-park in Fourth street, and were drawn up to await orders of the Mayor.

About 1 o'clock this morning, another party had gathered around the church, with the avowed intention of burning it down. The military were ordered to load with ball cartridges, and marched out once to the scene. The rioters, however, had quietly dispersed. Spies were stationed throughout the city, and the movements of every man in the streets was closely scrutinized.

At 2½ o'clock this morning the streets were nearly deserted, and no fears of the riot being resumed, the military retired, and so the riot ended without bloodshed.—*N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.—Dr. McLane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, and Vermifuge, feels that it is a duty, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. Thousands of his friends can testify to the efficacy of his celebrated Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good, and the result has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of the superior excellence of the Liver Pills, and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, 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 the same, now before the public, also, the Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, and Druggists generally. nov10-d&w3t Successors to Jos. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, that an election will be held at West Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Directors to serve the ensuing year. THOMAS J. BOWER, President.
nov13-td

JOHN C. BAKER & CO'S TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Prepared expressly for their sales for Medicinal use. J. C. B. having employed a surgeon of Philadelphia to superintend the manufacture of their Oil, assures the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from some but fresh and healthy livers.

All Oil sold with their signature will be found to be of unusual fine quality, and can be retained in the most delicate stomach.

It is extensively employed both in private and Hospital practice and well deserves the attention of invalids, as a remedy more valuable than any yet discovered, for consumption or pulmonary affections.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 North 2d st., Philadelphia.

For sale by all the principal Druggists. jy17-dm&w6m

PEARL STEAM MILL
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co's, Wood street, or Braun & Reiler, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; R. P. Schwartz, or J. E. Sample Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities, free, CASH on delivery.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
oct26

A Physician's opinion of my Braces.—DR. LANE, editor of the Chambersburg Transcript, under date of Sept. 18, 1854, in speaking of these Braces, says:—Our friend, Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, submitted to our inspection a very fine specimen of the "Washington Suspender Brace," manufactured and sold by him at the corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. It serves admirably the purposes for which it is intended, is light and easy, and altogether free from the objections attached to the many other Braces in general use. It is an excellent Suspender, while at the same time, it preserves the shoulders in a healthful position, without at all restraining the natural movements of the body. The Dr. will send them by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Union.

[From the Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, Feb. 26, 1852.]

☞ CHEST EXPANDERS—SHOULDER BRACES—AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—Persons who have acquired a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation, will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. It answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of pantaloons is so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulders to their natural position, and expand the chest. We purchased one some time ago, and have been so pleased with it, that we use it daily. It is "pull" gratis.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of their enormous 'skirts' should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbugs.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Feb. 4, 1854.]

☞ Having worn one of Dr. Keyser's Washington Shoulder Braces, until it is no longer fit for service, we feel perfectly competent to discourse upon its merits. By using it, the weight of the pantaloons slide in throwing back the shoulders and expanding the chest, which it does very effectually, to the patrons of the Art, a style of Suspenders, designed expressly for this purpose, which has never been surpassed, either singly or in pairs. Dr. Keyser's Office is at the corner of Wood and Virgin alley, and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. ma5-dw7

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AGENTS
State Mutual Fire & Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL $350,000.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA:
CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA:
Capital $200,000.
OFFICE PENNA. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000
A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.
oct9

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,
Exchange Building, 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—It is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian Bath there have been certain cardinal ingredients have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater variedies of curative properties than have heretofore been supposed to exist in combination, are lies of the pharmacopoeia. A whole medicine chest is remedies, so to speak, seem to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL, we have the 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 head-ache are tormented no more the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the decrepid in spirits become buoyant, the sick is 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 Southern Road, Ala. 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, Canada and West Indies.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets, and Jos. Kidd & Co., corner Wood street and Virgin alley; R. E. Sellers & Co., No. 57 Wood st., Also, by J. P. Fleming, Allegheny City.
jm12-1w

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We all the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

Chloride of Lime for sale at KEYSERS, 140 Wood street.

Hydromagen Cork Soles just rec'd and for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wo st st.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best brands constantly on hand, and for sale Wholesale and Retail by
se12-cm-fc. D. W. HERSTINE & CO., 84 and 86 Front st.

Chest Protectors for sale at KEYSERS, 140, Wood street.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED APRIL 24, 1850.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL—$250,000.
Office N. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.
OFFICERS OF THE HOME BOARD AT PITTSBURGH.
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Allegheny City, R. H. Stewart, M. D.
GEORGE W. ARNOLD, Agent,
74 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
mh17

50 gross M'Lane's Liver Pills and Vermifuge for sale low at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st

HARDWARE
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of
HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,
comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country,
RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE,
and which they offer on the most favorable terms, their choice goods will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at
No. 52 Wood st Pittsburgh
(4 doors above FIFTH.) SIX DOORS BELOW.

To Physicians of Pittsburgh.—Physicians who use alcoholic liquors to cholera, and prescribe Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in preference to any other stimulants. Read what the Evening Express and Boston Post says of the article.

[From the New York Express, Aug. 7.]

☞ Under the head of "Remarkable," and in its leading columns, the Boston Post of August 4th, has the following commendatory notice of the temperance use of the Schiedam Schnapps as a remedy for cholera. We should be sorry to say so much as a mere puff of an article of alcoholic drink, and especially of an article we have never used, but this beverage being commended by so many hundreds of physicians as a pure and wholesome medicine must have undoubtedly virtues as a cholera medicine. An immense quantity of bad liquors drank in these times, as a remedy for the cholera. It checks diarrhoea and dysentery inclinations for the moment, but leaves the system weak and debilitated. Whatever as a substitute is a true remedy for disease, should be used, and hence we give the Boston Post of Friday, credit for the following statement:

"REMARKABLE—Not a person who has used Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, during the warm season, has died with the cholera, and the sale of it has been twice as much during the last two months as during any previous sixty days."

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store No. 140, Wood st. oct30-d&w8

L. G. GRAFF, (SUCCESSOR TO J. S. DILWORTH & CO.) Office 122 Second street, Pittsburgh. *Agent for Howard Insurance Company.* All values entrusted to my care, will be promptly attended to. Also, Safety Fuse. jy7

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
Schuylkill Mark street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia.

ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently been considerably enlarged, by additions of large buildings and numerous fixtures and tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of locomotives, on liberal credit.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON.
oct10

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as an old one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77