Daily Morning Post.

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

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 19.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

AUDITOR GENERAL.
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

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

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

☞ See First Page for Reading Matter.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt from Hon. Jas. M. Cooper, of a volume of report of the Commissioner of Patents.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—We would remind our friends "learned in the law," that there is no office in Pittsburgh better prepared to print *Paper Books*, or any other legal documents, than the *Post*. We have an accomplished corps of job printers, and we invite the patronage of all who have such work to do.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PREMIUM.—We have heretofore noticed in our paper the offer made, by Mr. Fitch, of California, of a premium of ten thousand dollars for the best essay on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. Later intelligence on the subject renders it certain that the prize will be secured by the successful competitor. Ample security is provided for the payment of the money; and all who choose to enter the lists have a fair field before them; and fortune and fame in prospect. There is yet between seven and eight months time for the work; and we doubt not there will be many and able competitors; and that all that can be said on this interesting and important subject will be laid before the public in these essays. If more facts and arguments are needed to satisfy the American people of the necessity for the speedy construction of that road, and of government aid to the work, we doubt not these documents will supply them.

We like this thing of premiums offered for the best productions of the pen on subjects of general interest and utility. Men of wealth can hardly employ their means more usefully and honorably. It calls out the best talent of the community to the investigation of the most important subjects, by which the whole country is benefitted. It stimulates and encourages literary labour. A system of premiums on a liberal scale, if the means could be found, would do much to improve the literature of this country; and to advance the interests of science and general intelligence. The competition and emulation it induces secures reliable data, sound and well considered opinions, and purity and elegance of style; and gives to the country most valuable and interesting reading matter.

We have a suggestion to make, which suggestion can do no harm; and we fear will do no good for the present.

Suppose a number of wealthy men contribute an aggregate sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be invested perpetually at six per cent: The six thousand dollars thus produced to be annually divided into six equal sums as premiums for the six best essays on literary and scientific subjects of interest. Such premiums would secure six essays, that would form annually a volume. That volume would form one of the most valuable contributions to our literature. And the sale of these volumes would in a few years refund to the contributors to this perpetual fund their entire advances with interest. Thus a fund can be raised that will be perpetual; and yet the contributors be no losers by their liberality.

THE AMERICAN.—The American is at us in its usual *blackguard* style, about "an original article" published in our paper relating to Capt. Ingraham's conduct in the Koszta affair. The *style* we care little about; the old scamp can't help it. "Can the leopard change his spots?" But the *falsehood* of the article we merely notice by saying we wrote not one word against the American Navy; and our calliff assailant probably knew it when he uttered his foul billingsgate.

Where were some of the ancestors of the writer of that blackguardism during that revolutionary war of which mention is made? Ours were in the armies of freedom. And now we have done with you.

We copy the following, on the same subject, from the *Allegheny Enterprise* of yesterday.

OUR NAVY.—The *American* takes exception at the following sentence which appeared in the *Post* some days ago, in an article on Koszta transaction at Smyrna:

"It is one instance, at least, where our navy has shown the proper spirit—the true American spirit."

The *American* seems indirect to the opinion that the *Post* has perpetrated a libel upon one of our National defences, and that the above paragraph was penned with that view. We are generous enough to suppose however, that the *Post* did not wish such an interpretation, as the acts of our navy have always shown "the proper spirit—the true American spirit," the *Post* knows well, but sometimes has a curious way of expressing itself.

The *Enterprise* means well, and has a handsome way of expressing itself.

In writing the above, in reference to the *American*, we have used language to which we are, and intend to be, unaccustomed. But we wish, for once, to illustrate the folly of such "billingsgate" nonsense, by showing how easily it can be used on one side, as well as the other. Our readers will seldom see such language in our paper.

CRAWFORD COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of Crawford have made the following nominations:

Associate Judge.—Thomas J. Lowry.
Assembly.—William H. Davis and Jesse Smith.
County Treasurer.—John Gelvin.
District Attorney.—Thomas N. Brooks.
County Surveyor.—James McDowell.
County Commissioner.—John Shauberger.
County Auditor.—James Hamilton.

Upon the nominations, the Crawford *Democrat* makes the following remarks:

"The duties of a Convention are of a truly delicate and responsible character under any circumstances, but when public sentiment is nearly equally divided in regard to the merits of the candidates, they are peculiarly embarrassing. The balloting show, in many cases, a singular closeness of strength, and it would be affectation to say that no disappointment was experienced in the result. *For one*, we are free to say, that the result, in some respects, is not what we anticipated; we had our predilections in common with others, and we frankly admit that they were not all gratified. The object of a Convention, however, is to concentrate the strength of the party on a single set of candidates; and in doing so, where one is disappointed another is gratified. It is by mutual concession that we acquire vigor and force as a party; and hence, in the present instance, all should yield up their prejudices and give the ticket their influence and support. This we can and will do, (and we hope all Democrats will,) and we trust to chronicle its success next October by the usual majority."

NEW BOOK.—We have received a new book entitled, "Mark Hurdlestone," or "The Two Brothers," by Mrs. Moodie, author of "Enthusiasm," and other works; published by De Witt & Davenport, New York.

This work is highly spoken of by the Eastern press; and those who intend reading it are advised not to take it up late in the evening, as it will be very apt, in that case, to keep them up all night, so strong is its interest and fascination. Its moral tone is pure; its style vigorous and graceful; its plot simple; its characters few and truthful. It is well worth a perusal.

For sale by B. T. C. Morgan, bookseller, No. 114 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The September number of this excellent Magazine is received, and is like all the late numbers a very interesting and valuable pamphlet. The enterprise and taste and talent displayed in this periodical cannot fail to secure for it a constantly increasing circulation.

It is for sale by Gildenfunney & Co., 4th street, and H. A. Miner & Co., Smithfield street.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

We have no change to notice in money matters in our own city. The information which we glean from our eastern exchanges is interesting. We learn from the *N. Y. Post*, that the foreign news is not well received on the Bourse, and the disposition to extreme caution in the employment of capital for any but very short periods, is much strengthened.

Money is also in quick demand, and all descriptions of finesse are resorted to, to raise money. The most common one is to buy sterling exchange at 110 1-2, which is 1 1-4 above the market, paying in bills at four and six months, and giving other collaterals; and then reselling for cash at 108@109.

This has been done to a great extent, mostly by stock operators, and is now doing.

The regular rate for sterling is now 109½, a very large decline. Produce bills are in great abundance, owing to the increasing exports, but these are selling at low rates, and quotations would be nominal.

French exchange is very firm at 5 10 for sight bills, and 5 12½ for 60 days.

Rates for the discount of good bills range from 9 to 12 per cent, with very little business doing below 10 per cent. Call loans are difficult to obtain at 7 per cent.

The stock market has lost the temporary buoyancy of the last few days, and has declined. Erie has fallen ½; Canton, ½; Reading, ½; Cumberland Coal, ¾; Nicaragua, ¼; Parker's Vein, ¼; New York Central Railroad, ¾; Florence and Keyport, ½; and Hanover Bank stock 2½ per cent.

Morris Canal improved ¼, and Long Island 2 per cent.

Stocks known to have intrinsic value and not be like Erie, largely hypothecated, are firm. Their value has not been effected. The difficulties of the money market are mostly limited to men of speculation.

The very great activity in business in Europe at advanced prices of almost every article, wages included, requires more capital for conducting it. It is, therefore, only in the natural progress of the market that the rate of interest must rise.

Messrs. Du Fay, of Manchester, under date 1st August, write that the dispute between masters and work-people in this district is not settled, although some mill owners have come to an understanding with their hands. The consumption of cotton during the first six months of the present year has not been larger than 1852. From the quantity taken out of Liverpool latterly, spinners and manufacturers must have increased their stock. It is supposed that the stock in Liverpool has reached its maximum just now, and will henceforth be reduced.

The balance due to each other is not shown. The *Times* says "that one of the leading banks has reported its "balance due to other banks" as part of its deposits, without distinguishing the separate amounts. This is, we think, the true interpretation of what the law requires, though it is not so constructed generally.

We have learnt that it is the practice of the city banks to loan on bullion at the low rate of three per cent. per annum. The bullion brokers of the city loan considerably to the banks at this rate, depositing mostly foreign coin, doubloons, &c., but also American coin. The parties borrowing derive a handsome profit by re-loaning what they borrow at three, at seven or higher rates, according to the state of the market. The banks derive an advantage in having an amount of specie in their vaults, which ranks as their cash. The ready convertability of such a security at any time justifies the low rate of interest charged.

The banks still continue running each other for gold. The bank that shows the strongest position is the Merchants' Bank. It shows no variation. It holds by far the largest amount of specie, though this has not been augmented during the week by calling in loans. The following banks show a large increase in specie over what they held the previous week: Union Bank, Bank of the State of New York, Bank of New York, and Bank of America.

The balance in the Sub-Treasury this morning was.....$8,000,109 66
Payments yesterday.....765,840 35
Receipts.....215,886 85

Included in the payments was a sum of $700,000 on account of Philadelphia mint, for certificates of deposits of gold.

The English funds have declined, owing to the growing fears of war. Consols closed at 97 5-8@97¾, which is a decline of 4 4 per cent. The value of money seems advancing, though the bank has not raised its rate. The rate charged by the discount brokers is 3 4 per cent. There have been large receipts of specie from Australia, amounting to over $8,000,000; but the continental demand for gold continues especially for France.

The Humboldt's advices are on the whole favorable to our produce markets; though no advance has taken place in the Liverpool markets in cotton, wheat or flour. A steady demand, however, prevails. Indian Corn has advanced 1s. Lard, bacon, pork and beef appear buoyant. Cheese, notwithstanding the very large shipments hence to London and Liverpool, is still scarce and wanted, at rising prices.

The London *News* says:

"Gold continues to flow freely from this country to the continent, and the movement will of course, proceed so long as the precious metal forms the most advantageous medium of remittance. The bullion brokers are collecting all available supplies of gold, for dispatch across the Channel, and it is presumable that this week's Australian imports will quickly be sent away."

The Paris mint have extended their period for coinage to 54 days, which will render, says the London *Times*, the further export of gold there a "blank operation, which covers its expenses, but leaves no profit."

The recent new-born ardor in the working of copper mines suffers no abatement from the state of the money market.

The especial success of the McCulloch Copper and Gold Company has stimulated into existence two new companies, having mines contiguous to that of the McCulloch. One we alluded to the other day, called the Lindsay Company. We have now to notice another, which has been organized about two months, called the Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Company. This company's mine possesses the same character of veins as the McCulloch. The mine is situated in Jamestown, Guilford county, North Carolina.

The agent of the company, writes, 26th July, "I found the engine shaft sunk 165 feet, with a vein in the bottom, about two feet wide, composed of yellow sulphate of copper, quartz, &c. In a Winze sinking from the Whim shaft, the vein is five feet wide, composed of sulphate of copper, rich indigo copper, quartz, gossan, &c. It is one of the most favorable veins I have ever seen, and in its depth it cannot but make a lasting mine. On the drift driving north is a large, strong vein, four feet wide, of the same appearance as the Winze.

The company is now raising and dressing copper, and expects to be shipping before the month is out.

The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the following:

IMPORTS OF RAILROAD IRON AT NEW YORK.

	1852. Bars.	1852. Value.	1853. Bars.	1853. Value.
Jan. 1 to March 31	126,792	$427,111	124,652	$900,943
April 1 to June 30	76,469	311,146	284,233	1,780,575
July 1 to Aug. 12	65,699	386,029	74,162	565,641
	269,321	$1,124,286	483,122	$3,255,079
			269,321	$1,124,286
			148,811	$2,121,693

Some idea of the relative prices, this year and last, may be gathered from the great disproportion between the increase in quantity, and the additional value. During the first quarter of 1852, the average value of the bars received, was $3,60, while, during the same period of the current year, the average was $7,29, an increase of over 100 per cent.!

The Second Avenue Railroad Company have called for the payment of the second instalment of 25 per cent. on the capital stock; to be made on the 22d instant.

The earnings of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company, from the 1st to the 9th inst., were:

Freight.....$1,971 97
Passengers.....2,163 40
$4,135 37

Which are very large for this period of the year, which is usually a dull one; and much in excess of the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

SALES OF STOCK AT NEW YORK, August 16.

$5000 N Y State 6s '64	101		200 Morris canal		17
2000 do '61	114¾		150 do		17¼
$10,000 Indiana 5s	93		200 do	b60	18
$3000 Penna 6s	93		750 Brunswick Lt		9
$5000 California 7s	70	30	400 Gun Cotton		37
$1000 Erie 1st mort		115	200 do	s60	37
$1000 Hud 1st Mtg		105	300 do	b60	37¼
$2000 Hud 2d Mort		100	100 do	b45	37¾
$2000 Hud Rlr n bs		89	50 do		37½
10 Bk of Commerce		108	275 do		36¾
10 Hanover Bank		93¼	100 do	s60	36¾
5 do		92½	100 do	s60	36¾
30 Metropolitan Bk		106½	200 do	b60	36¾
20 Continental Bank		100	600 Reading RR		83½
10 Home Ins Co		101	33 N Y & N Hav	60	104
150 Canton Co		23¼	150 Erie RR		70¼
50 do	s60	23¼	450 do	b60	70
250 do		23¼	250 do	s60	70¼
100 do		23¼	50 do	s10	70½
100 do	b60	22¾	275 do		70½
100 do	s30	23¼	200 do	s30	70½
100 Flor & Key		8¾	300 do	b10	70½
500 do		8	100 do	s30	70½
200 Niag Transit		22¾	200 do	s60	70½
100 do		22¾	150 do	b30	71¼
100 do	s30	22¾	100 do		70½
100 do		17¾	533 Harlem RR		32
100 do	b30	24¾	600 do	b60	50¼
200 Parker Vein		17	100 do	b15	52¼
400 do		17¾	100 L Island RR		19
100 do		17½	195 Mich Ces RR		103¼
100 do		18	50 do	s60	105¾
550 do	b10	18	25 do		102
100 do		17¾	5 Mich South Con		111
100 do	b60	18	200 N Y Central		114¼
100 do	b15	18	50 do	b10	114¾

FAILURE OF A CONTRACT.—The New York *Post* notices the fact that Cumberland coal stock improved ½ at the board there on Thursday, and says:

"The Directors of the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad Company have been on here to meet those of the Cumberland Coal Company, to arrange about the future transportation of coal. The Baltimore Railroad Company have failed in their contract, and the Cumberland Coal Company make a large claim for damages for violation of contract.

☞ Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemetries of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, August 9, 1853.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	1	1	—	—
Hebrew, Metarie Ridge	1	1	—	—
Cypress Grove, Ridge	1	1	—	—
Lafayette, Yellow's Pen	4	4	—	—
Potterfield " "	20	18	2	—
Charity Hospital "	24	22	1	—
St. Patricks "	21	22	—	6
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic, No. 2 " "	3	3	—	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	30	21	8	1
Lafayette, Fourth District	46	43	3	—
Hebrew, " "	2	2	—	—
Total	192	164	20	8

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING OPERATION.—FLIGHT OF THE ACCUSED.—For some months past, an individual named George C. Gross, has been operating very successfully in this city in victimizing some of our most experienced wholesale merchants. The accused established several family groceries, in the Bowery and elsewhere, and finally obtained the confidence of numerous dealers, and recently made purchase of goods, amounting to upwards of $20,000, from different mercantile houses on credit of three and six months. He then imported into the musical instrument trade, and made the acquaintance of Henry Erben, Esq., the organ manufacturer, to whom he represented that he had taken a mansion at Morrisania, Westchester county, and intended fitting it up as a public house, and desired to purchase an organ. Mr. Erben on these representations, and believing him to be a responsible person, sold him an organ for the sum of $600, with the understanding that he was to take one-half of the payment in groceries, and the balance in a promissory note at three months. On these conditions the organ was delivered to Mr. Gross who conveyed the same to the house in Morrisania. In the like manner, Mr. Gross purchased a pianoforte of Mr. Ancon, for $500, which was likewise packed with the understanding of conveying it to Westchester county. Under these representations Mr. G. obtained from other merchants goods amounting in all as is alleged to upwards of $30,000. All this property, instead of going to Westchester county, for the public house, was packed and shipped on board a vessel for Europe. Mr. Erben obtained about $100 worth of groceries before a stop was put to it, by passing the property into his own hands. The note was not paid at maturity, and now Mr. Erben avers that Mr. Gross has defrauded him out of the organ, in the manner above stated. These facts as above given, have been sworn to, in the form of an affidavit, by Mr. Erben, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Mr. Gross, but it has since been ascertained that he has left the city for Europe several days ago, taking with him the proceeds of all this property, which he sold to various parties. —*N. Y. Times.*

THE RELIGION OF THE CHINESE REBELS.—Several English officers in April last visited the camp of the Chinese rebels, and in their account of their trip they state, at a place called Tanton they had destroyed all the idols and thrown them into the river. One of the rebels asked an officer to repeat the ten commandments, and on his doing so they proposed to be highly delighted. The officers also presented them with copies of the Bible, in English and Chinese. The rebels treated them with great respect after they ascertained their visit was not for hostile purposes.

The Hong Kong Register of May 17, however pronounces the statement that the leaders of the movement are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians," sheer nonsense and humbug. It contends that the Christianity of these men has shown itself in robbery, licentiousness and bloodshed. They glory in stating that they put to death 25,000,000 Tartars, without distinction of age or sex, since they have had possession of Nankin. It considers them as using religion merely as an engine to serve their ambitious ends. The way these men became acquainted with any part of Christian truth is said to be through Dr Gutzlaff, a missionary, who formed among them a Christian Union.

Some of the members of this Society, it is supposed, are the leaders of this rebellion. The Register adds, there is undoubtedly great imposture and wild fanaticism among them. The leader, Tae-ping-wing, gives out that his origin was divine, and asserts that he is often taken up to Heaven, has direct personal communion with God, and is the brother of Jesus Christ! His followers seem to entertain the same belief. In practice, he has thirty-six wives.

It is further stated that the use of opium is disallowed in their ranks, and forbidden to their followers. In fact, it is said they have added the interdiction of the use of tobacco and opium to the Ten Commandments, tacking it on to the end of the seventh. It is stated they have plenty of money. As they were poor men, they must have obtained this by plunder.

A DIABOLICAL VILLAIN.—At Chicago, on Saturday night last, an almost successful effort was made by a man named C. P. Langston, to murder a woman named Olleon Johnson. Langston wanted to marry the sister of Olleon, but the latter thwarted his intentions by opposing the marriage. He adopted the plan of stopping her opposition by putting her out of the way. He invited her to go with him to the Bethel Church, and on the way home attempted to blow out her brains by shooting her in the face. His intention was defeated by the woman springing back, and she escaped with a badly burnt face from the powder and two or three flesh wounds from the shot with which the pistol was loaded. She fell; he thought he had accomplished his object and fled. To make matters certain he afterward returned and shot her again. Singular enough, she escaped with slight injuries. Langston was arrested.

THREATENED CONSPIRACY AT ROME.—The Roman correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"No one acquainted with the subterranean mysteries of Rome is ignorant that a second edition of the late Milanese tragedy has been for the last few weeks daily apprehended in this city. Both the French General and the police authorities receive daily reports of all that is going on. The French have about 8,000 men in Rome, excellently disciplined, and fully prepared for action, quite adequate to put down a much more formidable rebellion than any that can take place here just now, the greater part of the Liberals, and of the inhabitants in general, being as hostile as the priests themselves to anything of the kind. There are also 3000 Papal soldiers in the capital.

Grand Indian Council.

THE CAMANCHES AND CREEKS.—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 22d ult., has the following account of a grand Indian council:—

I arrived at the grand council ground on the 19th of June, with a party of fourteen Shawnees. We journeyed above the waters of Little river, and found the council shed near the bank of the north fork of Candian river, in the middle of a small grove, where was a cold spring. The Indians had their respective camps in various directions around, at a distance of three or four miles. The Camanches encamped seven miles off, suspecting an attack from the Creeks—perhaps fearing more that their slaves, of whom they had many, would be stolen from them. These slaves are mostly Spanish, but, I regret to say, some Americans.

I stopped at the Cherokee camp, near which the Shawnees encamped and went with them to the ground, some two miles, in the morning. Ten or twelve tribes were represented: of these by far the greater portion were Camanches and Creeks, about five hundred of each, only small delegations of other tribes being present. In fact, the matters to be negotiated were principally between these two tribes.

The Creeks made a formidable show; all their warriors are very large, with fine countenances and dignified carriage. They are plainly dressed, and sit awaiting the arrival of the Camanches with stoical patience. The Cherokee delegation was tolerably large; a part of them are half breeds, which lessened their interest to one seeking Indian novelties. The Kee-chies are here, a needy set, with wonder stricken eyes.

The Camanches are coming in a large line over the prairie, marching in pomp and savage pageantry—men, (they are all warriors,) women, children, mules and dogs, waving plumes and flashing ornaments.

The Camanches dismounted, and their horses were immediately taken in charge by the boys, some not more than two or three years of age, some few richly dressed in their way, some entirely naked, who got on the horses and sat on them, or rode them around until the return of the party.

As soon as the Shawnees appeared on the ground they recognized some horses taken from them a year or two ago by the Camanches, and immediately took possession of them. The Camanches complained in council, and the Creeks disapproved of this summary mode, to which the Shawnees replied they did not care for the Creeks, Camanches, or anybody else, but were going to have their horses.

These Indians employed several days in making eternal peace, in shaking hands, passing round the belt of wampum, beads and tobacco—the emblems of treaty—and smoking the long, flat stemmed pipe of peace. The last day of the council, presents were given by the Creeks to the Camanches, which were delivered to the chiefs for division.

As the grand council was breaking up, a Seneca chief said: "We have made friends and brothers; we have spoken from the heart, and as we have thus spoken, let us remain brothers for ever." "Yes," replied the Camanche chief, "if any of you are traveling in our country, and his horse gives out, he can walk on home without being molested."

The Gloucester Fishing Vessels not Armed.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Gloucester under date of the 12th inst., says:

"The citizens of Gloucester have been somewhat amused in reading the telegraphic dispatches from Washington, for the last few days, and it was original news to them in relation to the vessels from Gloucester being armed. Now the fact is, not a vessel has left this port this season armed, as the newsmakers have it at Washington. Muskets are carried by individuals among the crew, with a few ounces of powder and shot, for the purpose of shooting game, &c.; this has always been done, and there is hardly a vessel afloat engaged in any business but what has one or more muskets on board. An armed vessel, we should think, would be well or ridiculed with cannon and other warlike implements. The fishermen from Gloucester take a more manly course than arming themselves; they go to head quarters and ask their government and their flag to protect them in their business, on all lawful grounds, at the northeast coast. They have a right to, and should demand full protection from the government's armed vessels.

"A merchant of this town, who has lately returned home from Prince Edward's Island, where he spent several weeks, informs me that the people on the island and that whole coast, did not demand from their home government or ask to have restrictions put on to keep away American fishermen; on the other hand, they are willing to have Americans visit the coast, as they have had no little trade with them in years past.

"But it is quite different from this at Halifax, St. Johns, and along that shore; from these places among many of the merchants, it is stated for a fact, the demand was made to the home government to have the 'Yankee' fishermen routed from the grounds and driven off. The whole fishing trouble may be summed up in this, that the merchants at the provinces want 'reciprocity,' and a good many other things for their benefit from the States; they are, therefore, pushing this fishing excitement in every way for the purpose, if possible, of bringing about 'reciprocity.' It is said that leading men from Halifax are now in Washington, and have been for some time working for their interests on the fishery troubles. Hence, perhaps, *the 'telegraphic news' from Washington!"*

WHAT SOME PEOPLE DISLIKE.—A clergyman dislikes to see his deacons yawn, as he approaches his tenthly—close their eyes at the development of the sixteenth head—begin to nod at the rounding off of the twelfth—and to hear them snore in chorus, ere he gets within gunshot of his lastly.

A physician dislikes to meet a healthy, rugged, "never-say-die" looking sort of a man, who evidently "throws physic to the dogs," and would be right glad to toss the doctor after it.

An editor dislikes to be bored with a lengthy and miserably written communication, on a subject about which his readers know but little, and care less, signed a constant reader, "A subscriber from the beginning," or something of that sort.

A dry goods dealer dislikes the lady, who invariably asks for "a pattern to take home and see if the color is fast."

A stage driver dislikes the "elderly lady," who always travels with three band boxes and twice that number of bundles.

A cab man dislikes the railroad passenger, with a carpet bag, who invariably looks the other way when he cries "Cab, sir? cab sir?"

A hungry debtor, on route for dinner, dislikes, when he turns a sharp corner, to meet a hard creditor, face to face, particularly if he insists upon stopping and exclaiming, in a tone loud enough to be heard half a dozen rods, "When are you going to settle that account?"

☞ The only monument to Calhoun in the State of South Carolina is thus described by a correspondent of the Savannah Republican. Writing from Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, he says;

"In the front of the old capital, there is a small bust of the 'great Carolinian.' It is nearly worn out through exposure to the weather, being made of plaster, and placed on a large block of wood. I noticed a card on the block, and on examination found it to be the language of some indignant admirer of Calhoun. These are the words, in ink:

"'*When* shall a *better* be built?'

"In pencil is written by some one else:

"'*When* shall *any* be built?'

"Passing around the capitol, I came suddenly upon a tomb-stone, and found it to be over the earthly remains of a captain of 'Lee's Legion.'"

GOOD DOCTRINE.—Joseph Musgrove, Esq., of Ashland, who is a candidate for Senator in that district, is out in a letter on the subject of the Maine Law, in which he refused to give any pledges as to what his course will be, if elected. We extract the following paragraph from the letter:

"I shall positively make no pledges, either before or after the primary elections, to vote for the passage of the Maine Law. My life and habits, from my boyhood to this, are well known to a large portion of the people of this Senatorial district. If they have not been of a character to inspire confidence that if elected, I will vote right on questions of importance which may come before the Senate, I should not be supported."

This is a very judicious course, and one that should be adopted by every Democratic candidate in Ohio.

RUNNING IT INTO THE GROUND.—Capt. West, of the Atlantic, has quite a character on board his ship in the person of Pat ——. On his last voyage, the following soliloquy took place:

"Which way does she head, Pat?"

"West-south-west, half west, a little westerly."

"If you will improve on that, I'll order a bottle of wine for you."

"Be dad, I'll do it—west south-west, a little westerly, Capt. West."

It is unnecessary to add that the Captain immediately ordered up a tumbler and a corkscrew.

From the Richmond Times.

SUNSET GLEAMS.

Sweet notes of music dost by on the breeze,
And the mild air of evening waves gently the trees
O! dear is the hour of rest, set to me,
For sweet thoughts come o'er me then—sweet thoughts of thee.

Now sun-set is gleaming o'er the valley and hill,
And decking with purple yon bright-sparkling rill;
See! the white pebbles glisten beneath his last lingering ray,
That in the deep twilight takes gently away.

The birds hush their vespers—the flowers close their eyes,
And all o'er the green earth a deep shadow lies.
Now, memory comes back, on the wings of the night,
Revealing, in beauty, fond visions of light.

I see thee! I see thee! beneath the bright moon,
Thine eyes, diamond brightness, thy cheeks, ruddy glow,
Thy dark curling tresses and forehead of snow.

Oh! bright was thy beauty, and buoyant thy heart,
I thought not the rose-bud could ever depart.
From the beauteous glow of thy cheeks' carmine hue,
That shone like fresh roses when covered with dew.

But I think now, thy saint, of that gloomy day,
When the angel of death bore my bright flower away.
To bloom forth more lovely in that pure sunny clime,
Where youth dreams not the foot steps of ravaging time.

And still brighter and fairer thou'lt bloom in that land,
By the pure breeze of Heaven eternally fanned,
While the accents of praises, conducted by angels,
From thy lips so angelic forever shall roll.

As the bright sun-set fades in deep darkness away,
To gloriously rise on another sparkling day,
Thus we shall burst the bonds of death's dreary reign,
And rise in bright beauty and glory again.

NARNIA GREY.

THE NAME OF LOLA MONTEZ.—From the following announcement of the marriage of this notorious personage, it will be seen that she is not deficient in names. If to these were added all those by which her friends, enemies and admirers applied to her, we think even this long list would be considerably increased:

"Married this morning, at the Holy Church of the Mission Dolores, by the Rev. Father Figuel Pontaine, Curate, Madame Marie Elise Rosanne Dolores, Countess of Landsfeldt de Heald, Baroness of Rosenthal, and Chancelessa of the Order of St. Therese, to Patrick Purdy Hull, Esq., conductor of the San Francisco *Whig and Commercial Advertiser* of this city."

DROVES OF CATTLE.—On our way from Moundsville, Va., to this place, in one day we passed six droves of heavy cattle on their way to the Eastern cities. For several weeks past, there have been two or three droves passing our borough daily; and if they continue to thus crowd to the East, the price of beef must soon decline in that quarter.—*Waynesburgh (Pa.) Messenger.*

☞ What do the Physicians say?—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy:—

LEBO, Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of the administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges 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., aug19:4w 70 Wood street.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. SOLOMONS—Sir: From a premature failure or weakness of the eyes, I have been compelled to try some half dozen pairs of Glasses—purchased at the best jeweler's in this city—from the use of which my eyes grew worse, and sight became materially impaired. I recently purchased a pair of YOUR JUSTLY CELEBRATED GLASSES, from the use of which I derive much comfort and pleasure. My sight has improved, and my eyes relieved from pain. I could not be induced to part with them.

Yours, truly, ROBT. GALLOWAY,
Smithfield st.

Mr. SOLOMONS—After a trial of a pair of your SPECTACLES, for several weeks, I find them superior to any that I have ever used; I can see with them any length of time without fatiguing my eyes, and I can read by candlight with ease and comfort. I cheerfully recommend them to those that are afflicted, as I have long been, with weak and inflamed eyes. Yours &c.

Mrs. R. H. MCCRACKEN, Penn street.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1853.

I have used Mr. SOLOMONS' GLASSES for a brief period, and find them to be much superior to any others I have used, and take pleasure in recommending them to those having occasion to use Glasses.

WILLIAM MCCUTCHEON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1853. (aug19)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT SCHOOL.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND MATHEMATICAL.

MR. J. F. GRIGGS proposes to resume the duties of his school on Monday, September 1st. Boys from eight to sixteen years of age can be admitted to the School on applications made by letters dropped in Pittsburgh P. O., or by personal interview at 61 Liberty street, or at school room S. W. corner of Fifth and Grant streets, opposite the Court House. aug19:im

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to me for medical attendance, to call at my office and settle their accounts with ANDREW LOVE, who has my books in his charge. W. H. HILL.

McKeesport, August 16th, 1853.—(aug19:3w)

THOS. MOFFITT. J. W. TOWNE.
MOFFITT & LOWRIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & BILL BROKERS,
Post Buildings, corner of Fifth and Wood sts.

☞ Prompt and faithful attention paid to all business entrusted to them. aug19.

CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.—A large Lot of Ground 50 feet on Hidge street, Allegheny, extending back 60 feet to a street, on which is erected a Two Story Brick House, containing five rooms and a finished garret. For sale low, and on good terms. Apply to MOFFITT & LOWRIE, aug19 Real Estate Agents, Post Buildings, Fifth st.

GOOD BACON SHOULDERS, BUT A LITTLE SHIPPED.—1,000 lbs for sale low, to close the lot, in quantity to suit, by (aug19:tf) J. S. LOGAN, McKEEN & CO.

I HAVE on hand a superior assortment of CHILDREN'S SHOES; also, BOYS' and YOUTHS' BOOTS of all kinds. Price low. A. HAVARD, 84 Wood street.

LIQUORICE ROOT—500 lbs Liquorice Root, fresh, just received and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS, (Successors to J. Kidd & Co.) aug19 70 Wood street.

SALTPETRE—500 lbs refined just received and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS.

COD LIVER OIL—1 gross Cod Liver Oil, Rushton, Clark & Co., just received and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS.

SAL SODA—5000 lbs English just received and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS.

DRAPERY ELM—for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS.

LARD OIL—20 bbls No. 1 for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS.

BLACK LEAD—2000 lbs in store and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS, No. 97 Fourth st.

ROSIN—300 boxes receiving and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD.

BEDFORD MINERAL WATER—to bbls. fresh rec'd and for sale by (aug19) KING & MOORHEAD.

THE UNEXPIRED LEASE and part of the fixtures, &c., of the HOTEL situate at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge, FOR SALE. This house is now doing a flourishing business, having a good run of custom, and presents a favorable opportunity to persons desirous of going into the business, with a good chance to make money on a small capital. For particulars, call at the Real Estate office of B. CUTHBERT & SON, aug18 140 Third street.

PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Location agreeable and pleasant—the Lot 24 feet front by 120 deep to a 16 feet alley—the House arranged in the best manner for comfort and convenience. Good carriage house and stable. B. CUTHBERT & SON, aug18 140 Third street.

COFFEE—50 pouches prime Old Government Java, 30 bags extra fine Rio; selected for family use; for sale by A. JAYNES, aug18 Pekin Tea Store, Fifth street.

A SMALL FARM IN OHIO—Thirty-one Acres of good level land, situated on the O. & B. Railroad, 54 miles from Liberty; adjoining the village of Hillsboro. This land is all suitable for gardening—all cleared, well fenced, and abundantly supplied with springs. For sale cheap, and on good terms. Apply to MOFFITT & LOWRIE, aug18 Real Estate Agents, Post Buildings, Fifth st.

D. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE USED AT THE LAST MOMENT WITH SUCCESS.—

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Pa., Nov., 1852.

A neighbor of mine had a child that was very sick, and the physician attending it exerted all his skill for its relief, but without avail. They sent to Canonsburg for Dr. L., who came over to our place, and upon an examination of the case, approved of all that the attending physician had done, but could do nothing more for it. The child was given up. Dr. L. then said that there could be no risk in trying Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and thought they had better get some. They sent to my store, and procured some. After administering the first bottle, according to the printed directions, the child passed a few worms. They then gave it about half