PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOGEE.	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
2. JAMES TRAGHAN.	15. JAMES D. PAXTON.
3. JOHN W. STOKER.	16. JAMES S. DAVIDSON.
4. JOHN P. VERREE.	17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH.
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE.	18. RALPH DEARE.
6. JAMES W. FULLER.	19. JOHN LEFFER.
7. JAMES PERRIGO.	20. ALCHEUS DARKERSON.
8. JOHN SHAWVER.	21. THOMAS J. BOHM.
9. JOHN MARSHALL.	22. LEWIS L. LEWIS.
10. CHARLES P. WALLER.	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS.
11. DAVID ALTON.	24. DANIEL PIERCE.
12. WM. D. ASHCOM.	25. SAM'L A. PURDANCE.
13. NER MIDDLESWARTH.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.

GEORGE DARRIS, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. P. SYBERT, 2d Township.
JOHN M. FORTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

Scott Club

☞ THE Executive Committee of the "County Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 22d of next month—

At Clinton, on Tuesday, the 31st, at 7½ P. M.
At Turtle Creek, at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, the 4th of September, at 3 P. M.
At Perrysville, on Tuesday, the 7th, at 7½ P. M.
At McKeesport, on Friday, September 10th, at 7½ o'clock M.
At John Cowan's, Baldwin Township, on Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 7½ P. M.
At Tarentum, on Tuesday, September 14th at 3 and 7½ P. M.
At Noblestown, on Saturday, September 18th, at 7½ P. M.
At Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September 20th at 7½ P. M.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDDELL HOUSE, Cleveland, Aug. 26.

The oftener I visit this place the more I like it. Although it is extremely warm at present, yet there is almost always a cool breeze, and the universal prevalence of shade trees renders it as cool and pleasant almost as one could desire. I doubt whether the people of Pittsburgh, who are seeking a few days of recreation during the hot months, can find a place where they can have more real enjoyment at less expense. Many of them I find understand this, as there are a goodly number of familiar faces here, and all express themselves much gratified.

Great preparations are making for the State Fair, which is to be held here on the 17th and following days of September. I hear from various quarters strong desires expressed that Pittsburgh may be largely represented. I hope these desires will not be disappointed. No city can be more deeply interested in this magnificent display of agricultural products and manufactures than Pittsburgh. It will afford our citizens an extraordinary opportunity of advertising their manufactures to the people of the West, and thus of securing large orders from those who will, in all time be among their best customers.

Politics is the general theme of conversation now. Ohio is felt here to be the great battle ground of the Presidential contest. The Whigs here feel and properly appreciate the importance of their position, and will spare no efforts to discharge their whole duty to their brethren of the Union. Calm and considerate men are confident of success, notwithstanding the great Free-Soil excitement which prevails. In the Whig districts of the Western Reserve we shall lose some, but our friends think not more than the enemy will lose in Locofoco strong holds. From all I can learn I think there is good reason to believe that Ohio will cast her vote for Scott and Graham, in November, although the Free-Soil vote may be nearly as large as in 1848.

The Whigs of this district are talking of nominating WILLIAM CASE, Esq., formerly Mayor of this city, as the Whig candidate for Congress. I hope they will. It will be a first rate selection. Mr. Case is a young man of excellent natural abilities, and possessed of a large fund of acquired information, and of extraordinary business capacity. His energy in the pursuit of whatever he undertakes is untiring, and really surprising. The word *fail* does not enter into his vocabulary. He always calculates on success, and this is the first great step towards the attainment of any object. If he should be elected to Congress he will render valuable aid to the Whig cause, and to his immediate constituents.

I am staying at the Weddell House, which I find in every respect a pleasant home. This house possesses four essential characteristics in a good hotel—large and convenient rooms neatly furnished; clean beds; a good table, and attentive servants, and a polite and obliging landlord. The house is kept by C. S. Butts & Son, and we commend it with confidence to any of our Pittsburgh friends who may chance to visit this beautiful city for business or pleasure. D. N. W.

COTTON.

The annual value of the cotton crop of the United States is estimated at $70,000,000. Seven cents per pound is about the average cost of its production. From 1840 to 1850 the price averaged 8½ cents per pound, leaving the small margin of 1½ cent for profit. Between 1820 and 1840 the average price was 12½ cents, showing a decline of over cents per pound during the last decade, as compared with the preceding.

In the market of England the American cotton planter has so far had no formidable competition, and yet the price of his great staple has steadily declined; and although the quantity produced from 1840 to 1850 increased 85½ per cent., over that of the preceding ten years, the aggregate value decreased about 18 per cent. A further reduction of 1½ cent per pound would leave the American planter without any profit.

For many years the Government and people of England have been laboring—not altogether without success—to encourage and promote the culture of cotton in India, the soil and climate of which are known to be well adapted to it. Cotton has been grown in that country for ages by the natives, the great majority of whom are clothed in cotton fabrics of native manufacture. Indeed it is stated on good authority that the quantity of cotton grown in India greatly exceeds that grown in the United States. The importation of cotton from India into England is at present about one-fourth as great as that from the United States.

Two difficulties stand in the way of the successful cultivation of cotton in India. The first and most stubborn is the fixed habits of the natives. They have their old slow and clumsy methods of doing things, which is it next to impossible to induce them to change; so that cheap as labor is in that country, the culture of cotton is not profitable. Many attempts have been made to introduce the gin and other machinery, but with little success. They adhere to their primitive methods, which are both slow and slovenly, and the consequence is that Indian cotton is inferior to American, and must be sold at a lower price. A curious instance of the tenacity with which the Hindoos cling to old habits in their operations is given by an Englishman, who, having some excavation to do, hired a number of natives to do it. Their method was to convey the earth to its place of deposit in baskets, which they carried on their heads. The Englishman soon got tired of that, and bringing on a number of wheelbarrows, which he showed them how to use, he ordered them to take away their baskets. Things went on pretty well while he was with them, but having occasion to go away a short time, he found on his return, trudging to work with the wheelbarrows on their heads.

Another difficulty in the way of the successful production of cotton in India is the want of good roads and other means of conveyance. On this point the London Morning News, of a late date, says:

"Sixteen years since, residents in India wrote us the news that the cotton was flourishing on the table lands of the interior, and that the roads down the Ghauts were blackened with troops of bullocks laden with bales for shipment from the western ports... But alas! those roads down the Ghauts have hitherto been fatal to the scheme. Bullock carriage is not good for cotton, under the best circumstances; and, in this case, the injury and destruction to the produce have made the scheme abortive, and have postponed our hopes to the formation of railroads. The dust, the sweat of the toiling animals, the mud, the frequent falls, made such a mess of the cotton, in its conveyance to the coast, that little or none of it was, by that time, worth having."

That difficulty will be done away with by the introduction of railroads from the seaboard to the table lands of the interior.

Yet in the face of these difficulties it is stated that the amount of cotton imported into Liverpool from India is about one-fourth of that from the United States, and that it has increased 91 per cent. during the last ten years, as compared with the preceding ten years.

Australia, too, is likely to become a cotton-growing country. Samples from there have recently been exhibited in Manchester which have excited strong hopes of success. Now let the business of growing cotton in India and Australia be once fairly introduced—there being millions of Coolies ready and willing to work at rates below what slave labor costs in the United States—what becomes of the market for the sake of which our Southern cotton growers have well nigh crushed every other American interest? It is lost, irrecoverably lost. Great Britain will protect this great colonial interest against American competition the moment it can be shown that she can supply herself from her own possessions. And she will do only what is right when she does so. In a very brief period we may witness all this. And what else shall we then witness? Southern cotton planters loudly clamoring for the protection of American manufactures, so that they may find a market for their great staple in their own country, they being shut out of every other.

Great Britain is acting wisely in endeavoring to supply her manufacturers with this most important of raw materials. She feels keenly her dependence upon the United States in this particular. Would it not be equally wise in our cotton growers to endeavor to build up a home market, by fostering American manufactures, so as to be ready for the evil day? A steady adherence to a system of moderate protection for a period of twenty years would so enlarge the business of cotton manufacturing, and give such strength and stability to it, that it would not only be able to supply the demands of our own people, but have a large share in the supply of the world, thus affording a sure market to the American cotton grower for all time to come. It is certainly short-sighted policy in them to destroy their home market, and depend solely upon a nation which is doing all she can to place herself in a condition that will enable her to cast them off. Already she has so far succeeded as to be able to dictate her own terms; and it is manifest that her power in this respects yearly increasing.

This is a subject of great importance to both the North and South, but particularly to the latter; for as things are going on now, they cannot hope to ease their poor margin of 1½ cent per pound on cotton much longer, unless they will, by a change of policy, enable the American manufacturer to compete with his English rivalin the purchase of cotton. This he cannot now do for want of protection; but let Old England once know that if she will not purchase American cotton at fair prices New England will, and she will be much easier dealt with. This change of policy will be forced upon the South before long. If we are not greatly mistaken; and then their dough-faced allies of the North will throw up their caps with great enthusiasm for a Protective Tariff.

GEN. PIERCE AND RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—To the people of the West there is no more important interest than that of the improvement of their rivers and the harbors of the great lakes. To these improvements Gen. Pierce has ever evinced unvarying and indiscriminating hostility. On no occasion, we believe, while in Congress, did he ever vote for a measure of the kind, but often against them. We have before us at this moment a long list of those votes, taken from the public records, from which we select one—that of a bill granting to the State of Michigan a quantity of land to aid that State in the construction of a canal around the Falls of St. Mary, the outlet of Lake Superior. The bill come up on the 30th of April, 1840. On the third reading there were 20 yeas and 16 nays; and amongst the nays, against the bill, stands the name of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Upon this vote the Washington Republic remark:

> The best commentary that can be offered on this vote—which was one of Mr. Pierce's latest votes in the Senate on this class of questions—is afforded by the speeches and votes of Democratic senators during the present week. The canal opposed by Mr. Pierce is still but a project. The vast mineral treasures of the Lake Superior region, and the rapidly growing commerce which they have called forth, long ago awakened attention to the necessity of a work which is indispensable, not less as a means of promoting enterprise than as a means of national defence in the event of war. A bill is now before the Senate granting land to Michigan to aid her executing the undertaking; and on the 16th of the present month it gave rise to animated debate. In the course of the debate, Mr. Cass and Mr. Douglas spoke strongly in favor of the measure, the former especially dwelling upon it as of paramount importance. Can there be stronger proof of the weakness of General Pierce's policy, or of the repugnance with which it is viewed by the whole West?

> We need no severer condemnation of General Pierce than is afforded by the fact that the ablest and most influential leaders of his party are constrained to repudiate the only distinctive principle with which his Congressional career is associated. If this vital question divides Cass and Judge Douglas had the alternative of killing themselves or slaying General Pierce; and they have naturally and wisely resolved upon making Gen. Pierce the victim. The phrase is not too strong to apply to a Presidential candidate whose prominent Senatorial services are thus rebuked by his own party.

This vote was given twelve years ago, and possibly it may be contended that Gen. Pierce has since changed his views, but we happen to have the proof at hand that he has not done so. At a meeting at Bradford, N. H., in January, 1852, the subject of River and Harbor Improvements was discussed. A Mr. Morrison having spoken, the report goes on as follows:

> "General Pierce followed Mr. Morrison, giving great prominence to this question. He endorsed the remarks of Mr. M. respecting it, and said, in substance, that appropriations by the Federal Government for the improvement of rivers and harbors was of a purely Federal character, and repugnant to the principles and practices of the Democracy of this State; and that Messrs. Hale and Tuck were justly obnoxious to the charge of Federal sympathies for having supported such measures. He pointedly affirmed that no person elected to Congress as a Democrat from this State had ever supported measures for these purposes. He put the question to the audience if this were not so, and paused for a reply, which was given in the affirmative by some person near the speaker's stand. He then affirmed the position he had taken, and proceeded with his address."

It is doubtful, indeed, if among all the prominent men of his party a more uncompromising opponent of this policy can be found. His opposition is of that blind and indiscriminating character which reduces all projects of the kind, no matter how national they may be in their character, or how indispensable to the safety of lives and property, to the same level. Witness his opposition to the grant of land to enable Michigan to construct a canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, the want of which has done more injury in retarding the growth and development of the important mineral region of Lake Superior than fifty times the value of the land in question can compensate. But he has taken it into his head that such measures "*are of a purely Federal character*," and that, with him, is reason enough for opposing them, no matter what their merits may be. Yet this is the man whom his supporters call a "Statesman!"

☞ The Governor General of Canada, in his late message, delivered at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, adverts to the necessity that exists for a decimal coinage in the Provinces, and says that a bill will be introduced for the purpose of reducing it.

The latest returns from the Missouri elections give the vote for Governor in 73 counties, leaving 23 (generally small) to be heard from. They sum up as follows:

	1852.
Price, Opposition,	38,891
Winston, whig,	29,048
Opposition majority,	9,743
	1848.
King, Opposition,	41,622
Rollins, whig,	30,195
Opposition majority,	11,327
Whig gain, 1,584.	

If the vote in that State for Governor be taken as a test, we are much better off in the West than we were during the campaign of 1848, when we elected Taylor. But we have achieved a greater victory in the election of two members of Congress, where we had none last year. The elections in Missouri and Iowa have shown conclusively that Scott will have the largest Whig vote ever polled in the West.

THE GREAT NORTH WEST.—Northern Illinois and Wisconsin formed but a few years ago an almost unbroken wilderness; now they are the homes of a numerous and enterprising population, with large and flourishing cities, extensive commerce, railroads, steamers and every appearance of the most advanced civilization. Indeed, it seems that when men go there, their minds become fitted, by expansion, to the magnificent region they inhabit. They become assimilated, as it were, to the largeness, boldness, grandeur of Nature as they then find it, and this begets large ideas and boldness of enterprise. Think of a railroad of *a thousand miles* traversing a State, the history of which, as a civilized community, does not date beyond the memory of a child!

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* of Saturday has a notice of an election of officers of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, followed by some remarks from which we take a short extract:

> The Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, is the South-eastern connection of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the two Roads are one in fact, though prosecuted under different charters. The Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company is authorized by several acts of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which constitute its charter, to construct a railroad from the boundary line between the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, to Janesville, and from that point by two branches, the one running to Fond du Lac on Lake Winebago, and thence to Lake Superior, the other down Janesville to Madison, thence to the Fall of St. Croix, by the way of La Crosse and Willow River, thus traversing the most productive parts of the State of Wisconsin, embracing a country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and mineral wealth, the road being more than one thousand miles in length, and the charter containing every power necessary or convenient to carry it into effect. There is also another charter known as the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, under which a company has been organized for the purpose of building a road from Janesville to Dubuque, on the Mississippi, on the same gauge as that of the R. R. V. U. R. R., and the road when built in connection with the R. R. V. U. R. R. and the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad will furnish a shorter route with lighter grades, from the Mississippi River, opposite Dubuque, than can be had by any other proposed route.

> The R. R. V. U. R. R. Co., towards the construction of their road, have purchased and paid for eleven thousand and nineteen (11,019) tons of Railroad iron.—have expended in the purchase of cars and locomotives, buildings, office, about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and will have from 30 to 35 miles, extending from Fond du Lac southward, in running condition during the coming fall—the rail for which is now being landed at Green Bay. Among other stock purchased, a part of which has already been delivered, the remainder to be delivered this fall in season to be forwarded through the lakes, are seven locomotives, one of which is now at Fond du Lac and the other *en route* for this city, to be used on the Illinois and Wisconsin Road. The whole of the road from Fond du Lac to the Illinois State line (about one hundred and seven miles) is under contract with Bradley & Co., who are to do all the work, and furnish all the materials except the rails, chairs and spikes for a single track, at an average cost of $7,500 per mile,—the whole estimated cost of the road without furniture is $12,500 per mile —and with furniture $17,500 per mile. In the whole length of the line there is no grade exceeding 80 feet to the mile. The gauge adopted by the Company is six feet, which in all probability will be the general gauge in Wisconsin, excepting the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad.

There have been two or three adverse reviews of our late article on the "Free Soil movement." That by Mrs. Swisshelm, of the "*Saturday Visiter*, is decidedly the best of the lot, notwithstanding she puts many wrong constructions upon our language. There is nothing in it, however, requiring further remark.

THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC.—The following is the estimate of passengers on board, those saved and those lost:

Number of cabin passengers,	120
Number of emigrant passengers, including children,	217
Second class passengers,	54
Crew,	40
Total	431
Number saved,	300
Number drowned,	121

☞ According to the New York Farmer, the hay crop in Pennsylvania and the more eastern States is one-third less than an average crop.

☞ On Friday last the Whigs of Kittanning held a meeting at the Court House, and formed a Scott Club. The meeting was addressed at some length by Governor Johnston.

☞ The cause of the failure, for a time, of the submarine telegraph between England and Ireland, was the cutting of the cable surrounding the wire, by an English skipper, who having accidentally drawn it up on his anchor, supposed it to be a sunken ship's cable, and carried off about 50 yards of it.

☞ The investigating committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the late disaster on Lake Erie, have, it appears by the latest advices, elicited evidence that goes to exculpate the officers of the propeller. There appears little doubt that the propeller believed she could pass the steamer's bows, and went ahead accordingly, while the rules of navigation required her to put her helm a-port and pass stern. The committee find, after an investigation, that the steamer was well provided with life-preservers, but the loss of presence of mind, prevented the passengers availing themselves of them.

☞ On Monday last a serious riot occurred at Tremont, Ohio, among the laborers on the railroad. One man was killed and several wounded.

☞ The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated Mayor Gilpin for re election.

☞ It is thought at Washington that the difficulties between Gen. Cullom and Maj. Polk, is likely to lead to a personal encounter between the parties.

☞ Hon. Lorenzo Borrows, we learn, declines positively the Postmaster-Generalship, and Hon. James Brooks is now spoken of as likely to be appointed.

☞ The disease prevailing to some extent in New York city, supposed by most persons to be only cases of the usual, complaints prevalent at this season, turns out to be the real Asiatic cholera. The board of health report seven cases last week.

☞ A new steamship line to run from the United States to Holland is projected. New York and Antwerp are to be the ports of entry.

☞ The cholera has left Bellefontaine almost as suddenly as it came. It broke out on Monday and was on that day very fatal. By Tuesday evening a majority of the citizens had left town. On Thursday morning there was not a case in city or vicinity.

☞ The ship Isabella has left England on its voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. Letters from the commander of the expedition announce its arrival at the Orkneys, ready for a final departure.

A NEW USE FOR CHLOROFORM.—The Paris Patrie says: "Experiments have for some years past been made with ether combined with steam on board government vessels. The result has been that a great saving may be effected, but that the inflammable nature of ether renders it dangerous. It has just been resolved to replace ether by chloroform, and two engines of sixty horse power are to be placed in the Gallies to enable experiments to be made."

Sontag is to have a highly stupendous serenade on the night of her arrival. Four hundred performers are to take part in it.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAYSAPO RAILROAD.—A train of cars on the Ramapo Railroad, bound to Jersey City, was turning a curve, about twenty miles this side of Suffern's, at a rapid rate, ten o'clock yesterday morning, when the flange of one of the wheels of the baggage car broke, and the car sprung from the track over an embankment, a distance of about twenty feet, taking with it the locomotive and two other cars. In the latter there were about one hundred passengers. The shock was terrific, and occasioned serious damage to the train, and sad injury to many of the passengers. The greatest consternation prevailed, and it was some time before the extent of the calamity was known: means were immediately adopted by persons in the after cars to extricate those in the forward part of the train, which was thrown into a confused heap down the embankment, and on looking around the wrecked cars, the fireman was found dead; his head having been severed from his body. No other person was killed, but several were found to be more or less injured.

Another person belonging to the train was thrown in such a manner as to fall under the engine, and was very seriously scalded. The skin and flesh fell from different parts of his body. He has since died of his injuries. The brakeman was also severely hurt, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. Messrs. J. House and Boswell Stanly, two of the passengers who were in the forward car were severely injured about the head, arms and legs.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Messrs. Marion and Co., of 152 Regent st., London, have recently brought before the public a small instrument for the purpose of cutting and sharpening pencils, the price of which is very trivial. At the first glimpse one might fancy it to be a part of the apparatus of a screw propeller, but let the pencil be once inserted, and gently twirled according to rule, and all idea of its complication vanishes—one of the finest points that ever gratified the eye of an artist being produced with magical speed.

The following, from the National Intelligencer, shows in a strong light the wisdom of locofoco financiering.

In Mr. Secretary Walker's annual report to Congress, in 1847, he refers to the table C. C, annexed to it, for the probable increased exports of domestic productions under a system of low duties, for which he gives the following figures, viz:

In 1848	$229,898,350
In 1849	320,959,932
In 1850	588,445,056

The actual result, as shown by official documents, is, that the exports of domestic productions were:

In 1848,	$132,904,121
In 1849,	132,666,955
In 1850,	136,046,922

The democracy of Kittanning held a meeting in this township last week. One of the unterrified delivered a speech, in the course of which it became manifest that he had a serious intention of bolting, concluding by poetically comparing the Democratic party, in its present corrupt state, to

> A herring hung against the wall,
> With tail too rotten not to fall.

In the latter comparison the speaker was strongly borne out by a hard shelled loco, who, snatching up his hat and retiring in disgust, declared, with a terrible oath, that he believed the democratic party was sinking itself deeper and deeper into h—ll every day!—*Kittanning Free Press*

NEWS ITEMS.

A steam fire engine will be ready for service, in Cincinnati early next month.

Mr. Broomall has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Chester and Delaware counties, Pa.

"A new steamship called the Star State, to run between New Orleans and Texas, was launched at New York on Saturday.

The typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in the interior of Georgia In Lincoln county lost ten of its members.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. has been conferred on Hon. Abbott Lawrence by Williams College.

Mr. Fenno, wife and daughter, were drowned at Hull, Mass., on Sunday. They were in a small boat, which was run down by a schooner.

The Glenham cotton mills, near Fishkill, N. Y., were entirely consumed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is estimated at seventy thousand dollars.

Two fatal accidents recently occurred on the London and Northwestern Railway. In one case four lives were lost.

A Toronto paper says that for several years past an emigration of considerable force, from Lower Canada to the State of Illinois, has been going on.

In consequence of a declaration made by Blaise Skupenski, two Poles, it is said, have been arrested in New York on the charge of having committed the murder of the Cowden family in Maryland.

The Plague is raging in Hayti. Its ravages are dreadful. The disorder is described as a rotting in the stomach, which, unless checked, produces quick death.

It is reported that a gun was recently fired at the Emperor of Austria, in the Forest of Bakony, but missed him. One of the fire brigands was shot at Pesth, is supposed to have been the guilty party, but the whole affair has been hushed up.

A writer in the Pennsylvania Farm Journal states that he has been using spent tan bark in his garden with the best results. The soil on which it was tried was a "stiff clay—altogether too stiff for useful gardening."

On Tuesday last 125 gallons of liquor were seized at Providence, R. I., and ordered by the Court to be destroyed. It was found in a wagon. About $2000 worth, seized at Salem, Mass., a few days ago, has been restored to Mr. Gardner, the owner, in consequence of being illegally seized.

The Whig Central Committee of Kentucky have appointed the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall the Whig candidate for elector in the Lexington district, in the place of Mr. Garrett Davis, resigned.

The several fire engine and hook and ladder companies of Buffalo assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M., Aug. 24th, in front of the Phelps House, on Main street, and were there addressed by Mayor Barton, Mr. Walker, and several members of the fire department. They then proceeded to the City Hall, where they delivered up their engines to the city, and then quietly dispersed.

Late foreign advices state that a French scientific expedition for the exploration of Brazil and Paraguay, under the direction of Mon. Deville, has been determined on by the French government. An earnest appeal has been made to the President of the United States by the New York Geographical Society, of which Mr. Bancroft is President, and Mr. Gribbell, the Arctic explorer, Vice President, to make a similar exploration.

The Louisville Daily Courier says that a movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument on the spot where the remains of HENRY CLAY were deposited. It is contemplated to make it a national affair, and an opportunity is now being presented, or will be afforded to the citizens of every State in the Union to contribute to this object.

One hundred and fifty words, and forty-eight stops were telegraphed in two minutes, by an improved instrument, lately, in England.

Most of the French exiles now in London, in consequence of the *coup d'etat* of December, are in circumstances of great privation.

A tremendous rain storm visited the vicinity of Memphis on Sunday morning, destroying and injuring property to the amount of about $20,000.

Amasa L. Jordan, of Chester, Eaton county, Michigan, was recently shot by his own son, who mistook him for a deer.

The examination of John W. Rand, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the bank of Virginia, in January last, closed in Portsmouth on Saturday. He was remanded for trial at the Superior Court, in September next. Bail was refused him.

The recent fire at Helena, Ark., destroyed $70,000 worth of property, including the Planters' House, the Masonic Hall and the Land-office.

Silas Melvin, a police officer of St. Louis, was stabbed and mortally wounded on the 16th inst., by a man named Michael Curran, whom he attempted to arrest.

Extensive forgeries have been going on for some weeks past upon the Salem Bank of Massachusetts, Lancaster county bank, Pennsylvania, and Merchant's bank of New Haven, on all of which a large number of counterfeit bills have been passed. The notes are to the amount of $1, $2, $3 and $5.

A few days since, locomotive No. 10, on the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven (Pa.) railroad, brought in 211 loaded cars at one draught. The coal weighed 976 1-20 tons, the, added to the weight of the cars, (518 8-20 tons,) making a total weight of 1490 9-20 tons at one draught, the heaviest ever hauled over the road.

Late advices from Pernambuco announce the entire disappearance of the yellow fever.

A quarter of a million of dollars were staked on the issue of the late election at Liverpool, says the Liverpool Albion.

Norway has been deprived of one of her most learned historians, Dr. Niels Wulfsberg, formerly Chief Keeper of the Archives of the Kingdom. The doctor was in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

A Mahommedan's Opinion of a Christian Merchant.—Some years ago a Philadelphia merchant sent a cargo of goods to Constantinople. After the supercargo saw the bales and boxes safely landed, he inquired where they could be stored.

"Leave them here, it won't rain to night," was the reply.

"But I dare not leave them thus exposed, some of the goods might be stolen," said the supercargo.

The Mahommedan merchant burst into a loud laugh, as he replied: "Don't be alarmed; there ain't a Christian within fifty miles of here."

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.

☞ Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. The greatest consternation prevailed, and it was some time before the extent of the calamity was known: means were immediately adopted by persons in the after cars to extricate those in the forward part of the train, which was thrown into a confused heap down the embankment, and on looking around the wrecked cars, the fireman was found dead; his head having been severed from his body. No other person was killed, but several were found to be more or less injured.

Another person belonging to the train was thrown in such a manner as to fall under the engine, and was very seriously scalded. The skin and flesh fell from different parts of his body. He has since died of his injuries. The brakeman was also severely hurt, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. Messrs. J. House and Boswell Stanly, two of the passengers who were in the forward car were severely injured about the head, arms and legs.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

☞ S. M KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought as I had delayed writing so long it would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the quack patent productions of the age, and so felt but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to some on trial, and persuaded some to buy, until I got them to test its medical power. It soon began to cure the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues; and when he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clearly distinguish the color of cloths, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His blindness appears to have been the result of a very inveterate case of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the healing powers of Petroleum. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained an extended popularity in this country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more.— M. HIMEBAUGH.

SHERIDAN FALLS, Wisconsin, March 10, 1852.

A Good Comparison.

☞ THE Rev. Wm. Rouiliat, a well known Methodist Clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and a ferret—

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's lifeless carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, the inveterate and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, finds the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, unsociable as they are, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Rouiliat, Dr. Adam Bridges, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, than both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

This Vermifuge is to be had of most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.,
69 Wood street.

aug28:4w&2 JOHN D. MCCORD. JAMES S. WOOD.

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP

MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps. Skulls, Bears, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets.

aug28:3m&1y

P. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."

☞ THOSE who have ventured on the useless and unpredictable test of imitating Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap," have very naturally supposed that the indescribable admixture of the article of Honey with other ingredients, usually employed in the manufacture of newly invented soaps, is sufficient to place a competition with that produced by P. S. Cleaver. It is but an act of justice, however, to the skillful inventor, to mention (and doubtless this fact must have been brought before the view of the learned and impartial committee who awarded to him the medal) that his success was not the result of chance, nor the work of a momentary enterprise, but the product of long and assiduous study, joined to a knowledge of those materials which, by chemical combinations, and an exact analysis, has rendered his labors honorable to himself and useful to the public.

For sale retail at all Dispensing Drug stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

aug28:1w&5. J. KIDD & CO., 69 Wood street.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, RAKES, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield st. All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Lots in the Village of Rossmoyne.

ON Saturday, September 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be offered at public sale

200 BUILDING LOTS,

In the village of Rossmoyne, situate between the Braddock's Field Plank Road and the Monongahela river, 3½ miles from the city, being one of the finest portions of the "Scotch Hollow" tract.

As the will probably be the only public sale, persons wishing to secure desirable suburban lots will find it their interest to attend.

Terms—One-sixth in cash, residue in five equal annual payments, with interest, secured upon the premises.

Omnibuses will leave the corner of Second and Smithfield streets, at 1½ o'clock, upon the day of sale, to convey to the ground, all who wish to attend.

Plans are ready for distribution at the Auction Store of P. M. Davis. [aug28:td] THOMAS S. BLAIR.

FLOUR—200 bbls. Ohio, rec'd for sale by

aug28 S HARBAUGH.

NEW BOOKS.

NICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE for September.

A new number of Appleton's Library—contents, Summer Time in the Country, by the Rev. R. A. Willmott. Uncle Tom's Cabin and it is a fresh supply.

Aunt Phillis' " W. A. GILDENPENNY & CO.,

aug28 76 Fourth street.

Pearl Port Monnaies.

A SPLENDID stock pearl handles, Mirrors for Pocket and others—Pearl work made to order, also, on hard Marine Shells, suitable for Cabinet and Ornament.

A variety of Fancy Goods, at low prices

aug28:1y A. HUDSON, No. 30 North 6th St., Philadelphia.

EGGS—400 doz. just rec'd, for sale by

aug28 HENRY H COLLINS.

BUTTER—Fresh Roll just rec'd for sale by

aug28 HENRY H COLLINS.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of HUSTON & MORROW, in the Dry Goods business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Huston, at their old stand, No. 581, Penn street.

JAMES HUSTON,
RICHARD MORROW.

James Huston will continue the Dry Goods business at their old stand, as heretofore, where a very extensive assortment of new and fashionable Goods can always be found, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. JAMES HUSTON,

aug28:1t No. 581, Penn st.

Allegheny County ss:

C. P. Tallot & Co.,
In Error,
vs.
Jas Farrer.

In the District Court, No. 356, April Term, 1852. Vend. Ex.

AND now, August 23d, 1852, on motion of Wm. O. Priest, Esq., Edwin H. Stowe, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute proceeds of sale.

From the Record.

Attest: GEORGE R. HAYS, Prothonotary.

Notice is hereby given that I will be in attendance upon my office, No. 126, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 16th day of September, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of the above appointment.

EDWIN H. STOWE, Auditor.

aug28:td&7w

New Books.

JUST rec'd at Central Bookstore, next door to Adams' Express Office, Fourth Street.

Louis Ranne, a Summer Book, by G W Curtis

The Clifford Family, a tale of the Old Dominion, by one of her daughters.

The Cloud of Witness, by Abbott.

Anthon's Latin English and English Latin Dictionary.

Hunter's U. S. splendid illustrated by numerous steel engravings. J. L. HEAD.

aug27

RICH FALL DE LAINES—Murphy & Burchfield have just rec'd rich and choice styles of French, British, and American Printed Mushlin de Laines, embroidered Merino Robes, colored and black Delaines, and many other styles of New Goods.

☞ We will please give us a call.

☞ We will receive, in a day or two, a large lot of Cheap Worsted Edgings and Insertings, bought much below the usual prices, and will be sold correspondingly low. aug27

Young Ladies Seminary, Allegheny.

MR. and MRS. N. W. METCALF will commence their Autumn Session on Monday, August 30th, at their dwelling, on Federal street, "Stackpole's Row." Miss F. W. Grambrie is expected to be assisted in Music and Drawing. Pupils may enter at any time, and have the whole session. Terms of contracted scholarships will be