Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE R. GILMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 22.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

of Mifflin County.

AUDITOR 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 cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates, and their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW-YORK, 122 Nassau street. BOSTON, 10 State street.

☞ Merchants and others visiting the Eastern Cities will find it to their interest to call at the Philadelphia Wall Paper Store, 259 Market street, where they will find the largest and most beautiful assortment of Wall Paper, from 6 cents per piece upwards, and upon the lowest terms. Everyone and variety of Paper Hangings, Blinds, &c., &c., can be obtained in any quantity, at the Philadelphia Paper Hangings Warehouse, 259 Market street, Philadelphia. N. B. Paper Hangings put up at 12½ cents a roll.

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 McCloury, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County, meet in the 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.

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.

OUR PAPER.

We do not wish to boast, but we think it proper to tender our thanks to the public for the rapid increase of our circulation, and advertising patronage.

We were somewhat surprised the other day at the notice of a club in North Carolina calling for quite a number of our Weeklies. From different counties in our own State, and in Ohio, we receive frequently similar calls.

We are prepared to fill all orders of this kind; and are happy to receive them. We hope to double our circulation yet, and are bound to do it; and we intend to make a paper that will secure the favor of the public.

If there is any Democratic newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains that has a larger circulation, daily and weekly, than the old "Post," we would like to know where it is.

And to Eastern merchants, and Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers, we would say, now is the time to send us your advertisements. The fall trade will be a large and active one; and it is time your cards were before the public. The "Post" will place them there. If we have not room enough now, we will enlarge our paper so as to accommodate all comers.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

At no time in the history of this country has the general government been burdened with such numerous and various duties as at the present time. As our population increases, and our territory is extended, the duties of the several departments of the government are multiplied, and increased in magnitude and responsibility.

Take for instance the Post Office Department. A third of a century ago the mail routes were but a few thousand miles in extent; all inland; the contracts simple, and principally with stage companies; and then the demand for the speed in forwarding the mails, which distinguishes this fast age, was unknown. The duties of the Postmaster General then were trifling compared with his duties now, when the mail routes are extended ten fold, the number of Postmasters increased five fold; foreign and California mail lines, and lines by land and sea established; and mails by railroads, steamers, and all the most rapid modes of conveyance that can send intelligence, and vast quantities of written and printed matter for twenty-five millions of people, over a whole continent, and to foreign lands. The duties of this department of the public service are now five times as great as they were twenty-five years ago.

A third of a century ago, this nation had intimate foreign relations with but few of the nations of the earth. Now, so wide is the range of our commerce, that scarce an event can happen in any part of the world in which this country is not interested; and to which the attention and care of the State department of the government is not required.

A third of a century ago our revenue was some fifteen million dollars. Now it is about four times that sum; and requires of the Treasury departments four times the labor in its collection and disbursement. The same is true of the departments of War, Navy, Interior, and Attorney General. As the population, territory, commerce, wealth, business and various relations of the country increase, the duties and responsibilities of the government increase. And it may, we believe, be safely asserted, that no man in this country labors more diligently, more earnestly, and under a more oppressive sense of responsibility, than the President, and heads of the several departments of the government at the present time.

Added to the pressure of the numerous and complicated duties of the several departments there is a constant pressure of applications from office seekers that occupy much time of the President and Cabinet officers. It would be in vain to attempt to describe all the calls upon the time and attention of the members of the administration. And yet under all these labors and cares and annoyances these gentlemen must receive calls innumerable from those having no business, and no motive but curiosity. Such are some of the penalties of high station, and eminence in our national government. Yet all who have seen our President and his Secretaries, are delighted with their urbanity and politeness, their diligence in business, and their devotion to the arduous task they have assumed.

Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of War, seems to be winning golden opinions from all quarters. He is the true type of a southern gentleman; easy, courteous, social and obliging; yet despatching the business of his department with great promptness, and to the entire satisfaction of the country.

In fact, of all the cabinet officers the same may be said. They are men in the prime of life; of well known and distinguished ability and integrity; and men in whose hands may be safely entrusted the great interests and arduous duties of the government of the republic.

THE NEWS.

The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans on the 15th were 285, which is the largest number that have died in any one day.

Over $60,000 have been raised in the Eastern and Southern cities for the relief of the sufferers, and the sum will probably be doubled.

From the 28th of May to the 10th of August, there were four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six deaths in New Orleans, of which three thousand and thirty-nine were of yellow fever.

The New Orleans Delta says of this disease:

"It will equal the violence of the Black Plague of the Fourteenth Century, and exceed that of the Plague of London, in 1664. The latter has been regarded the severest pestilence of modern times; and yet, out of a population of five hundred thousand, it only slew sixty thousand, in one year, whereas the present epidemic is destroying at the rate of four thousand per month, out of a total population of not over eighty thousand, and of a population liable to the disease, of not over 30,000.

The news from Washington states that George Sanders has received his commission as Consul to London. T. Butler King has not satisfied the Treasury department as to the charges of embezzlement against him, and he is to be prosecuted.

The recent returns from North Carolina state that Clingman's majority for Congress in his district will be two thousand.

An accident occurred on Monday last, on the Northeast and Erie Railroad, by which some fifteen persons were injured. The matter has been well "hushed up." It has also been fully ascertained that "nobody was to blame," of course.

The *Union* says: "We are not yet able to state the majority of Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., for Governor. At the latest dates from Tennessee, our friends thought it would be about three thousand votes. We have just heard from the Third Congressional District in full. The candidates were S. A. Smith, (Democrat,) and T. Nixon Van Dyke, (Whig.) This district gave Gen. Scott a majority of 96. It has elected Smith to Congress by a majority of 1,496! From the lights before us, we believe that the following gentlemen will represent Tennessee in the next Congress: Democrats—Brooking Campbell, W. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith, E. L. Gardenhire, George W. Jones, Stephen Pavett, Frederick P. Stanton. Whigs—Charles Ready, Felix K. Zollicoffer, Emerson Etheridge.

THE WEALTH OF BOSTON.

It is stated that the assessed value of all the property in the city of Boston is upwards of two hundred and five millions of dollars. If there is no mistake in the statement, it is certainly a very wealthy community. The personal property is valued at a little over ninety millions of dollars; the balance is the value of the real estate. Our county of Allegheny contains a greater population than the city of Boston, and ours is one of the wealthiest and most prosperous counties in our State; yet the property of Allegheny county is assessed at less than twenty-five millions, not one-eighth the wealth of Boston. If the statement be correct, Boston contains more wealth than the city and county of Philadelphia, with between three and four times the population. Estimating the population of Boston at 160,000, this statement of its wealth would give to every man, woman and child in this city about thirteen hundred dollars! Statistics will doubtless show that at this rate it is the wealthiest community in the world.

ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.

These splendid paintings will be exhibited in this city one week more, and no longer, as we are informed by Mr. Wilbur, who exhibits them.

We are glad he has concluded to remain another week in this city, that all our citizens may have an opportunity to see them. Our citizens have turned out very liberally to witness these paintings; and we hope all who have not seen them will avail themselves of the remaining opportunity. We know that all who visit the Hall will justify us in the assertion that they are most admirable productions of art, excelling in moral grandeur of conception and design, and gorgeous beauty and masterly skill of execution and finish, perhaps any thing ever exhibited in Pittsburgh, or this country.

The "Captive Israelites" is perhaps the best painting; but the "Return of the Dove to the Ark" is still our favorite. "Miriam exulting at the destruction of Pharoah's Host," is also an admirable painting. But they must be seen to be appreciated; and we have yet to hear one, who has seen them, express anything but admiration and delight at their beauty and merit, as the productions of an American artist. Go and see them.

☞ The Allegheny *Enterprise* published on Saturday a letter from a citizen of our county offering to *give*, to a company formed for the purpose of building locomotives in this vicinity, all the ground that may be needed for shops and other buildings necessary for carrying on the business. The ground is represented as well located for the purpose in every respect. That would be quite an item saved in the expense of starting such a concern; and we hope the offer will be accepted, and a company formed. We *know* it would be successful if well managed; and would add materially to the prosperity of Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON STAR.—INFORMATION WANTED.—The Star, in discoursing upon the Kossta affair, says our government "are about to take a stand in this affair that will astonish many in this country, as much as it will serve to *disgruntle* the government aforesaid."

The meaning of that new word is wanted as quick as possible at this office, Mr. Wallack. We are determined to be the first to notice every thing new.

COUNTY TICKETS.

In Warren County, the Convention assembled at the county seat on the 18th inst. George W. Beal was the presiding officer of the convention. The following ticket was nominated:—

State Senator—Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren County, subject to decision of the Senatorial Convention.

Assembly—Lothrop T. Parmlee.

Prosecuting Attorney—Andrew D. Edwards.

Deputy Surveyor—Andrew H. Ludlow.

Commissioner—Seth S. Raymond.

Auditor—David M. Martin.

The *Ledger* says that "the proceedings were characterized with the utmost good feeling, though the contest for Representative was somewhat protracted. The nominees are all gentlemen of ability and character, and will give general satisfaction. Our whole ticket is now fairly in the field, and we have no doubt will be triumphantly elected."

In Washington County, the Convention was held on Monday last, and the following ticket was nominated:—

Assembly—Matthew Linn and John Jackman.

Treasury—William Bollan.

County Commissioner—Daniel Swickard.

County Surveyor—Thaddeus C. Noble.

District Attorney—William Linn.

Auditor—I. J. Newkirk.

Director of the Poor—John Sampson.

Resolutions endorsing the nominees of the State Convention were passed; also strong resolutions in support of the National Administration, and a resolution asserting "undiminished confidence in our excellent Democratic Governor, William Bigler." The *Examiner* says in regard to the Convention—"That the candidates chosen by the Convention will receive the full vote of the party there, cannot be a doubt; for, although many were disappointed, we have not heard of dissatisfaction to any extent, beyond what is usually exhibited in a contest where so great a number of names are presented for the different offices.

Items of News and Miscellany.

We learn from the Maine papers that, as two little girls were picking berries on the eastern portion of the Mount Desert range of mountains, a shelving rock suddenly fell over the brink, carrying them with it, and crushing one of them to atoms with its immense weight. Her companion was severely injured, but will probably recover.

There were one hundred and fifty-seven deaths in Baltimore last week.

The Catholic churches at Baltimore celebrated the Feast of the Assumption on the 15th inst., by appropriate religious exercises.

The dead of Virginia, on the 25th of March last, was nearly sixteen millions of dollars—but it has since been reduced, by a representation of old and valuable dividend-paying stocks, to an infernal improvement debt of $10,653,615.

Peter Van Zandt, a soldier in the revolutionary war under Wayne, died, recently, at the residence of George V. Miller, in Lodi, Seneca county, at the advanced age of 96 years. He retained his mental faculties entire to the very last.

Joseph W. Jackson has been appointed Judge of the Eastern District of Georgia, in place of Judge H. R. Jackson, who resigned to accept the chargeship to Austria.

A letter in the New Orleans Picayune, dated Tampa Bay, August 3, says that Billy Bowlegs, the chief of the Florida Indians, had failed to come to Fort Myers, though he had promised to do so immediately after the "green corn dance," which was over about the middle of June. Mr. Walbridge, acting Indian agent had gone to Fort Myers, however, with the usual presents, and it was expected that "Billy" would make his appearance.

Eight of the acrobats of the destitute Chinese Dramatic Company in New York have been engaged at Burton's Theatre, where they give their extraordinary performances to full audiences. To show the strength of Chinese hair, two of the company stood upon two chairs, holding a stick across their shoulders, when another of the Chinese puts his pig-tail over the stick, and raises himself from the stage by his hair a half dozen times.

On the 22d ult., near Charleston, Va., the deceased body of a man, supposed to have been John Worley, was found partly covered with earth. His murderer, who got about $300, as it is supposed, was believed to be a man named Patton, alias Whalon, for whom the whole country, east and west, as far as Cincinnati, has been hunted—in one or two places his whereabouts discovered only too late.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 12th inst., states that in the three days preceding, fifteen hundred passengers traveled over the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The receipts for the month are 33⅓ per cent more than they have been any preceding month.

Hannah Drayter, of Whiteriver township, Johnson county, Ia., on the 9th inst., got into a domestic quarrel with her husband, and becoming incensed, struck him upon the head such a severe blow with a piece of quilting frame as to kill him.

The jury in the case of the late disaster on the Providence and Worcester Railroad have rendered a verdict condemning the conductor of the Uxbridge train.

There were 4,972 admissions to the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, being the greatest number yet on any one day. One of the attaches of the Palace has been arrested on the charge of pilfering various valuable articles.

The New York Express estimates that the amount of rails in use on the 1st of January, 1860, will not be less that 4,000,000 tons, on which the yearly deterioration will be 320,000 tons, or more than three times the quantity that our rolling mills are capable of producing.

A slave boy in Baltimore, named Isaac, belonging to Mrs. Somerville, was brought to the Infirmary several weeks ago, with a deep cut of four inches in length on the scalp, occasioned by a fragment of stone falling from a blast on the grounds of his employer, Dr. Lawrence. The brain at first protruded through the cranium, and exhibited an excrescence of the fungus character. This has been entirely reduced by gentle compression with a sponge bandaged upon the orifice, and the integuments have effected a healthy union. The boy is now walking about, and will soon be discharged cured.

The city of Mobile, Ala., last week contributed two thousand dollars for the relief of New Orleans, which has been sent to the Howard Association.

A mass of copper, weighing sixty-three hundred pounds, from the North American mine, is on its way to the Crystal Palace. It was chiseled out of a solid mass, estimated to weigh at least forty tons.

A "confidence man" in Cleveland swindled an axe-maker, last week out of two hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Cleveland, Ohio, is in a remarkably healthy condition. The city sexton says that there have been fewer deaths this summer than in any season during the past three years. For three days last week there was not a single interment.

Capt. Chas. A. Beck, for twenty-five years keeper of the light on Long Island Head, near Boston, died last Friday. The deceased was a native of Sweden; served many years in the U. S. navy; was in the frigate Constitution, and was appointed prize master of one of the vessels she took. At New Orleans, 1815, he presented himself to Gen. Jackson, and worked a gun aboard the schooner Caroline on the day of the battle.

On Wednesday, nine emigrant runners were arrested in New York, for boarding emigrant vessels prior to their touching the wharf, for the purpose of soliciting the strangers to purchase tickets for the West. This proceeding is now made a penal offence, and the probability is therefore, that instead of "transporting" the emigrants, the runners will be transported themselves to the penitentiary.

The grape crop in Montgomery and Bucks counties, Pa., which, until within a week or two, promised an abundant yield, it is said, has been seriously affected by the rot, which is spreading to such an extent in many places that three-fourths of them can never come to maturity. The cause of it is probably in part owing to the continued wet weather.

A company is about to construct a railway through about a dozen of the principal thoroughfares of Boston, with a view to the carriage of passengers between various points. Should it be successful, it will supersede omnibuses.

Three sharks were caught in Charleston harbor on Saturday evening last, measuring respectively 9 feet 2 inches. A fourth was struck, but unfortunately the harpoon tore out.

A young man, son of Mr. Bond, currier, of Woodburn, Mass., after handling some green hides, touched a scratch mark on his face, which produced poison, and death was the consequence.

It was said by Mr. Steer, in a lecture a month since in San Francisco, that the Chinese there intend to erect an altar for idol worship.

The London Times states that the great Australian nugget recently exhibited in Leicester square has been melted and sold for £5,532 (nearly 27,000 dollars.) Its weight before melting was, 1,616 ounces, and it yielded 1,310 ounces of pure gold, or 1,408 of the American standard of 9-10ths.

Christopher Houston, the officer deserting from the Danish brig of war Saga, was examined in New York, on the 17th inst., before the United States District Attorney, but it appearing that there is no treaty between Denmark and the U. States, warranting his return, he was unconditionally discharged.

Scenes at the New York Dead House.

The stench arising from the New York dead house, in consequence of the great mortality in that city last week, is exciting the fears of those in the vicinity that it may breed some kind of epidemic, and the matter has very properly been brought to the attention of the authorities. On Tuesday there were more than one hundred bodies in the dead house, and only eighty-six were removed to Ward's Island, two loads being as many as could be taken away. Some horrible details were disclosed in a communication addressed to the board of Ten Governors by Mr. Daly, warden of the Bellevue Hospital, who stated that during Sunday and Monday last, there had been as many as fifty bodies exposed in and about the place. The house could only contain about half the number, and the remainder were exposed to the sun. The friends of many of the deceased having required to see the bodies, the hospital men were obliged to be continually moving them. The floor of the dead house was covered with decomposed matter an inch thick; while outside, bodies were piled six or seven high. From these proceeded a pestilential vapor, that filled the surrounding atmosphere, and sickened all within its influence. A sight more revolting could not be imagined. To add to the confusion of the place, coffins could not be got for the dead bodies, and some remained uncoffined up to yesterday, awaiting the coroner's inquests. Imagine a place about ten feet square, as the only receptacle for the dead of the city, in sickly times like the past week, and think whether such a deplorable state of things ought to be allowed to continue, to the great danger of the people, and the disgrace of the city of New York. The present condition of the place would be a fit subject for presentation by any grand jury, in the faithful discharge of its duty. The writer implored the board to see to it immediately, and suggested that they should appoint a committee to devise some plan whereby the coroners could have more than one place to send dead bodies, while awaiting the inquest, in order that a great number might not accumulate.

Later and Interesting from Mexico.—The New Orleans Picayune has Vera Cruz dates to the 7th instant.

The "Diario Oficial" denies, in the strongest terms, the absurd reports which it says have been circulated abroad concerning the pretended alliance of Mexico with Spain and England for the defence of the Island of Cuba, and the project attributed to the present rulers of Mexico, of restoring that country to the Crown of Spain.

The "Diario" had already stated, although in less positive terms, that the Government would never countenance any scheme leading to the overthrow of the national independence of the Republic.

The same paper adds that the present international relations of Mexico, are of the most friendly character, and that it is the intention of the Government to use all its endeavors to preserve that happy state of things, as long as it can do so without injury to the rights and interests of the country.

The "Universal" contradicts the rumor that hostilities had actually broken out between the troops of Gov. Trias and the American forces, stationed near the valley of Mesilla, and it expresses the belief that the pending difficulties will soon be amicably settled.

It appears that the Governors of the frontier States have decided to take the necessary steps to protect Mexicans from injuries sustained in consequence of the alleged failure of the United States Government to comply with the stipulations of the treaty of Guadalupe; also to repress Indian incursions. The subject has already been forwarded to the Cabinet at Washington, for redress.

The vomito had broken out at Tixtla de Duangos. It was most fatal in its consequences, and had already carried off many of the principal inhabitants. There was good health at Vera Cruz.

The "Universal" states that British vessels of war are in the habit of smuggling specie and bullion in the most scandalous manner, and mentions that the frigate Thetis was detected with 2700 in specie, and $6,200 in bullion on board contraband. The commander excused himself by pleading ignorance of the requirements of the law on the subject.

Important from Buenos Ayres—Flight of the Dictator, Urquisa.—Letters in Boston from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres to the 12th July, confirm the report that the blockade had been raised, and also state that General Flores was raising an army in the North, and young Pedro Rosas in the South to attack Urquisa. These considerations, together with the successful working of Buenos Ayres money on the outside chiefs, render it probable that a statement in a postscript to a letter received from Buenos Ayres, is correct in stating that Urquisa had actually fled from his camp from before the city, and was about to be pursued by the Buenos Ayreans, who can feel no confidence of permanent quiet while he is at liberty.

It is also stated that the Buenos Ayreans will shut up all the small ports opened by Urquisa, and that they will also, with their now powerful marine squadron, blockade the ports of Entre Rios, the peculiar province of Urquisa; but this latter proceeding it is thought the French admiral will forbid. It is stated that some of the troops of Urquisa have sacked and desgroyed a small town in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres.

The port of Buenos Ayres having thus been opened, business will immediately recommence; and one or two vessels had already sailed for this country. The receipt of the news at Montevideo checked the demand for goods there, but provisions at once advanced in price.

Affray on a Louisville Hay Boat.—A very disgraceful affray occurred Wednesday morning, between the hours 8 and 9 o'clock, on board of a flat-boat lying at the Memphis landing, between two hands on said boat by the name of Martin Sutton and George Dunn, in which the former was killed by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of the latter. Dunn immediately fled, and shortly thereafter was pursued by several of the police, but they were unable to arrest him.

In the evening, Captain Ben. O'Haver started in pursuit, but before reaching Fort Pickering he met Dunn, in custody of another man. The prisoner was taken before Justice Waldran for examination, C. B. Fraser, Esq., opearing as his counsel.

The evidence given was to the effect that Sutton and Dunn had quarrelled a few days before, but had made up their difficulty, and were on as good terms as boatmen generally are. Yesterday morning a dispute arose about the quality of some hay, when the d—d lie was given by Dunn. The deceased turned and picked up a hatchet, lying near by, and made an effort to strike Dunn, who immediately stabbed Sutton with a large pocket knife, which he held in his hand. Only the one blow was given, which proved fatal, Sutton dropping down dead. Coroner Waldran held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Dunn, in default of bail, in the sum of $1000, was committed to jail, to await his trial at the November term of the Common Law Court. The deceased was from this city, and the prisoner from Pittsburgh. They were both hands on a hay boat from Louisville.—*Louisville Cour.* 17.

Mining in East Tennessee.—The mineral resources of Tennessee are beginning to attract the attention of European capitalists. Some of the copper ores of that region have been sent to London and analyzed, and a company in that city have sent out an agent to examine and purchase mining lands. This agent has purchased three tracts in East Tennessee—one of 160 acres, for $150,000, another of 160 acres, for $75,000, and another for $30,000. A few years since these lands were entered at from 50 cents down to 1 cent an acre. With the copper are found gold, silver, lead and zinc, but not in quantities sufficient to justify reparation.

"The West, the West, the glorious West."

Hear how the editor of the New York Day Book expatiates on receiving a copy of a fourth of July oration from Iowa:

The Glorious Fourth out West.—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Fourth of July oration, delivered in Keokuk, Iowa, by J. B. Cuming, Esq. We have read it with a good deal of interest. It is sound on the Union question, and is prevaded by a patriotic spirit. It is likewise full of the spirit of the Great West, where they have the tallest kind of everything—the sentiments are expansive, like its prairies—the style is luxuriant, like its grass—the figures are tall and imposing, like its trees—and the language is flowery, like its gardens and meadows.

Serious Insurrection at Tortola.—A letter from St. Thomas, dated the 3d inst., announces that there has been an insurrection among the negroes at the island of Torlola, one of the Caribean Islands under British rule. The town has been burnt and several persons have been killed. All the whites were fleeing, and many have arrived at St. Thomas. Soldiers were sent from St. Thomas to quell the revolt. This is only the beginning of what must eventually and soon be the result in all the British West India Islands, where the negroes, have the supremacy of power, which is the case in most of the smaller Islands.

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The stench arising from the New York dead house, in consequence of the great mortality in that city last week, is exciting the fears of those in the vicinity that it may breed some kind of epidemic, and the matter has very properly been brought to the attention of the authorities. On Tuesday there were more than one hundred bodies in the dead house, and only eighty-six were removed to Ward's Island, two loads being as many as could be taken away. Some horrible details were disclosed in a communication addressed to the board of Ten Governors by Mr. Daly, warden of the Bellevue Hospital, who stated that during Sunday and Monday last, there had been as many as fifty bodies exposed in and about the place. The house could only contain about half the number, and the remainder were exposed to the sun. The friends of many of the deceased having required to see the bodies, the hospital men were obliged to be continually moving them. The floor of the dead house was covered with decomposed matter an inch thick; while outside, bodies were piled six or seven high. From these proceeded a pestilential vapor, that filled the surrounding atmosphere, and sickened all within its influence. A sight more revolting could not be imagined. To add to the confusion of the place, coffins could not be got for the dead bodies, and some remained uncoffined up to yesterday, awaiting the coroner's inquests. Imagine a place about ten feet square, as the only receptacle for the dead of the city, in sickly times like the past week, and think whether such a deplorable state of things ought to be allowed to continue, to the great danger of the people, and the disgrace of the city of New York. The present condition of the place would be a fit subject for presentation by any grand jury, in the faithful discharge of its duty. The writer implored the board to see to it immediately, and suggested that they should appoint a committee to devise some plan whereby the coroners could have more than one place to send dead bodies, while awaiting the inquest, in order that a great number might not accumulate.

Washing Sheep.

Once upon a time, when the subject of temperance was being freely discussed, the citizens of a little town in the western part of Massachusetts called a meeting to talk over the matter. There had never been a temperance society in the place, but after some discussion it was voted to form one. They drew up a pledge of total abstinence, and agreed that if any member of the society broke it he should be turned out.

Before the pledge was accepted, Deacon D. rose and said he had one objection to it; he thought Thanksgiving-Day ought to be free for members to take something, as he could relish his dinner much better at this festival if he took his glass of wine.

Mr. L. thought the pledge was not perfect. He didn't care anything about Thanksgiving, but his family always made a great account of Christmas, and he couldn't think of setting down to dinner then without something to drink. He was willing to give it up on all other days, and, in fact, that was the only time when he cared anything about it.

Mr. B. next rose, and said he agreed with the other speakers, except in the time. He didn't think much of Thanksgiving or Christmas, though he liked a little at any time. There was one day, however, when he must have it, and that was on the Fourth of July. He always calculated upon having a "regular drink" upon that occasion, and he wouldn't sign the pledge if it prevented him from celebrating Independence.

Squire S., an old farmer, followed Mr. B. He was not in the habit of taking anything often, but must have something when he washed his sheep. He would sign the pledge if it gave him the privilege of imbibing when he washed sheep. Why, he considered it dangerous for him to put his hands in cold water, without something to keep him warm inside.

After some consideration, it was concluded that each member of the society should take his own occasion to drink—Deacon D. on Thanksgiving, L. on Christmas, &c. The pledge was signed by a large number, and the society adjourned in a flourishing condition, after it should be the duty of the members to watch each other, to see that they did not break the pledge.

The next morning D. walked to his neighbor's yard, who, by the way, was Mr. S., the sheep man, wondering, as it was a bitter cold morning, whether S. was yet up. He met his neighbor coming out of the house, and, to his surprise, gloriously drunk—or, to use a very modern phrase, "burning very beautiful kiln."

"Why, S.," exclaimed the astonished deacon, "what does this mean, sir? You have broken your pledge, and disgraced our society and the temperance cause."

"Not—hic—as you know: no—hic—deacon; I hmint—hic—broke the—hic—pledge, deacon."

"Certainly you have, sir, and I shall report you to the society. You agreed not to drink except when you wash sheep. You can't make me think you are going to wash such a cold day as this."

"Follow me, deacon."

S. started for the barn, and the deacon followed. On entering the door, the deacon saw a large wash-tub standing on the floor, with an old ram tied to it, the poor animal shaking dreadfully with cold, and bleating most pitifully.

"Hic—there, d deacon," said S., pointing to the sheep with an air of triumph, "that old—hic—ram has been washed six times this—hic—morning, and I—hic—ain't done with him—hic—yet!"

The deacon "retired."

News from Washington.—We copy the following from the Star of last evening:

An Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army Appointed.—Brevet Captain Seth Williams, 1st Lieutenant of first Artillery and Adjutant of the Military Academy of West Point, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, vice Mackall, promoted.

Clerical Promotions in the Treasury Department.—Mr. John Stevens has been promoted to the third class clerkship in the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, made vacant by the death of the late Col. James K. Greecy. G. S. Oldfield, jr., has been promoted to the second class clerkship in the office of the Secretary in the Treasury, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Stevens.

The Progressive Redemption of United States Stocks.—One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in government stocks were received this morning at the Treasury Department for redemption.

The United States Steamer Powhatan.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from the steamer Powhatan, Capt. McClung. She arrived at Mauripas, East Indies, on the 10th of May, in eleven and a half days from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Officers and crew all well. She was to leave immediately for Macao, to join Perry's squadron.

Deaths of Steamboat Captains.—Capt. John L. Black, of the steamer Ohio, died yesterday morning at the Merchants' Hotel, of this city, in the 42d year of his age, of congestion of the brain.

By a private dispatch received in this city yesterday morning, we learn that J. Parker McComm, Captain of the steamer Statesman, died at Smithland, a day or two since, from an attack of yellow fever.

Both these gentlemen were well known and highly esteemed in this city and their loss will be keenly felt by a host of friends.—*Cin. Com.*

☞ 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 PATENT CELEBRATED GLASSES, from the use of which I have 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.

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 fatigueing my eyes, and I can read by gas light 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. B. H. MCCRACKEN, Penn street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 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. [aug15]

☞ 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:—

LEBANON, Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 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 in 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, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had of all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,

Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,

aug19-1dw. 60 Wood street.

☞ 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 glasses, 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. R. 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 all cases. Yours, &c. J. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853. jy20-lawtsep10

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 Comfits, and other quackery but worthless nostrums, catch-penny instruments, etc. Beware 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 plain, but *brief* statement of his case, and remit Five Dollars to aid in paying for advertising, postage, etc., and time and trouble of writing out directions, which require no 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 perfect a cure in the shortest time possible, and at very trifling expense. Address, in strict confidence,

W. M. SHERMAN, Camden, N. J.

P. S. and M. D., 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.

The only object of the advertiser is to warn his fellowman from error's path, and to do good to all men as he has opportunity. jy22lmdeo

☞ Correspondents may rely upon my honor and discretion. All letters destroyed or returned. My answer will not have the "Camden" post-mark.

☞ Mr. Solomons:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and short sightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour, from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I saw you had just imported some, and as it has been my constant aim to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try your's.

You must not think me flattering, when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time, before I got these Glasses, but can now read for three hours by day all day, and until 10 o'clock, without experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much, as I think it deserving your enterprise, and hoping others may be benefitted by it.

You are at liberty to make use of my name at any time, for reference. I am, sir, truly, yours,

HENRY FARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. jy1.

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

Yours, truly,

T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 22, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomon's EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear witness to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solom