Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 10.

☞ No North, no South, No East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the Common Bond, and true devotion 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. EYER.
2. GEORGE H. MARTIN.	14. JOHN CLAYTON.
3. JOHN MILLER.	15. ISAAC ROBINSON.
4. F. W. BOCKIUS.	16. HENRY FRITZ.
5. R. M'CAY, Jr.	17. JAMES BURNSIDE.
6. A. APPLE.	18. MAXWELL M'CALLIN.
7. Hon. N. STRICKLAND.	19. Gen. JOSEPH M'DONALD.
8. A. PETTEN.	20. WILLIAM S. CALAHAN.
9. DAVID FISHER.	21. ANDREW BURKE.
10. R. E. JAMES.	22. WILLIAM DUNN.
11. JOHN M'KEYNOLDS.	23. JOHN S. M'CALMONT.
12. P. DEMON.	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,
J. J. GRIBBEN, Pittsburgh,
GEORGE F. GILMORE, Lawrenceville,
SAMUEL McKEE, Birmingham.
J. C. STEWART, Plum Township.
SHERIFF,
CHARLES KENT, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB TOMER, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JACOB McCOLLISTER, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
STEPHEN WOOD.
PROTHONOTARY,
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 requested 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. HURST, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM CURTIS,
WILLIAM H. WELSH, } *Secretaries.*

☞ FINE JOB PRINTING. ☜

Having recently made large additions of New and Beautiful Type to our New Job Office, we are now prepared to do PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in the neatest style, and upon the most reasonable terms. Our assortment of Type, from Nonpareil down to Diamond, will now be found to our customers Job Office. Give us a call.

☞ There is some person in Pittsburgh who signs the productions of his wise ruminations," "A Live Whig," picking at the *Morning Post* through the *Gazette*. He assumes that there is something unconstitutional in the Democratic Platform, and calls upon us to explain it. Now, we are very well satisfied with our Platform.—We have been standing upon it for a considerable time; we find it firm and permanent, and possessed of more capacity than is necessary to accommodate the tens of thousands who are endeavoring to escape from the ricketty concern erected by the Whigs at Baltimore, when they resolved that fuss, feathers, and epaulettes and soup, composed the four great qualifications for the Presidency.

What does this "live whig" desire to have explained? The Democratic Platform is written out in such plain and unmistakable terms, that those who 'run may read.' There is nothing ambiguous in its language—nothing obscure or doubtful in the manner in which the party put it forth. It satisfies us; it satisfies every democrat from one extreme of the Union to the other, and, under those circumstances, we think it is somewhat impertinent for even a "live whig,"(?) to doubt that there is a single plank in it upon which he and the thousands of other honest whigs who have already taken their position, cannot stand with a perfect assurance of safety.

What does he object to? We would like to see him explain it by a comparison between the Democratic and the Whig Platforms, and at the same time, prove the propriety of that additional plank which Gen. Scott is anxious to introduce, and which is designated by his friends, "naturalization made easy." We desire most especially, that this interpolated plank in the Whig Platform shall be fully explained, and its soundness made manifest before he persuades his party to stand upon it; and, also, on what principle of right, honesty, or policy, the editor of the Gazette dares to repudiate the platform, and the editor of the N. Y. Tribune presumes to spit upon it? When he will answer these questions seriously, (in the spirit they are put,) and satisfactorily, and makes clear his objection to the Democratic Platform, we will take his 'questions' into consideration. In conclusion, we hope he may live until after the election, for, we think that about that time, Barnum will be willing to pay a high premium for a "live whig," to exhibit it as a curious relic of the campaign.

Parson Brownlow in Favor.

To show that the Administration at Washington approves his course, Parson Brownlow writes the annexed little notice:

"We have been kindly and respectfully notified this week, by Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, that our paper is selected for publishing the Orders, Resolutions, and Laws, passed during the 1st Session of the 32d Congress, and also all public Treaties entered into and ratified by the United States."

Ten thousand majority is what the Parson says Tennessee will give for Pierce and King. The Parson is a man whom our neighbor of the Gazette formerly considered one of the best whigs that ever bellowed. He was, a year ago, a whig oracle in Tennessee; what is the opinion of our *soup*-erior whigs as to his prediction about the 10,000 democratic majority? If he is right in his estimation, he must have got up a very cheering revival in Tennessee.

SCOTT'S NATIVE LETTER.

The Ohio Statesman, in commenting upon this letter, has the following severe exposure of its statements:

"In the first place, Gen. Scott charges a base falsehood on the foreigners. They never started the "RALLYING" cry, "Down with the natives." There is not a word of truth in it. This cry was instigated by the ruthless and wicked acts of the NATIVES themselves, and American born as well as foreign born citizens united in the cry. Down with such principles, and the men advocating them.

"*Secondly*, General Scott and two others "sat down at the ASTOR HOUSE," "in my parlor," to rally an "AMERICAN PARTY." This was done to fight Mr. Van Buren, but Harrison's election secured the natives a brief triumph. We are rendering into English Scott's words, as we understand them.

"*Thirdly*, Gen. Scott was for extending the period for naturalization; afterwards he inclined to a total repeal of all laws on that subject, thus cutting foreigners off from ever becoming citizens.

"*Fourthly*. Gen. Scott FULLY concurred in the 'PRINCIPLES' of the 'Philadelphia movement.' The PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENT was the one that resulted in murdering Irishmen and burning churches and libraries.

"*Fifthly*. Gen. Scott did not wish the war against foreigners to be confined to one religious sect alone, but ALL foreigners, of every grade, condition, and religion, were to come under his anathemas.

"*Sixthly*. He wished the GREAT WORK of nativism success, and dubbed the co-workers in the infamy 'PATRIOTS,' and then reposed on the honors he had thus achieved.

"This is truly the most extraordinary letter we ever saw coming from a man aspiring to the presidency. It would be a disgrace to the darkest ages of the world, when man fought man simply because he was born in a different clime from himself—when rivers and mountains were enemies of men because they separated them."

A RARE EPISTLE.

The following interesting titbit we find in the St. Louis Union, into which it was copied from a Whig exchange!

CLEVELAND, July 10, 1852.

DEAR LARIMER:

We learn that there is a remnant of soldiers who fought at Lundy's Lane under the gallant Scott, and it is the particular desire and special request that you, Gen. Larimer, gather the said remnant of heroes and bring them with you to Cleveland, and then to Niagara at the meeting on the 28th instant, in commemoration of the *licking* General Scott gave the British. Now say *free soil* friend, fall not to be on hand with the old veterans. Come, and without fail, full of *soup and breeds*.

Yours, in the faith and hope of Scott's election.
J. A. BRIGGS.

To General WILLIAM LARIMER, Jr.

It is our impression that Gen. Wm. Larimer, Jr., was present at Niagara, but whether he brought the "remnant of heroes," we are not so confident. The work of gathering the "remnant of heroes" would alone prove no small task, considering they are pretty widely spread, by this time. More than that, some of them would probably refuse to be gathered, as in the instance of the "Lundy's Lane" Democratic soldier at Newburgh.

It is not the least singular part of this epistle, that "J. A. Briggs", addresses Gen. Wm. Larimer, Jr., as "my *free soil* friend"—the italics are said to be Brigg's own. The words were emphasized in a fine strain of irony. They are obviously designed as a sly dig into Larimer's ribs; as much as to say, "Hu, ha, old fellow, we understand each other." The full force of the joke epithet is only understood when we remember that the words "free soil" were entirely forgotten at Niagara—that Jones of Tennessee, and Davis of Maryland, both stiff Compromise men, were the principal speakers. That Greeley didn't dare to spit upon the platform—that southern whiggery was rampant during the whole convention. As Polonius said to the "mobled queen," "free soil friend" is good.

Our St. Louis contemporary has made quaint comments of his own upon this singular document, some of which we herewith copy:

Whether Gen. Wm. Larimer, Jr., will attend or not, of course we cannot say. Had we been writing the letter, however, we should certainly in view of the distance Gen. Larimer would have to travel, have recommended a more substantial diet than soup and bread; and we should by no manner of means have recommended him to fill himself with these articles of sustenance. A surfeit might follow even under such light diet, and moreover sufficient room should be left for the gas which will be exhaled by the speakers and inhaled by the auditory on this most interesting occasion. Besides, the letter gives rise to the inference that, as the invitees are to come already filled, that on this one occasion, the latch string of Whig hospitality, will be not out but in.

Briggs appears to be very anxious for the attendance of his free soil friend; and subscribes himself—"Yours," (that is Larimer's) "in the faith and hope of Scott's election." We are told that faith will remove mountains. Briggs is a devout hoper and therefore hopes against hope believes in Scott's election. We admire the fullness of his faith, and are sorry that he will be disappointed. He is a faithful and hopeful man, but we would like to hear him give the reason of the faith that is within him.

The comments on the above letter are made by persons who do not know the General. He is, in fact, the embodiment of a good fellow, in the most respectful acceptation of the term.—Liberal and frank, almost to a fault; always willing to express his opinions, and sometimes, out of sheer kindness, to gratify the desire of his fellow citizens to hear him talk, gives way to expressions which are not his opinions at all.

Formerly he spoke on the abolition question, with a strong leaning to the vagaries of antimasonry, but latterly he has taken the big Whig schute without deeming it incumbent upon him to give a why or wherefore for his conduct. He will attend the Free Soil Convention to-morrow, and tell the delegates something interesting.

A Beautiful Tribute to Franklin Pierce.

Below we publish a just and handsome tribute to General Pierce, taken from the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce.—The still, small voice of commendation from this respectable whig paper is heard with delight amid the storm of calumny and detraction which assails our noble leader:

"All who have with an impartial eye observed the conduct of the nominee of the democratic party for the office of President, must have been struck with his unobtrusive and modest course, and not less with the high and manly spirit, evinced whenever called upon to act or speak.—These traits of character are rare in public men, and especially among those who, broil in other pursuits, quit them in time of war for services in the field. They are ever associated with the highest qualities of mind and of heart, and win for their possessor the respect and esteem which General Pierce's neighbors and friends so generally and so warmly extend to him. We were lately near his residence in the Granite Hills, and should personally have paid our respects to him, but that it might have been misrepresented. We heard, however, not only from his political friends, but also from his political opponents, his neighbors and acquaintances, the most flattering and respectful, and often the most enthusiastic, testimony of his high and noble qualities.—Even in the time of Judge Woodbury it is conceded that General Pierce had command of the State, but that he never used his power and influence for himself, as he preferred ever to live among his neighbors as a private citizen, enjoying the honors awarded to him on all hands as the head of the bar of New Hampshire. His resignation as senator in Congress, as an officer of the army when service could no longer be rendered, and his refusal to accept the office of Attorney General and the gubernatorial chair of his State, are acts in harmony with the universal opinion held towards him by his neighbors and friends. Gen. Pierce, however, by no act or procurement of his, and from the spontaneous action of the Democratic party of the country is unquestionable was, for we were present and witnessed—has become the nominee of the great party which it represented for the presidential office, and instantly his whole career is examined for some spot or blemish on which calumny may expatiate until the elections have decided the questions now before the country. A career which was opened under the teaching of an ancestry which had fought and bled in the country's service in the great battle of the revolution, an ancestry famous for its high and patriotic tone and bearing, was a beginning which could by no possibility terminate in the dishonor which party malignity would now attach to the name of Gen. Pierce. Throughout the war in Mexico he acted with courage; and if he erred at all, it was on the side of imprudence and unnecessary exposure. The spontaneous tribute of Gen. Scott, paid to Gen. Pierce when the nomination of the former was first announced at Washington by an assembled crowd; proves incontestably that the sentiment of the army towards General Pierce, was such as ever attends a soldier who has courageously performed his duty in battle. The name and fame of those who have rendered patriotic service are dear to the American people, and should be protected from unjust attack."

A LARGE TRAIN.—A few days ago a train of cars containing 1,700 persons, passed over the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, from St. Hyacin to Montreal, the object of the visit being to see the ruins of the great fire at the latter place. All the fare collected was given for the suffers. Another party, quite as large, subsequently left Montreal in the cars, to enjoy a temperance pic-nic.

THE FIRE AT SAVANNAH.—There was only about $4,500 insurance on the 75,000 worth of property destroyed by fire at Savannah on Tuesday. Three entire blocks, and a portion of another, were consumed, but the buildings, with few exceptions, were of wood, and occupied by poor families, who fortunately saved most of their furniture.

AUSTRALIA.—The latest Australian accounts via London, brought by the Hermann, report the farther shipment and receipt in England, of $120,000 of gold dust, and they add that the general estimate of the annual produce of the new mines is equal to £7,500,000, or $37,000,000.

CASE OF J. W. BAND.—This examination is progressing slowly at Portsmouth, Va. On Wednesday, the evidence for the prosecution was closed, and that for the defence commenced, and was probably concluded on Thursday.

THE HENRY CLAY SUFFERERS.—A subscription has been started for the purpose of enabling those who lost friends or property by the destruction of the Henry Clay to sue the proprietors for damages.

*OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1852.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Daily Post—

GENTLEMEN: The much boasted-of celebration at Niagara has not had the anticipated effect.—The Whigs are not the least nearer carrying the State of New York, than they were before.—Never since the time of Jackson, have the Democrats of this State acted with so much unanimity as they do at present, and they have not the least doubt of defeating their opponents by an overwhelming majority. Our adopted citizens of every nation, with very few exceptions, will most positively support the Democratic candidates, as they cannot but keenly remember the insults which Gen. Scott has, at several occasions, heaped upon them; and as they feel very indignant with the third resolution of the Whig platform, thence the city of New York will give no less than 5,000 majority for Pierce and King.

Among the Whig party in this State, exists much dissention; and it can be set down as sure that a great number of Mr. Webster's friends will never consent to vote for Gen. Scott, of whose incapacity as a statesman they are fully convinced, and who, they feel sure, would make a worse President, even than Taylor, who at least did not appropriate to himself merits which he knew that he did not possess.

Gen. Scott, on the contrary, is the most self-conceited man that ever held any eminent position in this country. A brave soldier and a third-rate general as he is, he imagines himself to be another Napoleon in military genius; and though void of almost every statesmanlike qualities, he deems himself no less gifted in that respect, than any of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced. His pride and arrogance make him in the highest degree ridiculous, and deprive him of the esteem which he deserves on account of his military achievements.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, there can be no doubt that, if he were to become the Chief Magistrate of this country, that he would be but a tool in the hands of those who constitute now his secret advisers, and who feed his vanity by every kind of flattery.

It deserves to be observed that even the Whig papers, which in former times opposed the election of military men to the Presidential dignity, now do nothing but exaggerate as much as possible the military exploits of Scott—while they avoid saying a word of his qualities as a statesman, well knowing that as he does not possess any at all, it is best to remain silent on that point. The pious Horace Greeley who has so often assured us of his abhorrence of all wars, seems now to have changed mind and to feel with pleasure on narrating, in its minutest details, all the sanguinary deeds of his hero and favorite—the Whig candidate for the Presidency. His admiration for Gen. Scott makes him also to forget all the objections which he proclaimed against the nomination of General Taylor, and to appear as a man actuated by impulse and not by principles. Such is also the case with some other Whig editors in this State, who prove themselves no less inconsistent than our philosophical friend of the Tribune. But though they cannot turns claim the merit of consistency, they can at least insist upon having evinced the generosity of martyrs in sacrificing themselves for the benefit of their party. They will, however, have the mortification to have sacrificed their personal character without any adequate remuneration, as they can surely not prevent the defeat of Gen. Scott in this State. There are some Whig editors so fully convinced of this result as not even to attempt at concealing their conviction—as for instance, Col. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer. True, this gentleman does not possess much sagacity, but in this instance, he will at least prove himself wiser than he is deemed to be.

It is to be hoped that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania will arouse itself in all its strength, and prove by a most triumphant victory, how vain is the boast of the Whigs that Pennsylvania will be carried by them at the ensuing Presidential election. It was, indeed, great shame, if Pennsylvania, with a democratic majority of at least 10,000 votes, should be permitted to fall in the hands of the Whigs and share with them the unavoidable fate of a humiliating defeat. It is, on the contrary, to be expected that every Democrat in Pennsylvania will perform his duty, and that that State can be set down as sure, beyond all doubt, for Pierce and King.

It is evident the better acquainted the people become with the sterling merits of the Democratic candidates, the more sure the victory of the Democratic party appears to be. The firm character, the eminent statesmanlike qualities, and the sound principles which Gen. Pierce and Mr. King possess, make them in every respect worthy of the honor which the Democratic Convention at Baltimore conferred upon them; and though they were not the first choice of all of us, we cannot fail to deem it our duty to give them our most cordial support. With the most dignified manners, both of these gentlemen unite the simplicity and affability so well calculated to gain the hearts of men, and so much to be valued in men that are to be exalted to the highest dignities of the country. Respectfully, G. C. H.

HIGH PRICES IN OREGON.—The Washington Republic says a letter recently received from a gentleman residing at Oregon City, represents that the gold mines in the southern portion of the territory of Oregon keep the prices of every thing up to those of California. The millers were, at the date of the letter, offering $2 per bushel for wheat; and for flour the price was $16 per barrel; for oats $1,25 per bushel; for hams 37½ cents per pound. Labor of all kinds was high and scarce, and the deputy surveyors were paying from $70 to $100 per month for each man they employed. Goods, the letter says, are higher in Oregon than in California, as most of the merchants in the first mentioned territory get their supplies in the latter; and the cost of living in the Atlantic States, it is thought, is only about one-third of what it is in Oregon and California.

MORE STEAMBOAT RACING.—It is stated that while the jury were receiving testimony at Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, relative to the destruction of the Henry Clay, two steamers passed near the landing, apparently in a hotly contested race, regardless of the horrid scenes which had occurred a few days previous, almost within a bowshot of their track. A correspondent of the Evening Post also states that the same day on which the catastrophe to the Henry Clay occurred, the boat in which the writer went to Poughkeepsie, was racing the whole way with another, until at length the boiler became so dangerously heated that she had to lay by for an hour and a half. This instance shows to what an alarming extent the practice of racing had been carried.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—Several persons in Massachusetts have been arrested for violating the liquor law; indeed, arrests, it is said, take place daily. The proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House, Lowell, has been convicted on three complaints; the penalty for the third offence is not less than three months' imprisonment. The Justices at Cambridge grant warrants with great reluctance, and constables refuse to serve them unless they are indemnified. In Boston, the constables waited on the mayor in a body, and informed him of their resolution not to serve a single warrant, unless the city would stand responsible for all damages.

ICE TO CALIFORNIA.—The Boston Journal notices the clearance of another cargo of ice for San Francisco, notwithstanding the competition for that market by shipments from the Russian settlements, by which prices were reduced from 20 cents down to 6, and even 4 cents per pound. "Jonathan" is hard to be driven off when once he has determined to furnish any place with Yankee luxuries or "Yankee notions."

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.—The Clarksburg (Va.) Register states that there is a man living in that town, named Stephen Dicks, who heard the original Declaration of Independence read from the State House steps, in Philadelphia, in 1776. He was then 14 years old, and is now 90. He was in Clarksburg, when there were but two shingled houses in it. He enjoys good health, and is frequently seen walking the streets.

☞ Cyrus L. Dunham has received the nomination for Congress in the Third District in Indiana.

Items of News and Miscellany.

Within a few days past, Drs. Parrish, Stewart and Hunter, well known and highly esteemed physicians of Philadelphia, have died. Their deaths occurred within a day or two of each other.

A Railroad survey is now being made by W. B. Goster, Esq., of the routes severally proposed for the contemplated railroad from Philadelphia, by the nearest and most practicable route to the Lehigh river and the Delaware Water Gap.

The Ohio State Fair will be held at Cleveland the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September.

The further sum of $1500 has been sent from New York for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Montreal.

The Democratic State Convention for Connecticut is called to meet at Hartford on the 15th Sept., to nominate presidential electors.

A park, embracing 250 acres, on the Metairie Ridge, is proposed at New Orleans. The entire cost of the ground is estimated at only $11,000.

A girl has been fined $5 by Recorder Genois, at New Orleans, for voluntarily kissing a man in that city.

Emile Prudent, the celebrated French pianist, who ranks among the first in Europe, is coming to this country with Madame Sontag.

The grand fancy dress ball at Saratoga will take place about the 20th inst.

Up to July 30 there arrived at Quebec 25,184 emigrants, an increase of 20 over the same time in 1851.

At a trial in Boston, on Tuesday evening, the Fire Annihilator proved successful.

The Hutchinson family are giving concerts "down East." They were at Manchester a few days since *en route* to the White Mountains.

M. Petin has written a letter to the Hartford (Conn.) Times about the construction of a large balloon to cross the Atlantic. This is a favorite idea of M. Petin.

The Madison (Ia.) Banner says that Senator Whitcomb is reported to be in a very bad state of health, and may not be able to return to the Senate.

There is a pretty Episcopal church, just put up at Chicago, in the modern gothic style. It is the Norwegian church towards the erection of which Jenny Lind gave $3,000.

The Countess of Landsfeldt, Lola Montez, is still in New York, doing nothing in a professional way, but dashing on horse back occasionally down the Bowery and Broadway.

The Henry Clay Calamity.

Mrs. Geo. Bell, of Alexandria, Va., hitherto supposed to have been on board the ill-fated steamer Henry Clay, and among the lost by that catastrophe, is now ascertained to be safe and sound at Albany, N. York. She expected to come down the river on the day of the accident, and so notified her friends in New York city, but was fortunately detained.

On Wednesday morning, Joseph L. Jessup, clerk of the Henry Clay, Edward Hibbard, the pilot, and John Jermaine, the engineer, were brought before Mr. (U. W. Morton, U. S. Commissioner in New York, charged with causing the death of several of the passengers, and ordered to find bail each in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge. Messrs. Knapp, and Lewis Radford gave the necessary bail for Jessup, the parties, but the bail for the third has not yet been perfected, and he is in custody. Captain Talliman has not been arrested, because he is confined to his bed by illness.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the investigations lately held at Yonkers, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of those who lost their lives at the time of the burning of the Henry Clay, are about to be placed in the hands of Edward Wells, Esq., District Attorney of Westchester county, in order that he may lay the matter before the next grand jury convened in that county.

No more bodies have been found, and the search has now ceased. No doubt the remains of some of the passengers were carried away by the tide, and will never be recovered. Those who saw the awful tragedy, and participated in its scenes, agree in stating that there must have been many more lost than have been recovered, or reported as known to be missing.

The consternation caused by the burning of the Henry Clay has made travelers exceedingly cautious. The Artemisia went on her last trip with but few passengers on board.

Thomas Lennon, of Albany, supposed to have been lost, has been found safe by his distressed wife, at work in New York. He came down in the Artemisia instead of the Clay.

Four unclaimed bodies have been recognized as those of Joseph Jackson, aged 20 years; Bridget Broderick; Elizabeth Williams and John Stevens; the two latter colored.

From the Red River of the North.

The St. Paul's Minnesotian of the 24th says the advance of the Red River trains have arrived. A new route has been opened, said to be shorter than the old one, which strikes the Minnesota river at Traverse des Sioux, over which those who have arrived came. From the Traverse they took passage on the Jenny Lind, which arrived here last evening. Hon. N. W. Kittson and Charles Cavileer, U. S. Collector at Pembina, are among those who came down.

We hear of no news of importance brought by these gentlemen. Red river and tributaries had been very high this season, and some considerable damage had resulted to the crops and improvements therefrom. The water rose to a greater height than ever last year, when it was higher than before previously known.

BEATING THE AMERICA.—Among the foreign news by the Niagara, is a paragraph which says that the yacht America, which last year astonished the world, has been beaten by another yacht called the Arrow. We have no doubt of it; for the America sailing on English waters, with an English crew to manage her, opposed to Englishmen who remember the defeat of the whole English yacht club, is no longer the America, who ran around her competitors, to see if they are all safe, and then rushed by them like a wind. If the Arrow wishes to try her speed against a real American, it is only necessary for her owner to signify as much.

TREASURE IN NEW JERSEY.—The Mt. Holly Mirror tells an almost incredible story, that some of Capt. Kidd's treasure has been found among the Pines, and that the occupants of that region are in a state of intense excitement. A man dreamed for several nights successively that he should find this treasure, the place to be indicated by four iron bars projecting from the earth. He went and found his dream realized. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars had been discovered up to Monday night, buried in iron chests, and the people have turned out with their pick-axes in further search for the treasure.

DISTRESS AMONG IMMIGRANTS.—The Board of Health of New York have ordered the sleeping rooms at the emigrants' offices in Canal and Centre streets closed, and forbid the Commissioners of Emigration from lodging any more destitute emigrants there. The consequence is, that the poor creatures are actually sleeping in the streets. The police stations have no room for them, and so the poor creatures have nowhere to lay their heads.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S BROTHER.—The Minnesotian says that Mr. Fillmore brother of the President, who visited St. Paul last spring in the capacity of Government timber agent, has returned with his family, to that city, with the intention of residing there. He is a mechanic and in his change of residence Detroit loses a valuable citizen.

DROUGHT.—The New Haven Courier says the drought has done much to injure the crops in that section. The hay crop will not probably be more than half the average, and the same may be said of potatoes. The streams are very low and several factories have been obliged to stop operations.

☞ The Canadians are congratulating themselves on the great advance in their population for the last four years, and exhibit figures to show that the ratio of such increase is greater than that of the United States for the last ten years.

The Lumber Trade of the North West.

From an elaborate and apparently carefully prepared statistical article in the Mineral Point Tribune, the following facts and figures are gathered:

The number of saws running on the Wisconsin river and its tributaries above Winnebago, Portage county, in 1851, was 77, cutting 43,400,000 feet of lumber.

On Fox river, commencing at Depere, and including Wolf river and its tributaries, there are 56 saws in operation, producing about 30,000,000 feet.

On the Mississippi, above the mouth of the St. Croix, there are 11 saws running, cutting 15,000,000 feet.

On the St. Croix 17 saws, turning out, 20,000,000 feet.

The Chippewa river furnishes 20,000,000; and the Black 14,000,000 feet.

This is merely the sawed lumber, and does not include laths, shingles, square timber, &c.

A proportion of this product of the forest finds a market in the Northern country, and the balance is floated down the Mississippi for St. Louis and a market "all along shore," where it meets with fair and paying prices.

A New Shower Bath.

The Madison Courier is in raptures about a new style of shower bath invented in that city. And certainly, from the description of this article of furniture, it is worthy of commendation. It is both a curious and useful piece of mechanism. The Courier thus describes it: "It may be placed upon the floor of a parlor and be used with safety. At first appearance you have a beautiful table—the lid is raised and a fine mirror reveals your handsome face, and lo! you have a fine large washbowl. You turn a crank and the large basin full of water is carried up by anti-friction rollers—curtains roll down—you enter the recess—pull a cord, and ugh! down comes the beautiful shower! The machinery is simple, and not liable to get out of repair. It can be finished in any style and is an ornament to the bed chamber."

Mercantile Questions and Ironical Answers.

Q. What is double entry?
A. Charging the same thing twice.
Q. What is single entry?
A. Charging a man with goods, but not crediting the cash he pays for them.
Q. What is a blotter?
A. An editor.
Q. What is a ledger?
A. A counting-house companion, upon which people often spend their entire fortune.
Q. What is a banker?
A. The man that has the deal.
Q. What is the business of a banker?
A. Catching suckers.
Q. What is an inland draft?
A. An easterly wind.
Q. What is a foreign draft?
A. A glass of cognac.
Q. What is a promissory note?
A. Acceptance of an invitation.
Q. What is a negotiable note?
A. Don't know—never could make one.

☞ Wanted.—A FEW MEN, of thorough business habits and good address, for a safe and respectable business, to which a liberal salary will be paid. It is a business that requires no capital but a good character, business habits and energy. To men with the above qualifications a permanent business and the best wages will be given. Apply or address No. 39 *Smithfield* street, corner of Third. apr22tf

☞ We advise you, if you have not already done so, to go at once and procure a bottle of KIER'S ROCK OIL, and by so doing you will save a great deal of suffering. There is no telling how soon you may need it. Read the following letter:

MERCER, June 4, 1852.

Dear Sir: I purchased a bottle of your "Petroleum," from your agents, Macoffin & M'Kean, in this place, to cure a burn, which I received accidentally; and in less than twenty-four hours it was much better; and I am now able to walk around without the assistance of a cane. I was so badly burned that my friends had to carry me home.

If you think the foregoing statement will be of any use to you, you may make whatever use of it you see proper.

Most respectfully, THOMAS H. BRADFORD.

To S. M. Kier.

To be had at all the principal Drug Stores. [jy23d&w

☞ The Tail of the Comet is forty degrees in length, but so thin in substance that stars are visible through it. The marvellous tales of some nostrum mongers are nearly as long, and quite as easily seen through.

The proprietor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, however, has no occasion to resort to such tales of marvellous cures to sustain his character.

The actual cures performed by the article, wherever it is introduced, is the best upon which the reputation of this medicine is founded, as the hundreds of certificates of personal hopes, health and life, that are continually flowing in on him, will prove.

Humbugs may flourish for a time, but a remedy must possess rare meritorious virtues, to establish the reputation that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has established, wherever it has been used.

☞ See advertisement. aug5&w

M'Lane's Worm Specific!

☞ The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:—

BLOOMING TIOGA CO., PA., March 20, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence *of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific"* in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged, by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, to the receipt of which, we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail,) from *some* local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY,

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. For W. R. Potter.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants; and J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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 unfortunate adventurers 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 original 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 enterprise, but the fruits of long and careful study, joined to a knowledge of those materials which, by chemical combinations, and by 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.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his residence, on Webster street, Mr. THOS. PENDER, in the 75d year of his age.

In South Pittsburgh, on Saturday, August 7th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. ALGERNON KENNEY, son of ISAAC W. and MATILDA L. M'ILVAINE, aged 2 years and 11 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. A. MASON & CO., have just received 60 pieces Fine Black Silk Lace, newest and most fashionable style. aug10

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—250 dozen of those very cheap Linen Handkerchiefs, at 8 and 10c, just received. A. A. MASON & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!—Just received (per Express,) at A. A. Mason & Co's, a beautiful assortment of plain and figured Black Silks; also, Changeable, Barred and Fancy do. aug10

WHITE GOODS!—A. A. Mason & Co. have just received (per Express,) a large assortment of White Goods, comprising Nainsook, India, Mull and Jackonet Muslins; Plain and Dotted Swiss; embroidered Curtain Stuff, &c. A. A. MASON & CO. aug10 62 and 64 Market street.

Sons of Temperance.

THE Grand Division of Pennsylvania, will hold a special session in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall, corner of Third and Wood streets.

aug10d2tawd3t SAMUEL J. TICKANDS, G. S.

Adams & Co's Western Express.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL.

FROM Philadelphia and East, 12 o'clock, midnight.
From Baltimore and South, 5 o'clock, P. M.
Way Stations, between Phila. and Pittsburgh, 5 o'clk, P. M.
The West, generally, at 6 P. M.

HOURS FOR CLOSING.

For Philadelphia and East, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For Baltimore and South, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Way Stations, between Pittsburgh and Phila. 4 o'clk, P. M.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, and the West generally, 7½ A. M.
All Goods and parcels left at the Office, after the above hours, will go out by the following day's Express.

aug10 BAKER & FORSYTH, Agents.

Game Laws.

SECTION 8. That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for any person within the county of Allegheny, to shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy, during the months of March, April, May, June, July, and the first ten days of August, in each and every year thereafter, any robin, flicker, blue bird, woodpecker, thrush, or other insectivorous bird, (black birds and crows, only excepted,) under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 9. That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, or otherwise kill in said county, any pheasant, between the first days of February and August, nor any partridge between the first day of February and the 25th day of September, nor any woodcock, (known as Mudsnipe,) before the first day of July, in any year hereafter, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 10. No carrier, huckster, victualler, inkeeper, or any other person, shall have in his or her possession, or buy or cause to be bought, or carry, out of the said county, for the purpose of supplying any market, any pheasant, partridge, or woodcock, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 11. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum or fine attached to the same, with all costs and charges, which may be recovered before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of the said county, the one-half of the fine for the use of the informant, and the other half for the use of the county.

Sec. 12. That this act shall not prevent any person or persons from shooting, or otherwise killing game, or inscectivorous birds, on his, her, or their own property, at any season of the year.

Farmers and others are particularly requested to inform any of the undersigned Committee or Solicitor, of any breach of the above law, and the offender will be prosecuted without expense or trouble to the informant.

SOLOMON SWOPE, 80 Wood street.
EDWARD S. BUTLER, 97 First street.
WILLIAM LEONARD, 82 Wood street.
EDWARD SIMPSON, 70 Fourth street.
J. L. SIZER, cor Irwin & Penn sts.
CHARLES CLARK, 32 Diamond alley.
Committee of the Shooting Club of Allegheny County.
JOSEPH KNOX, Solicitor of the Club, 71 Grant st.
Pittsburgh, July, 1852. aug10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ H. AHL, Surgeon Dentist.—Successor of G. W. Biddle.) No. 144 Smithfield st. [my29

☞ FOR SALE.—One good second hand BILLIARD TABLE, will be sold low, FOR CASH. Apply at WILKINS HALL. [aug14

☞ U. A. O. D.—Meets above the O'Reilly Telegraph Office, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening. [ap28

☞ ANGERONA LODGE, I. O.