Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....AUGUST 6.

☞ To North, to South, to East, to West, under the Constitution, but a sacred watchmaker of the Common Bond, and true Arrester to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
COL. WILLIAM SEARIGHT,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District.	District.
1. PETER LOGAN.	13. H. C. ETZ.
2. GEORGE H. MARTIN.	14. JOHN CLAYTON.
3. JOHN MILLER.	15. ISAAC ROBINSON.
4. F. W. BOCKIUS.	16. HENRY FETTER.
5. R. M'CAY, Jr.	17. JAMES BURNSIDE.
6. A. APPLE.	18. MAXWELL MCCALLIN.
7. HON. N. STRICKLAND.	19. GEN. JOSEPH M'DONALD.
8. A. PETRIE.	20. WILLIAM S. CLELAHAN.
9. DAVID FISHER.	21. ANDREW BURKE.
10. H. K. JAMES.	22. WILLIAM DUNN.
11. JOHN M'REYNOLDS.	23. JOHN S. MCCALMONT.
12. P. DAMON.	24. GEORGE R. BARRET.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,
P. C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN BARTON, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL FLEMING, Pittsburgh,
A. J. GRIBBEN, Pittsburgh,
GEORGE P. GILMORE, Lawrenceville,
SAMUEL McKEE, Birmingham,
J. C. STEWART, Plum Township.
SHERIFF,
CHARLES KENT, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB TOMBE, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JACOB McCOLLISTER, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
STEPHEN WOOD.
SUPERINTENDENT,
EDWARD McCORKLE, Indiana Township.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
PATRICK MCKENNA, Pittsburgh.

Re-Assembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1852.

In pursuance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, the Delegates to the State Convention of March 4th, 1852, are respected to re-assemble at the Capitol, at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1852, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. W. L. HIRST, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM WELSH, } *Secretaries.*
WILLIAM H. WELSH,

☞ FINE JOB PRINTING. ☜

Having recently made large additions of New and Elegant Type to our News and Job Offices, we are now prepared to do PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in the neatest style, and upon the lowest terms. Every firm and variety of Type, from fifty line Pica down to Diamond, will now be found in our extensive Job Offices to a call.

"FUSS AND FEATHERS."

This epithet is used in derision by all of our adversaries. Whence came it? Its origin is said to have become a matter of grave inquiry among the learned political philologists. It appears to be more venerable, however, than they have supposed.

The epithet, "Fuss and Feathers," was first applied to Scott at Lundy's Lane by the British. The tall hero went into the fight with a very large plume, and was so active and earnest in hurrying on and encouraging his troops—first at one point, then at another—that the enemy thought he was a little *fussy*. Scott with his tall form, large plume, and dashing gallantry, was a conspicuous mark for the bullets of the British. He had two horses killed under him, was shot in the side, afterwards in the shoulder, and finally had his feathers shot off. The British and the Locofocos have called him "Fuss and Feathers" ever since.

This explanation of the origin of the term "Fuss and Feathers," has been traveling through the Whig papers for many months past, but, at last, we find it reported in some respectable journals that are worthy of a notice, and explanation which they will all admit. The remark never came from the British at Lundy's Lane. It was first made by the reliable whig editor of the New York *Mirror*, and if there is anything wrong in it, let him or them explain it.

We would not assail Scott on either of these points. Sometimes, we can enjoy a "fuss," and at other times "feathers" are extremely comfortable. If we had been at the Niagara Convention, we believe that the latter would be extremely agreeable to the women and children who were kept out of the cars by the editor of the *Gazette* and his colleagues.

Now, where is the necessity for a party that is dead and gone, to invent such a transparent falsehood as the one we have quoted? If it is a slander on Gen. Scott it comes from themselves and they had better ask the editor of the New York *Mirror* as to its paternity.

There is no use in the Whigs attempting to blink this question. "Fuss and Feathers" is the only "principle" they have in the campaign except the fire that raised Scott's indignation when he sat down in his parlor in New York to write an address recommending the disfranchisement of every foreign citizen. Our cotemporaries had better fall back on their old policy; preserve their integrity by giving the Irish and all others who do not belong to us "particular jessey" and come out, as they were wont to do, in favor of hanging the foreigners.

The Indian Massacre.

The Fort Smith Herald, of the 17, has some details of the massacre by the Camanche Indians, of Captain Marcy and his command of 80 men, derived from a gentleman from Fort Washita and Fort Arbuckle. The expedition of Capt. Marcy was on the head waters of Red River. The Camanches went into Capt. Marcy's camp and received presents. At night the treacherous savages got up a stampede among the horses and mules, and about daylight attacked the camp. The Indians were about 2,000 strong, and during the day they succeeded in killing the whole of Capt. Marcy's company. Among the lives sacrificed was that of Dr. Blanchard, of Fort Smith, Capt. Strain, of Fort Washita, and Mr. J. R. Poydam, of New York, who accompanied the expedition for pleasure.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The above is from a "true blue" whig paper, and we marvel to find that it does not exclaim, "Lo! the poor Indians." That used to be the expression when Democratic administrations were endeavoring to protect the lives of our citizens against the murderous assaults of savages, but under whig rule, the tune is changed, and the ruthless hordes massacre when, and where they please.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE AT SARATOGA.—St. Peter's Church, at Saratoga Springs, presented a magnificent appearance on Thursday morning of last week, to witness the marriage ceremony of Mansfield T. Walworth to Miss Ellen Hardin. The bride is said to be a beautiful and accomplished lady, and was the daughter of the brave and gallant Col. Hardin, who fell in Mexico.—The fashion and beauty of Saratoga was present to witness the imposing scene. A great party was given in the evening at the house of Chancellor Walworth, in honor of the event.

NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. SPRAGUE, OF ALBANY.—The Albany Register says that Rev. Dr. Sprague and his family had a narrow and providential escape from the Henry Clay. They left in the Armenia the same morning for New York, having directed the coachman to drive to the Henry Clay. It was late, and the Armenia being the boat they reached first, they went on board.

☞ Dr. Isaac Parrish, one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, was called to Christiana, Pa., a few days ago, to see his son, who was lying ill of dysentery, when he was seized with the same disease himself. He immediately returned home, and on Saturday night both father and son, one in Philadelphia, and the other at Christiana, died at about the same hour.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.—A difficulty occurred at Keysburgh, Ky., a few days ago, between Dr. Henry Sugg and his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Grimes, in which Sugg shot Grimes, who died in a short time. The difficulty originated in a dispute in regard to the will of Grimes' mother, who was also the mother of Sugg's wife.

☞ Lundy's Lane—Queenstown—Contreras and Churubusco are the captions of high-sounding editorials in the Whig papers just about this time.

WHO IS FRANKLIN PIERCE?

The abuse of the Whig Journals of the Seward stamp, shows plainly that their editors know Gen. Pierce well and are afraid of him, as they were of Gen. Jackson and Col. Polk. But we will nail those editors to the counter as base coin, by a "cloud of witnesses" they dare not controvert:

"You have a young man growing up in your State, the young Franklin Pierce, that will be, before he is sixty years of age, a man for the Democracy, without the Demagogue."—ANDREW JACKSON to Gen. Hubbard, of N. H.

When President Polk signed the commission of Gen. Pierce, appointing him to command in the army in M[illegible]exic to Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Walker, and said, "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*"

"I look upon Franklin Pierce as one of the most reliable men, as a statesman and patriot, that the country has produced."—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE.—I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people will be heard. Whether it shall *confirm* the action of the convention or *not*, I shall be satisfied, for I *know* it will be conferred upon a *man deserving your confidence and support.*—(*Late Washington Speech.*)

"I must say without disparagement to any, that the nomination which has been made, is destined to carry with it quite as much, if not more influence in the election, than any other that could have been made. *I regard General Pierce's election as next to certain.*"—JOHN TYLER.

"Gen. Pierce has both ability and generous qualities, and if elected to the highest office in the gift of twenty-five millions of people, will doubtless secure honor to himself, his office and the country."—*Congregational Journal*, edited by a Whig.

"Franklin Pierce is without doubt, one of the ABLEST men in the Democratic party."—*Manchester (N. H.) Advocate*, Whig.

"Gen. Pierce is entitled to respect and confidence. He has the rare and high qualification of rather shunning than seeking official promotion. Everything I have heard or know of Gen. Pierce, has been in his favor."—*N. Y. Freemen's Journal.*

"I know Gen. Pierce well—he is the very man for the times—he has always commanded the attention of the American Senate when he spoke—and he has the intellectual qualifications necessary to render his administration of the Government *wise, able and successful.*"—Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

"Gen. Pierce has a position, on which every Democrat can rally. He was the special friend of New York's great statesman, Silas Wright, and of Gen. Cass and President Polk. He is the son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, of New Hampshire, a soldier of distinction in '76, who was Governor several times. Franklin Pierce served for several Congresses in the United States House of Representatives, and Senator five years, enjoying all the time very high esteem as an able and discreet Senator, noted for the solidity and soundness of his opinions, and as a pleasant, logical speaker. He is as much of the Baltimore Convention school as James K. Polk himself. If elected President, his talents are quite equal to the discharge of its duties, and personally he enjoys the reputation of an honorable and unimpeached gentleman. When in Congress he uniformly discountenanced anti-slavery agitations, and on the Compromise question, will, no doubt, be a decided upholder of the laws in all their vigor. He is a formidable competitor to the strongest nomination the Whigs can make, for they have to encounter a united and determined party."—*N. O. Picayune*, neutral.

Hon. Mr. Eastman, of the Nashville American rejoices at the nomination of Gen. Pierce, an old friend, and says he was Speaker of the New Hampshire Legislature as soon as he attained the required age; filled various offices with great ability, but refused a seat in the Cabinet of Col. Polk two or three times; declaring he would only take any station required of him in the army. He put down slavery agitation at home, met the Hales and Free Soil Whigs, face to face, and New Hampshire never faltered when he was in the field. *He can't be beat*, for no man enjoys a more deep-seated popularity than he does.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE BY A TORNADO.—A violent tornado passed over Sunbury, Pa., on the evening of the 29th ult., and in its course swept from its foundation that portion of the Northumberland bridge spanning the river from the island to the Sunbury shore. The bridge now lies crushed, in a mass of ruins, above the piers. Fortunately, no one was on it at the time. The Sunbury American says that Mr. Krum, with a four-horse team, had just crossed it, and was about 20 yards distant, when he saw the whole structure raised up and hurled into the river.

RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.—During the month of July, the amount of gold deposited in the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, as we learn from the Bulletin, have been $4,480,000; of silver $21,600; making over $4,200,000 altogether.—During the same period the exports of specie to Europe, have been $3,168,000 leaving a handsome surplus of receipts over exports, to be added to that which was in the country previously. The steamer Ohio is looked for daily, with a large amount of California gold, which will go towards the August receipts.

ERIE RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of July, 1852, were as follows:

From passengers and mail	$152,781 15
From freight	149,044 23
Total	$301,825 38
Receipts in July, 1851	$228,460 33
Increase	$73,365 05

NEW CATHEDRAL AT LOUISVILLE.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that the new cathedral in that city will be completed in about four weeks. It will be dedicated early in September. Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has consented to be present and deliver the dedication sermon. Its interior, it is said, will rival in magnificence the finest church edifice in the country. Its cost will be about $100,000.

CHRISTIAN COLONISTS FOR PALESTINE.—Philip Dickson, practical farmer and his wife, from Groton, Massachusetts, sailed on the 22d ult., from Boston, by way of Smyrna, for Palistine for the purpose of joining the Agricultural Mission for the Jews, under the superintendence of John Meshullum, near Bethleham of Judea. They took with them a supply of agricultural tools and seed.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Mr. Brewster and wife, and Miss Janes sailed from Boston, on Saturday, for China, in the ship Sliam. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster are to labor at Canton, as missionaries of the American Board. Miss Jones is to proceed to Shanghai, where she will be connected with the Episcopal mission in that city.

SWALLOWING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Saturday two of the police of Philadelphia arrested a man for passing counterfeit money. He had had some of the spurious notes with him, and as the officers were taking him before a magistrate, he swallowed the bills in spite of the strongest efforts to prevent him.

☞ The crops in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi are reported to be very promising. In Alabama the prospect is not so good. Altogether, Southern planters, it is said, never had more reason to congratulate them upon the prospect of a general and abundant yield.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

Our report to-day is full, and, we think, very interesting. In our own city we have but little change in money matters to notice. Private Bankers charge the same as formerly, but they are anxious to accomodate all good paper, and with banks or bankers, no reliable man can fail to have a favorable discount.

The Suffolk BANK, N. Y., the Post says its organization is not yet completed, but the articles of association have been agreed to. $100,000 of the capital, which is fixed at $500,000, have been paid up, and invested, one half in United States Stock, and one half in New York State Stock, which are deposited with the State Comptroller, for issues of bills which will shortly be in circulation. Besides the $100,000 paid up capital, $122,000 have been further subscribed, and efforts are making to raise the ballance.

The articles of association have been signed by W. Earl Arnold, E. Darwin Foote, and Henry Edward Cutlett. The first named party is the President.

The Bank is organized with the view, it is stated, of accommodating young business men who may subscribe to the stock in proportion to their subscriptions. Many of the subscribers are residents in Boston and Providence, and all are stated to be residents of New England.

The Manhattan Company, of the city of New York, have declared a dividend of four percent. for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 10th instant.

From the Post of the 3d we learn that the stock market was dull and transactions limited. The fear of cholera is now being appealed to for affecting prices unfavorably, yet without effect.

United States 6s of 1867 have declined ¼; Illinois stock of 1847 ¼; Pennsylvania 6s, ⅜; Reading ⅝, with sales of only 503 shares; Erie Bonds of 1868, ½; Harlem and Erie Stock ¾.

On the other hand, Dauphin has advanced ¼; Pennsylvania Coal ¼; and Delaware and Hudson Canal 1 per cent.

Kentucky sixes improved ¼; New York and New Haven ½; Central Michigan ¼; Panama bonds 2½; Canton, ⅞; Nicaragua, ⅛; Madison and Indianapolis, ¾; Stonington ¼; the Zinc stocks were depressed.

The money market is well supplied, and favors borrowers on good securities. The limitations of a healthy caution and prudence have not yet been passed. Long paper, especially, if not of first class, is not taken, but undoubted paper of six and eight months' dates is of quick circulation.

We learn, by private advices from San Francisco, that the steamer which was to leave on the 16th July would bring $2,000,000 gold dust.

The Trustees of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the tenth instant.

The Citizens' Bank has made a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable 12th inst.

The London and Liverpool advices by the Hermann bring little news. The cotton market was less active but firm; breadstuffs dull and weak; and provisions active and buoyant, with a growing scarcity.

Money is easy as ever. The three per cent. Consols closed at 100⅞@100¾ for cash, 100⅝ for account.

The Paris stocks closed on the 20th of July at 102f. 90c. for the 4½ per cent. and 72f. 80c. for the threes. Bank of France 2,850 franks.

The tables of exports show an advancing trade, when we recollect the decline in the prices of our produce from those which ruled in the corresponding seven months of last year.

Exports from New York to foreign ports for seven months, ending July 21:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Domestic Produce	$22,491,133	$25,944,856	$25,125,563
Foreign Free	2,444,532	773,656	541,978
Foreign Dutiable	2,412,578	2,292,132	2,745,227
Specie	5,371,612	15,097,652	15,205,608
Total	$32,719,855	$43,522,246	$43,994,156
Dito for the month of July			
	1850.	1851.	1852.
Domestic Produce	$3,125,386	$3,188,627	$2,965,542
Foreign Free	11,562	2,311	20,759
Foreign Dutiable	417,651	284,299	292,732
Specie	1,518,050	6,004,170	2,971,499
Total	$5,072,574	$9,479,905	$5,253,532

Summary—Exports for seven months:

	Specie.	Merchandise.
1852	$15,205,608	$28,788,548
1851	15,097,652	28,424,594
1850	5,371,612	27,348,243

Our exports of goods and produce thus show an increase, in the face of a large decline in our imports of goods and merchandise.

The following table shows the amount in the various depositories, subject to the draft of the United States Treasurer, on the 26th ult., July, 1852.

Treasury of U. S., Washington, D. C.	$ 77,415 71
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Mass.	966,018 72
Assistant Treasurer, New York, N. Y.	2,854,004 79
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,295,075 94
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, S. C.	55,873 86
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, La.	867,652 29
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	378,329 16
Depository at Buffalo, N. Y.	62,239 09
Depository at Baltimore, Md.	71,420 66
Depository at Richmond, Va.	48,432 70
Depository at Norfolk, Va.	110,623 86
Depository at Wilmington, N. C.	14,254 50
Depository at Savannah, Ga.	60,670 79
Depository at Mobile, Ala.	71,576 61
Depository at Nashville, Tenn.	25,095 63
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	54,111 53
Depository at Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,800 05
Depository at Cincinnati, (late)	3,201 37
Depository at San Francisco	209,444 12
Depository at Little Rock, Ark.	13,463 72
Depository at Detroit, Mich.	700 00
Depository at Jeffersonville, Ind.	30,437 54
Depository at Chicago, Ill.	18,850 82
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa	7,777 19
Depository at Tallahassee, Florida	3,771 86
Mint of the U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.	5,031,760 00
Branch Mint of the U. S. Charlotte, N. C.	160,000 00
Branch Mint of the U. S. Dahlonega, Ga.	70,850 00
Branch Mint of the U. S., New Orleans, La.	960,000 00
	$14,449,225 60
Deduct suspense account	1,614,000 00
Net amount subject to draft	$13,960,735 94

TRANSFERS ORDERED.

To Treasurer U. S., Washington, D. C.	$325,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, New York, N. Y.	250,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, La.	625,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.	94,000 00
To Depository at Norfolk, Va.	120,000 00
To Depository at San Francisco, Cal.	100,000 00
From Branch Mint U. S., New Orleans, La.	140,000 00
	$1,654,000 00

From Assistant Treasurer, N. Orleans, La. 140,000 00
The coinage of specie at the Philadelphia Mint appears, from the tables printed below, to have reached over five millions for last month, and since the 1st of January, $29,350,155, while the export of coin, foreign and domestic, amounted only to $15,505,503, leaving $13,784,562, besides the foreign coin added to the internal circulation of the country; and if we made due allowance for foreign coin, the sum will be near, if not quite, $20,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

COINAGE FOR JULY, 1852.

GOLD.	
209,093 double eagles	$4,181,860
40,250 eagles	402,500
40,923 half eagles	204,620
60,656 quarter eagles	151,640
40,800 dollars	40,800
400,838 pieces	$5,000,030
SILVER.	
120,000 dimes	$12,000
852,400 three cent pieces	25,572
1,383,238 pieces	$5,037,902
COPPER.	
465,599 cents	$4,657 99
1,849,837 pieces	$5,042,559 99
GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE IN JULY.	
From California	$4,040,000
From other sources	160,000
	$4,200,000
Silver bullion deposited for coinage in July	21,000

COMPARATIVE GOLD DEPOSITS.

	1851.	1852.
January	$5,071,767	4,130,588
February	3,004,970	3,010,223
March	2,880,271	3,892,152
April	2,873,333	3,091,037
May	3,200,491	4,353,578
June	2,937,660	6,089,470
July	3,127,617	4,200,000
	$23,869,829	$29,380,155

The exports of specie for the week, since January 1st, have been as follows:

July 25—Venezuela—Brig Oronoco—Am. gold	$10,000
July 27—Venezuela—Brig E. S. Penny—Am. gold	11,144
July 27—Venezuela—Brig Granadin—Am. gold	22,079
July 27—Havre—Bark Bayard—Gold dust	411
July 23—Liverpool—Steamer Asia—Am. gold	315,493
Eng. do	7,727
July 28—Gibraltar—Sch. Merak—Fr. Silver	10,000
July 31—Havre—Steamer Humboldt—do	55,145
Mexican gold and silver coin	31,255
" dollars	55,000
American half dollars	60,000
" gold	194,200
Total for the week	$780,565
Previously reported in July	$2,190,934
	$2,971,499

In January	$2,829,623
In February	3,651,543
In March	611,964
In April	200,285
In May	1,843,763
In June	3,558,355
Total since Jan. 1st	$15,595,503

New Sub-Treasury statement for July, 1852:

Balance, July 1, 1852	$3,564,816 70
RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.	
On account of Customs	$3,248,204 04
" of Patent Fees	2,078 00
" of P. O. Department	54,130 71
" of Miscellaneous	623,838 17
	4,118,920 90
	$7,683,746 60
PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.	
On Treasury Drafts	$2,592,808 28
On Post Office do	117,000 86
On Transfer do	385,000 00
	3,094,809 14
Balance, July 31, 1852	$4,588,877 46
INTEREST ACCOUNT.	
By balance of funds to pay interest and coupons, July 1, 1852	$1,258,418 60
By additional appropriations	95,000 00
	$1,353,418 60
PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.	
On Treasury Notes	$ 225 00
On dividend due July, 1852	165 00
" Do. due January, 1852	4,174 00
" Do. due July, 1852	1,030,453 38
On Coupons	201,171 00—$1,236,189 38
Balance July 21, 1852	$ 67,229 21
Treasury Notes funded	12,300 00
Received for customs, July, 1852	$3,248,294 04
" Do. do. July, 1851	3,584,418 18
Decline from last year	$ 336,124 14
PHILADELPHIA SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT—JULY.	
Balance June 30, 1852	$1,285,242 41
July 21—Receipts Customs	$403,056 60
Post Office	68,133 62
Miscellaneous	700 90
	471,896 12
	$1,853,183 03
Payments Treasury Drafts	$331,220 24
Post Office Warrants	12,198 01
Interest loans and coupons	134,327 10
Pensions	9,402 00
	507,433 38
Balance	$1,250,700 18

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from April 1 to June 30, 1852, (exclusive of Trust Funds):

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 30, 1852.

RECEIPTS.	
From Customs	$10,854,146 03
Lands	247,047 55
Incidental sources	44,873 34
Loan of January 28, 1847, (Treasury Notes funded)	27,350 00
	$11,174,416 97
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$3,459,964 60
Interior	
Indian Department	$302,174 01
Pensions	179,424 26
	281,598 27
War	
Army, &c	844,751 85
Fortifications	229,066 06
	1,083,817 89
Navy	2,074,595 44
Interest, &c., on public debt and treasury notes	1,936,685 71
Reimbursements of treasury notes, prior to 224	
July, 1840	23,350 00
Reimbursements of treasury notes, per acts 1840 and 1841	4,050 00
	$8,832,071 91

M. NOURSE, Register.

Items of News and Miscellany.

St. Louis, Missouri, contains a population of 77,860.

Calomel is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Cleanse the wound as soon as possible with soft water and castile soap, then apply a plaster of mercurial ointment.

The prisoners in Sing Sing, N. Y., celebrated the Fourth on Monday.

On Saturday there were sold at auction, in Philadelphia, the following trotters, well known to sportsmen: Baby Jumper, for $350; Rough and Ready for $275; Young Ripton for $230, and Grey Eagle for $140.

The Cholera has broken out at Athens, Fayette county, Ky. Seven cases and three deaths have occurred. It has also appeared at Georgetown, Brown county Ohio, and caused much excitement, and a suspension of business. A son of the Rev. Mr. Tomlinson had died of the disease.

The assessors of all the counties in Kentucky, with the exception of twelve or fourteen, have lately made their returns, showing that on the 10th of January last there were in that State 880,793 hogs over six months old.

The funerals of ex-mayor Allen and Judge Sandford, both took place in New York on Saturday.

There were 227 deaths in Philadelphia last week; of consumption 21; dysentery 30; cholera infantum 41; cholera morbus 2.

The packet ship Tuscarora arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Liverpool, with over 700 Irish emigrants.

About Memphis, Tenn., there is a great mortality among the negroes. The planters have lost nearly all their stock.

The value of real estate in the city of Savannah, Ga., has lately been estimated at $4,692,541 and that of slaves at $4,286,484.

William N. Gear has been arrested in New York, charged with being a fugitive from justice from Pennsylvania.

Hon. Elisha B. Olds has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the democrats of the 12th district of Ohio.

The Richmond papers state that Mr. Winston has been informed of the murder of his wife and child.

Wm. M. Bull, Esq., is named as the Whig candidate for Congress in the 4th district of Pennsylvania.

Lola Montez is expected soon to play a short engagement at the Chicago theatre.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday Nov. 11, as a day of thanksgiving. This is taking time by the forelock.

George McLellan, Esq., superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, died at Columbus on the 29th ult.

There were 92 deaths in Boston, last week; 15 of diseases of the bowels, and 14 of consumption.

The President of Costa Rica has issued a manifesto declaring the assent of his government to the basis of the settlement of the difficulty with Nicaragua, as agreed on between England and the United States.

The gross income of the South Carolina Railroad—Charleston to Augusta, with branch to Columbia—for the first six months of 1852, was $602,000 against $469,000 for corresponding period of 1851.

A man has been indicted in N. Orleans for stealing an umbrella. His counsel contended that this is no offence, that umberellas are public property, and pleads custom, to take it out of the statute against felony.

According to the French census, one Frenchman in seventy dies with his own hands; and one woman in a hundred and twenty-five.

A man can take a European tour and return home again for a thousand dollars. Cheap enough—if you have the thousand dollars.

Rivers and Harbors—Whig mouths Shut.

The whigs who have been blustering and lying about Democracy and Rivers and Harbors so long, have their game blocked now. A Democratic House of Representatives has passed, by a large majority, a bill making liberal and generous appropriations. We mentioned the principal of them in Saturday's issue. A more complete list may be seen by reference to our Congressional news. Now what have the whigs ever done for Rivers and Harbors? Nothing! Depend upon it that the only help ever rendered to our rivers and harbors will come from a Democratic government. Again, so far from Gen. Pierce being an opponent of Harbor and River Improvements, we would not be afraid to wager *five hundred dollars* that if elected, he will recommend River and Harbor improvements in his first inaugural message. Boys do you hear that.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

WHEAT HARVEST IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Livingston Union says:

Our farmers are now busily engaged in securing the wheat, which promises a full average crop throughout this region, and the fine weather for two weeks past has enabled them thus far to secure it in the best order. A few days more and the entire crop will be safely housed.

The Mt. Morris Union says:

We were shown last week several heads of wheat grown on the farm of Mr. Perry Wisner, near this village, measuring full 6½ inches in length—the berries on one of which numbered ninety-two, plump and fair.

A FAT ITEM.—We like fat people—good, jolly laughing, broad visaged fat people. We love fat women—fat boys—fat babies—fat purses—a fat list of subscribers—a fat job—fat advertisers—fat everything. Fatness is a big sign of big health. Fat men are never treacherous—fat women are not sharp-tongued—fat boys are not mischievous—fat babies are always good—in fine fat people are the kindest, and therefore the most popular. Commend us to fat people.

From the New York Evening Post:

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Princess Gauramma, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, has been baptized into the Christian faith; this personage is one of the dethroned princesses of India. The East India Company have been paying for a long time to her an income of $80,000 a year. This favorite daughter, one of eleven children, is described by her father as a "*pigeon among crows.*" The Queen is going to take charge of her education, and at the ceremony of her baptism, her father addressed her in the following words:

"My dearest daughter—Endeavor to gain every day more and more the grace, and to merit the love and kindness of her most gracious Majesty, the Queen; that thereby all Europe, India, and the *rest of the world, may hear and be pleased with your good conduct and fame.* May Heaven bless you, and keep you always under its divine protection and special care! This is my advice to you, my dearest daughter, and my most earnest prayer to the Almighty in your behalf!"

The Princess is an interesting and intelligent child. Her complexion is but little darker than that of many Europeans, and her features are regular and pleasing. Her age is only eleven years, but she is far in advance of that period in intelligence. In addition to the Hanree and Hindostanee tongues, she is acquiring English.

The Princess is named after one of the Pagan divinities. A younger sister, the Princess Gungabmah, was married, or rather betrothed, to the Nepaulese Prince, Jung Bahadoor, about a year ago, and is now educating at Nepaul.

By an agreement between the ex-Rajah on the one hand, and the Board of Directors of the East India Company and the Board of Control on the other, the Princess Gauramma has been placed under her Majesty's protection to be educated in the principles of the Church of England in this country; and her Majesty, having fully considered the matter, has appointed Mrs. Drummond to take charge of the child.

The ex-Rajah will return to Benares in the course of the ensuing autumn.

Louis Napoleon is having his busts placed in the public markets of Paris, with imposing ceremonies.

The wheat crop in Germany is better than it has been before in twenty years.

The following curious result of the operations of the Royal Humane Society, who watch the bathers in the Serpentine river, is published: A hundred and twenty-one thousand persons have bathed in it during the last six months; sixty-three persons have been restored from apparent death; sixteen persons have attempted suicide, and twelve of these have been rescued. The Londoners seem to have an infatuation about bathing in this muddy stream.

The recent hot weather in London increased the weekly number of deaths about ten per cent. For every nine degrees of increased temperature, a hundred persons more than usual have died. Scarlatina and diarrhœa have been the chief causes of the increased mortality.

There has been a great trial of anchors "of all nations" at the Royal Dock Yard, at Sheerness.

Mr. and Mrs Abbott Lawrence have gone to Paris for a short time.

Prof. Graham, having investigated the cause of the destruction of the Amazon, attributes it to turpentine, which, he says, at the temperature of 110 degrees, makes the air around explosive.

The cholera is raging in Russia, at the mouths of the Vistula.

There are twenty British vessels engaged on the coast of Africa, in suppressing the slave trade.

The Catholic University of Ireland has received sixteen thousand dollars from the United States.

Indian meal has risen one pound per ton in the county of Mayo.

The firemen on the Thames have refused to work the floating fire-engines upon the river.

The importation of wines to England, during the month of June, has fallen off one-half.

The emigration to this country, from Liverpool, has fallen off, during the month of June, six thousand.

Madame Castellan is engaged for the Italian Opera, Lisbon.

Capt. Beck, the navigator, is now ranked among the fashionables of London.

Worked pocket handkerchiefs are deemed unsuitable for gentlemen in England.

The police reports of London show a constant decrease of drunkards ever since the year 1844, equalling in the aggregate about fifty per cent.

The American Equestrian, McCollum, is gathering new laurels at the *Cirque Oriental*, in London.

Mademoiselle Favanti has re appeared with great success in the musical world.

Arago, the astronomer, has predicted a storm in Paris, which will last twenty-four days.

Twenty-two Bavarian Princes and Princesses have been making a tour in Scotland.

The criminal offenders in England and Wales, during the year 1851, committed for trial or bailed, were about 28,000. Only 6,300 were acquitted.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Friday last, at Northville, Conn., a young man named Major Howes, went to a school, kept by Miss M. Buck, a respectable young lady, who had discarded him, and seizing her in the presence of the whole school, inflicted five terrible wounds, with a knife, across her throat, two of which are supposed to be fatal. The demon then ran to a pond and attempted to drown himself, but was rescued and imprisoned.

☞ Wanted.—A FEW MEN, of thorough business habits and good address, for a safe and respectable business. Such persons will find it a good chance. Apply at 84 TRINDLE'S ALLEY, or address the above qualifications a permanent business and the best of wages will be given. Apply or address No. 29 *Smithfield* street, corner of Third.

☞ F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."—Those who have ventured on the useless and unprofitable task of imitating "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap," have very naturally supposed that the indiscriminate admixture of the article of Honey with other ingredients, usually employed in the manufactory of newly invented Soaps, is sufficient to place it in competition with that produced by F. S. Cleaver. It is but an act of justice, however, to the skilful inventor, to mention (and, doubtless this fact must have been brought before the view of the learned and impartial Committee who awarded to him the Medal) that his success was not the result of chance, nor the work of a momentary impulse, but the fruits of long and careful study, joined to a knowledge of those materials which, by chemical combinations, and an exact analysis, has rendered his labors honorable to himself and useful to the world.

For sale retail by all dispensing Druggists, and wholesale by the Agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

aug6dlw J. RIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

DIED:

Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, SAMUEL W., son of J. W. and Mary Ann Gardner, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Logan street, Sixth Ward. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GILES' LECTURES AND ESSAYS—Lectures and Essays by Henry Giles, in 2 vols 12mo. For sale by
aug5 KAY & CO., 65 Wood street.

HONEY.—A small supply of new Honey, very choice—30 boxes, received and for sale