Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE F. GILLMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 2.

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.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN C. KNOX,
Of Tioga County.

☞ Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the city of New York and Boston, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 Nassau street. BOSTON, 10 State street.

☞ FIVE-DOLLAR PRINTING.—Having recently made large additions to our New and Beautiful Type, we are prepared to execute, in the PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, every variety of work, with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest rates. Every style and variety of Type, from the smallest Diamond to Double Pica, will now be found in our extensive assortment. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Send us a call.

☞ The members of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence are hereby notified to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday the 3d prox., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is requested, as the time for holding the County Convention will then be designated.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chairman.
jy26-td&w

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the Washington Union of the 29th ult., we find a long and able article on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. It expresses the full conviction that there are no constitutional objections to the construction of this road by the government, as a *military* road, necessary to the safety and protection of our rich possessions on the Pacific coast. But the writer sees many difficulties in the way of its construction arising out of political and geographical considerations; and indulges no very sanguine hope of the early execution of this great work. We confess we are much more sanguine; and indulge the hope of seeing that work commenced within two years; and commenced in good earnest; and upon a basis that will insure its early completion.

We hope this, because the public voice was never more unanimous, and earnest, upon any project of national interest. We hope this, because of its vast importance, not only as a military road, but as a great avenue of commerce. We hope and expect this, because the general and unprecedented prosperity of the country, and an overflowing national treasury, give assurance of ample means at command to complete the work, without increasing the national debt, or withdrawing from the treasury funds demanded for other purposes. We hope, expect and believe this, because the people of the whole country desire it, and demand it, and *will have it.* There is no part of the country that would not be benefited by it. And we believe that in no state of the Union, were the vote taken to-day, would there be less than a two-thirds vote in its favor; and over the whole Union we believe four-fifths of the citizens are warm friends of the project. The press is unanimous in its favor; and since the announcement lately made by two members of this cabinet that the present administration favors the undertaking, and entertains no constitutional scruples on the subject, we know of no voice or press that has expressed a dissenting opinion.

Before such an awakened, earnest, and almost unanimous public sentiment, local strifes and sectional jealousies must give way. The demands of Memphis, the claims of St. Louis, and the clamors of more northern interests, are trifles in comparison with the great national interests to be served. We care not what city has the benefit of its eastern terminus. Let the best route be selected, with an enlarged and enlightened policy that knows no north or south; and regards no clamors of rival and ambitious cities. Let the government work commence at the west—in line of Missouri, Iowa, or Arkansas, and be driven thence westward: the point on either of those lines to be selected after the surveys now in progress are completed. Let that point be speedily and positively designated, and in two or three years time, private enterprise and capital, and companies chartered by States, will reach that point with roads radiating to all the great Atlantic cities. Then let the national work commence, and be driven forward with this great nation's energy, to San Francisco, and the mouth of the Columbia. California wealth and enterprise will meet the government work at the eastern limit of that state.

This great project can no longer be considered chimerical or impossible. And it cannot be much longer delayed. Its whole cost would hardly exceed the cost of one year's war with a powerful nation. Its whole cost would hardly exceed two years product of the California mines. The government can build this road in a few years without increasing the burdens of the people, or the public debt. And the road once built, its thronging travel and trade, at moderate tolls, will repay its cost in twenty years. The project, we confess, is a "hobby" with us; and we are *bound* to have a ride on it. *Deo volente.*

We believe it is entirely within the legitimate power of our government to appropriate the ground needed for the road through our unoccupied and unorganized territories. Our government has never hesitated to appropriate ground for fortifications in those regions. And the construction of the road would people all the inhabitable regions through which it runs almost by the time it was completed.

We shall wait impatiently for the next article on this subject in the Washington Union. We hope its tone will be more hopeful than the first. All obstacles *must* give way before such a popular and magnificent enterprise; and this administration should have the glory of the achievement.

A Desirable Improvement.

There will be soon introduced to the public favor in the city of Boston, an improvement to prevent the noise and din of omnibusses and other carriages in their way through the streets. This may be accomplished in the most simple and effective manner. All that is necessary is merely to cover the rims with *India Rubber tires* of from an inch to one inch and a half in thickness, according to circumstances, an inch and a half is thought, that the India Rubber would last. At first, it was thought, that the India Rubber would lack strength and durability. But being expressly prepared for the purpose, it is asserted that it will not only retain its place and elasticity, but endure for an almost incredible time. In a coach, with such wheels, the sensation is described to be like that which one might expect to experience in riding over a road composed of layers of velvet. Public riding over a road composed of layers of velvet. Public charges.

This will be a great improvement to suppress the noise made by these busy vehicles; but will not human life be endangered by their noiseless movements? We would think so. The principal safety the wayfarer has, at thronged crossings, is the noise made by reckless drivers. Put India Rubber upon the tires to deaden the sound, and our Coroner will have a busy time of it.—The improvement suggested to suppress the noise is ingenious, but we think it would put the safety of the people in great risk.

KENNEDY'S WESTERN REVIEW.

We have received the August number of this Review. It is got up in good style, and should be in the hands of all business men. The Counterfeit Detector part of it is corrected by S. Jones & Co., and is no doubt reliable in that respect, and very useful at present, when so much counterfeit money is in circulation.

KENNEDY & Bro., publishers and proprietors, Pittsburgh. Price, $1.00 a year.

Col. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, left Charleston on Saturday week, on his mission to that republic.

The Colored Celebration at the Grove of Mrs. Denny.

Yesterday afternoon, we attended the celebration of the colored people at Mrs Denny's Grove, in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville. The grove is a most umbrageous one, and the grant of it for the occasion, should be considered a high favor.

We do not know the whole programme of the performance, but we understand that after the company was called to order, the audience was addressed in an eloquent discourse by Professor FREEMAN, of Oberlin College, Ohio. Mr. F. is a gentleman of fine attainments and courteous manners, and made a fine impression upon the audience.

After some other proceedings the company assembled, took possession of the tables covered with the richest feast that the most epicurean palate could desire. There was nothing which the most fastidious palate could crave, that was not served up in a manner that has seldom been seen before.

After dinner, there was enlivening music from an excellent band, and then the company spread themselves to taste the sweet breezes of a delightful wood. At length Dr. DELANY who, we understand, was the presiding officer on the occasion, called the assemblage to order, and announced that they would have some music. The band played a number of German and French Waltzes, but a large portion of the audience thought that some first rate negro melodies would be more appropriate for the particular occasion. However, the music passed off very well, and although but few of the audience understood either French or German, none of them called for "old Uncle Tom," or "old Uncle Ned" either. We thought it strange that these two celebrities in the eventful lives of the sons and descendants of their African progenitors, had not been alluded to. Uncle Tom and Uncle Ned will feel bad when they hear of it. But, worse than what we have stated, we are not aware that they said a single word in favor of Mrs. STOWE. This is "flat burgerlly," and should not be borne. What! The elite of the colored population of Pittsburgh go out to Mrs. Denny's Grove to stow their stomachs with the best things of the land, and then not say a word complimentary of Harriet Beecher Stowe—or Harriet Beecher's *toe*, as the English render it, is an outrage that should not be borne by our colored population.

They should know that she was lately the favorite guest of the country which abolished the odious law, the anniversary of which they celebrated yesterday. But we suppose there were too many aristocrats of Uncle Tom's color in the crowd to admit of a compliment to the authoress who had drawn his humble but amiable qualities so faithfully.

After the music, a Reverend guest of the name of *Persons*, or some name like it, commenced an address upon the principles and objects of abolitionism. After a few words complimentary to "his large and highly respectable audience," he commenced—firstly, at the landing of the Father Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock, and not knowing how long it would take to trot down to abolitionism from the Pilgrim Fathers to the celebration of yesterday, we left in a shower of rain and came home.

We must say, however, in conclusion, that the arrangements for the festival were most excellent, and do much credit to those who got it up.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HON. R. J. WALKER has recovered from his late severe illness, and is now making active preparations for his departure to China.

Gen. ROBERT ARMSTRONG has been seriously ill at Washington, but is recovering.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New York, is appointed Secretary of Legation of the United States at London.

Hon. A. GILLMORE, of Penna., has positively declined the Consulship at Bordeaux.

The Russian Minister at Washington, annoyed at the tone of the Washington *Union* on the Russio-Turkish question, has "stopped his paper."

The reported defalcation of Zanzinger, late of the State department, is discredited.

The steamer Georgia has arrived at New York with nearly two millions of gold on freight.

A break has occurred in the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, which will interrupt navigation for a week or ten days.

A semi-weekly line of steamers between Baltimore and Boston is to be established by the Parker Vein Coal Company.

There were forty-three cases of yellow fever in New Orleans on the 23d July.

Commodore VANDERBILT is proposing to make a trip round the world in his splendid steamer yacht "North Star," stopping at China and other parts, and returning by Cape Horn.

JOHN M. DANIEL, Esq., editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been appointed Charge to Sardinia.

Another den of counterfeiters has been broken up at Cincinnati, and six persons arrested. Forty thousand dollars spurious money were found, with dies, stamps, &c. Within a month over 20 persons have been arrested for this offence.—Good so far; but there are a few more at large yet. Look out for bank notes.

Late accounts represent that the silver mines in the vicinity of Mesilla are apparently inexhaustible, and the ore very rich. That Mesilla country will be worth contending for if our title is good.

The Washington Star, of Friday evening, has the following paragraph:

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN BREADSTUFF.—The Treasury Department this morning received letters from the American Consul at Marseilles, per steamer Arabia, in which that officer writes, "The French steamer is in from Constantinople. News unfavorable. Wheat is rising, and will be very high if war takes place, as the Black Sea (the great granary) will be closed. The American flag will be in great demand, if it remains neutral."

The news by the Asia has caused an improvement in our market for Breadstuffs. Flour yesterday advanced 12½ cents per bbl., and wheat 3 to 5 cents per bushel.

Our merchants are looking with much anxiety for further accounts of the rebellion in China. There is a large amount of tea in store, and the prices asked are generally above the views of buyers. As the overland mail had arrived at Trieste before the Asia left, we shall probably have some definite intelligence of the Chinese rebellion by one of the English steamers due next week.

It is stated by the New Orleans Picayune, that the government of Spain has been for many years watching our navy, counting our ships, steamers and guns; and has made efforts to keep pace with the United States in naval force. She has therefore a respectable navy; but our Yankee sailors are far superior to Spanish.

The late news by the Asia represents the aspect of the Eastern question as more pacific. England and France had addressed to Russia three propositions of compromise, either one of which, if accepted by Russia, would put an end to the difficulties. But the acceptance by Russia is very doubtful.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We have received from the publishers, McElrath & Barker, New York, the August number of this periodical. This American reprint is a monthly, containing four weekly numbers. It is edited and conducted by Charles Dickens; a name as familiar to the American reading public as "household words," and sufficient to commend this work to the favor of the public. The number before us is an excellent one, containing a great amount and variety of excellent reading matter. For sale at the principal book stores, and literary depots of the country.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ERIE COUNTY.—The recent copious showers have given beauty and freshness to the country, have "regulated" the atmosphere, washed the face of nature, helped the pastures, given vhigh life" to the cows, and richness to their milk—not to say much else—and brightened the prospects, that were before quite flattering, of a supply of butter that will enable the "rest of mankind" to enjoy this luxury the year round. Blessed is sunshine; blessed are the showers: above all, and higher than all, blessed be the Giver of all these blessings.—*Observer.*

NEW POSTMASTERS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Peter Gilson, Jr., has been appointed Postmaster at Oil Creek, in this county.

Henry Baugher at Steuben.

John McEwan at Limes Mills.

Charles Kellogg at Titusville.

Geo. Henry at Woodcock Borough.

ANSON.—The house of James Johnson, in Woodcock borough, was burned to the ground on Tuesday evening last. The owner of the house had made threats during the day that he would set fire to the house, and he was arrested on the charge of having put his threat into execution. He is now in jail to await his trial.—*Sentinel.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Mathias Franklin, the young man who had his hand injured by the bursting of the cannon in the Court House yard, at Williamsport, on the 4th ult., died on Wednesday, the 12th inst., of Lock Jaw, produced by the injury. He was 28 years of age, and left a wife and three children.

A solid block of coal, weighing fifteen tons, has been taken from the Jackson mines in the George's Creek Valley, and sent for exhibition to the World's Fair.

SICKNESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *Argus* of Saturday says:—The recent cases of malignant fever in the District of Southwark, have been magnified to a most unwarranted extent, and thus the public mind has been unnecessarily excited on the subject. It is true there were several cases of fever of a fatal type appeared in that quarter of our city, induced, it is supposed, by the arrival at this port of the barque Mandarin from Cienfuegos; but no cases are reported, and the last death took place on Wednesday evening. All the precautionary measures that science could suggest have been employed to prevent the diffusion of the malady, and we have no doubt that in a few days all vestiges of the disease will have disappeared.

CHESTER COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Democracy of Chester county, held on the 26th ult., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we look with alarm and disapprobation, upon the facility with which Bankers, Speculators and monied corporations procure Legislation favorable to their own selfish interests and purposes, and at war with the interests of the people. Banks appear to be re-chartered and special powers and privileges conferred, not on any system of equality or justice, but as it were, utterly regardless of both, of all legislative consistency, and of the public weal.

BERKS COUNTY.—A new railway project is on foot to connect Doylestown with New York city, by less than three hours travel. A road is to be under contract in a few days, from Lambertville to Flemington, N. J. The distance from Flemington to Somerville, which is on the New Jersey Central railroad, is only a few miles. When this link is added, Lambertville and New York will be near neighbors. The project of which we speak, is filling up the great railroad chain by making a link between New York and Norristown via Doylestown. The distance is only twenty-nine miles.

BUCKS COUNTY.—The State tax of this county is already paid into the State Treasurer for the current year. It amounted to $58,196 18.

A young man by the name of H. J. Unrich was arrested in Reading on Friday last, on the charge of Forgery, and committed to prison to await his trial.

A young lad aged five years, son of Thomas Blucker, was drowned in the canal on Sunday.

MONTGOM COUNTY.—Contractors have commenced the work of grading on the Catawissa and Erie railway, in the vicinity of Danville.

Thomas Pollock, of Anthony township, Andrew R. Cunningham, of Derry and Wm. Kitchen, announce themselves as candidates for the Sheriffalty; and William Snyder and David Blue, for Commissioner.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The democratic nominating convention is to be held on the 20th day of August.

A correspondent in the American, recommends John Farnsworth for the Legislature.

Henry Musser, Esq., died at Sunbury on the 17th inst., in the seventy ninth year of his age. He and then took it to Illinois to grind out a batch and then took it to Illinois to grind out a batch of irresponsible and rotten issues—or like some others, nearer home, who used the counterfeit Detector, the control of which they purchased expressly to give character, by quotations, to those villainous issues from Georgetown and Washington—Mr. Dye must suffer the doubts, and not unlikely the denunciations of community, so long as he is a party to this unwarranted and illegal scheme to get good money of the laboring class, and as long as he lends the pages of his Bank Mirror to bolster it up. A Bank Note Reporter and Counterfeit Detector should be as truthful and correct as a Book of Statutes. If once conducted, such works were regarded as infallible standards. No longer can some of them boast that feature, and Mr. Dye's is in danger of being included in the list.—*Enquirer of the 24th.*

THE CLOVEN FOOT EXPOSED.—We know of no class of men that thinks upon its wish so closely as that of politicians. We can see it in electioneering and in editorial prophecies with equal facility. Of this same character is the rejoicing of the Tribune of what it terms the prospect of "now political formations," based upon a diversity of sentiment in the Democratic ranks in relation to the Main Liquor Law.

After speaking of party difficulties upon false issues in Georgia, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Alabama, and Mississippi, it uses the following language:

"In Maine they are getting worse snarled up from day to day. The free rum interest has nominated the 'regular' candidate for Governor, and the Maine-law Democrats don't mean to stand it. There are calls out for two or three State conventions of various sorts, and there seems little probability that any Governor will be chosen by the people.

"Such are but a few of the evidences of a general disunion. We do not propose to show what they mean, but simply what they *are.*"

We ask any honest man what is the meaning of this Democratic chuckling? Is it anything more than a demonstration of premature joy at the fancied success of a broken-down party over the delusive estrangements of a victorious opposition? Does it sound like the honest gratification of a conscientious advocate of public temperance, as much as it does like the *Maineac* ravings of the political trickster, who would sell his very soul for the "loaves and fishes" incident to a party triumph?

The Whig party, with the Tribune at its head, is bankrupt. It has not a legitimate party plank to stand upon. Its only hope is in an attempt to *divide* and conquer. It is gratified at any demonstration which may distract us—be it right or wrong. It is in the "slough of despond," and therefore ready to eulogise any stilts which may carry it safely through, be it legitimate or not.

We have but one word to say under the circumstances. It may attempt to make "Birnam wood come to Dunsinane," by masking the innate rottenness of its real designs beneath the green boughs of false issues and false hopes; but the common sense of the Democracy is sure to detect its iniquities, and mete out to it the measure of its deserts.—*National Democrat.*

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—The Washington Star of last evening gives the following as the facts of a late alleged defalcation in one of the disbursing clerks of the State Department:

"In 1851's convention was made with Portugal, under which that government paid to this certain money to be distributed to American claimants. This fund was placed in Mr. Zantzinger's hands as disbursing agent of the State Department, to be paid over to the claimants as they presented and proved their accounts. On the 15th instant Mr. Z. was removed from office; and subsequently, in settling with his successor for the balance of this fund remaining in his hands, he gave a check for upwards of $10,000 on Corcoran & Riggs. This check being presented at this time he was to have money in the bank to meet it, was protested; the return made by the notary or bank being 'no funds.' Up to the hour at which we go to press this afternoon, we understand that the money has not been paid. Mr. Z.'s case comes under the sub-treasury law, and it is to be presumed that the District Attorney for this district will be promptly directed to take it in hand."

Items of News and Miscellany.

Robert Dale Owen, our minister to Naples, will depart from New York on the 4th inst., in the London packet ship Devonshire.

Missouri is entitled to two members of Congress in addition to those who were elected last year. The election will take place in a few days. Claiborne F. Jackson (democrat) and James J. Lindley (whig) are candidates in the third district. Thomas B. English (democrat) and Sam Caruthers (whig) are candidates in the seventh.

A correspondent, writing from Zanesville, Ohio, on business, adds the following gratifying postscript: "You may rely on the Ohio democracy standing firm on the old and time-honored democratic platform, at all times ready to roll up *rousing* democratic majorities for our national nominees. Frank Pierce with us is a real favorite; and if the presidential race was to be run over again in Ohio, he would double his large majority of November last. Our State ticket will be elected this fall by a large majority."

A large public meeting was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, at which the Mayor presided, in honor of the character of the late John P. Wetherill, Esq. Resolutions expressive of the high regard of the citizens for the deceased and their regret at his death, were adopted.

A negro man was burned at the stake on the 13th ult., by a number of incensed citizens in Missouri, on account of his having murdered Mrs. John Rains, in an attempt to commit a rape.

Scheme to Plunder Labor.

In the latter part of last month, we alluded in our local department to the scheme, then reported to be on foot in this city, to get out a paper circulation for the "*City Exchange Company,*" of Memphis, Tennessee. After the first notice, we were emphatically assured that our suspicions of the *character* of this design were unfounded, and that it also was a *regularly chartered institution.* We are now impressed with the belief, by such facts as are in our knowledge, that it is *our duty to this community* to allude to the matter again, and in such a manner as will bend off what has all the outward semblance of a deliberate attempt to impose upon innocent people; the *workers,* of course, for shrewd traders are not to be caught with such chaff—*a worthless or rotten "wild cat" or catamount" currency!*

We have now before us a bill, purporting to be a $1 bank note, signed "B. Emerson, Cashier," finely engraved by "Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, Cincinnati," and on excellent paper, which is one of those issues sent out July 11th inst. It reads over the top ("Chartered by the State of Tennessee, January 26, 1846.") "Banking House of John B. Dye, Cincinnati," "Banking House of John B. Dye, Cincinnati, pay the Bearer One Dollar, and charge to account of the City Exchange Company, Memphis."

What was this "chartered by the State of Tennessee" for? A letter from Memphis, dated 14th inst., advises us that—

"The City Exchange Company had no charter rights to issue notes as money. Its original charter was for building an exchange building. An amendment a year or two ago, allowed it to deal in coal! in pursuance of which they issued notes of $1 and $2, payable in coal," &c.

In corroboration of this intelligence, we have the Memphis Daily Appeal, of 16th July, before us, out of which we have clipped the following:

"NORTON.—Those holding the City Exchange Company's Coal Ticket, signed by E. L. Connat, Coal Agent, will please present them for payment to the undersigned, Agent of said Company, as it is desirous to retire said tickets as soon as possible. A. G. TAYLOR, Agent.

In proper fonctions, then, lie exclusively in dealing in coal; but, catching the inspiration of the *Catawmunt* mania, it is retiring from the coal business at Memphis, to take the wide field of the great Mississippi Valley, having its main (coal) depot at the south-west corner of Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati.

To help the thing along—to introduce it, to endorse it as respectable, to genteel society"—"Dye's Bank Mirror," of June, and also of July, among its list of Tennessee Banks, had quoted, "City Exchange Company, Memphis, J. B. Emerson, Cashier, Thomas or John B. Dye's Banking House, Cincinnati, PAR!" It was quoted, therefore, in the June number of his Director, before any of the paper was put in circulation. That, of course, was to give it character, whenever it did appear and get into the hands of those who might doubt it!

We are sorry that Mr. Dye allowed himself to engage in this business. It will ruin the character and credit of his Detector, which kept out of Wild-cat schemes to impose rotten rags upon a too confiding people, would have been a really useful, as it has been a profitable work. Like Smith, who bought a charter at Atlanta, Georgia, and then took it to Illinois to grind out a batch of irresponsible and rotten issues—or like some others, nearer home, who used the counterfeit Detector, the control of which they purchased expressly to give character, by quotations, to those villainous issues from Georgetown and Washington—Mr. Dye must suffer the doubts, and not unlikely the denunciations of community, so long as he is a party to this unwarranted and illegal scheme to get good money of the laboring class, and as long as he lends the pages of his Bank Mirror to bolster it up. A Bank Note Reporter and Counterfeit Detector should be as truthful and correct as a Book of Statutes. If once conducted, such works were regarded as infallible standards. No longer can some of them boast that feature, and Mr. Dye's is in danger of being included in the list.—*Enquirer of the 24th.*

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.—From the statement of the United States Mint, the amount of gold deposited during the month of July amounts to $8,491,000. The following is a comparative statement of the deposites at the Mint for the last seven months of 1851, '52 and '53:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
January	$5,071,669	$4,101,698	$4,062,097
February	4,943,970	3,910,222	3,542,623
March	2,850,271	3,892,155	1,833,762
April	2,878,353	3,907,177	1,760,097
May	2,920,491	4,385,578	4,265,638
June	3,637,500	6,639,474	3,450,000
July	3,120,999	6,500,000	3,491,000
Total	$23,863,312	$31,730,154	$22,194,000

The entire deposits for the first seven months in 1852, it will be seen, were $31,730,154.—Showing an increase this year of $1,463,856.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We take from the Ohio Cultivator the following list of State Agricultural Fairs for the present year:

Upper Canada, October 5, 6, 7. Lower Canada, September 27, 28, 29, 30. Georgia, (So. Car'l)—Augusta, October 17, 18, 19, 20. Illinois—Springfield, October 11, 12, 13, 14. Indiana—Lafayette, October 11, 12, 13. Kentucky —Lexington, September 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.—Maryland—Baltimore, October 25, 26, 27, 28.—Michigan—Detroit, September 28, 29, 30. New Hampshire—Manchester, October 5, 6, 7. New York—Saratoga, September 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Ohio—Dayton, September 20, 21, 22, 23. Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh, September 27, 28, 29, 30. Vermont—Montpelier, September 13, 14, 15.—Virginia—Richmond, November 1, 2, 3, 4. Wisconsin—Watertown, October 4, 5, 6, 7.

☞ NEW CERTIFICATES. ☜

MR. SOLOMONS:—I called at your office on the 21 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time: you suited me with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good. They were very much inflamed at the time, but that inflammation has now left. I can now bear the light of the Sun or a lamp, as well as ever. I shall call on you and get another pair, in case I should have any misfortune with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN MAGEE, corner High and Webster sts.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

MR. SOLOMONS:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what made my eyes ache. I have tried a great number of makers, at glance, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or candle light for any length of time, with the greatest ease and comfort.

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses.

I remain, yours, truly,

L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie st.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without fatigue, until I obtained a pair of Mr. Solomons. By the aid of those I bought of him, I can see as well as ever I could. I can read or write with them for hours, without the least fatigue, both by day and candle light.

I have tried in all the stores in the State of Pennsylvania to obtain a pair of Glasses that would suit my eyes, and failed in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining those suitable for the sight, I do most earnestly recommend to those laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained to suit any case.

Yours, &c. J. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853. jy22-lawtsep10

☞ Worms! Worms!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

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. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

jy20d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Co-Partnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me JOSEPH W. LOWRIE, in the Real Estate Agency. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of MOFFITT & LOWRIE, at the old stand, Post Buildings, Fifth street.

THOMAS MOFFITT.

FOR SALE—Three and a half acres of Ground in the village of New Troy, adjoining the property of Mr. John Ormsby. This property is situated on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and abounds with Fruit. It will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to MOFFITT & LOWRIE,
Real Estate Agents, Post Buildings, 5th st.

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Notice.

AN ELECTION for one President and six Directors for Citizens' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, to serve till the regular Annual Election, first Monday of April, 1854, will be held at the Bank on Thursday, 1st day of September next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

The Books will be open for subscription to the capital stock to that date.

SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
Secretary.

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L. S. GOLDBERGER'S Galvano-Electric and Anti-Rheumatic Chains.

AFTER a very minute examination of the Galvano Electric and Anti-Rheumatic Chains, of I. T. Goldberger, from Berlin, in Europe, in comparison with all other certificate articles of the kind manufactured in this country, the undersigned has discovered that Goldberger's Galvano Electric Chain, by virtue of their right and scientifically based principles of construction, surpasses all others which have become known to the undersigned, in their beneficial effect on the human system, and differ very essentially in their form from other such apparatus; and after using them with great success, I can confidently recommend them to everybody, especially to those afflicted with Nervous or Rheumatic Diseases.

C. PARKER, M. D.,
And Professor of the Chemistries.

New York, January 19, 1853.

This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for over a year with Neuralgia in the face and head, and Rheumatic pains in the shoulders and limbs; that after having tried many remedies and medical treatment, without her gaining relief, I purchased one of Goldberger's Rheumatic Chains. She has now worn the Chains for one week, and all the pains have entirely left her.

J. W. LUHN,
Fifth st. bet. Syc., opp. Depiero House.

Cincinnati, March 31st, 1853.

The public are respectfully requested to understand that the above is no patent medicine, but a mechanical invention. An electro-healing principle is based on the laws of nature, consequently it is no humbug.

All Rheumatic and Nervous Pains, such as pains in the Face, Neck, or Hip, Tooth ache, Ear ache, pains in the Breast or Back, Lameness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., &c., will be stopped in a few hours, in most cases without fail, by using this apparatus.

The Genuine "GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN" can only be obtained of

L. S. W. NIVEN,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.
Above Braun & Reiter's Drug store.

Where all orders must be addressed. Price of Chains, with directions for using the same—small size, $1,50; large size, $2,50; and the largest kinds for chronic diseases, &c.

Orders by mail or express, accompanied with the money, will meet with prompt attention. C. F. PFEIFFER,
General Agent of the United States.

Boston, May 7, 1853.—feng[2m-4ds]

BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED:—
Startling Facts for Protestants, Tracts;
Nineveh and Babylon, Harper's ed., vols. 1 and 2;
Cox's interviews; Haldane on Romans;
Vinet's Pastoral Theology; Dick on Acts;
Cannon's Pastoral Theology; Princeton Pulpit;
Consolation, by J. W. Alexander;
Dr. Mason's Theology; Jacobus' Notes, 2 vols;
Primitive Church cities;
D'Aubigne's Reformation, 5 vols., ill. ed.;
Trap to Catch a Sunbeam; Lyell's Geology;
The Star to be Desert, by same author;
Last Leaf of Sunnyside Desert;
Winn's Commentary on the Holy Law;
Young Ladies' Guide; Newcomb;
Death of Little Children;
Burns on Parables and Miracles;
Modern Flirtation;
Marryat's Commanders of Scotland;
Happy Home, by Hamilton.
For sale by DAVISON & AGNEW,
63 Market street, near Fourth.

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE person to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals, having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of September next, for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red River (Louisiana), occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft (thoroughly) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for $200,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of $100,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth $10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of Payment.

Of the sum of $100,000 appropriated for the above object, $50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follow—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall have removed one-third of the raft, and the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of $50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-third of the whole work. The remaining $50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most responsible bidder.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

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PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THIS NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography, July 22, 1853.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this bureau until three o'clock, P. M., of the 22d of August next, for furnishing and delivering, under contract, at each of the several Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, the following described timber, viz:

WHITE OAK.

For Keelsons.

100 pieces, length five feet eight inches; thickness, ten inches; breadth, fourteen inches.

100 pieces, length five feet four inches; thickness, nine inches; breadth, twelve inches.

75 pieces, length two feet three inches; thickness, eight and one-half inches; breadth, fourteen inches.

75 pieces, length five feet; thickness, seven and one half inches; breadth, eleven inches.

For Stanchions.

220 pieces, length six feet two inches; thickness, seven inches; breadth, twelve inches.

220 pieces, length five feet two inches; thickness, seven inches; breadth, twenty inches.

60 pieces, length five feet eight inches; thickness, eight inches; breadth, sixteen inches.

150 pieces, length five feet eight inches; thickness, six inches; breadth, fourteen inches.

150 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thickness, six and one-half inches; breadth, sixteen inches.

For Transoms, (each piece making two transoms.)

80 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thickness, eight and one-half inches; breadth twenty inches.

15 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thickness, eight inches; breadth, fourteen inches.

and one half inches; breadth, sixteen inches.

150 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thickness, six inches; breadth, fourteen inches.

(Being about ninety-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet (board or inch measure) at each yard.)

HICKORY.

Five hundred white hickory handspikes, six feet three inches long; three and one-half inches square at the butt, and two and one-half inches square at the small end.

The above white oak timber must be of the best quality; and have grown within sixty miles of sea water, and taken from butt logs; clear of knots, rents, sap, and all other defects, and from the centre of heart pits. It must be cut fair, straight, to sharp corners, and without twist or wind.

The handspikes must be split from the best white hickory butts, clear of centre or heart pith, and dressed down to the prescribed dimensions.

The timber for stanchions must be in single lengths, and from butt cuts. The timber for bracket pieces may be delivered to cut two brackets, and for the transom pieces to cut four lengths, or double those above given; but no other compound lengths, or double those above given; but no other combinations of lengths, nor any timber from top pieces, will be received for any purpose.

In the dimensions of white oak timber, additions have been made to the next dimensions to which it is to be worked; and no payment will be made for any excess beyond the aggregate number of feet herein stated for each year's contract, and above all their specified dimensions.

None of the timber will be received unless it is entirely to the satisfaction of the respective commandants of the navy yards at which it is delivered.

The deliveries may be made as early as assents the convenience of the contractors; but the whole must be delivered on or before the first day of July, 1854.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy yards named, and for the white oak and for the hickory; but the offers must be for all of the white oak and all of the hickory for each navy yard. The offer must be by the thousand feet, board measure, for the white oak timber, and by the piece for the hickory handspikes.

Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required to enter into contract which, besides other conditions, will expressly provide that, in case they shall in any respect fail to perform the contracts, the same may be, at the option of the United States, declared null and void, without affecting the right of the said United States to recover for default which may have occurred, with the stipulation also that, if default shall be made by the contractor in delivering at any of the timber contracted for, of the quality, within all or any of the times named, that then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the