PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1853.

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

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE, The 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 Sunday paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 9 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.*

☞ We see there is a bad day coming for the *Gazette*. It is among the recent spiritual manifestations that the day is soon coming when the Mahomedan, the Mormon, the Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist, will be content to worship God, each after his own heart, and all those contrivances to stir up passion and engender hate will be discontinued and abolished. The advent will, it is true, deprive a great many people of employment, who now think themselves laudably engaged in hissing one Christian upon another Christian; and indeed it may damage the usefulness of our brother of the *Gazette*. Nevertheless, we rejoice in the promise of that day when peace and love will take the place of strife and hate all over our land; and when the children in our common schools may be permitted to read the Bible every day, unrestrained by the prohibition that it shall not be used to kindle fire over the differences in text between the Douay and the version of James. Oh! for the coming of that glorious day!"—*Journal.*

There would be some sense in this part of talk, provided there was, or *could be*, any peace between truth and error, or between Romanism and Protestantism, or between religious tyranny and civil liberty. It is a dogma of the infallible Roman Catholic Church that heresy can never be suffered to exist where the Church has the power to suppress it. The Papacy wars against heresy with an unrelenting and unending ferocity—not with spiritual or argumentative weapons merely, for that we could forgive, but with physical power. Wherever and whenever the Church of Rome can use the civil or secular power of a nation to suppress heresy and to compel conformity, she does it. To this rule there is no exception. The rule is even now rigidly enforced in the dominions of the Holy Father, and in every other country where the Church has the power. Men and women are at this very moment suffering the loss of goods, the loss of civil and political privileges, the loss of personal liberty and even of life itself, for the sake of the Gospel of Christ, in Roman Catholic countries, and in accordance with the doctrines of that church. The Holy Pontiff extends his spiritual blessings to those who do these things, and he launches forth his fulminations against all who will not submit to his control.

The Protestant Church throughout the world acknowledges the perfect freedom of every man to choose his own religious faith, without any let or hindrance from any political or civil authority. There are some political disabilities still remaining to which dissenters are subject in some Protestant countries where there is a State religion; but in no Protestant country is any Catholic subject to pains and penalties for the practice of his religion. On the contrary, in nearly all Catholic countries Protestants cannot openly read the bible, cannot openly worship God, and are forbidden the exercise of the rites of their religious faith; and are besides liable to confiscation of goods, imprisonment and death.

How insulting, then, is it for the *Journal* to mock Protestants with such ridicule as the above, because they are justly and reasonably alarmed at the pretensions and continual encroachments of the Church of Rome in this country, and which is not content with dotting the land with her churches, her lordly Cathedrals, her nunneries and schools, but makes a systematic and pertinacious attack upon our Common School System. Some dozen Romish Churches are now building in the region about Pittsburgh, and the power of the Papal Hierarchy is strengthening every day, and as the power increases, so does the arrogance of the Priesthood. As if they saw their future triumph not far off, they tell us that when they have control they will compel submission to their rule.

It is useless to say there is no danger. This has always been the syren song of the heartless and the indifferent. Who would have thought a year ago, that the Papacy would have ventured to assail the public schools, and to take their appeal to the ballot-box; and who would have expected to see an American Daily paper, such as the *Journal*, denouncing an Italian Patriot,—the friend of Mazzini and a gentleman of learning and character, who has seen the errors of the Church of Rome and who comes to warn us of our danger and to win our sympathy for his countrymen, thousands of whom would gladly throw off both the spiritual and temporal yoke of the Pope—who would have expected, we say, to see an American newspaper edited by a professed Protestant denouncing such a man as a "bully," a "blackguard of the meanest stamp," and a "mobocrat orator" and excusing those who undertook to sacrifice him to their rage, by saying that he had invited the mob to the contest; and "not only so, to see the same paper, after sufficient time for reflection, to declare that it was "resolute to maintain" its position in relation to Gavazzi and the mob, just exactly as it had defined it, if, when the liberties of the country are assailed in the incipient stage of a war upon the common schools, the press remains dumb, and abuses and ridicules every one who attempts to warn the country of its danger, are we not much nearer the final catastrophe than we thought for? The nation is already more than half corrupted, by the power and influence of the Papacy, by a heartless indifferentism, by a lust of political power, and by the worship of Mammon. The danger is increasing daily, and there are but few to utter the voice of warning, while thousands stand ready to ridicule and abuse all who are independent enough to resist openly the advancing tide of the Papal power. When the eloquent Kossuth, with tones of touching pathos which drew tears from many eyes, plead before the assembled clergymen of Pittsburgh for the oppressed Protestants of his Fatherland, and when he warned them with a prophetic voice of the dangers of Jesuitism and priestly dominion in this land, the Journal sneered and ridiculed. If we very anxious to know how many bottles of wine he drank, and how many segars he smoked, and how much his tavern bill cost! When GAVAZZI comes from Italy, with his burning eloquence and trumpet tones, to plead for oppressed Italy, he is a "bully" and a "mobocrat!" What has liberty to expect from such a press, when the crying day comes!

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Advertiser of Tuesday last has returns from the city and 17 towns on the line of the telegraph, *all* of which give majorities for the Maine Law. The majority in the city was 299, and in 17 towns heard from, 4,971, making a total, so far, of 5,270. The majority in the State, the Advertiser says, will be 20,000.

The result is cheering, and indicates the soundness of the people on this question. In every State in which the Maine Law has been agitated, the people are largely in favor of it.—If the law were submitted to-day to the people of Pennsylvania, they would decide overwhelmingly in its favor. Yet our timid politicians hesitate. They will not enact the law themselves, nor allow the people to enact it. We look, however, for better times; and trust it will not be long before the people of this State will enjoy the privilege just exercised in Michigan.

LATER.—The Detroit Advertiser, of Wednesday, gives returns from 21 counties, which show a majority for the Maine Law of 12,842. *The Advertiser* puts the majority in the State at 15,000!

THE GRAND JURY.—The presentment below was made by the Grand Jury on Wednesday. It has been usual for all the city papers to publish such presentments, gratuitously; on this occasion, however, the Commissioners, in order to vent their spleen and reward their favorites at the public expense, ordered the Presentment to be published at the cost of the County in the Journal and Post. So we are told. The order was made to publish it in the Journal, certainly, and probably in the Post. As the Presentment will never reach a tithe of those for whom it is intended through those sources, we give it a gratuitous insertion:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the County of Allegheny, June Session, 1853:

The Grand Jury having finished the business laid before them, respectfully recommend to the Commissioners of the county, the erection of a Work House, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, of 1834. Also, that the salary of the Prison Physician be increased to $250 a year. Also, that the Commissioners pay to ———, of Butler county, the amount of the several forfeited recognizances in this Court, of Casper Landparter, for arresting said Landparter. Also, to Robert Hague, High Constable, the sum of $32, upon his giving to the Commissioners a certified statement of his expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as a Police Officer. We recommend the extension of the Water Pipes into the prison kitchen, and the gas into the main avenues, and private apartments of the Jail.

We recommend to our Senators and Representatives, the passage of an act requiring the Constables of the Wards of our cities, and boroughs and townships, to make similar returns as in tippling house cases, under oath, of all gaming houses in their districts.

We desire to recommend the labors of the Prosecuting Attorney, F. C. Flanegin, and Deputy Attorney, C. Hasbrook, Esqrs. To their prompt attention we are indebted for a short session.

We visited the Penitentiary and County Prison, both of which are in good order and healthful condition.

HENRY WOODS, Foreman.

Johnston Adams,	Joseph Nixon,
A. Bryant,	James Barr,
Paul A. Wey,	John Hunting,
Joseph Bush,	Joseph Seeger,
Frederick Warren,	James McAnully,
Uriah K. White,	James Wilkinson,
Thomas Simmons,	P. B. Sawyer.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.—Pittsburgh has a deep interest in this enterprise. By it and by the Connellsville Railroad we shall be brought into direct connection with Washington, which is, for a considerable part of every year, the centre of great attraction. The Metropolitan Railroad was chartered by the Maryland Legislature this spring. It commences at Washington and terminates somewhere on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, probably near Harper's Ferry. It will thus give the whole Northwest an air line route through Pittsburgh to Washington. The work has been taken hold of with a spirit which promises certain success. The charter requires the large amount of one-fourth of the capital stock to be subscribed before the Company is organized. Subscription books were opened at Washington and various other places, in the early part of this month, and kept open ten days, with the following result:

In Washington	1,806	shares.
Georgetown	6,723	"
Rockville	220	"
Hagerstown	216	"
Fredericktown	115	"
	9,080	"

This left a deficiency of 920 shares to make up the required number of ten thousand to authorize the organization of the Company; and therefore, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, the books have been re-opened, and there is no doubt that the number of shares necessary to secure a charter will be forthcoming without delay and the work go on simultaneously with our own Connellsville road.

THE OLD TRICK, AGAIN.—The Commissioners labored earnestly, last winter, to obtain the privilege of turning the Jail into a workhouse, for the purpose of annoying Sheriff Magill and ultimately depriving him of the management of the Jail. They were foiled at every step, as our readers know; but they have returned to the work again, under other auspices.

The Grand Jury, at its late session, recommended the erection of a Workhouse, separate from the Jail. The Commissioners, instead of manifesting a compliance with the recommendation, have got up an address to the Court and Grand Jury, reiterating their exploded project of last winter, of converting the Jail into a workhouse.

As we heard of this movement of the Commissioners only at a late hour last night, we are prevented from commenting upon it fully to-day; we shall take an early opportunity, however, to express our views. The address of the Commissioners will appear this morning, we presume, in their pet organ, the *Post*; and after we have seen it we shall be better prepared to comment upon it.

STAGE OF WATER.—The Pittsburgh Gazette complains that the "Wheeling papers almost invariably quote the stage of water at Pittsburgh lower than it really is." Our river report of Pittsburgh is always telegraphed to us by Pittsburgh reporters and passes into the hands of the compositors just as we receive it, and we have reason to believe that it is almost "invariably" correct.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

It has been correct *since* the complaints to which the Intelligencer refers, but was "invariably" wrong before. On Wednesday the Intelligencer correctly quoted the same stage of water at Pittsburgh as at Wheeling; but before that its telegraphic reports made a difference between the two points of from 3 to 13 inches.—The error may have been accidental, and attributable to that source of thousands of errors, the telegraph; but the injury to us was none the less on that account.

EDWARD CLIFTON, *or Right and Wrong.*—A story of School Life. By C. Adams. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a handsome book, and we predict it will be a popular and useful one among the youth, for which it is especially designed. The narrative is lively and well sustained, and the scenes are those of school boy days, and will prove unusually attractive to the young. It is brought out in the usually fine style of the Appletons.

THE Steubenville *Herald* of the 21st wakes up to a realization of the *beginning* of a controversy here about the Steubenville road. It may reasonably be anticipated that about next winter the *Herald* will learn something of the progress of a discussion which was over before it had become aware of its commencement.

THE CANTON (O.) *Repository*, after giving the statement of the receipts on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road for May, says:

"Some advise that Stark county sell her stock and enter into other projects of doubtful utility or profit. The stock is not now at par, but is rising and soon will be at and above par. Until then, it is folly to think of selling stock, which is destined to become among the most profitable in the country."

WOOL.—The *J. M. Clendenin*, in last evening, had on board 72 bales, the property of a farmer who has flocks of sheep in Morgan and Perton counties, Mo. The shipment was the fleece of some 2,000 sheep, and exceeds in value, at the current rates of this market, $2,000. We are glad to see that wool growing is beginning to attract attention in some parts of the State, and we predict that in a few years, wool will be one of the chief articles of export. No part of the Union is better adapted from soil and climate for raising sheep than many portions of our own State, Missouri.—*St. Louis News.*

THE WOOL TRADE.—The Wool Trade is progressing slowly. Purchasers are backward about paying the prices asked by the holders.—We have heard of a *few* sales at prices ranging from 50@55c60. We are informed of one sale, which was effected near West Middletown, at 70 cents.—*Wash. Com.*

THE LIQUOR LAW.—As we predicted, the law has carried all before it. The majorities in Oakland, Genessee, Macomb, Lapeer, and Washtenaw, indicate a sweeping majority for the Liquor Law. The popular sentiment for the abstinence principle is strong and general, and the people are determined to give it a trial.—*Detroit Adv.*

The Wheeling papers claim praise for the superiority of the iron manufactures of that city, and cite its strengthen the case that one of our heaviest Iron dealers has quit buying at Pittsburgh, and now gets his subscriptions of Iron at Wheeling. All right. But a Wheeling manufacturer that we know of orders his machinery from a Steubenville machinist, and upon the same principle the Steubenvillites are bound to admit that Steubenville has the best machinists. Is not that sound logic.—*South Union.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1853.

The ship of State lies becalmed. Every thing around her seems smooth enough, but stagnant as a pool. A good many well intentioned gentlemen have been for seven months and some days waiting the movement of the waters as an indication of the path in which they should move themselves. All such, of course, are perturbed in spirit at the obstinate quietness of the administration. They say we have entered upon another Tylerian parenthesis in our history. If Gen. Pierce and his associates in the government succeed in establishing a character for moderation and just dealing in public affairs at home and abroad, he will deserve all the encomiums which the gratitude of friends and the respect of opponents can bestow upon him. As a general rule the less the general government does, the better and safer for the country. Polk's administration was called brilliant and illustrious because it was distinguished by many eventful passages. It was famous for its aggressions upon and conquests from weak powers, as Mexico, and by its concessions and surrender of territory to strong ones, as Great Britain. It passed the tariff and the sub-treasury, and did much to bring on the crisis of the Slavery question. Gen. Pierce may earn the calmly expressed applause of virtuous men by the faithful administration of the laws as he finds them; but what the world calls fame can only be acquired by a bold disregard of the rights of other nations, and by carrying on the work of territorial expansion at their expense; by pursuing, in short, that career which will conduct our country in the way marked out by the destiny of Rome and other empires that have looked down upon a vanquished world. Twenty centuries hence some bard will sing from our Capitoline hill—

"'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past.
First treed—m. and then glory—when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last.
And History but her volumes vast
Hath but one page."

I wrote you last week that the treasury was about to enter upon a general exchange business, through the medium of treasury drafts, sold to the highest offerer for cash only. At present it is not the purpose of the Secretary to sell on time, but that will come as the system advances towards perfection. Parties have petitioned to be allowed to deposite the money wherever the treasury wants it, and to take receipts upon which to receive transfer drafts on New York, Boston, and New Orleans after return of the receipts to Washington. This seems to be an arrangement so entirely favorable to the government, that I am reminded by it of the admonitory nursery rhyme,

"Beautee is the fowering brake,
But under lurks the spotted snake."

The public mind has experienced a very gentle ripple of agitation from the effects of a rumor that Mexico had gone into an alliance with Spain for the abolition of the United States, and the consequent security of Mexico and Cuba; and that Great Britain had become a party to the league, by engaging to protect all three, upon the condition of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and the introduction of an indefinite number of free negro laborers from Africa.

I do not look upon this as altogether unfounded or improbable rumor. Santa Anna is a far seeing and energetic statesman, and he perceives that every diplomatic and other device will be requisite to keep his unfortunate country out of the clutches of the United States. The Romanist priesthood and the utter want of education among the Mexicans have caused the practical failure of Republicanism. A strong sympathy towards Spain exists in the higher and more influential classes. The clergy, of course, would be rejoiced to be reannexed to that model country of despots and bigots. They, as well as all the civil and military leaders of the nation, are well aware that another war with the United States will be the closing scene in the last act of their national history. But it is said an alliance with Spain would be a union of two cripples. So it would, if unsupported from behind. And there is the consideration which lends probability to the story about the English protectorate. Spain and Mexico would be weak in action against this country, but backed by Great Britain they would be a match for us. The price paid to England for the aid and comfort said to have been secured from her, is alleged to be the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Spain agrees to give liberty to the Emancipados, that is, the negroes illegally imported and held in slavery in contravention of treaties; and in a short time to the whole body of the slave population. This plan will effectually cut off any pre-emptive or reversionary right which the government of the United States may set up to Cuba, and therefore excites great interest here. If the million of black men in Cuba obtain their freedom in any measure, either with or without the consent of their masters, the expulsion of the whites will be the task of their descendants of the next generation. What effect on the destinies of this republic will the organization of this great free black community produce? Havana is but half a day's sail from Key West. Cuba is larger than Pennsylvania, and is capable of sustaining a larger population. How will the slave States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida look upon its transition from a slave colony into a powerful, perhaps a proselyting Negro Empire? It is a fearful question. If it become, as it threatens to do, a practical question in the policy of the United States, it may produce a commotion to which all past controversies will be found to have been child's play.

I see that Rev. Mr. Ross, of Tennessee, made a speech in the Buffalo Presbyterian Assembly on the Negro question, in which he argued that the immigration of Chinese would lead to the deportation and exodus of the negroes, and so rid the country of them. This is Lac Casas over again. He introduced negroes to save the Indians. But all the Indians perished under the negro visitation, and now the question has arisen throughout all the Spanish West Indies, what will become of the whites? JUNIUS.

THREE MEN DROWNED AND ANOTHER KILLED.—Yesterday we made mention of the fire on board the *Kate Swinney* on Sunday morning, below St. Charles. We learn from Capt. Smith, of the *J. M. Clendenin*, on last evening, that the *Kate Swinney* was at *Jefferson* City when he passed, and that he learned from Capt. Goldin that the damage to the cargo would not exceed $1500. The fire originated in the hold, it is presumed, from the careless handling of a candle by the deck hands, and the alarm was first given at about two o'clock in the morning, a few moments after the boat had entered the mouth of the Missouri. She was immediately run for a small island but grounded on the bar before getting close enough for the passengers to get ashore.—There was great alarm and confusion among the passengers, and quite a number jumped overboard, among whom were several females. But all were rescued with the exception of three deck passengers, Irishmen, going to work on the railroad near *Jefferson*—who were unable to swim and before assistance could reach them drowned. Several ladies from the cabin jumped overboard in their night clothes, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. A plank was finally shoved out to the bar, and the passengers resorting on the boat were enabled to reach a footing on the sand bar, and from thence waded to the island.. A fourth deck passenger, also a laborer for the railroad, lost his life by falling through the hatch. The cabin passengers escaped without injury. The fire raged for about four or five hours, and when it was thought to be under, it broke out a second time. Finally it was entirely extinguished, but not until the main deck was cut through in a number of places; the officers and crew were quite exhausted by their exertions.

Capt. Geddin, we are told, acted with the greatest coolness and promptitude, and but for his example and self possession, a large number of lives would no doubt have been lost, and the boat burned to the water's edge.—*St. Louis News.*

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We passed over a portion of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad last week, and were gratified to find it so judiciously located and so thoroughly made. It is, indeed, an excellent road, and equal in all respects to any of the eastern roads. We were surprised, however, at the amount of business done on this road in the conveyance of passengers and freight.

Five passenger trains leave and arrive at the railroad station in Allegheny city, daily, and those we saw were filled with passengers.

The success of this road exceeds, we believe, the most sanguine calculations of its projectors. It is one of the best roads in our country. Great credit is due Mr. Roberts, the Engineer, and Gen. Robinson, the President of the company, for their enterprise and energy in getting the road completed, and for its present success. It is in excellent order, and under an admirable system of management. It is a most valuable auxiliary to and co-operator with the Pennsylvania Railroad.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

CANONSBURG TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Temperance, was held at Canonsburg, June 7, 1853.

The Convention was organized by calling the Rev. Wm Smith, D. D., to the Chair, and appointing R. Curry and R. N. Thompson Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then stated by Wm. M'Daniel, Esq., after which, Wm. M'Danie', Craig Ritchie and Wm. B. Mercer were appointed a committee to draft resolutions setting forth the views of the meeting. Animated and appropriate addresses were then delivered by the Rev. J. D. Turner, Wm. M'Daniel, Craig Ritchie, Prof. Jones, and others, after which, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the committee, and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The time is approaching, when the people will be called together in their primary meetings, to select candidates for Legislative and Executive Offices; and whereas, we believe it necessary that all the true friends of Temperance should define their positions, in time that the Political Parties may know their views on that subject, Therefore,

Resolved, That the only practical means of securing the triumph of Temperance principles, and the redemption of our country from its *evils* and the *sin* of intemperance, is by the passage of a Prohibitory Law, by the Legislatures of the different States of the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize it as our first duty, as citizens having at heart the good of our fellow-man, to use every lawful means to secure the passage of such a Law by the Legislature of this State, as shall strip the unholy Rum Traffic of the *apparent* respectability which the present Law throws around it; and that for the accomplishment of that purpose, we will *support* for the *Senate*, *Assembly*, and *Office* of *County Commissioner*, those *only* upon whom we can rely to sustain our views in this measure, and that while we discountenance the formation of any distinct party organization, yet we will vote for those only who are prepared to carry out the views above expressed.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the good that has already been accomplished by the Prohibitory Law of this county, and especially in the results arising from its enforcement in our village and neighborhood; and that we earnestly recommend the strict enforcement of its salutary provisions throughout every part of the county, and especially would we call upon the friends of Temperance, and officers whose duty it is, to shut those streams which set the law at defiance, at the county seat, and the immediate jurisdiction of the courts. We know that many good citizens lament and deplore the existence of those *pest houses*, yet we think that a more systematic and united effort would close them.

Resolved, That while we rejoice to see the good results arising from the Temperance Law of this county, yet it is far less effective than it would be if such a law existed in each of our neighboring counties.

Resolved, That we tender our most grateful thanks to the Hon. Judge M'Clure, of Allegheny county, for refusing license to the Taverns on the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road; believing, as we do, that the licensing of those houses would be attended with much injury to us, on account of their contiguity to our county.

Resolved, That we have heard with regret of the efforts which have been made by the proprietors of some of those houses to obtain signatures to their *petitions for license*, from the citizens of Washington county, thereby endeavoring to impose on many of names of persons that are not citizens of the Bailiwick required by law) upon the Court of Allegheny.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be our duty to expose such attempts, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to accompany the remonstrance against the licensing of those houses in order that the Court may be made acquainted with the facts of the case.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the several papers of this county, and the Pittsburgh Gazette. WM. SMITH, President.

R. CURRY,
R. N. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The prevailing dry weather has matured the wheat in this section of the country, and many farmers have already cut their crops. Throughout many sections of Indiana, particularly Clay, Floyd counties, and other places contiguous, the harvest of wheat will be very abundant, and the quality fully equal to any ever grown in Indiana. We saw a couple of specimens of wheat grown in Clarke county, In., which were of excellent quality, large and heavy, and the farmers asserted that the present crop is the best they have ever raised.—*Lou. Courier.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—In our last, we spoke of the wheat crop in the county. As it is a subject of considerable importance, we again revert to it. The wheat in this county is safe from both rust and fly, and is the very heaviest known since the famous wheat crop in 1839, and if not superior, is fully equal to that. We have seen several fields of wheat lately, and never have we seen it stand thicker—of better size for the cradle, or with larger or better filled heads. What we say of wheat is also true of barley. The clear sky and absence of fogs or close sultry weather, has obviated all danger of rust. We hear of no damage by the fly in this county. By the time our paper is issued, the wheat harvest will have commenced, which is from two to three weeks earlier than it has done in any season for the past eleven years.—*Aurora, (Ind.) Standard.*

The wheat harvest on James River, in Virginia, is now at its height, and the crop heavy.

CROPS.—We learn from one of the Conductors that the barley crop in the L. M. Railway Valley is harvested, and a great portion of the wheat crop cut and on the ground.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE alleged slave insurrection at New Orleans is pronounced to be a humbug by the papers of that city. It is said the report was started by a drunken slave, while laboring under *mania a potu*. He imagined in his fit that he had the command of an army, and so told a free colored man, who informed the police. When arrested, he was found with his teeth filed, having about him all the appointments of a complete arsenal. His accoutrements consisted of an immense cavalry sword, a double barrel gun, a comet in the flint light, a six barreled revolver, a large and ponderous knife that might have cleft Hercules at a blow, a small magazine of powder and ball, a military chest containing eighty dollars, and other articles "cumbrous of war." On the next day, however, with the aid of morphine, he was restored to his senses, and then he knew nothing about it. The most intense excitement at first ensued; all the police and military were ordered out, and even Gen. Twiggs tendered the aid of all the U. S. forces on that station. The whole city, in fact, was astir and noisy with all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and had it not been for the effect of the morphine on the drunken negro, there is no telling what might not have happened.

THE CROPS OF MICHIGAN NORTH AND WEST.—A gentleman who has just returned from Grand Haven, through the line of counties which lie along the proposed line of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad, states that the crops of wheat have the most luxuriant appearance he ever saw. The crop will also be ready for cutting early, probably a week earlier than usual. The breadth of wheat grown is fully equal to the amount in former years. Our informant also states that throughout the whole region preparations are being made to sow much more wheat than usual for the next year's crop.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

BRIDGE BROKEN.—The Bridge across the Charleston creek, at Jarret's Tavern, on the Pittsburg and Washington Pike, about nine miles from Pittsburgh and seventeen from this place, gave way on Thursday last, as the team of Mr. George Hallem, of this Borough, was passing over it, precipitating the wagon with the two wheel horses, into the creek, overturning the wagon, and throwing the greater portion of the goods into the water. The goods were consequently much damaged. The two lead horses became disentangled and escaped without injury, whilst the others were much hurt. Mr. Hallem, we believe, escaped uninjured. We have understood that Mr. H. has instituted a suit for damages against the Commissioners of Allegheny, in whose county the accident took place.—*Washington Commonwealth.*

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The President has been seriously unwell for two days past. The Cabinet meeting was omitted yesterday, and the public reception to-day in consequence. He is not confined to his bed, however, and upon inquiry at the White House to-night I learn that he is much improved.

The Executive Mansion is always unhealthy at this season. In a few days President Pierce will take up his residence at a pleasant cottage on the edge of the city.

The President insists that John A. Dix is a "National man." He told a distinguished Southern Democrat that he read his Inaugural in advance to Dix, who expressed sincere approval of every word.—*Special Cor. of the N. American.*

We have learned, with feelings of deep sorrow, that the Hon. Thomas M. Bibighause, member of Congress from this district, died at his residence in Lebanon, on Saturday evening last.—Mr. Bibighause was a gentleman of sound, practical talents, of high and unbending integrity, of pure and elevated morality, and of christian fortitude and philanthropy.—*Har. Tel.*

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.—Engineers are busily engaged in surveying and locating this Road, and are making rapid progress.—During the latter portion of last week, they were in the vicinity of Canonsburg.—*Wash. Com.*

L. M. & C., & X. R. R. Co.—The receipts of this road for the first fifteen days of the month of June, of this year, for freight, passengers and mail, amounts to $37,312,64. During a similar number of days of the same month last year, it was $30,294,48.—*Chi. Gaz.*

Citizens' Insurance Company,

☞ THE President and Directors of the Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith. SAMUEL T. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1853. [jel5lawlw3]

Lots For Sale.

☞ Fine locations for Summer Residences at private sale, until the 25th instant at 4 o'clock P. M., and all unsold at that time will be offered at auction, on the ground, in what is known as the "Scotch Bottom," adjoining lands of the late James Ross, and lying between the Braddock's Field Plank Road and the Monongahela river, now laid out in Lots of two, two and a half, and three acres, by R. E. M'Gowan. Terms of payment made easy, as but a small amount of the purchase money will be required in hand. Inquire of

H. D. KING, Trustee.

jel5d2w

☞ MR. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, 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 ambition to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try yours.

You must not think me flattering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candlelight for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, I read once Sunday all day, and until ten 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, HENRY EARL,

Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. [jel6

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is M'LANE'S LIVER PILL. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants, in town and country, and by the proprietors

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

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which afflicts us. DR. PETER'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. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been using it for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found it to be an excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fits; I gave by a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave us the second, and the last stopped it, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC BOSTOW.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ [Papers 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 counter 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, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was present at the time of the fire, as I reside on the premises, and as it has been my misfortune to get a safe from you before, I thought I would try yours.

You must not think me flattering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candlelight for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, I read once Sunday all day, and until ten o'clock, without experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

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