[From Chambers' Journal.]

LITTLE CRIPPLEGAIT THE MISER.

"Your father's late in returning home to-night, Alice. I am perplexed what to do; it is near the hour of my being in the barracks, and yet I can't bear to leave you—alone in this poor cottage by the wayside."

"Its poverty is its security," replied Alice—"stronger than bolts and bars."

"There may be some truth in that," remarked her brother; "but there are rough people on the roads now. The strike of the pitmen is an ugly thing, and the sailors are swarming like bees with this contrary wind keeping their ships in port."

"Indeed, dear Edward, there's no reason for alarm," observed Alice confidently. "Our cottage, though lonely, has never been attacked, and we have lived in it now for ten years. Father is often later than this, but he always returns in safety. I feel no anxiety on his account.—Who would hurt a poor lame man like father?"

"I am less confident than you as to his safety. A man that has the reputation of being a miser is always an object of disrespect and dislike, and blood boil yesterday, as we were marching up the town, to hear one of our officers say as you passed with work from the colonel's lady: 'There goes little Cripplegait the miser's daughter!' I could have shot him!"

"Hush, Edward! I shall become more alarmed for you than father, if you suffer these ridiculous trifles to excite you so."

"They are not trifles, Alice. We all share in the ridicule which that detested nickname attaches to father; even a miserable beggar-boy shouted it after him in the street the other day!"

"It is grievous," said Alice; "but I fear there is no help for it now. We have but few friends left, and this name which was given him at school in mockery of his limeness, and has stuck over since, now supersedes his own. When the colonel's lady yesterday, conjecturing that I was your sister, asked me if I were Alice Wheatley, the name sounded almost strange to my ear."

"There was something about mother while she lived," said Edward thoughtfully, "which kept off the ridicule that has since been heaped so cruelly on father's peculiarities—but he has changed greatly since her death. You were too young when she died, Alice, to remember how gentle and beautiful she was. Father worshipped her, and no wonder. We used to live in a comfortable house then; but after her death, father's love of mother seemed to be transferred to money, by the failure of different speculations—though no one believed him—and came to this miserable cottage, craving and accepting employment in any possible shape that could add a mite to keep alive that fiend avarice which seemed suddenly to have taken possession of him."

"Well, I can only remember father as he is," said Alice. "But it seems to me, Edward, that since you left home and enlisted for a soldier, now three years ago, you are changed too: mixing with the world has made you proud, and you despise poor father and me."

"My own darling sister!" said the young soldier, pressing her fondly to his heart, "if I am proud, it is of you and you only! For myself, I suppose I shall never raise to the rank of corporal; but if a war should only break out, how I would fight for promotion or death! I care little which, but for you, sister, and my own dear Jane!"

"Hark!" thought I heard some one lift the latch," said Alice, going courageously into the passage which divided the only two rooms of the cottage. "No; there's no one here!"

"There is no one here certainly, but as certainly the latch has been lifted," remarked the brother as he found the door a little ajar. "It could not be the wind, for there's not a breath stirring." And he looked out on the clear white frosty road, which was lying silent and untrodden in the moonlight.

"The whole mystery is," said Alice laughing, "that the door could not have been closed properly after you entered; and so the latch slipped when I heard it." But Edward Wheatly was not so easily satisfied as his sister; he searched the other room, and went through the garden at the back of the house, where, finding nobody, he was compelled to believe that her explanation of the matter was the right one. It was impossible now for him to remain another minute; he had left himself but scant time, to reach the barracks; so, obtaining a promise from his sister that she would bolt the door as soon as he was gone, he reluctantly bade her good-night.

Alice, in spite of her boasted courage, could not help glancing suspiciously round when, after fastening the door, she went towards the window commanding a view of road, to draw its its homely blue-checked curtain. The little casement opposite, which looked into the garden, as if to show his confidence in that part of the domain, deigned only to screen itself with a short blind which reached but half-way up. "Mercy on me!" exclaimed Alice, as she approached it, "I thought I saw a man's face looking in over the curtain! How very ridiculous! Edward has made me quite nervous." And Alice, as if to smother such weakness, began to work, and hummed a tune to beguile the time until her father's return; but ever and anon her eyes glanced to the half-curtained window, where, if any face was now peering in, it must have belonged to that highly privileged gentleman, the moon, who was certainly casting very bright and familiar glances upon Alice at the moment.—Thus reassured, she was resolved to prove to herself, by going and looking out of the window, that she had conquered her apprehensions—when, most unmistakably, a face again raised itself above the edge of the curtain. Poor Alice clutched the chair and scarcely breathed. A strong gust seemed to shake the casement, which was almost immediately lifted up, and a man jumped into the apartment.

Alice, still grasping the chair, stood the very impersonation of some goddess—Pallas, it might be, though armed but with the weapons of a woman's heart: innocence and offended pride at an outraged privacy. The intruder did not seem one of the common stamp. It was doubtless the consciousness of this which gave Alice the extraordinary courage and self-possession which seemed to awe the man, and how him like a coward before the truthful dignity of her raised head and compressed lip. His hat had been knocked off, probably in his forcible entrance, and the undisguised face certainly was not that of a ruffin.

"I—I—am concerned, madame—that is—upon my honor," stammered the intruder; "I have done so confoundedly foolish a thing, that I scarcely know how to apologise for it. The fact is, I have jumped in at that window, and having done so, it occurs to me that probably the best atonement I can make, is—to jump out again."

"May I inquire the reason for so extraordinary an intrusion?" asked Alice.

"A wager at mess yesterday. Your beauty was discussed rather freely, and your prudence loudly extolled; upon which I had the impertinence—forgive me—to boast that I could effect an interview with you. I had twice or thrice watched you home, and had seen a young fellow belonging to our regiment leave your cottage late in the evening. This circumstance, I confess, gave an unaccountable impetus to my determination. It was my intention to have entered rationally by the door, but hearing the voice of the young spark, who quitted you a short time ago, I thought it wiser to wait until my favored rival had departed, when you most inhospitably barred the door, positively compelling me to enter by the window."

"I am surprised, sir, that a gentleman of your appearance and calling should be guilty of so mean and unwarrantable an outrage. For your own sake, I advise you to be gone before my father returns."

"My dear Miss Cripplegait,"—said the young officer, stumbling unfortunately upon the approbrious appellation, and possibly he knew no other. Alice's color and indignation increased—she felt positive hatred for the man who could so deliberately insult her.

"My dear Miss Cripplegait"—repeating the odious name by way of being impressive—"I entreat you to forgive me; do not frown so unmercifully; I will atone in any way you may dictate. If you desire it, I will be gone at once, without another word of explanation; but I shall ever feel indebted to your forbearance and politeness, if you will listen to me for five minutes. 'Grant my request—I will not offend again; and recollect, 'to err is human, to forgive, divine.' Five minutes, not a second longer;" and he looked at his watch, then anxiously at Alice, as if entreating her to allow him to mark the time.

"Proceed, sir," said Alice, with something of queenlike condescension, but still standing and immovable.

"Allow me to give you a chair," said the young officer, with the most provoking politeness.

Alice, in spite of her indignation, was compelled to be seated, and was very naturally betrayed into the common-place civility of motioning to her extraordinary guest to be the same.

The handsome young officer looked particularly happy. "To prove that I can be disinterested, my dear madam, I must caution you without reserve or loss of time—for you have limited me to five minutes—on your misplaced confidence in one who, I am sorry to say, is altogether unworthy of it."

"I really am at a loss to understand you, sir."

"I certainly am taking a great liberty, my dear Miss Cripplegait." Alice's color rose again. "But, though I run the risk of offending you, I now feel it my duty, even under so severe a penalty, to render you this service, and atone in some measure for the impertinence of which I have been guilty. Of course Alice was interested, and looked so, which seemed perfectly satisfactory, and the only answer expected.

"I am really grieved that a young man, of whom I thought so highly, should be capable of such duplicity, especially towards one so deserving, so excellent, so—I must say it—so beautiful as yourself; but, however, unwelcome the information, I am now bound in honor to tell you that the affectionate endearments of which I was a witness, and of which I would have given worlds to have been the recipient, are unworthily bestowed. You, of course, cannot be aware that the young man in question is engaged to a very amiable girl, who has not the least suspicion of his affections being placed elsewhere."

"I think I begin to comprehend you, sir," said Alice very composedly. "You have given yourself unnecessary trouble on my account; and I must entreat of you, without further delay, to leave the house."

"My dear madam, permit me to say, I feel too great an interest in you; my happiness is too deeply involved to allow me to drop the matter so coolly. If the occurrences of this evening should transpire, and he talked of at mess to-morrow, give me your sanction to refute the gossip of that young puppy's being so dear to you—allow me to say, I have Miss Cripplegait's authority for contradicting the assertion!"

"I must beg entirely to decline the interest you take in me, sir," said Alice, rising, as if impatient for his departure, "and to correct a mistake which will probably be a sufficient explanation of the whole affair, by informing you that Wheatly is my name."

"Wheatly!" echoed the young officer.—"What! is Ned Wheatly your brother?—or has he the audacity to be your cousin?"

"I am thankful, sir, that he is my brother."

"What an officious fool I must appear to you, Miss Wheatly! I would have given the world to have aroused one spark of interest in that frigid heart of yours; and now, of course, your only feeling will be contempt! With a thousand apologies, allow me to run the risk of breaking my neck by going out as I came."

"Certainly not," said Alice. "The mode of egress, though harmless to you, might not prove so to me. There are many who would readily turn such an incident against us; your thoughtless conduct in coming here at all, and the mere circumstance of your being seen quitting the house in my father's absence may be sufficient occasion for the gossip of our enemies."

"Then allow me to stay till your father returns?" he asked very coolly.

"On the contrary, I must insist on your going instantly, to avoid the possibility of meeting him."

"I have done," said the young officer gravely; "and regret exceedingly, Miss Wheatly, that my absurd behavior should have given you a moment's uneasiness. I trust I shall be allowed an opportunity of apologising to more advantage before you;" where, bowing himself out after the fashion of a presentation at court, his foot stumbling, he was precipitated, very unceremoniously and rather ludicrously, across the thresh-hold. On rising from his ignoble position, and limping off to make way for another visitor, he was accosted by the new comer with: "Be you little Cripplegait the miser, sir?" The dashing defender of his country would, if he could have annihilated the whole race of Cripplegaits at that moment.

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

Ruins of the Mormon Temple and the Icarians.

A correspondent of the Dover (N. H.) Star, under date of June 17th, gives some interesting facts in relation to the city of Nauvoo, Mormonism, &c.:

"Before the temple was burnt, it was nearly finished. Now, all that remains is the end facing the river, and that is seen for a few miles back in the country, and at some distance on the river, below and above. It was built of limestone; the outside hewn and carved, exhibiting some of the most beautiful features that I ever saw made on stone. The location for the city is considered one of the best for that purpose. It is on a point of land formed by a great bend in the river, overlooking quite a portion of Iowa. A considerable part of the city is below the bluff, yet is so high that it is never inundated. The present number of inhabitants is about 4,000, and there is but one evangelical meeting, and this is the Methodist. The Catholics have a meeting in the place.

"The ruins of the temple are not the only ruins. Many of the brick houses in the back part of the city are deserted, and the remains of many burnt houses continue upon the ground. Had the Mormons, even with their dividing, conducted a little better, this would have been a great place. Most of the villages in this country were under their control.

"Joe Smith's widow has married, and lives in the city. She and her husband keep the Mansion house. Her eldest son is about 20 years of age. They have no fellowship with Mormonism. Boynton, who first preached in Maine as a Mormon, and induced about 30 families with their innocent children to leave my native town, has been for 12 years an anti-Mormon. Yet Mormonism is still flourishing.—A few miles below are thousands are now encamped, preparing to emigrate to the Salt Lake country. Most of the Mormon sufferers have been women and children.

"The temple site is owned by a company of socialists, called Icarians, mostly French. They number about 400, publish a weekly paper in the English, and are infidels. I visited their buildings, and had an interview with their President. They are noted as being peaceable and temperate. They dine in one room, yet every man has a separate room for his family."

SCENES ABOUT THE N. YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—A letter from New York, speaking of the "sights" in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, says:

"As if it were not bad enough to have scores of deformed animals on exhibition—wooly horses, and horses without any wool—monkeys, dancing bears, baboons, rattlesnakes, anacondas, and other like monstrosities, Model Artiste Exhibitions have commenced business, in three different shanties. Vulgar paintings of Gods and Goddesses are hung out for signs to attract the herd, and though clearly coming within the prohibition of the statute, not the slightest effort is made by the police to abolish the abomination. The houses in which these disgraceful allurements are permitted, are but temporary concerns, the intentions of the proprietors being to demolish them as soon as the Exhibition closes. The ground on which they stand is all leased at enormous prices. For the privilege of putting up a two-story shed in 42d street, to exhibit "Views of the Universe," the owner paid $3,000 for 18 months. The other wonder-mongers have been obliged to pay proportionately high."

LATER FROM HAVANA.—By the Empire City, at New York, we have dates from Havana to the 29th ult.

On the 20th there arrived two steamers from Cadiz, the Pizarro and the Neptune, destined for the defence of the coast, &c. There are now eleven Spanish vessels of war, of different kinds, already on the coast. The Diario says the naval forces of Spain in the American waters are respectable in number as well as excellent in discipline.

The Diario makes a great flourish over the arrival of the Pizarro, and sneers well at those foreigners who rejoiced once that, in her shipwreck, was shipwrecked the naval power of Spain. The Pizarro, we are told, will again protect Cuba from pirates, adventurers, &c.

La Habana notices, on the 23d, the return to the port of the "Squadron of Evolutions," under the command of D. Cristobal Mallen, after a month's absence. The squadron was composed of the brigantine Gallano, Alcodo, Nervion and Seipio, the frigates Esperanza and Perla, and the steamer Isabel the 2d, which was the flag ship.

THE SALE OF BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The Bedford Inquirer confirms the details we have given of the sale of this celebrated watering place, and says:

"Full possession of the property is to be given in September next, but in the meantime the company are privileged to commence improvements. We understand that it is their determination to expend above $800,000 in improvements and in adorning and beautifying the grounds. They have already ordered an architect from Philadelphia, and have made contracts for brick, &c. It is their intention to have up by the next spring season, at least two new hotels, each larger than the one now at the Springs. We also hear that the company intends immediately to expend $200,000 to the Broadtop Railroad, which road will now, no doubt, be completed to this place."

THE NEW ORLEANS correspondent of the Natchez Mirror says the cotton crop this year will reach 3,800,000 bales. The sugar crop last year, it is now ascertained, exceeded 300,000 hogsheads, and this years crop is larger.

Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GORDON F. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 8.

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.

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Democratic Committee of Correspondence.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County, the Committee met at the St. Charles Hotel, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Chairman being absent, on motion, R. B. ROBERTS, Esq., was called to the Chair.

On motion of M. C. Milligan, and amended by John McClowry, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic Citizens of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County, meet in their respective places for holding primary meetings, on Saturday, the third day of September next, and elect two delegates in each District to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the October election.

The meetings in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Boroughs, will organize at 4 o'clock, P. M., and remain open until seven o'clock, P. M.; in the Townships from three to five o'clock, P. M.

R. B. ROBERTS, Chairman *pro tem.*
JAMES BLACKBURN, Secretary.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1853.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

This mighty potentate, whose motions are observed with such interest in all parts of the world, is one of the most extraordinary men of this or any age. It is well known that he has spies and observers in all countries, who are well paid for furnishing him with information of all passing events. He is undoubtedly more fully informed of the condition of all nations at the present time; of their politics, their resources, their social character, their pursuits in peace, and their strength for war; than any other man now living.

Ruling with absolute sway over seventy-five millions of people, with an army of 800,000 men, and an almost boundless extent of territory; he is still aiming to extend his Empire southward and westward, over Europe and Asia: and seeking it, too, with a perseverance, a far-seeing policy, and a determined energy, that threaten to overwhelm all the surrounding nations.

In the vast Empire of China, which contains one-third of the human race, the Russian Emperor has already a large party, the Bhuddists and their adherents; and numerous agents, who are employing the same arts and skilful diplomacy which the Russian Government has so long and so effectively employed in other countries; and soon probably to be followed by Russian armies. The Chinese Empire would be powerless before the disciplined armies, and the ambitious policy, of Nicholas of Russia.

With Circassia and the Caucassian provinces of Asia the Czar has been at war for more than a quarter of a century; a war of aggression and conquest; and in the end, probably a war of extermination. But there he meets in Schaungh a character as firm and resolute as his own, and a patriotism and valor among the people far exceeding that of his own armies. The brave Schaungh and his heroic army have routed the Russians again and again; and only a few months ago they defeated a Russian army of 40,000 men with great slaughter.

The Czar seems to have fostered and protracted this war as a nursery and school for veteran soldiers: for no one can doubt the power of Russia to exterminate the gallant Circassian race. When no longer needed as a school for soldiers, an overwhelming Russian force will end the war, and open to Russia an easy route between the Black and Caspian Seas into the heart of Asia.

Even now the Czar's armies are invading the Turkish Empire; and may be in possession of Constantinople before many months have passed. All Asia Minor will be then within the grasp of the Conqueror.

Hungary, Sweden, Norway only wait till the Czar chooses to claim them for his own. There seems to be no power in the Eastern Hemisphere that can stay his ruthless hand; or set bounds to his vast designs, and his steady and determined purposes. No nation ever occupied a more commanding position for conquest than Russia at the present time: and no monarch perhaps ever swayed so wide a realm with so firm a hand; with such far-seeing policy, and such absolute power. Should no rule twenty years longer, he may bring under his iron sceptre an empire wider than the Roman of old.

But he is now fifty-seven years of age; and this self-constituted defender and apostle of despotism may soon have run his race.

We have said, there seems to be no power in the Eastern Hemisphere that can set bounds to his vast designs. But there is the *germ* of a power there that will yet over-master the strength of all the armies and apostles of despotism.—That power is a sentiment—the sentiment of *liberty*, transmitted from the New World to the Old—and fast spreading among the masses of the people. We believe the day is not far distant, when before this power all despotisms will fall, and their iron thrones be crumbled to dust. Should a general war ensue on this Russio-Turkish question, that day may be near at hand. Brave hearts and strong arms, in countless numbers, are ready to strike for freedom, when the first hour of opportunity arrives.

A HOTEL.—Some idea of the expenses attending upon a large hotel, may be gathered from the following, from a correspondent of the New Bedford Standard, who writes about the United States Hotel, in Boston:

The hotel occupies 38,000 square feet of ground, has 280 rooms, easy accommodations for 550 persons, and capable of lodging and boarding 800. There are 180 male and female employees divided into a dozen different departments, each having a responsible head, such as dining, rotunda-ry, office, porters, kitchen, baker, &c.

The amount of food daily consumed is enormous; 400 pounds of animal food, 600 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of butter, 100 dozen hens' eggs, 6 bushels of potatoes, and 60 gallons of milk. The Asparagus for last Sabbath cost $40! Lights cost nearly $6,000 per annum. Water spouts into almost every room in the house, at an expense to the landlord of $800 per year.—To cook all this food and keep so many persons warm, it takes 600 tons of coal, 75 cords of wood, $1,000 worth of charcoal.

MORTALITY IN CUBA.—The cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are making fearful ravages on the coasts in the interior of Cuba. The thousands of recently introduced Africans have brought with them a terrible kind of diarrhœa, which is carrying off vast numbers of victims, and rapidly extending its frightful progress through the island. In Havana the troops are said to be dying like rotten sheep. In some regiments of a thousand men there are scarcely four hundred available, and all the hospitals are as full as they can hold.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The number of single admissions on Wednesday was 8,282; admitted on season tickets, 1,227. Total admissions, 4,509. Amount of cash received, $1,697 25. The sum of $57,62 was contributed to the Washington Monument.

Messrs. Betts, Pusey, Jones & Seal, of Wilmington, Del., have contracted to build for the United States Government four iron boats, to be used for bell beacons, to be stationed in the harbors of New York, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and Mobile.

Nevada is truly a California village, says a correspondent, built in and on a gold mine.—Every bushel of earth within a mile contains gold. The sweepings of the streets yield eight or ten dollors per day to those that wash them.

Nearly twenty-one years ago, seven young men of Cincinnati, then in the early flush of manhood, entered into an association for an annual meeting and supper so long as any of their number should survive. No death occurred among them until 1889, and now only two, Dr. Vattier and Henry Tatem, survive to partake of the next annual supper.

A letter in the National Intelligencer, from an officer of this squadron, dated Hong Kong, May 5, says it is supposed that the squadron will proceed to Japan in the course of the month of May, and remain during three or four months of the summer. The Mississippi, Susquehanna, Plymouth and Supply had all left Hong Kong for Shanghai.

There is considerable excitement existing in Jersey City on account of the committal of Margaret Kennedy to jail on a complaint growing out of the robbery of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City. A call has been published for an indignation meeting.

The people of New Mexico are holding meetings in various parts of that territory, with a view to protest against the plan of quartering Indians from the Plains and California on New Mexico. They say that they have not got in New Mexico a foot more of land than is wanted for the uses of the white and red men who are there already.

At a recent meeting of the Mississippians in San Francisco, it was resolved to present to the Hon. Jefferson Davis a sword of California manufacture with a set in its hilt to be selected from the gold bearing mountains of California, "as he risked his life to obtain them for the United States of America."

There was a great freshet in Orange county, N. Y., on Monday afternoon. Extensive damages was done to to buildings and farms on the margins of streams. Canterbury and Cornwall were the principal sufferers. In many places on the hill-sides the roads were washed away, gullies to the depth of some twelve feet being made. The country in various places presents the appearance of having been torn with an earthquake.

From Porto Rico we have dates via Havana to 16th ult. Since the middle of June, there had been a drought; relieved only by light showers. Stocks on hand had increased, and demand was paralyzed by news from New York, and by the scarcity of vessels; sugar was sustained in price with difficulty.

A desperate riot between fire companies occurred at Olneyville, near Providence, R. I., on the occasion of a fire, to which some of the city companies went. A party of two hundred laborers having the village engine, got into a difficulty with two of the Providence companies and drove them from their apparatus, beating some of their men shockingly. The city companies armed themselves, returned, and recaptured their machines.

The Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the Scott Legion Monument, in Philadelphia, have contracted with Mr. John Baird to perform the work. It will cost about $2,000. It is to be twenty feet high, of a triangular shape, with a base of sixty feet square. The lower portion is to be American marble, and the upper purest white Italian marble.

A letter from Mt. Vernon, Mo., reports the murder of Dr. Fish, who resided about four miles from that town, and that his house was burned up, and his wife and child, it was supposed, perished in the flames, as they could not be found.

For the year ending 1st September last, there were measured at Darien, Ga., over 21,000,000 feet. Since that date there have been received upwards of 22,000,000 feet, and by the close of the business season, it is estimated it will amount to about 25,000,000 feet. Eight large saw mills are in operation at this time.

Orders have been given by the Camden and Amboy railroad company to all the conductors on their road, that when their trains approach draw-bridges they shall be stopped, and the fireman shall walk across the bridge in advance of the train. This is a precaution worthy of universal adoption.

Among the contributions to the Plymouth Monument, at the celebration on Monday last, were M. Grinnell, $1,000; David Sears, descendant of Richard Sears, $500; B. F. Hallett, $500, and inhabitants of Plymouth, $6,000.

J. G. Harshan, alias Gillespie, was arrested at St. Louis last week, on a charge of vagrancy. The Intelligencer of that city says he acknowledged that he had followed theiving for 40 years, that he had been in nearly every penitentiary in the United States, and that he had spent over 30 years of his life in prison.

The Union is informed by Lieut. Geo. Minor, acting superintendent of the National Observatory, that the comet discovered by M. Klinkerfues at Gottingen, (III of 1853,) on the 10th of June last, was observed in the large equatorial at the National Observatory, in Washington, on Thursday night.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—*The Slackwater.*—There will be a meeting of the friends of the Monongahela Slackwater improvement, in the town of Greensboro', Greene county, on the 13th day of the present month. Many able speakers are expected to be present, and a general turn-out of the people is desired. Let all those who are to be benefited by the extension of this great improvement give one day in its behalf. Its advantages to the river portions of Fayette and Greene counties will be many, and none but those that are blind to their own interests and future advancement, will refuse to lend a helping hand to push it forward. When the ball has once been set in motion, it should be kept moving. Nothing is gained or accomplished by inaction—but everything by industry and energy. —*Genius of Liberty.*

A man named James Robb, on the night of the 1st inst., committed suicide at the public house of Henry Fisher, in Monroe, by hanging himself.—He formed a loop in one end of his handkerchief and placed it around his throat, then tied the other end to his bed post, fell down upon his haunches and expired. This is the position, at least, in which he was found in the morning. A phial containing a small quantity of laudanum was found in his vest pocket.—*Ib.*

WARREN COUNTY.—*Railroad Meeting.*—A meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Warren was held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening last, pursuant to notice. A committee was appointed to address the President and Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, presenting such facts and suggestions as may be thought advisable, to induce the company to locate their road through this Borough.

During the past two weeks a corps of Engineers have been engaged in surveying the route in this vicinity. They concluded their labors on Friday last, and we are informed that the shortest and best route will take the road through the lower part of the Borough, crossing the river a short distance above the termination of the high bank on this side.—*Ledger.*

BUTLER COUNTY.—*Declined.*—We learn from good authority that Hon. Alfred Gilmore, late Member of Congress from this county, has declined accepting the appointment as Consul to Bordeaux, France.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that there never was a time when so many counterfeit notes were in circulation as at present. It supposes that some $400 per day are received in regular business, and thrown out at the various banking houses in that city, when offered for deposit. This is an evil which may be materially cured by allowing no bank notes less than $5 to circulate. While small notes are the principal circulation in a city, the temptation to fraud is great, because the chances of detection are fewer, the notes being circulated among those who are least capable of discovering their spurious character.

☞ The Paris conspiracy at the Opera Comique, where the Emperor Napoleon so narrowly escaped with his life, is said to have been a Bourbon Legitimist plot, having its ramifications in all the principal cities of France. The Legitimists signs or emblems had been widely distributed, and an immediate outbreak was prepared in the Departments of the Drome and the Bouches du Rhone. According to the plot, the Emperor and Empress were to have been fired upon simultaneously by all the men arrested at the opera, who were to cry at the same time as a signal, "Vive l'Empereur." Fourteen arrests were made there, and these were afterwards followed by one hundred and fifty-three other.

☞ A new trade in Slaves is referred to by a Havana letter writer, who says that the Indians of Yucatan are carried into Cuba, to be sold to servitude. The British Government has discovered the agent in the business, and had him arrested. On the person of this agent were found the terms of agreement with the Havana dealer, showing that $25 was to be paid for every male adult Indian; and women and children in proportion. Santa Anna, it is further stated, has made a peremptory demand upon Gen. Canedo for the immediate liberation and restoration of the kidnapped Indians.

FATALITY AMONG CATTLE.—Mr. Jacob Hague, an extensive milk dealer, residing on Point road, above Richmond, Va., has recently lost six or eight of his best cows, from a disease called the "murrain." It is stated that several other milkmen and farmers in that vicinity have met with similar losses. A butcher named Charles Cotter was called upon to bleed the cattle, and while doing so some of the blood dropped on his finger; a large carbuncle immediately made its appearance on that part of his arm, and he is now suffering intense agony, the pain and inflammation having extended to the entire arm.

TO SUFFERERS

FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE.

IMPELLED by a desire to "do to others as I would that others had done to me" when similarly circumstanced, I hereby CAUTION you against the specious promises of pseudo Doctors, Venders of highly-puffed Cordials, and other expensive but worthless nostrums, catch-penny instruments, &c. I here especially of those who "guarantee" to cure in an unreasonably short time, which at once stamps them as ignorant and unprincipled. Every sensible man must know that a sensitive organ of the body, which has been disordered by protracted abuse, CANNOT be restored in a week or two. The fact is, they never permanently cure any body—therefore waste no more time and money upon them, but, if so disposed, profit by my experience.

I will impart a knowledge of the means by which I was restored to health, (after suffering severely from involuntary seminal emission and its concomitants, aggravated by various kinds of quackery,) to any one who will write me a post paid letter stating his case, and remit Five Dollars in aid in paying for advertising, postage, etc., and thus save himself the trouble of writing out directions, which requires interference with business, no injurious drugs or instruments, will certainly improve the general health and strengthen the system, as well as invigorate the organs affected, and effect a cure in the shortest time possible, and at very trifling expense. Address, in strict confidence,

W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

P. S. and N. B. Parents, Guardians, Teachers, &c., are earnestly urged to guard the youth under their charge from the practice of the vice above referred to, which is so destructive to their mental, moral, social and physical powers.

☞ To the unfortunate victims of the advertiser I can with confidence promise relief, and to do good to all such as he has opportunity. ly23-1md*

☞ **No Family should be without them.** We speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which has examination an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased liver manifest themselves more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Dimensions.—Take two or three gills of tea, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. *A slight brackish* should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. As in doses of two or three, they give a strong relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. 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 proprietory,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
66 Wood street.

aug6:lw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ "**Birmingham Bridge Company.**"—Agreeably to the appointment of the commissioners, the subscribers to the stock of the "Birmingham Bridge Co." met on Friday, the 5th inst., at the house of Daniel Shehan, Birmingham, for the purpose of electing officers, and placing the Company in an organized form. A large majority of the Stockholders being represented, the Stockholders proceeded to ballot for Directors, when it appeared the following gentlemen were duly elected.

CHARMAN LIMES.....President.
THOMAS MCKEE.....Treasurer.
JOSEPH MCKINNEY.....Secretary.
Thomas Scott,
Thomas Blackmore,
Samuel McKee,
William McKnight,
Daniel Borg,
George A. Berry,
Abraham Garrison,
J. M. McElroy,
A. Wilkins,
Alexander McLain,
} Managers.

The Managers present agreed to invite a meeting of the Board at the same place, on TUESDAY, the 16th of August, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of proceeding to business. With such a Board, animated by the zeal which we know to exist in all that is important connected to them, the Bridge is bound to go forward with energy and success.

aug8:2t J. MCKNIGHT, Sec'y.

THE DELUGE OF NOAH!

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.—Third and Last Week of ROSSITER'S GREAT PAINTINGS, at CARGO'S HALL, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

NOAH AND HIS FAMILY IN THE ARK.
Or the Subsiding of the Deluge; with Figures full size of life.
CAPTIVE ISRAELITES, and 37 figures like size.
MIRIAM, THE PROPHETESS, EXULTING OVER THE DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH'S HOST.

☞ Admission 25 cents; children half price. Five tickets for $1—eight for $1.50.

N. B.—No exhibition on Friday, 12th inst. aug8

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

New Arrangement,
COMMENCING AUGUST 8, 1853.

1853. 1853.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock, A M., stops only at the principal Stations, and dines at Crestline at 1.20 P M, arriving at Cincinnati in the evening, via Columbus and Xenia.

Fare from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, $7,75; to Columbus, $5.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 8.30 A M; dines at Alliance; and reaches Crestline at 6.00 P M, connecting with the Night Train to Columbus and Cincinnati, and with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad for Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Lowas in Indiana. Connections are made at Alliance by Railroad with Ravenna, Hudson and Cleveland.

Fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, $4.00.

Connections are made at Mansfield by Railroad with Sandusky City, Mansfield, Mount Vernon, Newark and Zanesville.

Fare to Sandusky City, $4,50; to Newark, $4,50; to Zanesville, $3.

Connections are made with Detroit and Chicago, both by Cleveland and Sandusky City. Passengers who leave Pittsburgh by the Mail Train at 8.30 A M, go directly by Mansfield and Sandusky City to Detroit, without detention.

Fare to Detroit, 6.00; to Chicago, $11.00.

RETURNING:

THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Crestline at 1.00 P M, Mansfield at 1.40 P M, and Alliance at 5.00 P M, and reaches Pittsburgh at 8.15 P M, connecting with the Express Train to Philadelphia and Baltimore, which leaves Pittsburgh at 10.30 P M.

Time from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, 14½ hours. Fare, $7,75. Fare from Cincinnati to Philadelphia or Baltimore, $15.00.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Crestline at 7, A M; dines at Alliance; connects with Express Train from Cleveland, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 5, P M.

NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 10 A M and 5.30 P M, and New Brighton at 7 A M and 1 P M. Excursion tickets, $1; quarterly tickets at reduced rates.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 6.30 A M, and arrives at 4.30 P M.

☞ Passengers are requested to procure Tickets at the Company's Office, at the Federal Street Station, of

GEORGE FARRIN, Ticket Agent.

☞ The Trains do not run on Sunday.

☞ For further information may be obtained of

JOHN KELLY, Passenger Agent.

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FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

THE Manager of the ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, FOURTH STREET, respectfully announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh that he has effected an engagement with the KEYSTONE SERENADERS, one of the largest Ethiopian Companies in existence, which will appear on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, August 8th, 9th and 10th. JOE BROWN, alias "Old Bob Ridley," is among the Troupe. aug8

HIPPODROME WEEK!

FIVE OMNIBUSES OF THE EXCELSIOR LINE, including the splendid Omnibus Buss, "SEVENTY-SIX," will run during the performances next week, between the Station in Fifth street and the Hippodrome, in the Ninth Ward. Those reserved for that purpose will be labelled, in order to prevent mistakes.

The Omnibuses will be on the ground at the close of the performances. aug8

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Metals, and Pittsburg Manufactures,
Nos. 242 AND 244 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

aug6

SHEET IRON—75 tons assorted Sheet Iron, common and Juniata, all Nos. from 20 to 27, for sale on liberal terms, by LEECH, McALPIN & CO. [aug6]

BLOCK TIN—500 pigs Banca Tin for sale by LEECH, McALPIN & CO. aug6

OIL—75 bbls Linseed and Lard Oil for sale by LEECH, McALPIN & CO. aug6

RICE—50 tierces for sale by LEECH, McALPIN & CO. aug6

☞ **Illustrated Nows.**—DOUBLE SIZE—NO CHANGE IN