Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....JULY 11.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

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☞ FINE JOB PRINTING.☜

Having recently replaced a large addition of New and Elegant Type, we are now prepared to do PRINTING OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER, and upon the lowest terms. Gentlemen wishing Cards, Circulars and Blanks, will now between us our extensive Job Office. Give us a call.

ENTERPRISE.

We are a great people. We are the country of enterprise and Yankee notions. This fact is illustrated in the case of the new issue of Post Office stamps. A Mr. Nesbitt got the contract, but not satisfied with the job, he has placed an *advertisement* of his business upon the stamp.—To this the merchants of the east object, and he has at last requested "permission" to withdraw his advertisement from the envelope. We suppose the department has kindly consented to his request, and we would not be surprised to hear that the shrewd head of that branch of the government had admonished him as to the impropriety of "killing two birds with one stone"—that is, to make a large speculation off the Post Office Department, and then make it pay him for circulating a universal advertisement of his business. But he has requested "permission" from the Department to desist from further advertising his business at the expense of the government. We believe it has been granted, and hope that the mind of Mr. Nesbitt is now easier.

Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the lettings of contracts on the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad, between the Muskingum River and the Central Ohio Road, have been postponed until the 20th of August.

We learn from the Steubenville *Union* of Friday, that this Company have entered into preliminaries with the New Lisbon Union Railroad Company for the purpose of consolidating the two under the statute for such purposes. Surveys are to be commenced immediately. This arrangement leaves Steubenville off the line of the road, which, considering the many advantages it would have conferred upon that city, is deeply to be regretted by our citizens. However, as it must cross the Steubenville and Indiana Road somewhere in Harrison county, a communication with southern Ohio is secured, which will bring us some of the advantages anticipated from the construction of the road as originally designed.

MAJOR LEWIS CASS.

The citizens of Detroit, without respect to party or religious creed, on the 28th ult., invited in a letter to Major Lewis Cass, Charge to Rome, tendering him a public dinner, as a testimony of respect for him as a distinguished citizen and as a foreign minister. Major Cass replied in an eloquent letter, declining the honor, and says that under happier circumstances he should have been gratified to meet his old neighbors and friends. Major C. states that "whatever other lesson may be learned by the American resident abroad, he cannot fail to appreciate the value of our glorious institutions by the contrast which meets and surrounds him, from his first to his last step upon the soil of Europe. And he must return to his country more proud of her past and her present, and more hopeful of her future, by the knowledge he has acquired of the condition of the great body of the people in the Old World."

☞ We find, by looking over our country exchanges, that our neighbor, Doctor Keyser, is becoming almost as celebrated as the great Barnum. There is a difference between the two, however. The Doctor is no humbug, and the impression has been settled for many years past that the other is. The history of the Doctor's popularity is in a distant manner assimulated with the principal ingredient out of which Barnum has manufactured his popularity. Our friend K. is an extensive druggist; he deals largely in every article appertaining to his branch of business, and among others he has a large supply of the articles necessary for the manufacture of gas. It is an admitted fact that a plentiful supply of *gas* has made Barnum's fortune, but we know that our friend Keyser desires to make his in a more legitimate way.

Locomotives on the Penn'a. Railroad.

The Philadelphia *North American*, states the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company own and use upon their road, according to the last annual report, 43 locomotive engines, the names of which are Allegheny, Armstrong, Antelope, Atalanta, Beaver, Blair, Butler, Bradford, Bedford, Berks, Cambria, Clarion, Columbia, Clinton, Clay, Centre, Clearfield, Crawford, Dauphin, Erie, Elk, Franklin, Fayette, Greene, Huntingdon, Harrisburg, Heisley, Indiana, Juniata, Lycoming, Latrobe, Lebanon, Mifflin, Mercer, Penrose, Pike, Susquehanna, Somerset, Union, Venango, Wyoming, Washington, and Westmoreland. Of these, adds the North American, nine were placed on the road in the year 1849, fourteen in the year 1850, three in 1851, and seventeen in 1852. Of the whole number, 37 were built by M. W. Baldwin, 3 by Norris & Brothers, 2 by Seth Wilmarth, and 2 by Smith & Perkins. 28 of them have 4 drivers each; 7 have 6 drivers each, 6 have 2 drivers each, and 2 have 8 drivers each. As regards the size of these drivers, 20 of them are each 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, 7 are of 5 feet each, 2 are of 6 feet 6 inches, 7 of 3 feet 6 inches, 3 of 6 feet, 2 of 4 feet, 1 of 3 feet 7 inches, and 1 of 3 feet 8 inches. It will thus be seen that 32 of these engines have drivers of 4 feet 6 inches and upwards. During the year 1852 the total number of miles run by these locomotives was 663,991, and the total cost of repairs was $32,630 07, or an average cost of $5 02 per 100 miles run.—In the year 1850 the total number of miles run by the locomotives on this road was 320,999, or nearly a eleven thousand less than half the total for 1852.

Congressional Candidates in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Yeoman gives the following as a complete list of the Congressional candidates in that State, viz:

First district—Linn Boyd, Isaac Burnet, Jeff. Brown.

Second district—Winston J. Davis, Benj. E. Grey.

Third district—Presley Ewing.

Fourth district—James S. Christman, T. E. Bramlette.

Fifth district—James W. Stone, Clement S. Hill.

Sixth district—John M. Elliott, C. F. Burnam, Dr. Pierce, Berry E. Stone.

Seventh district—William Preston, S. S. English.

Eighth district—John C. Breckinridge, R. P. Letcher.

Ninth district—Jas. M. Rice, Aquilla Young.

Tenth district—R. H. Stanton, G. W. Hodge.

The Yeoman says: "From best accounts the democracy can carry nine of the districts. Who would not rejoice to see our noble old State cut the society of Vermont and Massachusetts?"

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

From the Germantown Telegraph we learn that the trial of reaping and mowing machines, which took place on the 30th ult. at the farm of Dr. James McCree, at Flourtown, Montgomery County, was very well attended by farmers from the counties of Montgomery, Chester, Bucks, Delaware and Philadelphia. Among the spectators was Professor Wilson, one of the British Commissioners to the New York Exhibition, who is said to possess much knowledge of agriculture, and who appeared to feel much interest in the operations of the day. For mowing but two machines entered; and of these, Ketchum's proved the favorite. For reaping, but three machines entered, two of Hussey's patent, and one of Seymour's. The former worked admirably, but required seven men to bind and clear the track for each machine, as it throws the grain behind instead of at the side. The Norristown Herald says that the trial was unsatisfactory to the spectators, and the Germantown Telegraph conveys the same impression. The Judges were: Edwin Moore, of Montgomery; Jonathan Roberts, of Chester; Isaac Thomas, of Delaware; Wm. Lukens and Geo. Brinton, of Philadelphia. They awarded the premium of $50 to Seymour's combined mower and reaper; $35 to Ketchum's mower, and $20 to Hussey's combined mower and reaper. According to the Bucks County Intelligencer, 2000 spectators were present. The whole affair was under the direction of a joint committee appointed by the Agricultural Societies of this and several adjoining counties.

From the Wayne County *Democrat* of the 7th ult., we take the following:

TRIAL OF REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.—This interesting exhibition commenced yesterday on Mr. Stibbs' farm, half a mile northeast of town, and continues to-day on Mr. Robinson's place, south of town. There are several machines for reaping and mowing, together with many other agricultural implements being exhibited, and the contest is quite spirited. We were unable yesterday to attend but a short time, hence we defer a detail of the operations until next week, when we hope to be able to present a full account of the doings.

Quite a number of distinguished gentlemen were present during the exhibition. Among them Hon. David Todd, of Youngstown; Hon. D. K. Carter, of Massillon; Hon. H. H. Johnson and Hon. C. H. Deming, of Ashland; Hon. J. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield; Col. Harris, of the Cleveland Herald; Mr. Brown, of the Ohio Farmer; Col. Harris, of the Cultivator; Maj. M'Elhenie, of the Medina Democrat; Judge Cook, of Stark county, and a large number of others.

The result of the trial is not stated by the *Democrat*.

August Elections.

The election of Governor, representatives to Congress, and the Legislature, will take place in Tennessee on the first Thursday in August.

The last legislature, being composed of a whig majority, did the grossest injustice to the democrats in the arrangement of Congressional and Legislative districts. They gave themselves *eight* out of the ten Congressmen, *sixteen* out of the twenty-five Senators, and *forty-one* out of the seventy-five members of the house.

The author of this *gerrymander* (Major Henry) is the whig candidate for Governor; and we confidently anticipate his defeat by the Hon. Andrew Johnson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Whigs in Italic.

First district—*A. G. Watkins* and *Taylor.*

Second district—Hon. Wm. M. Churchwell and *Horace Maynard.*

Third district—Samuel A. Smith and *T. N. Vandyke.*

Fourth district—E. L. Gardenhire and Hon. *Wm. Cullom.*

Fifth district—Geo. W. Jones—no opposition.

Sixth district—S. P. Allison and *Felix K. Zollicoffer.*

Seventh district—Thomas Barry and *Charles Ready.*

Eighth district—Stephen C. Pavatt—no opposition.

Ninth district—*Em. Ethridge*—no opposition.

Tenth district—F. P. Stanton and *E. M. Yerger.*

Our most reliable information is that the democrats will carry several whig districts.

☞ Hon. Linn Boyd has received a very flattering nomination from the Democrats, in the first Congressional District, Kentucky. The nomination is a good one. Mr. Boyd is a man of commanding talent, and a true Democrat.

For the Daily Morning Post.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS:—I would ask to present through the columns of your widely circulated paper, to the Democratic party in Allegheny county, the name of JAMES H. ROSS, of Upper St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the October election. N. A. S.

STEAM.—Professor Henry, of Washington City, says:

"We think it can clearly be established that modern science is capable of reproducing every invention of ancient art, and at an indefinite economy of human time and human labor.

"I know we are frequently referred to the immense masses of stone transported and brought by ancient art, which are found among the ruins of Baalbec and Thebes, and are frequently told that the management of these would far transcend the skill and power of modern engineers. Such assertions are, however, rather intended to convey an idea of the impression produced upon the beholder of these venerable ruins than a declaration of absolute truth. As a sufficient illustration of this, we may mention the fact that, in New York, large buildings of brick and stone are moved from place to place, while the inhabitants remain undisturbed within.

"The pyramid of Cheops is said to have employed the power of 100,000 men for twenty years in its erection. But, vast as is this pile, were the steam engines employed in one of our large cities directed to the task of rearing one of equal magnitude, the whole task would be accomplished in a few weeks."

CELESTIAL IN DISTRESS.—The Chinese Dramatic Company, forty-two in number, who arrived in New York a short time ago from San Francisco, and performed one week at Niblo's appear to be in a destitute condition. The wardrobe, which is stated to be worth $40,000 is retained by the steamship company as a lien for a debt of $6000, incurred in their passage from California. It appears they contracted to exhibit in New York for ten months, at $6,000 a month, and were paid at San Francisco $10,000 in advance. They were to receive $2000 in a month after their arrival at New York, and to have their board paid, but it appears these stipulations have not only not been fulfilled, but that the contractor has disappeared.

THE LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—The great drought that has prevailed in the West has excited fears for the tobacco crop. The Louisville Journal, of the 3d instant, says the market in that city continues excited, and full prices are obtained. It quotes lugs at $4,75@5,25; seconds $5,25@5,00; firsts $6@$7, and manufactured leaf $7@$11. The sales of the week were 346 hhds., against 924 same week last season, and the total sales of the season, ending with the 2d of July, have been 12,846 hhds., against 16,489 hhds. same time last year—showing a falling off this season on last of 4,093 hhds. It is believed, however, that the actual falling off is much greater.

Survey of the Venango Railroad.

The survey of the route for this road will probably commence this week, near this point and running eastward in the direction of Ridgway, Elk county, to a point on the line of the Sunbury and Erie road. The best practicable route, combining directness and easy gradients, to Ridgway or near Ridgway, will doubtless be the one chosen. The distance from Franklin to Ridgway, by an air line is about 70 miles. Ridway is only about 20 miles north of us, so that the road will be near the river at the first practicable point above the mouth of French creek.—*Venango Spectator, July 7.*

ARRIVED OUT.—The brig Zebra, from Orleans, which put into Savannah, last February, on account of a fearful mortality among her passengers and crew, after leaving the Mississippi, arrived at Monrovia on the 28th of March, in forty days from Savannah. There was no further sickness on board after the vessel left there, and her ninety-three emigrants reached the republic in good health.

WHEN I WOULD DIE.

BY JOSEPH W. NYE.

I would not die when winter chilly and dreary,
Flings o'er the earth its shroud of dismal snow:
My spirits then, however, lone and weary,
Would choose not, on her homeward flight to go.

I would not die when spring is brightly beaming,
And all the earth warms in her loved embrace,
When new-born beauties all around are gleaming:
Ah, then the "shining way" I would not trace.

Nor yet when summer's gentle air is singing,
And bearing wile its freight of rich perfume:
When Nature's choir in rapturous strains is singing,
I would not pass the portals of the tomb.

But at the close of some calm autumn day,
Just as the sun sinks in the golden west,
Methinks I then would gladly pass away,
Away to Heaven—to blessedness and rest.

O calm, congenial hour, befitting time,
When nature, fading, seems to droop and die,
When sweetly and the plaintive breezes chime,
And autumn's pageant solemnly sweeps by.

In God's *appointed time*, when it may come,
In winter, spring, or summer's glorious prime,
Then would I go to my immortal home,
Where death invades not the celestial clime.

Items of News and Miscellany.

A lady in New York on the 4th, was looking over the edge of a steamboat into the water, with her baby in her arms, when the infant gave a sudden spring, and jumped into the water, and notwithstanding every exertion, was drowned.

During June, there was deposited at the New Orleans branch mint $264,909, of which $207,132 was in silver. The coinage of the mint consisted of 58,000 gold dollar pieces.

Mr. S. Baker, of New York, whose term as agent of the Secretary of the Treasury expired on the 1st inst., while acting as such, purchased, it is stated, for Government, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of United States funded debt.

A contribution has just been received at New York for the Crystal Palace Exhibition, from Queen Victoria, in the shape of a striking picture, by Winterhalter, the subject of which is "The Opening of the London Exhibition." This is said to be a very remarkable painting.

It is said that the new crop of sweet potatoes, near the Pea Shore, in New Jersey, and in several parts of Camden county, is likely to be ruined by the ravages of a very destructive small fly.

A clothing dealer in Fulton street, New York has an omnibus with a fine span of horses, running about the city, lettered, "a free ride to all our patrons."

The druggists of St. Louis, with two exceptions, have agreed to abolish the sale of soda on Sundays, and to close their stores on that day, except from 9 to 10 in the morning, from 2 to 3 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 8 at night, leaving during the time the stores are so closed, one competent person respectfully to attend to all calls of immediate necessity.

The California trade, so far as shipping is concerned, seems to be falling off a little at N. York, there being not more than a dozen vessels on the berth for San Francisco, just now, whereas but three months since there were at least fifty.—Freights, however, are firm. The clipper rates are 45@60 cents.

It is said that Mr. Dorn, of South Carolina, has been offered $2,000,000 for his gold mines in that state.

The steam saw-mill of Volney Chapin, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was burnt recently. Loss $13,000.

One hundred and eighty-seven different articles will be contributed by Ireland to the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition. A large number of these consist of works of art and fancy. The collection is the result of the efforts of a single individual.

Boombo, the rebellious African chief captured by President Roberts, of Liberia, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, was also ordered to pay a fine of $50,000. When the sentence was pronounced, the prisoner shed tears, regarding the imprisonment as intolerable.

General William Crookshanks, vulgarly called Billy Bowlegs, Chief of the Seminole tribe of Indians in Florida, it is said, is about to be waited on by Gen. Harney, with a polite invitation to "go West," peaceably if he will, and forcibly if necessary.

The Police Court of Kemper county, Miss., have raised the license fee for drinking saloons to $1,000. One of the two establishments of the kind in De Kalb has already been closed, and the other will share the same fate in August.

A serenade in which some 300 or 400 persons participated, was given to Mr. Soule, our new Minister to Spain, at his lodgings, in New York, on Monday night, 4th inst. On his appearance he was greeted with enthusiastic applause and cheers for "Soule and Cuba."

Mr. L. W. Davis was killed in an affray at Memphis, on the 26th ult., by a man named Richard Smith. The deceased was formerly of North Carolina, by profession, a school teacher, and was a man of considerable literary attainments. Smith was arrested.

The Cincinnati hospital now contains one hundred and thirty-two lunatics, and has accommodations for only fifty-two.

The soldiers of the war 1812, in New York, have resolved to send delegates to the 8th of January Convention, to be held in Philadelphia as proposed by their comrades in the latter city, some time since, to adopt measures to secure justice to themselves, and to keep alive the records of their history.

Miss Theresa Ferenzy, of Pressbourg, a celebrated Hungarian poetess, whose verses were as popular as those of Moore in Ireland, committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol on the 31st of May.

Crack Shooting.

At a shooting match which came off at the Queen City course on the afternoon of the 4th inst., the celebrated pacing horse Cato being the prize, Mr. Samuel Seamen killed, from the trap, twenty birds in as many consecutive shots, a feat never before, we believe, equalled in the United States. The following is a summary of the shooting:

S. Riddle	1 1 1 0
S. Seaman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
M. Bell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
W. Squires	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
W. Jenkins	1 1
A. Lefferson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0
Eckles Sr.	0 1 1 1 0
Eckles Jr.	1 1 1 0
J. Reynolds	1 1 1 0 0
Spencer	1 0 1 1 1 1 0
S. Higdon	1 1 1 1 1 0
J. Marsh	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

☞ Gen. Pierce, after reaching this city on Monday morning next, is expected to remain here during that day. In view of this fact, the Mayor has summoned the City Councils to meet this afternoon, for the purpose of determining the proper civic arrangements in the reception which it is proposed to give the President on that day. The military propose to take part in the demonstration. He will leave here the following morning in the early train for Philadelphia.

A town meeting was to have been held in Philadelphia last evening, to make arrangements to receive President Pierce, and to tender him the hospitalities of the city, on his arrival there on Tuesday next.—*Baltimore Sun, Friday.*

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The "Universal," published in the city of Mexico, alludes to the rumors which have been circulated in that country and this, that the large increase of the Mexican army provided for by a recent decree of Santa Anna, contemplates a declaration of war against the United States. These rumors it pronounces entirely groundless. "In short," it says at the close of its article, "Mexico has no idea of declaring war against the United States."

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Lieut. Totten, formerly commander of the steamer Tennessee, having been ordered to sea by the navy Department, will not resume command of a Pacific Mail steamer. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has decided to send its three steamers now building, direct to Australia, whence they will take their place on the line between Australia and Panama, instead of joining the San Francisco line.

MENSCHIKOFF.

This minister, who figures very largely in the recent diplomacy of Russia with Turkey, is thus described in a sketch which appears in a New York paper of the 22d ult. It should be taken, we suppose, with the allowance at least that it is not written by an admirer:

"The Menschikoff family does not date from the early times of the Russian aristocracy, but is comparatively recent. It was founded by a journeyman pastry cook, who cried his wares through the streets of Moscow until he cried himself into the regard of Peter the Great, who made him one of his special favorites. This, however, did not prevent his being sent to Siberia by Peter II., grandson of that monarch, who, though he had had Menschikoff for his tutor, yielded to the Dolgoroucki family so far as to banish him, instead of marrying his daughter as he had desired. Of this ex-pastry cook the late most demonstrative envoy to Constantinople is the fourth direct descendant. He belongs in the very front rank of the public men of Russia, along with Nesselroede, Tchernichoff, Bludoff, Kisseloff, Strogonoff, Orloff, Soniowin, and a very few others. He is one of those admitted to almost daily intercourse and intimacy with the Emperor. Of them all, he is perhaps the most ambitious, and certainly the most conceited.

"Like most of his countrymen, Menschikoff has always been devoured by the desire to see his name figure in some grand affair, and to gain what is called an European reputation—a glory which until now has been denied him.—With a mortal bitterness he has seen men like the late favorite Benkendorff, Orloff and others, making a noise in the world, though in his arrogance he has despised them as ignoramuses and nullities. His own mental organization is, however, not of a high order. For twenty years nearly he has been Governor General of Finland and Minister of the Marine, though in all his life he was never a sailor, and for a long time held steam vessels in holy horror, owing to which there are comparatively very few of them in the Russian navy at this day.

"On the other hand, he does not lack a certain sort of superficial capacity. In his youth he studied for a while at the University of Leipsic, and has since kept up a varnish of information by that kind of general reading which gives the airs of knowing everything without bestowing a profound or exact acquaintance with anything. Thus, in the *salons* of St. Petersburgh he has acquired the reputation of immense and many-sided abilities, which would render him successful in whatever he might undertake. This fame has not been diminished by a bitter and sarcastic humor, which loves to riot at the cost of others, and has long rendered him the first wit and author of *bon mots* at the court. For these reasons he is more feared than liked—a sentiment penetrating even into the bosom of the imperial family, which has admitted him in a considerable measure into its intimacy, but has never regarded him as a favorite.

"There are in the court of St. Petersburgh two leading political parties, the Russian and the German. The former cherishes the idea of predominance in Europe, but particularly of the immediate extension in the Orient, with the absorption of Turkey, and in case of need, even of Austria. The German party is more pacific in regard to the Eastern question. Its scheme is to aggrandize the influence of Russia in the West, in the affairs of Germany for instance—a policy steadily pursued for the three many years, and especially manifest in the events of 1848 and 1849. The leader of this latter party is naturally Count Nesselrode, supported chiefly by Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador at London, M. de Meyendorff, ambassador at Vienna, and a few other Germans, both soldiers and civilians. Under the influence of Nesselrode, most of the diplomatic agents of the empire are either Germans or other foreigners. Thus, Mr. Bodisco, at Washington, is something like a Wallachian, and a Protestant in religion. So it is with others.

"Prince Menschikoff belongs to the Russian party. Though a disciple of Voltaire as far as religious ideas are concerned, he holds to the influence of the Greek church as the principal lever of Russian action in the Orient. In fact, this is his hobby. Thus, after the campaign of 1829, ending with the treaty of Adrianople, our hero, who had held the position of chief of the staff under the late Prince Peter Wolkonsky, and had distinguished himself the year before at the capture of Varna, where he was very severely wounded, quitted the service because, in his opinion, the treaty did not sufficiently secure the rights of the Greek Oriental church.

"The ambition of Menschikoff has always aimed as high as that of a Russian noble is allowed to aim. He has sought to acquire a controlling influence over the mind of the Czar, and to hold the first place in his councils. But the monarch has never allowed himself to be entrapped. The truth is, he has rather disliked the obsequious yet arrogant seductions of the ambitious courtier. In default of the first object of his desires, the Prince has, however, in latter years, succeeded in gaining a considerable influence over the heir to the throne.

"When, after the disasters which the Russian troops continually experienced in Circassia, under the mixed command of Rosen, Grabbe, Sass, and other German generals, the Emperor resolved to send there some Russian with an eminent and imposing name, and with the full powers of an *alter ego*, Menschikoff strained every nerve to get the place, bringing into play all degrees of influence and all kinds of agoncies, with the aid of both men and women, (he is a great favorite with the latter.) It was even said that he threw himself on his knees at the feet of the Czar to implore the favor. But it was not granted, and afterward Count Woronzow, since raised to the rank of Prince, carried off the honor.

"In this way the jealous courtier grew to be some seventy years of age without the desired opportunity of adding a historic lustre to his name. In the affairs of Germany in 1849 the German party had had its way, and it became opportune now to give the Russian party a chance in the Oriental question. Of this party and its discontent, Menschikoff was the organ and the trumpeter at St. Petersburgh. He not only gave out in private that the moment had come to fall on Turkey, but there was another reason why something should be done to gratify him. He had lately been obliged to yield the post of naval minister to the Grand Duke Constantine, the second son of the Emperor, and the special ornament of his family, who had been educated a sailor. In these simple facts may be found the principal reasons why Menschikoff was sent to Constantinople. Whatever be the final issue of the affair, his vanity has at least had a momentary gratification. He has made a noise in Europe—he has occupied the attention of the political world—his name has become known beyond the boundaries of the empire.

"But if—as now seems more than probable—this mission, after being begun with so much fuss and pomp, should all end in smoke, we may be certain that the Emperor will, for a little while, be furious and mortified—nay, we may suppose that he was so when the news of the turn which events had taken arrived at St. Petersburgh. But when the first burst of vexation has passed, nobody will be more pleased than himself at Menschikoff's discomfiture. He will feel no regret at the downfall suffered by a man so much boasted of in the social circles of the capital, on his first trial in important political affairs. He will be the first to apply to the disappointed and ridiculed ambassador a familiar proverb of the Russians, whose meaning is, 'he has fallen back among the blockheads again.'"

The Great Restorative.

Fever and Ague Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

☞ Mr. Jonathan Bingham, of West Union, Pak county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.

jy11:d&w 60 Wood street.

☞ **More Home Testimony.**—Mr. Solomon So—I think it no more than an act of justice to you, as well as to the American community, to state that the SPECTACLES I bought from you suit me well. I find my sight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my sight continue to improve by the use of them. I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a short time.

Yours, truly, T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 23, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomon's EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear witness to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomon's skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision.

D. B. SUTTON,
No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

June 29, 1853. jo29:2m

☞ **Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine**—Is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Dropsy, Gravel, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Gout, Loss of Appetite, Complaints of the Liver, Heart, Kidney and Stomach, Colds, Coughs and Consumptive Declines, over offered for sale in this city. Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had gratis.

☞See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, by JAMES T. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. jo3:lmdaw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Notice.**—The friends of PROHIBITION will be addressed by WM. H. BURLEIGH, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Third and Grant streets. jy11:1t

☞ **The Corner Stone** of CHRIST'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be laid TUESDAY MORNING, July 12th. Bishop Simpson will deliver an address in the Smithfield Church, at 9 o'clock. Immediately after the address, persons desiring to witness the ceremony, will march in procession to the place of building, corner of Penn and Hand streets. The officiary and pastors of the Methodist Churches of Pittsburgh and vicinity, are respectfully invited to be present.

By order of the Building Committee.

jy11:2t

WINDOW BLINDS—At wholesale and retail, by
jy11 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

VELVET PAPER HANGINGS—Rich Brocade patterns, in crimson, green and blue colors, with gold.
jy11 For sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL.

DECORATIONS—In gold, oak and marbled Paper Hangings, of architectural designs. For sale by
jy11 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

WALL PAPER—A large assortment of fine, medium, common and very cheap Wall Paper, always on hand and for sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL,
jy11 85 Wood street.

A LARGE STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—Cylinder 32 inches; nine feet stroke. This is an extra heavy engine, and will be sold low. Enquire of
jy11 THOMAS WOODS, 45 Market st.

PERSONS determined to have a home of their own, will find on our register a great variety. Call and obtain a Real Estate Circular, containing a list of part of the property we have for sale.
jy11 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third st.

OLD WASHINGTON ROAD.—For sale, a new Frame House, of four rooms, with over an acre of ground, good water, a variety of large and small fruit; all under good fence, with palings in front of the house; situate 1½ miles from the city. Price $1100. Terms easy.
jy11 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

NEW BOOKS!—At MYERS & CO.'s, No. 52 Smithfield st.

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. Price $1.25
Yoseff; a Crusade in the East; by J. Ross Brown. 1.25
Modern Pilletatory; by Catharine Sinclair. .75
Bible in the Counting House; by H. A. Boardman, D. D. 1.00
The Attorney, or the Correspondence of John Quod. 1.00
American Game in its Seasons; by R. F. Forester. 1.25
Chickering's English Humorists. 1.00
Last Leaf from Sunny Side. .50
Study Sole, or Life in a Country Parsonage. .75
The Illustrated Magazine of Art, volume 1st. 2.00
H. MINER & CO.,
jy11 No. 52 Smithfield street.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, of range five.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, of range six.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, of range seven.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, of range eight.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three, of range nine.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty-three and thirty-four, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the seventh day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and East of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range twelve.

Fractional township twenty-one, west of Wolf river, and township twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty one and twenty-two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty-two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and fractional township twenty-five and twenty-six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and West of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty and twenty-one, of range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range two.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-one and twenty two, of range twelve.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirteen.

North of the base line and East of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, of range one.

Township twenty-one, of range two.

At the Land Office at STEVENS POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and East of the fourth principal meridian.

Township twenty-six, of range four.

Township twenty-six, of range five.

Sections three to ten, fifteen to twenty-two and twenty-six, in *township twenty-six*; township twenty-seven, (except sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty five, thirty-five and thirty six,) and townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, of range six.

Sections one, two, eleven to fourteen, twenty-three to twenty-five, and thirty-six, in *township twenty-six*; sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, thirty-five and thirty-six, in *township twenty-seven*; sections five to eight, seventeen to twenty, thirty and thirty-one, in *township twenty-eight*; *township twenty-nine*, (except sections twenty-five to twenty-eight and thirty-three to thirty-six,) and *township thirty*, of range seven.

Sections one to five, eight to fifteen, twenty-two to twenty-seven, thirty-five and thirty-six, in *township twenty-four*; *township twenty-five*, (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one) *township twenty-six*; *township twenty-seven*, (except section six) *twenty-eight*, (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one) and township *twenty-nine* and *thirty*, of range eight.

Township twenty-five and twenty-six, of range nine.

Township twenty-six, of range eleven.

At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the second day of January next, for the disposal of the following, being residuary tracts of the reserved lead mineral lands, which were not included in the proclamations of the 20th November, 1845, and 20th April, 1846, to be sold under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," approved July 11, 1846, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

The west half and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, of four; the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of twenty-seven, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-four, in *township three*, of range one.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section ten, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township three, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections and parts of sections to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian

Section one, the east half and southwest quarter, the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of ten, in *township nine*; and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six; sections twenty-seven; the east half of twenty-eight, and the north half of thirty-five, in *township ten*, of range five.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with those "swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sale.*

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July, 1846, herein before referred to, pre-emption claims will not be allowed to any of the above mentioned land mineral tracts, to be offered at Mineral Point, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry. And those tracts will be sold in such legal sub-divisions as will include the mine or mines at not less than *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*; and if not sold at the public s