CHRONICLE & ADVOCATE.

B. R. COWEN, Editor

THE PEOPLE, AND THEIR RIGHTS.

Friday Morning, Oct. 21 1853.

To Correspondents.

Communications must be handed in before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Election News!

A day or two ago we heard a report that Medill was elected Governor—in short that the whole Democratic ticket was elected. Since that time we have heard no contradiction of the report, and suppose it must be true. Our Whig friends all over the State trying to account for this result all seem to settle down to the same conclusion—that is, the vote being so light there were not enough whig tickets got into the various ballot boxes.

The reports from Pennsylvania are equally as cheering as the above.

The Ohio Legislature will be largely Democratic, and largely Anti-Maine Law.

Although the majorities of our opponents are larger than for many years before, still we will never say die, nor strike our flag while we have strength to stand beneath its folds. We firmly believe that the policy of our party is for the best and with such a feeling we make of defeat a victory, by strengthening our arms for another contest. Being in the minority is no evidence of being in the wrong, and though trickery and corruption may prosper for a time; it will be but a short time, for the people will arise, throw off the incubus of Locofocoism and be once more as of the olden time—happy and prosperous under Whig rule.

☞"We respect Judge C. as a citizen and neighbor and hope we ever shall."—*Gazette & Citizen of last week.*

Now as evidence of his respect for that individual we find him at one time *appropriating* a portion of his private property to his own use. That is evidence of respect with a vengeance. This is not all, however, but when Judge C. come out over his own signature, and fully and fully and satisfactorily (to any reasonable man,) explains how he came to write the article in question, this same editor who professes such respect, accuses him of being guilty of a *falsehood.*—Save us from such *neighborly respect* shall be our constant prayer!

In reference to the *pilfering* we noticed a week or two ago, the Editor across the way, without denying the imputation, offers as his only apology that he "could not resist the temptation." So the doomed culprit on the scaffold pleads, but does the hangman for his pleadings falter! Better join the "Anti-taking-other-people's-property society—that society whose motto is—"Thou shalt not steal!"

We admit "the public no understand" all about these things, therefore we would suggest the propriety of your confining your selections to legitimate sources, and not resort to other person's *pockets or hats* for your articles. We do not reflect on the person from whom you obtained the manuscript, for we have reason to number him among our list of friends, yet you placed him in a very delicate position by your ungenerous course. He shewed it to you with the strict injunction that it remain a private matter.

We close our remarks on this matter now, by saying that so far from regretting the occurrence that gave rise to this controversy we are rather pleased that an opportunity is thus afforded for the 'cloven foot' to manifest itself across the way so soon after our *debut* as editor. We will always hereafter know with whom we are dealing and what we are to expect.

We are informed by Mr. Partridge that there is an error in the published report, in this place, of the premiums at the St. Clairsville fair, so far as Daguerreotypes are concerned. The premium there was awarded to No. 36, which was his. No., and not that of Mr. Faris, as published.

The above paragraph is from the *Wheeling Gazette*, and as one of those who first published the premium list we beg to explain. The list as published in the Wheeling papers in so far as the Daguerreotypes was concerned, was exactly as we published it. The probabilities are that our publication is correct inasmuch as it comes to us in the handwriting of the Secretary, which person has ample opportunity of judging. The manuscript is now before us and we find written in very legible characters

"Best specimen of Daguerreotypes, WM. M. FARIS, Wheeling Diploma."

Please say as much Mr. Wharton, and oblige the officers at least.

We are requested to state that the NEW ATHENS FEMALE SEMINARY will again go into operation on the *first Monday in November.* Two ladies, graduates of Washington seminary, are engaged as teachers. A share of patronage from the public is respectfully solicited.

"The human heart's about a pound of flesh" and becomes very troublesome under the left jacket pocket whenever we reflect on the rude proceedings of the "gnawing tooth of time;" blanching the raven tresses, fading the lovely cheek, and making deep furrows on the brow. Now all this may be avoided, by going to that "traveling car" up street, and having the "phiz" taken before the crowfeet gather about the eyes. Messrs. ADUDDEL & VANCE are prepared to receive visitors and furnish them with duplicate copies of their faces in short order. Walk right up and she.

☞*John Y. Mason*, the newly appointed Minister to France, will sail on the 19th of November.

THE SEASON.

We must confess to an admiring fondness for the Fall—not the fall of Adam, but the Fall of the year which is now upon us with all its gorgeous beauty. The "sere and yellow leaf" has displaced the summer verdure, and the sober hues of a later season are deepening. "Decay's effacing finger" is busy, and all Nature seems rolling 'neath its ban. Pause for a single moment, in the turmoil of life, Oh man, sever your thoughts for a time from the bustling world that is tugging so sturdily at you skirts, and cast a glance far away across the country—see the richly varied tints of the forest limned by the outstretched fingers of the coming Winter—the sight awakens something tremulous within which makes you silent, may be sad. It seems but a short time since all this was fresh and green in spring—now Death is scattering his trophies with a prodigal hand. In all this you behold a type of human life, and reflect that you too, like the year, are *passing away!*

Passing away!—sad words, yet at this season they are the burden of every song, the subject of every wail! In the organ-like grandeur of Nature's diapason, every liquid note is—passing away. The babbling rill, the leaping torrent, the majestic river, all sigh as they glide to ocean's depths—passing away. It is written upon every tree and shrub and flower—the moaning night wind as it goes soughing and sobbing over the stubble and the crisp meadow cries passing away. The infant just tottering upon the stage of life—the youth now stepping out with the first, strong confident tread of manhood—the strong man of fifty with the deepening shades of evening falling around him as he begins his march over the sober down hill of life—all are passing away. The quiet afternoon is deepening into the darker twilight, and the night is coming on. Winter follows close upon the footsteps of Autumn as does the Winter of Death upon the Autumn of life.

The winds attend the burial of the past season, they cluster like mourners round the grave, and yon tall tree stretching forth its gaunt, spectre-like arms to Heaven seems to be invoking the blessing of God over the leaf-bedecked bier of the dead summer!

Is there no lesson taught in all this to man? Do not the changes of Nature bear a resemblance to the changes in the life of man!—After Winter comes the Spring to renew the decayed beauty of the earth. Listen to the words of inspiration, spoken in relation to man's rejuvenation—"And after death the judgment." Yes, and as has been our faithfulness in the discharge of duty, so shall our reward be. To some will be addressed, in silvery accents—"Come ye blessed;" to others in harsh and grating thunder tones—"Depart ye cursed."

WAR! WAR!

By reference to another column it will be seen that war has been declared between Russia and Turkey. This of course has been looked for for a long time & will not surprise any one—the only cause of wonder is that the Turks have borne thus long with their northen foe. The effect of a general European war at this time will be to enhance the value of our stocks and produce, and afford a better market for our exports. Our manufacturing establishments will look up and all branches of trade will be benefited. Still we shall ever deplore the existence of war, in any country and under any circumstances.

Our advices are general as yet, but before long no doubt we will be able to give particulars. It has evidently been the policy of the Czar for a long series of years to become involved in a war with the Turks—conquer the Ottoman Empire, then turn his arms towards France, England and the intermediate countries, and make them, in turn, a part of the Russion Empire. To this end he has been pushing forward steadily, Swerving neither to the right nor to the left—never for a moment allowing *petty* (!) question of honor and personal integrity to weigh aught against the one great, absorbing question—unrivalled sway over the whole of Europe.

In this crisisit behooves England & France to look well to their kingdoms, & if need be lend a hand to Turkey, for the time is not far off when they will each need help against the same powerful foe. This declaration of war is but the beginning of the end, and before peace reigns again there will no doubt be a general war on the European continent. We shall look for foreign news now with intense interest.

CHAIN PUMPS.—We have one of these pumps in operation now in our well, and we can say without hesitation that they are *the* pumps for all kind of weather, and for any depth of well. OTT & GREER of Wheeling are prepared to furnish them to any one desiring them.

☞The *Ohio State Democrat* in the extremity of its strait to make capital for the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, said that that officer, although Speaker of the Senate, cannot give a deciding vote on any question and any body who advances such an idea he says "shows an ignorance truly deplorable, or a reckless falsehood which would shame the father of lies." Now as proof of their thorough acquaintance with our Constitution we copy the following from page 859 of the Convention Debates—Art. III. Sec. 10, of the New Constitution reads as follows:—

"The Lieutenant Governer shall be President of the Senate, but shall VOTE only *when the Senate is equally divided.*"

Where now is the "truly deplorable ignorance!" It can hardly be *ignorance* that led to the course of the Democrat—but rather the other horn of the dilemma—"a reckless falsehood that would shame the father of lies."

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

WAR DECLARED

BETWEEN

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

KOSZTA RELEASED BY CONSENT OF AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17,

The steamer Atlantic arrived yesterday.

From Vienna we learn, that the Divan, in grand council on the 3rd, resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia, by the advice of the four powers, and report says that hostilities have commenced.

Omar Pacha previously demanded privilege to leave, or that war be declared before winter sets in.

The Russians, it was supposed, would move to the attack of the Turkish position at Roaschoux.

The Eastern question has taken another turn. At the Almuz meeting of Emperors a new proposition was offered to the Porte.

Austria again puts herself in accord with France and England, against Prussia. In the conference at Vienna negociations were resumed, but the telegrapic despatches from Constantinople of the 26th, state that at the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire, recommended the Sultun to declare war against Russia, which caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and much apprehension among the public. The Sultan's decision is not known, but a Courier is hourly expected at Marseilles from Constantinople.

Turkey generally is said to be quiet and tranquil.

The Russian Minister of War has officially ordered the Russian army to winter in the principalities.

The fleets still remain in Besika Bay.

Martin Kosta has been released and was to embark for the United States on the 21st. Austria consented to the embarkation. Mr. Brown was at Smyrna, to see him off safe.

The cholera it is stated is increasing at Liverpool.

The packet ship, Isaac Wright, having 600 passengers on board and bound to New York struck on the Irish coast. She leaked so badly that a steamer from Liverpool had to go to her assistance.

The time for the suspension of the import duties on corn and flour, shipped to France has been extended to July 31st.

Another decree prohibits the export from France of potatoes, dried fruit, or any kind of materials for railways.

These articles can all be imported into Spain free of duty.

The import of Breadstuffs into Naples has been extended to May 1854.

The Atlantic brought 200 passengers, among them Lieut. Maury, and Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.—She left Liverpool on the 5th at one o'clock.

FROM CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

By the Illinois, which arrived last evening, we have California dates to the 16th. She brings the mails and $1,225,000 in gold.

Dates from Valpariso to the 1st of Sept. state that there is a bill before Congress, proposing to reduce the duty on silks, and it is believed that it will pass.

Chili offers a mediate between Peru and Boliva, and being about an amicable settlement.

It is rumored that Gen. Flores is fitting out an expedition against Eucador. Affairs are in an unsettled condition.

A PRECIOUS DOCUMENT.

No paper has been prepaired and sent forth by the present administration that so fully sets forth the principles af the men now in power, as the famous letter of Secretary GUTHRIE to the Collector at New York. Our readers are aware of the quarrel that is going on between the Hards and the Softs of that State. MARCY belongs to the Softs, and the policy of the administration has been to buy up the old Barnburners and Buffalo platform men, by giving them office. This has arrayed the old line Democracy against the President and his cabinet. Collector BRONSON is one of the Hards, and in his appointments he has remembered his friends This has been a matter of complaint on the part of the Softs, and they have carried their grievances to Washington. The subject of the distribution of the spoils has been gravely discussed in cabinet council, and the President has formally instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to say to the Collector of New York, that he must appoint a portion of Barnburners to the subordinate posts about the Custom House. Think of this reader. The President and cabinet of this great Nation, leaving the important affairs, that should engage their attention, and desending to the paltry business of directing who should be appointed weighers and draymen at a Custom House. We do not know how others may regard this letter, but it seems to us to be getting to a lower depth than has ever before been reached. It seems to be designed to *force* BRONSON to resign. How he can consent to be dictated to in this way, in the selection of subordinates, and retain his self-respect, is a question that puzzles honest men.

The following is the letter and we put it on record, as one of the signs of the times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the Democratic party in New York, I feel more convinced that the disorganization cannot fail to endanger the success of the party there; and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself upon my mind, that, by Democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the divisions could and oughtu to have been prevented.

You are aware that the principles of the Baltimore convention, and the police indicated in the inaugural address, the president and his constitutional advisers stand pledged to before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon those principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the administration, stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the president understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, all Democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same, were entitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eleglible to official station.

That all could not obtain office was manifest, and that the distribution could not be exactly amongst the different sections of the party was equally certain. Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give no just cause of complaint to any one section, and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the president himself, but by most of his appointees, in respect to the offices under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be obtained, and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognized by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives. *I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his Cabinet with entire unanimity, recognize that portion of the party as principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recognized by appointment to official stations in your department.* Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognise them in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry as to the section of the Democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom house, at New York, belong prior to the reunion of the party in 1849—which re-union was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the grand and triumphant contest in 1852. But as the present excited state of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who now stand unequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York, is suggestive of discrimination of which the administration will not approve. I shall send a copy of this letter to the Naval Officer and the Surveyor of the Port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

G. C. BRONSON, Esq., Collector, N. Y.

THE ODD FELLOWS AND THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.—It is reported that the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., now in session in Philadelphia, has voted a donation of $500 to the sufferers by the epidemic at New Orleans, and $250 to those at Mobile. The New Orleans Bulletin bears testimony to the devotion and care of the Order in the city to the sick, and states that ever since the fever broke out, they have liberally supplied the necessary wants and procured nurses for every one of its members who have been prostrated, while hundreds of others who were strangers in the city, but belonging to the Order in different sections of the country, as well as many who have no connection with it, have been freely and kindly cared for by them. This has involved them to a large pecuniary extent, and the Bulletin calls upon the Order throughout the country to come to their relief by contributing such sums as may be convenient.

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Amongst the things settled for a time, in this eastern affair, is certainly the English name in European repute. Waving all question of the justice of the judgment, it cannot be denied that the position of England is lowered in the eyes of the world. Perhaps the previous estimation of our country was exaggerated, perhaps we were elevated by a sort of moral refraction, and are now seen at our true level, and the level is, comparatively at least, a humble one. What Europe imagined to be a bulwark against the encroachments of Russia, or any other power, has turned out to be nothing more than a counter, crowned by way of citadel with a till. Such is the change of view. The Germans say that England, reversing the lott of Francis, has saved all but honor. Be the truth as it may, and the judgments of the world are always in excess one way or the other, our *prestige* is wofully diminished; and for some time to come it will behove us to carry a low sail, and to abate our pretensions to some accord with the real lowliness of our aims, and their repute in the opinion of the world. To illustrate our present figure in Europe, *Punch* must design Brittania put in the corner in Besika Bay.

Both consistency and a decent pride would now counsel the disbanding of our forces, so that whenever the occasion may arise for supporting an ally against wrong, we may be enabled to plead in excuse our inability to afford the succour. Unarmed, the world may give us credit for a spirit wanting only the means for display; but what is to be thought of the man armed cap-a-pie who waits round the corner while his friend's house is being broken open.

The arms of England have been accustomed to many hard knocks, but to knock under with them is a new use, which doubtless finds infinite favor in the eyes of the Peace Association. The part played may have been the wisest and best possible, but it clearly could dispense with armies & navies; and the retrenchment would save both money and pride, when the business is to yield. See how secure woman is in the strength of weakness; and let Brittania alone doff her theatrical trumpery of muniments for show, assume the Quaker bonnet instead of the casque, and place her trust in the respect for helplessness.

London Examiner.

A GERMAN INCIDENT.

It appears, on the 31st of March, last year, a child was born at Sechausen, in Prussia, which the father wished to be baptized under the name of Jacobi Waldeck, each name being that of a distinguished democrat. The officiating clergyman refused to baptise the child under such detested names. The father was determined it should be baptized as a democrat, or nothing else, and accordingly was letting it grow up without the rite. Such a heathenish state of things was not to be permitted, and he was summoned before a court, and a guardian appointed to the child, who was empowered to baptize it with or without the names desired by the father, according as the consistory (of clergymen) should determine. They decided that it should be baptized with the dual names. The parents still refused to send the child, and the guardian was proceeding to administer a forced baptism, when the mother with her babe suddenly disappeared, and could not be found.

A long search was made, and at length they were both discovered by the police in the neighboring village of Arendsee. They were immediately transported by the *gensd'armes* to Sechausen, and put into prison. From there, at the command of the Burgermeister, the child was taken by the soldiers, packed away in a basket, to the church, and, with closed doors, the Burgermeister and *gensd'armes* as witnesses, it was introduced into the great Christian family; and in a few minutes was carried back to its surprised parents a thoroughly baptized Christian child! This was not the end of the matter. "The mother," says the legal reporter of the *Vossische Zeitung*, "has been summoned before the court, for resistance to an officer of the government, in the lawful performance of his duty, and has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment." From later accounts, it seems she has appealed to a higher court, but the sentence has been sustained! Nothing has occurred for years better fitted to throw light over the whole system of law in Prussia, and the feelings of certain classes as connected with i. Clergymen so horrified at democratic names, as to be willing to baptize at the point of the bayonet! And courts able to decide what name a child shall have, and sentencing a mother to the cell of a convict for objecting!—*Bruce's Home Life In Germany.*

INTERVIEW BETWEEN AARON BURR AND GRATTAN.

We extract from Judge Barrington's "Personal Sketches of Ireland Fifty Years Ago" the following interesting account of an interview between Randolph and Burr and the Irish orator, Grattan:

Col. Burr, who had been vice-president of America, and probably would have been the next president, but for his unfortunate duel with Gen. Hamilton, came over to England, and was made known to me by Mr. Randolph, of South Carolina, with whom I was very intimate. He requested that I would introduce him to Mr. Grattan, whom he was excessively anxious to see. Col. Burr was not a man of very prepossessing appearance—rough featured, and neither dress nor polished, but a well informed, sensible man; and though not particularly agreeable, yet an instructive companion.

People in general form extravagant anticipations regarding eminent persons. The idea of a great orator and an Irish chief carried with it, naturally enough, corresponding notions of physical elegance, vigor and dignity. Such was Col. Burr's mistake, I believe, about Mr. Grattan, and I took care not to undeceive him.

We went to my friend's house, who was to leave London the next day. I announced that Col. Burr, from America, Mr. Randolph and myself wished to pay our respects, and the servant informed us that his master would receive us in a short time, but was at that moment much occupied on business of consequence. Burr's expectations were all on the alert. Randolph also was very anxious to be presented to the great Grattan, and both were impatient for the entrance of this Demosthenes. At length the door opened, and in hopped a small, bent figure, theagre, yellow, and ordinary, one slipper and one shoe; his breeches knees loose; his cravat hanging down; his shirt and coat sleeves tucked up high, and an old hat upon his head.

This apparition saluted the strangers very courteously, asked, without an introduction, how long they had been in England, and immediately proceeded to make inquiries about the late General Washington and the Revolutionary war. My companions looked at each other; their replies were restive, and they seemed quite impatient to see Mr. Grattan. I could scarely contain myself, but determined to let my eccentric countryman take his own course, who appeared quite delighted to see his visitors, and was the most inquisitive person in the world. Randolph was far the tallest and most dignified looking man of the two, gray-haired and well dressed. Grattan, therefore, of course, took him for the Vice President and addressed him accordingly. Randolph at length begged to know if they could shortly have the honor of seeing Mr. Grattan. Upon which our host, not doubting but that they knew him, conceived that it must be his son James for whom they inquired, and said he believed he had that moment wandered out somewhere to amuse himself.

This completely disconcerted the Americans and they were about to make their bow and their exit, when I thought it high time to explain; and, taking Col. Burr and Mr. Randolph respectively by the hand, introduced them to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan.

I never saw people stare so, or so much embarrassed. Grattan himself, now perceiving the cause, heartily joined in my merriment. He pulled down his shirt sleeves, pulled up his stockings, and in his own irresistable way, apologized for the *outer* figure he cut, assuring them that he had totally overlooked it in his anxiety not to keep them waiting; that he was returning to Ireland next morning and had been busily engaged packing up his books and papers, in a closet full of dust and cobwebs! This incident rendered the interview more interesting. The Americans were charmed with their reception, and after a protracted visit, retired highly gratified, while Grattan returned again to his books and cobwebs.

A SUNDAY NIGHT IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times thus depicts a Sunday night in New York city:

'Last Sunday night in a walk from Nassau street to South Ferry, we had ample food for comment upon the fourth commandment.

Broadway was a perfect hell of drunkeness.

A howling, staggering Pandemonium of bestialized men. The sidewalks was traversed by men in every stage of intoxication, reeling to and fro like ships in a storm. The air was laden with snatches of drunken songs, fragments of filthy language, or incoherent shouts from those who were too drunk to articulate. Drunkeness in every dark lane and alley, only discoverable by its disgusting ravings. Drunkeness in the wide, lamp-lit streets; staggering along with swimming head, paralyzed limbs, and countenance of imbecile sensuality. drunkeness lying in the kennel, stertorously respiring its fetid breath.

Drunkeness clinging to the lamp post. Drunkeness coiled up on the door-step, waiting to be robbed or murdered. Drunkeness screaming on the roofs of solitary omnibusses, or hanging half out the windows of belated hackney cabs, and disturbing night with incoherent melodies. Drunkeness wailing apparently steadily along, laughing idiotically to itself, and thickly rehearsing the drunken jokes, the drunken songs, the drunkell indecencies, that adorned the convivial meeting it has just left. Drunkeness wailing at the ferries, snoring on benches, quarrelling with its drunken company, or falling off the edge of the pier into the water, and being fished out half sober.

This is no exaggeration of the pattorama of intoxication, which we saw, free of charge on the Sunday night in question. We shuddered as we went along, and the question suggested itself to our minds, 'is the entire city drunk!'

On reaching the South Ferry, we saw drunkeness in its collective form. Out of twenty or thirty people there collected, there was besides the writer, only one sober person, and that was a woman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

The money market is very tight. Exchange on London advanced to 10 to 10½ premium.

There is quite an excitement on wall stree. Failures are talked of and whispered about in all circles. It is said that many are quivering, and further smashes to a considerable extent are daily looked for. The excitement has risen to an unusual pitch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The president has appointed John W. Underwood, of Georgia, Associate Justice of Utah; W. W. A. Davis, of Penna., Attorney for new Mexico, and Charles Blomly Marshall of New Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

From St. John's we learn that the steamer Fairy Queen, was lost on the 8th between Picton Island and the main land.

A number of passengers were drowned. The captain and crew have been arrested to await an investigation.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. Alex. Young, Mr. M. J. W. GLOVER Esq. and Miss MARGARET S. ASKEW, all of this place.

We were certainly in *luck* when we received the above notice for at the same time came almost enough cake to enliven us after the election, and that is a good deal. The cake was of the first water, and we render our sincere thanks for the favor.

——On the 12th of October, by Rev. T. R. Crawford, Dr. JAMES SLOAN of Moorfield, Harrison Co. and Miss SARAH DICKERSON, of Athens Tp., Harrison Co., O.

——On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. JHMES M. PATTERSON, of Cadiz, Ohio, and Miss ELEANOR BURRIS, of Antrim, Ohio.

——On the 30th of Sept., by the same, Mr. DAVID LYONS and Miss RACHEL GARDNER of Moorfield, Ohio.

DIED.

At his residence in Morristown, on the 16th inst., WILLIAM VANCE, in the 78th year of his age.

The deceased, was born in Scotland on the 6th of January 1765. He emigrated to this country, and settled temporarily in the city of Philadelphia in 1776 —In 1798 he left Philadelphia, and settled in the city of Baltimore, where he remained for 35 years. In 1833 he left Baltimore, and settled in the neighborhood of Morristown. In 1847 he sold his farm, and in the spring of 1848 settled in Morristown, where he remained till the time of his demise.

In all the relations of life he was kind and indulgent, as a friend he was ardent and sincere, as a neighbor he was courteous and obligating, as a citizen, he was patriotic, as he evinced by entering the army as a volunteer to defend Fort McHenry, when bombarded by Admiral Cockburn, in September, 1814, as a member of society few as upright and honest and as a christian he was humble and sincere. He leaves behind him his widow and daughter to mourn their irreparable loss, and a large circle of friends to sympathise with them. G.

MORRISTOWN, Belmont co., O., Oct, 14, 1853.

——On Friday morning, 14th inst., in the 82d year of his age, Rev. VACHEL HALL. (*Obituary next week.*)

In Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio, EWARC DAKAN, on the 7th of October, 1853, son of John and Mary Dakan, in the thirty-first year of his age,

THE MARKETS.

HOGS—PRICES IN CINCINNATI.—By comparing the returns of the State Auditor for forty-four counties in Ohio, it appears that the number of hogs assessed this season is 1,315,498, against 688,031 last year. A portion of this increase is attributed to the discontinuance of the exemption this year of the $200 worth to each producer. As regards prices, we annex the following from the *Price Current* of October 5th:

The prospect of a heavy demand from Europe, as might be expected, imparts a buoyant feeling to the market for hogs, and within two weeks prices have advanced only 75c per hundred pounds, and now $5 is being paid, and is obtainable for hogs deliverable in this month and November; in addition to which, slaughterers are contracting for the killing at 30c per head premium. It is now reduced to a certainty, that the market will open at or over $5 per hundred net: which will be fully up to the opening price last year. We do not know a packer, however, who would think of paying this price with a view of going through the season with the products. We may therefore conclude, that the opening price will not be indication of the price that will be paid during or at the full commencement of the regular packing season. But still, it cannot be denied that prospects are decidedly more favorable to the interests of the farmers than they were three weeks ago; while with reference to packers, they are the reverse.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1853.

FLOUR—but little coming in; sales of 40 bbls. from wagon at $6.40a$6.25 for superfine and extra, and 90 bbls. on the wharf at $6.25. The foreign news arrived at too late an hour to have any effect: but it is not probable that prices will go up much until another arrival.

GRAIN sales Groff store of 200 bus. Oats at 41, and 58 bus. inferior Barley at 56.

GROCERIES—sales 22 hbds. Sugar to the city at 5¾a6 and to country at 6¼; small sales of Molasses at 29.

HOGS—are offered freely, but buyers are shy; we hear of no contracts, as yet.

BACON—the market is dull; sales of 400 pcs. at 7a7¼, 9¾a10 Shoulders and Hams and 100 pcs. Sugar cured Hams 11¼a12; 2,000 lbs. Shoulders at 7¼, and 2,000 lbs. Shoulders and Hams at 7¼a10.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.

The offerings of Beef cattle to-day were 2,200 head, of these 800 were driven to New York, Beeves sold at $7.50a9. Hogs $7a750. Calves sold at prices varying from $8 to $9. Sheep $2,50a4,50. Lambs $1,50a$3.

CATTLE MAKET.

New York Oct. 18.

Beeves 9¼, for good, 8¾a9, for retailing, 8a8¼, for medium quality, 8a8¼, for inferior 7a7¼. Sheep 250a550, extra 6a8.—Lambs 1.75a275 for common. Cows 25a45. Veals 420a650.

New York, Oct. 18.

Cotton unchanged. Flour, state 6.68 to 5,81, Ohio 6.68a6,81. All qualities slightly declined. Southern 6.93a7,12. Market opened heavy, but improved at the close. Wheat declined from 2 to 6 cents. Corn, Mixed 82, Yellow 84, earlier. Coffee, Rio 11a11¼, Java 11¾. quiet. Sugar, Muscovado 2¾, Orleans 30. steady. Tobacco, Kentucky 7¼a8¼. Linseed oil 82a85. Pork, Mess 17. Prime 12,50a13. Beef, easier. Mess Beef 13. firm. Prime Mess 18a20. Lard in barrels scarce. Iron 35a37, easier.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.

Flour, 12,000 bbls, deliverable at Madison, sold last evening at 5,20, market stagnant this morning, holders asking 5,35, but there is no buyers. Nothing done in provisions. Groceries quiet.

HOG CROP OF OHIO.—By returns furnished the Auditor of State from some of the counties in the state in relation to the hog crop, we find a large increase over that of the three former years. It is of course brought about by the *fancy* prices which were paid for Pork last year.

In 44 counties heard from we find:—

In 1851 the yield was 763,669; in 1852 693,031, while the present year it is 1315,479.

No doubt a large portion of the increase is on account of the discontinuance of the $200 *exemption* clause, still there is undoubtedly a large increase, and buyers will be cautious.

SABBATH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.—Pastor, *John M. Rankin.* Public Worship at 11 o'clock. A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M. *Samuel Lewis, Superintendent.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor *John Moffat.*—Public Worship at 11 o'clock. A. M. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M. *George Anderson*, Superintendant.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.—Pastor, *Alexander Young.* Public Worship at 11 o'clock A. M.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—Pastor *Mr. Hollis.* Public Worship once in four weeks.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Public Worship in each Church at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SOCIETIES.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 160, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening.

HOPE TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 38, meets on the 1st and 3d Tuesday evening of each and every month.

FIDELITY SOCIAL DEGREE, No. 38, meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday evening of each and every month.

BELMONT LODGE, No. 16, Free Masons, meets 6th the Wednesday evening immediately preceding the full moon.

ST. CHAIRSVILLE CHAPTER, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, meets every Friday evening immediately after Full Moon.

RIO FRIO DIVISION, No. 354, Sons of Temperance, meets every Saturday evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS, will meet in the School house, at the West, end of St. CLAIRSVILLE, on Saturday, Oct. 29th, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is important that applicants, should attend punctually at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

D. D. T. COWEN, Clerk.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

To the Teachers and Friends of Education in the Counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Noble, Monroe, Jefferson and Harrison.

The approaching annual session of the Belmont County Teachers Institute, is decidedly the most important which it has ever held; it being the first under the new School Law, will be of equal interest and advantage to Teachers and Directors and friends of Education in general. It is therefore of the utmost importance to have every School District represented by both Teachers and Directors. Township Boards as well as Colleges, Seminaries, Academies, and High Schools, should send up their delegates.

Great interests are at stake. Let us come together and consult for the promotion of the proper education of the 65,000 children and youth of our six counties, who depend upon the Common or Public Schools for their education; and for the improvement of all other Institutions for learning. Come and let us consult together for our own improvement. Do you understand the secret of successful teaching? If so, we ask you in the name of all that is pure, refining and elevating to come and let it be known. Do not keep it confined in the narrow precincts of your school room, when it might wield a most powerful influence in bursting the letters of ignorance from the rising generation. If not then for the sake of intelligence come and learn.

Teachers will be there who have had much experience in the profession. The celebrated LORIN ANDREWS A. M., Chairman of the Ex. Com. of the State Teachers Association; The far famed CALVIN TRACY, A. M., Principal of the Classical Institute New York; and the world renowned CALVIN CUTLER M. D., will be there and no mistake. Letters are in the possession of the committee which warrant the declaration. The week commencing with the 24th of October is the time, and BARNESVILLE the place. Then come one, come all. Teachers male and female come. Township Boards and Local Directors come Friends of Education come and partake of our intellectual banquet, the richest that has ever been held in the Eastern Ohio. Come then and lend your influence to form a strong public sentiment in favor of all the desirable improvements the new School Law proposes.

H. D. MCCARTY Chair.
G. W. MCMILLAN Ex. Com.
A. BROOMHALL

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the age.—Planters, Farmers, Families and others, can purchase no remedy equal to

DR. TORIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT,

for Dysentery, Cholic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Toothache, Sea Sickness, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Old Sores, Headache, Musquito Bites, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, etc.

It does not give relief, the money will be refunded; all that is asked, is a fair trial, and use it according to the directions.

It is an English remedy, and was used by William the IV., late king of England, and certified by him as a cure for Rheumatism, when everything else had failed.

OVER 10,000 BOTTLES

have been sold in the United States, without a single failure, and many have stated they would not be without it if it was 10 dols. per bottle, in case of Croup, as it is as certain as it is applied.

It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in a half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States.

PRICE 25 and 50 CENTS.

DR. TOBIAS could fill 2 dozen Newspapers with certificates and Letters relating to the wonderful cures accomplished by his Liniment, but considers warranting it sufficient, as any person who does not obtain relief need not pay for it.

DR. TOBIAS has put up a

HORSE LINIMENT

in pint bottles, which is warranted cheaper and better than any other for Cholic, Scratches, Old Sores, Galls, Swellings, Cuts, Bruises, etc.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

DR. TOBIAS'S OFFICE,
250 Greenwich street, New York.

AGENTS.—I. H. Patterson & Co., 23 Monroe st., Wheeling; T. H. Logan & Co., near the Bridge corner.

J. W. COLLINS,	St. Clairsville.
H. ALEXANDER,	do
John A. Haines,	East Richland.
I. W. Vanlaw,	Loydsville.
J. R. Mitchell,	Morristown.
H. Murphy,	Hendrysburgh.
Morton & Carlisle,	Fairview.
R. Miller,	Bridgeport.
Turner & McGuire,	Martinsville.

Sept. 30, 1853.—dmeowly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACOB HEYMAN'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM;

NOW IS THE TIME to buy cheap Clothing. I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of St. Clairsville and vicinity that I am again in the field, at the stand lately occupied by Daniel Lochary, known as the Allan property, with one of the largest and most carefully selected stocks of Clothing ever offered to the citizens of Belmont County: among which may be enumerated:

Beaver, Felt and Blanket overcoats, satinet cassimere akd cloth dress & frock coats, cassimere and cloth pantaloons of all sizes and qualities. Vestings of all kinds, &c., &c.

All of which has been selected with great care to the lowest cash terms which will enable me to sell on as low or than the lowest.

St. Clairsville Oct., 19th, 1853.

THE FUND COMMISSIONERS OF BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO, vs. WILLIAM BOOKER and others.

The defendants, John W. Mansfield, Morgan Mansfield, William Winters, Robert Winters and Abel Winters, some, if not all, of whom reside in England, are hereby notified that the original Bill in the case, which was filed February 26, 1853, was filed to obtain a settlement of the business, accounts and affairs of the late corporation, known by the corporate name of The President, Directors and Company of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, and that a supplemental Bill was filed in this cause on the first day of October, 1853, making the above named Winters' and Mansfields' defendants to the original Bill, and requiring them as stockholders in said Company to appear and answer said bill.

B. R. COWEN.

Oct. 14, 1853.]