PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1853.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—Its extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 4 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.—We regret to learn, from the statements of some of the papers, that the Grand Jury has rejected the application of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for a recommendation to the commissioners to subscribe $200,000 to the stock of that company, to enable it to build the link between Wellsville and Beaver. If this rejection has proceeded from the opposition of the friends of the Steubenville road, as we infer from the comments of some of the press, then we think they pursued a most suicidal course.

The first great consideration in the making of such subscriptions is *safety*. No considerations of benefit can justify a departure from this rule. The second is, the benefit such subscriptions will confer upon the community.

Judged by these rules, a subscription of the small sum asked by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad company was eminently proper. Of its safety there can be no question. The stock of the company is and has been for sometime above par, and it pays regularly a dividend of ten per cent. in cash. The company agree to take the bonds of the county at par, and to pay the interest on them for the whole time they have to run, for 30 years, and to pay over to the county the difference between the dividends and the interest, which, if the road continues to pay ten per cent, as is most likely, will amount to several thousand per annum. The subscription is then as eminently safe one. Can as much be said of all the subscriptions now asked for?

As to the benefits to accrue to the community from this work, they are numerous and manifest. In the first place a road down the river to Bridgeport will connect us with New Philadelphia, and the interior of Carroll and Tuscarawas counties, by means of the Bayard Branch. Secondly, at Steubenville, it will connect us with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Thirdly at Bridgeport it will connect us with the Ohio Central road, and with the Cincinnati and Marietta roads. The friends of the Steubenville road say, that all these benefits can be realized as well by that project. This we deny. That road will doubtless prove eminently useful when it secures the right of way, and bridges the Ohio, but it cannot accomplish some things for Pittsburgh, which the other road can. It cannot in the first place give us the rich trade to be secured by the Bayard Branch. It cannot, in the second place, give us the travel and trade to be seized at Bridgeport, because that trade and travel will depend upon the arrangements of a rival company, which will feel sufficiently sore under its defeat from understood agencies.

In looking at the whole subject, then, we feel excessively mortified to find some of our contemporaries rejoicing at the defeat of a subscription to a great work which has been and will be of great service to the people of this county; and which has asked for so little aid from this community.

It is probably time to stop making any more subscriptions of the kind. They have had their uses—were probably indispensible—but there should be a stopping place. If this subscription is opposed on this account we have nothing to say; but if the opposition against it arises from jealousy and rivalry, then such opposition is indefensible.

Gambling.—The editor of the Journal volunteers a defence of the city officials against the charge that they connive at gambling and other offences against the public good. The defence is that the police know nothing of such offences being committed; and that if any body *does* know of them, and will give the requisite information, the police will arrest the offenders. If the police of this city are as ignorant of what is going on in their midst as the editor of the Journal would seem to intimate, it is very little to their credit. If they do not know that the offences named are openly practised in our midst, it is not for lack of opportunity. If they will but open their eyes and make use of the ordinary vigilance which all police officers are presumed to exercise, they will find that the offences of which we have spoken abound on every hand.—This plea of "you make the charge and we'll make the arrests," is the one always resorted to by those officers who want to shuffle off an unpleasant responsibility upon others. It is the duty of police officers to be cognizant of what openly transpires in their midst; and they cannot get rid of it by pleading that it is also the duty of *others to give* information of crime when it comes to their knowledge. The police are employed as public informers and apprehenders: and it is their duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, as well those intended to prevent, as those intended to punish, crime.—In other cities the police have not waited for private citizens to become informers to enable them to make a descent upon gambling hells; but availing themselves of their own knowledge they have arrested and brought the guilty to punishment. Let our own police do likewise, or be content to submit to the public judgment upon their course.

Important Elections.—Two important elections have recently been held in the East—one in the city of New York and the other in Washington City.

The election in New York was upon the adoption of a new charter for the government of that city. The present lawgivers of that corporation have proved so unutterably and hopelessly corrupt that it was found necessary to frame a charter of sufficient stringency to hold their corrupt tendencies in check; and this charter the people on Tuesday last adopted by a majority of 33,000 —every ward, we believe, giving a majority for it. This proves that the people may be trusted, when a direct appeal is made to their honesty; but so long as political conclaves manage the selection of their servants, the servants will bear a very large amount of watching, and need the imposition of heavy restraints.

In Washington City, the question submitted to the people was whether the sale of Liquors should be prohibited in that city. The people decided that it should, the vote being 991 *for* Licenses and 1,903 *against* it. This is another instance of the safety of an appeal to the people. Taken in mass, they possess a moral firmness and honesty of purpose which they seldom succeed in imparting to their representatives: Every ward, but one, in the city of Washington, gave majorities for Temperance. This action, however, has to be ratified by Congress, which is the local legislature for the District of Columbia; and it is almost hoping against hope to trust that that body will have honesty enough to forbid the traffic in liquor at the Capital. There are, we fear, *too* many men in that body who love the cup too well to be participants in banishing it from their midst. The "voice of the people" demanding it is loud, but that body does not always or often heed the voice of the masses. Let us, however, hope for the best.

Chartiers Railroad.—We learn from the Washington Reporter that the Engineers were to commence the surveys on the Chartiers Valley Road, on Wednesday last. The Reporter does not state who the Chief Engineer is. The survey was to begin at Mansfield, five miles from this city.

The County Accounts.—Ever since Allegheny was erected into a county, the County accounts have been regularly published in the Gazette; the present year is the first instance of their omission from this paper. The reason for withholding them now from publication in the oldest paper in the county, with a larger circulation among the tax-payers of the county than any other paper, after they have so uniformly appeared therein heretofore, should have some force in it, and we are curious to see what it will be, when it is offered. It cannot be the old plea of economy, for even a niggardly economy would have enabled the Commissioners to reach more of their constituents by a publication in the Gazette than they will be able to do through both the papers chosen to publish the county accounts.

The true reason, we take it, for proscribing the Gazette, is to be found in the stand we took last winter against the Commissioners in their foolish quarrel with the Sheriff. They gratify their spleen against us by withholding their patronage from us, even at the expense of punishing the people by hiding away the county accounts from them in papers of but little county circulation.

For several years past these accounts have been published in all, or nearly all, the papers of the county, as they should be; but as that rule could not be followed this year without including the Gazette, the Commissioners, for the purpose of excluding us, have cut off all but the two papers having the smallest circulation in the county. If this suits the tax-payers, we have no objection.

The accounts as published in the *Post*, the locofoco organ of our Whig Commissioners, occupy nearly four columns; but they can be condensed into a much smaller space. Without entering, therefore, into the details of the publication, we give our readers the *substance* of them, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1852,	$9,619 58
Taxes received during 1852,	68,076 72
Cash borrowed,	7,495 00
Donation from Dr. Carothers,	80 00
Rent of U. S. Court rooms,	1,200 00
Sales of estrays,	11 80
Fines and costs,	334 31
Taxes on unseated lands,	750 27
Forfeited recognizances,	400 00
Total receipts,	$10,221 88
	$85,967 19

EXPENDITURES.	
Assessors' Pay,	$2,006 87½
Aldermen and Justice's Fees,	4,606 62½
Bridge Building,	1,983 29
Books and Stationery,	601 00
Commissioners' Expenses,	77 72
Commissioners' Salary,	1,220 00
Clerk to Commissioners,	740 00
Counsel Fees,	562 94
Crier of Court of Quarter Sessions,	280 87½
Crier of District Court,	306 25
Coroner's Account,	1,798 64
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	1,103 65
Constable Fees,	393 76
Commonwealth Witnesses,	2,999 62
Contingent Expenses,	567 57
Currency Discounted,	958 18
Election Expenses,	2,255 51½
Furniture,	703 65½
Engineer to Jail,	440 00
Fuel and Light,	502 35
Interest on Loans,	6,613 62
Interpreter Court Quarter Sessions,	132 50
Jail Fees and Prisoners Allowance,	7,269 92½
Jurors in Quarter Sessions,	5,843 31
Jurors in District Court,	6,511 82
Printing,	1,359 22½
Postage,	75
Physician to Jail,	153 50
Fugitive Apprehensions,	212 25
Premium on Fox Scalps,	91 19½
Road Viewing,	493 00
Railroad Bonds,	10 00
Redemption money,	849 32
Recorder's Fees,	17 87½
Refreshments for Jurors,	284 25
Road Damages,	472 00
Repairs to Court House and Jail,	1,507 00
Superintendent to Court House,	512 00
Scrip Cancelled,	753 00
Tipstaves in Court of Quar. Sessions,	1,726 75
Tipstaves in District Court,	1,158 00
Transcribing Duplicates,	1,724 06½
Engine Co. Appropriation,	150 00
Agricultural Appropriation,	100 00
Watchman to Court Hou.e and Jail,	388 00
Temporary Loan,	7,768 04
Interest and Premium on Scrip,	133 08
Scrip Suit in U. S. Court,	403 08
Medicine for Jail,	134 03
Supreme Goods Expenses,	124 25
Attorney General's Pay,	607 50
Auditor's Pay,	579 50
Court of Chancery,	190 82
Taxes and costs refunded,	677 33
Orphans' Court,	350 00
Miscellaneous Expenses,	5 20
Lunatic Asylum Harrisburgh,	422 00
Sheriff's Act. O Drainage for J Forsythe	133 00
Bond and temporary loans paid,	20,400 00
Interest on Coupon Bonds,	2,222 70
Treasurer's Salary,	600 00
	$96,969 72

The amount of taxes assessed for the year 1852 amounted to $88,780 33, of which only $31,476 35 was paid during the year, leaving $56,856 98 outstanding on the 1st January, 1853, but of this sum, as we learn from the Auditor's report, $39,187 31 was paid between January 1 and May 12 of this year.

The outstanding debts due the county on the 1st January last amounted to $67,691 77; and the debt of the county at the same time was $164,720 79—leaving a balance against the county of $97,038 02. The county owes on bonds and loans the sum of $151,850 44.

The receipts of the county, it will be seen, were $85,967 18; deducting from this the balance on hand on the 1st of January 1852, the actual receipts of the year were only $76,287 60; and as the expenditures were $96,969 72, the county expended during the year $20,682 12 more than she received. This indicates a flourishing state of the county finances! On the 1st of January, 1853, the county was indebted to the Treasurer in the neat little sum of $11,002 65! In other words, the revenues of the county were anticipated by drawing, to that amount, on funds not belonging to the county!

This is the whole sum and substance of the county accounts; and as our readers are interested in knowing how the county affairs are managed, we make this statement for their benefit.

We do not wonder that the Commissioners should endeavor to give this statement as limited a circulation as possible. The statement is not creditable to their management. The finances of the county are in a sad condition. Certainly it is a policy of more than questionable propriety to borrow money, as the Commissioners did during the year, and run in debt to their Treasurer, when their Collectors had (or ought to have had) the enormous sum of $56,856 98 of county money in their hands.

Among the debts due the county we notice the sum of $100, "overdrawn by Commissioner Robert King." How does this come? How is it that a county in debt to the amount of $164,000 can become a *lender of money to her officers?* By what rule of right was Mr. King permitted to overdraw his account? The practice of permitting such things is not only unjustifiable but vicious.

Our readers will note that the "Expenditures" are lumped, and crowded together without a word of explanation. There are several items we would like to see explained. For instance: "Counsel fees, $562,94." How much of this sum went to the regular attorney of the Commissioners, who is a Whig, and how much to another attorney, who is a locofoco, and is always employed on special occasions? Again: "Printing, $1,359,22." How much of this went to the *Post*, a locofoco paper, and the pet organ of the Commissioners; and how much to Whig papers? We feel curious to know. Again: "Transcribing Duplicates, $1,724,06." This looks like a large sum to pay for such a purpose, and if it can be satisfactorily explained it ought to be. And again: "Engineer to Jail, $440 00." *Which* Engineer? The one who now performs those duties is not paid by the Commissioners, at all; and the one who *is* paid, does not perform the duties. Instead of performing them, he is employed in copying duplicates. Is he paid for *that*, too? The large sum paid for transcribing duplicates would seem to indicate that he is; and thus this individual, (a relative of one of the Commissioners,) is not only paid for what he *does* do, but for what he does *not* do. He is allowed to hold two fat offices, one of which is a sinecure.

We have not time, now to enlarge on these points. As we find leisure and room we shall take up the accounts of the County and give them a thorough overhauling.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, June 7, 1853.

The sensation caused by the flurry on the border of New Mexico has not passed over, although it partakes, in a considerable degree, of the humbuggery of the day. In truth the country *feels* that the administration possesses the power to make a war, and the conservative portion of it fears that its ability is backed by the inclination. There is room for doubt if Gov. Marcy be suffered to retain the control of the business, the opportunity to despoil poor, distracted Mexico will be allowed to pass unimproved. But Gen. Pierce naturally desires a re-election; to secure it he will be likely to foster, I will not say pander to, the popular thirst "for more land." That can be got by a war with Mexico. Now it is doubtful at this moment whether Filibusterism is now a favorite sentiment with a majority of this nation. If it is, trouble will grow out of this insignificant dispute.

The squirming and squealing of the Harrisburgh Democracy over the appointment of Park to be post master, has been so incessant, prolonged and troublesome, that it has been revoked. The person victimized was a regular enough Democrat, but the person appointed is a more thorough and acceptable partisan.

J. Ross Snowden, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed in place of Dr. Pettit, deceased, Director of the Mint of Philadelphia. Mr. Snowden was formerly treasurer of this establishment, and his present appointment is a well deserved compliment to the efficient and faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of the latter situation.

Col. Bullion, as ex-Senator Benton is popularly called, has returned to Washington, and will be employed here during the summer in compilation of his great work, Senatorial Memoirs of the past Thirty Years. He has given up the last year to the advocacy of the Central route for the Pacific Railroad. Some of the most telling speeches and letters ever delivered or written by him, have been upon this important topic. He contributes to the National Intelligencer, this morning, an epistle, comprising five or six columns, addressed to the people of his State on this subject. The theme is worthy of the intellect and energy which he brings to bear upon it. But he will not live to see the completion of the railroad by any route, and that which he suggests is less known than any other suggested, and is believed by many travellers over the plains and mountains of that interior region liable to objections almost insurmountable. But he pursues his object with a courage which is admirable and praiseworthy.

It has been announced that Mr. Beverly Tucker, a Virginian of the first family, is preparing to set up a new Democratic organ in Washington to represent the cause of the progressives, and to take the wind out of the sails of the Union, and the money out of its coffers. Mr. Tucker was a candidate for Marshal of the District, and falling in that arduous pursuit, was upon the point of embarking for California. Some of the disfected, however, persuaded him that by establishing an opposition organ at the threshhold of the White House, he could not but render signal service to the party and himself: It appears that the thing is to be tried, if the money can be raised. That is just the question. A solid and enterprising capitalist, of New York, and a noted disciple of the Young American school, is spoken of as the basis of the concern. There are patronage and pickings enough at the seat of government to supply half a dozen Democratic organs, if properly divided. But in the present condition of things, the Union not only has the lion's share but a monopoly of the spoil. The prospect is that the oldest child will still be heir, and hold the property by the simple right of primogeniture.

The difficulty about the "Russian article" in the Union, has produced quite a serious disturbance. Its author, who represents the extreme Southern or Secession wing of the United Democracy, has been obliged to retire. This exodus may produce a schism which will lead to the organization of a Southern opposition to the administration in Congress—The article advocating the Russian system of tyranny was in the precise style of thought which distinguished Jefferson Davis's speeches in the Senate, and it is not probable that he approves of Mr. Prior's exclusion from the editorship of the organ.

The aggregate revenues of the year will be sixty millions of dollars—what shall we do with so much money? In the view of the surviving heroes of the Mexican war, out of office, there is no better way of expending it than engaging in another enterprise of the same character. And this very superabundance of money is the origin of much of the twaddle we hear about the "insolent aggression of Mexico."

Junius.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.—This road is now doing a splendid business. It makes all its trips with a regularity and promptness which command universal admiration. Since the advantages of its through trains to Crestline have become known, the travel has increased to a large extent. All the trains go out and come in full. Last evening we had occasion to come from Sewickly on the Mail train, and found all the passenger cars, and the baggage cars crowded to their utmost capacity, and mostly with through passengers. The receipts for the month of May were nearly $50,000—for the month of June they will reach, most probably, $60,000. As every day adds to the business of the road, and as new avenues will constantly open up, its receipts must continue to increase, and its cash dividends, which will commence in July, will also increase.

Marble Quarry Discovered.—We learn from the Somerset Visiter that a vein of very superior Marble has lately been discovered in the South of that County, on the route of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road. Specimens have been received in this city, we understand, and there is no doubt that the vein discovered is Marble, and of a very excellent kind, resembling, we are informed, the Egyptina marble. This is an important discovery, and demonstrates the importance of and necessity for the Connellsville railroad. That road will open up to us a region abounding in an unappreciated vastness of mineral and other wealth. Coal, superior to say thing yet seen, Iron in unlimited amount, Marble, beautiful timber—these are but a tithe of the wealth of the region traversed by the Connellsville railroad.

We learn from the Morgan Co. (O.) Herald that the surveys for the Pittsburgh, Mayaville, and Cincinnati, Railroad are still progressing, both in Morgan county and between Mayaville and West Union, O. The stock books are also being filled up. And all the arrangements for putting a portion of it under contract are being pushed forward. The Herald says:

"Quite an interest is being awakened all along the southern portion of the line. Several meetings have been held, and a notice in another column announces others. The people come up to these meetings with the right spirit. They evince a determination to do their duty; and declare that if the project fails it shall not be their fault. It is a grand, a noble, a magnificent undertaking, and will require time, means and labor. But the spirit manifested gives good evidence that it will go through. It cannot be stopped by ordinary obstacles."

"Iow," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, has the following in reference to the difficulty with Mexico:

General Gadsden is expected to arrive here in a few days, and receive his instructions. He will proceed to Mexico as early as possible after the first of July. It is supposed that he will be able to effect some arrangements of the difficulties which are pending between the two countries. The U. S. government will probably offer Mexico some millions for exemption from the obligations of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe, and for the right of way for a railroad to the Pacific through Chihuahua and Sonora, and perhaps for right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mesilla question will be settled by the same means—the Mexican government yielding its claims to that territory for a fair equivalent, rather than hazard a war upon it.

Benj. Loder, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Erie Railroad, in consequence of ill health. Mr. Samuel Marsh, Vice President, is at present acting as President. A rumor was current that Mr. McAlpine was elected to his place, but it is supposed to be unfounded.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, June 7, 1853.

This is election day for the Reform Charter, and no election day ever passed, thus far, more quietly than this has done. Like the Croton water and other popular questions that have at various times been submitted at a special election, this subject of reform seems to have no opponents. An abundance of money and of personal service have been devoted by tax-payers to carry their point, and success must crown the effort.

The most stirring city item is a murder trial: the United States vs. Capt. Maloney, of the packet ship Roscius, charged with murdering a seaman by beating him with a belaying pin, so that his eyes hung from their sockets, and with afterwards hanging him in the rigging until he was dead. The U. S. District Attorney, for some good cause no doubt, has not attended to the trial, while the captain, backed by immensely wealthy owners, has retained three eminent criminal lawyers. The testimony for the prosecution was singularly straight-forward, and unimpeached. That of the defence is confined entirely to evidence of a negative character, and the result will be an acquittal of the captain.—Influence is destined to be stronger than evidence, and more murders on shipboard will be the result.

Money remains abundant for all purposes, and the rate on call ranges from 5 to 6 per cent, and 7 for short paper. An inclination is shown to keep funds where they are immediately available so long as the English money market remains in its present condition. Sterling Exchange for the mail leaving this afternoon by the way of Boston is cheaper and 9¾ is the top mark for best banker's bills.

The Stock Market is rather dull, caused mainly by the doubt hanging on the course of the Erie Railroad managers relative to the dividend in July. The conviction daily gains ground that the better policy will be to pass the dividend in July, and devote the earnings to the liquidation of its floating debt, or keep it to meet a half million of certificates maturing in January, 1854.

A new mode of ventilating rail road cars has been tried upon the Naugatuck road with success. The cars are connected throughout the train by rubber cloth, passing from door to door. The rear car is left open, and a current of air produced by rigging upon the first car a sort of wind sail with an open mouth, thus producing a strong current of air throughout the train by its onward movement.

The legislative and press excursion to Niagara Falls has returned after making the most rapid runs ever known upon American roads. This fast time for a special purpose is indicative of what the new central route means to do when it is organized. No arrangement has been made as to fares between it and the Erie road, and as the feeling of rivalry is strong, low traveling will probably be the order of the day.

To Albany we have a decided new arrangement in the shape of a fast steamboat, which runs up in the day time and returns at night, a trip never before attempted. C.

From the Daily Dispatch.

The Daily Post of Wednesday contains the "Receipts and Expenditures of Allegheny county," published in its columns by order of our county authorities—doubtless as a remuneration for the time and tear of conscience involved in its defence of the Commissioners in their late assaults upon the Sheriff.

As the circulation of the Daily Post is less than many others in the city, and scarce one-sixth that of the Dispatch—and as that paper has always been a most bitter opponent of the party to which those controlling the advertisement belong, its opposition frequently degenerating into personal abuse of the prominent men and even the lesser lights of the party—we know no other reason for its insertion in that receptacle of official paphan we have given above.

But but a few days since this same Post attacked Customer Hastings of the Custom House in this city, as a "bogus Democrat," for daring to insert a seven dollar advertisement for Marine Hospital supplies in a "Whig paper"—and we presume its publishers consider our County Commissioners as a very "bogus" sort of Whigs, for giving it a fifty or a hundred dollar one.

When men preach a rascally doctrine, we consider it an excellent remedy to command the poisoned chelice to their own lips—and the County Commissioners would have but maintained their own self-respect (and it needed some support, certainly!) by acting upon the following suggestion made by the *Post*, when a seven dollar advertisement, signed by a Democratic officer, appeared in a Whig paper:

"The paper which he has chosen as his official organ, was one of the most bitter opponents of Gen. Pierce that could be found within the wide bounds of the Union. There was no lie uttered against him too gross to adorn its columns, no slander too vile for its capacious maw of the editor to engulph, yet this is the paper which he made the preferred organ of a person who has been appointed to office by Gen. Pierce. Could a more decided evidence of ingratitude—premeditated insult be pointed out? The records of the Democratic party cannot show it before this entry was made.

"We are firm believers in the Marcy doctrine, that, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' and abure the sentiment as you may when out of place, but when in, you will follow it. The feeling is human nature, and we cannot get clear of it. But we regard it as base ingratitude on the part of the man who receives preferment, to turn round and bestow his favors upon the person who most grossly slandered the man who did a kindness to him, and gave him a lucrative office for which better men were applicants.—This course may be considered right by some professing to be democrats, but we are apprehensive that it will not agree with the honest notions of the party."

Its application to their recent publication of the Receipts and Expenditures in the *Post* can be readily seen by substituting "the Whig Party" for "Gen. Pierce" and "Whig" for "Democratic," wherever they occur.

From Texas.—The following gentlemen are before the people of Texas as candidates for Governor: E. M. Pease, Geo. T. Wood, H. Chambers, John T. Mills, J. W. Henderson, and John W. Dancy—all Democrats except Mr. Dancy.

There are four candidates in the field for Controller, and four in the Indianola district: Gov. Bell, Major Sourry, Captain Lewis, and T. W. Blake.

Hon. Volney E Howard left San Antonio a few days ago for California.

Maj. Howard and Col. Capron, Indian agents, have gone up near the old fort, on the San Saba, to hold a treaty with the different tribes of Indians, and make them presents.

There is no news from the gold diggings to justify any one in going thither. The Galveston "Civilian" of the 7th ult., says on this subject:

"The gold fever seems to have extended pretty far, although but little of it is felt by the people living near the supposed places in Texas. The senior editor of this paper has just returned from the mills, and made it a point, during his visit, to make close inquiry into the reports of gold-finding in this State. Out of the numerous persons he saw who had visited the reputed gold region, he did not find one who had found, and but one or two who had seen, gold to the value of a single dollar. Only one or two are reported, with any plausibility, to have obtained even a few dollars. A few specimens may be gathered in some places, though not to the value of twenty cents a day. Yet there are probably a thousand persons engaged in the search, and others are still going to supply the places of those who return disappointed."

The Galveston Journal of the 26th says a mercantile firm of that city addressed a letter a short time since to a gentleman at Fort Croghan, making inquiries regarding the gold diggings, and have received the following reply, dated Austin, May 17, which may be considered entirely reliable, as the letter had just arrived at Austin from Fort Croghan:

"In reply to your questions, I have to say that I believe there is gold in the region of the State 'that report speaks of,' but that it is in such small quantities that a man might dig until the infernal regions were frozen sufficiently for good plating, and still not with enough to get a drink. The mines will not pay for working. I have seen men from the diggings, perfectly reliable, who do not speak favorably of the prospects. I have seen specimens, but 'twas through a glass, not 'darkly,' but exmagnifier. The comparison with California gold is, if the papers give a correct account of imports, in quantity about as 0 to 100,000,000. We have had no opportunity to test the gold.

"If you have any friends who speak of coming this way, tell them to stay at home. My residence is five miles from the diggings."

The editor of the Southwestern American gives the following as the report of a gentleman who had just come in from the gold region, and who had much experience in the mines of California:

"Stratified formation, three miles wide and about sixty in length, running southeast and northwest, containing non-gold bearing quarts. Prospected, found gold; but not enough to pay —say, a ton of earth would not average twenty cents. Should there have been twenty dollars per ton, the scarcity of water, or rather the difficulty of bringing it into use, would prevent the defraying of expenses of working. The beds of the creek are sand. The particles of gold are very minute, and could not be gathered without an amalgamation with mercury—say by the Jenny Lind or Centrifugal Amalgamater."

The Galveston News, in noticing the arrival of a number of adventurers from New Orleans, on their way to the gold diggings, predicts "tremendous disappointment."

Death of a Miser.—An old female miser died at Richmond, a few days ago, and on searching her premises, it is said, that $300 in specie, and $9,000 in bank notes, many of them ruined by worms and bugs were found.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The transactions in Beef were very limited at unchanged prices. Tae stock was not excessive, and there was a prospect of favorite brands maintaining their value. Gardiner & Co. quote prime Mess at 92s6d@105; Ordinary. 80s@90. Pork in moderate demand and unchanged; Prime Mess 75s@80s for Western, and 85s@87s6d for Eastern. Bacon scarce and much wanted; high rates were maintained; Western sold at 47s@50s; Eastern 50s@52. Shoulders 35s@37s. Lard a moderate business at steady prices, 62s6d@63s. Cheese—Small praceis met steady sales at very full rates. A small lot of Russet Apples, per Canada, sold at 14s@20s. Tallow tended slightly upwards, but the demand was not active. V. C. is quoted steady at 47s 6d.

London Corn Market.—The arrivals of Breadstuffs had been liberal, and the weather fine yet the Grain trade had ruled firm and a fair amount of business was done in leading articles at fully previous quotations. Flour quotations are raised 3d ₱ bbl. The sales have been large and principally for consumption.—Western Canal is variously quoted at 22s@23s 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 23s6d@24s. Prime Wheat dearer, and all sorts were very saleable. White 7s@7s2d; Red, 6s7d@6s9d. Indian Corn being freely offered was a shade easier. Good White sold at 31s; exship Yellow, 32s@32s6d. Oats active and dearer. Beans dull.

☞ I have been laboring under a defect of sight for the last two years and upwards. So bad was my sight that I have not seen to read or write, or do any sort of needle work, nor to see any person on the opposite side of the street. I was recommended by one of our professors to call on Mr. Solomons, at his office, Williams' Block. I did so, and when I consulted Mr. S. he gave me SPECTACLES which enabled me to perform all those duties as well as I ever did in my life, for which I feel very thankful.

Cleveland, November 12, 1851.

[From the Mayor of Rochester.]

Rochester, April 7, 1851.

Mr. Solomons—Sir: Having called at your office in the Arcade and purchased two pairs of your patent GLASSES, I found them superior to any I had ever before used. They realized more than I could have expected. I have now put them aside, and can see without them as well as I could when a boy.

jel6d3m Samuel Richardson.

☞ M'Lane's Vermifuge.—No remedy ever invented has been so successful as this great worm Vermifuge. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful and speedy efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must, therefore, content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Jas. M. C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child six years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about twelve hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 171 worms. Next morning, on a repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia., writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, from a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Calton, of Winchester, Ind., bespeak last sorting to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand for it became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

But we must, for want of room, reserve further instances for a future notice.

This great Worm Specific may be purchased from all druggists and merchants, in town and country; also from the sole proprietors.

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

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

Pleasant Valley, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I take pleasure in saying to you that your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and from which I took a dose of a wine glass full, has entirely relieved my daughter, Ann A. Dwight, from a severe attack of Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was very low, and I took the liberty to give her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the first spoonful of dysentery ceased immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Old Sores, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, Isaac Bigelow.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

fe9 [Parrot advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ Burke & Barnes' Safes—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, Erie County, Pa.,
November 12, 1849.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs: Your safe was duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, that it perfectly fulfils the recommendation you gave it. On the 9th inst. I left the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th I came to the office and found it being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick. I have three story buildings, and the fire was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where the safe was. It was a large one, of 42 inches. It was a very hot fire. All notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single piece burned or injured. I would advise any person who is doing business, to have a safe, but buy a Safe that can be relied on, and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
jel4d1t John Clarke.

☞ Card.—Doctor Myers having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. my7-d3m

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Morse's Invigorating Cordial" to be found upon the fourth page.

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg Pa., for the year ending May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52,	$220 016 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853,	133,000 00
Interest rec'd on Loans,	810 19
Stationery and Office Furniture,	1,000 00
	$354,153 26
Premiums cancelled,	$ 2,792 94
Do. Reinsured,	7,182 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions Re-Insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.	77,901 81
	$ 87,884 56
Capital Stock, paid in and secured,	$258,318 70
	100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses	$358,318 70

ASSETS:	
Premium Notes,	$206,612 60
Bonds and Mortgages, stocks, and Loans,	123,833 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents,	17,620 81
Office Furniture and Stationery,	1,000 00
	$348,318 70
Amount of adjustet claims against the Company not yet due,	$ 6,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
D. D. PRENTISS, Harrisburgh;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Esq., Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER,
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILBERT, Harrisburgh;
D. MOWRY,
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILBERT, Secretary.

N. B. Insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses effected perpetually or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Front and Smithfield streets.
jel7-d A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, President,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURE HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Issue to expressed lots or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley,	R. M. Riter,
Samuel Rea,	Robert Forsyth,
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S. Hallowell,	Thomas Bissell,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. B. Hays,
	Isaac M. Pearson.

de22

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☜ mh26

CHARLES E. LOOMIS.
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja18

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment, where entire satis