PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1853.

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

☞ 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 paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 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.*

A strong article, dissenting from Judge Shannon, on the Railroad Injunction Case, will be found on our first page to-day.

PROGRESS OF THE MAINE LAW PRINCIPLE.—The plan of removing the evils of intemperance by prohibitory legal enactments, is attracting increasing attention in all the Free States, and is maintaining no small interest even in the South. It is generally conceded that intemperance, with its numerous train of evils, is on the increase, and the question of a remedy is forced upon the public mind with a power which will admit of no further postponement.

The success of the prohibitory law in Maine, and its increasing popularity there where it has been thoroughly tried, has encouraged the friends of reform to try it in other States, and Vermont and Michigan and Minnesota have imitated the good example, and Wisconsin will soon follow in the galaxy of temperance States. In New York and Ohio there is a wide spread and most determined feeling on the subject, and we shall soon be able to number these immense States amongst those on the honored list.

In Pennsylvania the cause of temperance has taken a fresh start, and its friends are going to work with a system and determination which bodes certain success. Probably the elections in every county in the State will be more or less influenced by the prohibitory question in the fall canvass. No other important question at the present moment agitating the public mind, the friends of temperance will measurably cast aside party trammels, for the sake of trying this new and important issue before the people.

In Philadelphia the friends of the Prohibitory law are selecting a ticket without distinction of party. In this county no separate action is desired or will be undertaken unless the two great parties shall neglect to nominate reliable temperance men.

In Ohio, the subject is attended with so many difficulties, that the prohibitory law may be defeated at the next election. Owing to the Free Soil defection from the Whig party, the Democrats have the majority, and it is asserted that they are mostly opposed to the Maine Law. This is undoubtedly a mistake, but it is probable that as a party they will not take up Maine Law men, and the parties are so strong that they will generally vote the ticket. The Whigs and Free-sellers are generally in favor of the prohibitory law, but they will not work together, so that they fritter away their influence. Nevertheless, we have the most abiding confidence that Ohio will ultimately adopt the Maine Law. On this subject the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> There appears to be a settled determination upon the part of temperance men to get an expression of public opinion, at the election next fall, upon the propriety of passing a prohibitory enactment similar in its features to what is called the Maine Law. The vast increase in the consumption of spirits, and the frightful amount of crime and pauperism which the results therefrom, are fast producing the conviction that something must speedily be done to arrest the growth of these already gigantic and threatening evils, or it will be too late. The amount of intemperance and intoxication, and the sufferings which they entail on the friends and families of the unfortunate victims of the bottle, are constantly growing more common, and every hour calls for reform with more imperious voice. The occurrences of the last few days, in which the indulgence in intoxicating drinks has been so excessive as to have arrested the attention of the most careless, will strengthen the feeling that the public good requires that immediate and stringent measures should be taken to regulate the traffic in liquor.
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> We have no doubt that an immense majority of the people of this State would be glad to see liquor drinking wholly disappear; and would unite in any measure for its suppression which would consist best to their judgments as being likely to accomplish that end. We presume that any candid temperance man will admit, that whatever may have been its effect in particular instances or localities, the temperance reform has failed to produce that effect upon society which its friends hoped it would do. At any rate, the fact that temperance men are generally abandoning moral suasion, and plant themselves upon the doctrine of legal compulsion, seems to be a pretty complete acknowledgment of this fact. We certainly regret this failure, and we would greatly rejoice at the success of any plan for the prevention of intemperance. Its baneful influences reach through all the ramifications of society, injuring those who do not drink, as well as those who do; though not to the same extent; and all are therefore interested in the success of the temperance movement, and should be ready to support any plan which gives reasonable promise of diminishing the use of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

The feeling in New York is pretty well expressed, in the following extract from a communication addressed to the *Commercial Advertiser*:

> "I do not belong to any Temperance organization, and was opposed to the Maine law when it first came up; but I have changed my mind, because I see so frequently the total impossibility of the present laws. *The Maine law has been enforced everywhere that it has been fairly attempted.*
>
> I have always been a Whig, never having failed to vote the "regular" ticket for many years, but if I live to vote again, I shall take care to vote only for men, be they Whigs or Democrats, who will enforce this law, (if it is then the law of the State) or for those who will advocate its passage; and let me say that I am sure there are many who feel as I do. When candidates feel this influence is to bear upon them, depend upon it we will have men who will execute the Maine law. Let the people have the opportunity to declare their opinion at the ballot-box, as to the Maine law, and await the result."

A spirit like this abroad among the people, will not fail in time to work out the results desired. Politicians will find the question so disturbing an element, rendering their calculations so entirely uncertain, that they will join in passing and enforcing the law in order to remove it from the elections. There is abundant encouragement, therefore, for temperance men to go forward with the good work.

PITTSBURGH, MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI ROAD.—By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that the time for letting the contracts on this road from M'Connellsville to Cambridge, has been postponed to the 16th of August.

From a New Lisbon paper we learn that the preliminaries for a consolidation, under the State, of the New Lisbon Union Railroad Company with the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad Company have been settled, and that the surveys will be commenced immediately, and will be prosecuted with all possible despatch so as to allow the early letting of the work. By this arrangement, we presume, (for we are not posted up in the designs of the friends of this undertaking,) the road will be extended from Cambridge to New Lisbon, and from New Lisbon to Pittsburgh. No intimations have been thrown out as to the probable route to be selected between New Lisbon and this city. At New Lisbon, besides the connection with this city, the Company expects to connect with a railroad to Ashtabula, on Lake Erie, thus securing an outlet to New York by the Lake region.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—The argument in relation to the injunction asked for to restrain the city of Philadelphia from subscribing to the stock of the Hempfield Railroad, will be heard by the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, on the 25th inst. The whole question as to the validity of all corporate subscriptions, is expected to come before the Court for decision. A most momentous question, indeed.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"Civil Wars and Monarchy in France, in the 16th and 17th Centuries: A History of France principally during that period. By Leopold Ranke. Translated by M. A. Garvey. Harper Brothers." This volume, from the pen of one of the most profound historians in the world, cannot but be an important contribution to the cause of literature. The facts have been gathered, principally, from unpublished sources, and embrace the most important and interesting portion of French history.

"Memorials of the English Martyrs. By the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M. A., Rector of Otley, Suffolk. With numerous illustrations. Harper." This is a record of persecutions inflicted upon God's people in the days of Bloody Queen Mary of England. "Had these martyrs not been men they had not burnt; had they not been more than men (by God's assistance) they had not burnt."

"The Old House by the River. By the author of the Owl Creek Letters. A tale of the times of old! The deeds of days of other years." The author says the tales are true, mingled with some fiction and fancy, mournfully pleasing, the reminiscences of days gone by.

"The English Humorists of the 18th Century. A Series of Lectures. By W. M. Thackeray. Harper." Swift, Congreve, Addison, Steele, Prior, Gay, Pope, Hogarth, Smollett, Fielding, Sterne and Goldsmith are presented in this volume. A pleasant book with which to spend an hour.

All the above works are for sale by J. L. Read, Fourth street.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

It is understood that Mr. Buchanan's instructions, as finally agreed upon by the President and his Cabinet, have been sent to him at Philadelphia by the hand of a special messenger. Mr. Marcy is sustained in his assertion of his right and duty as Premier, to shape the execution of the foreign policy of the country. Mr. Buchanan will have opportunities to conduct whatever negotiations may be deemed necessary relative to Central American affairs, and the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. There is no impression here now that he will take the responsibility of declining.

Senator Brodhead, whose anti-Buchanan sympathies would incline him to hope for Mr. Buchanan's declination, is satisfied that he will start on his mission soon.

Mr. Gadsden, Minister to Mexico, has received his instructions to-day, and will leave for Charleston to-morrow, whence he will proceed almost immediately on his mission.

Mr. Borland, Minister to Central America, has not communicated with the State Department for some time. He was in Norfolk a week ago, supposed to be on his way here but nothing has been heard from him yet.

The frigate Columbia, at Pensacola, has been waiting for some time all ready to convey him to San Juan no; intimation has been received that he has resigned his Senatorial seat.

The steamer San Jacinto, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, brings home the invalids of the Mediterranean squadron, also the remains of the late commander Upshur, who died while in command of the Levant.

Archbishop Bedini, nuncio at Brazil, and Rev. John Virtue, arrived here to-day.—*N. Amer.*

LIBERIA.—We have advices from the republic of Liberia, three weeks later than our previous dates, reaching to April 6. The Liberia Herald is chiefly occupied with the details of the expedition against the native chief boombo, of which we had some account by our last advices. The expedition under command of President Roberts took possession of Boombo's town and carried him as a prisoner to Monrovia. He was there tried on the charge of high misdemeanor and convicted. The sentence was: restitution, restoration, and repeating a long catalogue of goods stolen, people captured and damages committed; to pay a fine of $50,000, and be imprisoned for two years. When the sentence was pronounced, the convict shed tears regarding the ingredient of imprisonment, in his sentence, to be almost intolerable.

President Robert had issue a proclamation in regard to the departure of the emigrants, with a view to prevent the smuggling away of laborers without their consent.

The American brig Zebra, Captain William Hart, arrived at Monrovia on the 28th ult., after a passage of 54 days from Savannah, Georgia, having on board 93 immigrants for this Republic.

The bark Shirley cleared from Monrovia on the 16th, for Baltimore. She carried a large cargo of produce, worth nearly $30,000, and bills of exchange and other remittances amounting to about $12,000 more. It is stated by those who ought to know, that the produce and other available funds sent by this vessel will amount to $45,000. Large lots of camwood and palm oil were marked, weighed and gauged to go by this vessel, but were left behind, as every part of her was well stored, and not another ton could be got into her.

THE BLACK EXODUS.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the landings of that city are filled with negro families with their household "plunder," recently landed from some of the lower river or Madison steamers. They are moving from Indiana, in consequence of the enactments of the Legislature enforcing the 18th article of the new Constitution of that State. All persons whose mothers are unable to prove the possession of a greater portion than one sixteenth of European blood, and who came into Hoosierdom since November 1, 1851, are forced to take up their beds —if they have any—and walk. All negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, octageroons, Indian descendants, &c., &c., who can prove a residence in the State prior to November 1st, 1851, are allowed to remain under certain conditions, and by registering their names with the county clerk.—Any person who employs a negro who is in the State contrary to the new law, is liable to a fine not less than ten and not more than five hundred dollars. The families moving appeared to be people of some property, and brought with them a fine stock of horses, mules and much cows.

THE RAILROAD MANIA.—It is time to consider, if not to pause! Railroad projects are multiplying at an astonishing rate. The Illinois Central has borrowed twelve millions; the Louisville and Nashville, three millions; the Cincinnati and St. Louis, three; the New York and Erie, six; the Pennsylvania, three. Then the Mobile and Ohio is ready to borrow five millions, and the Missouri and Pacific, two. Indeed, we have only begun the list. Where will it end? Canada is projecting a vast railroad scheme—some fifty millions! The Hartford *Times* well remarks that the map of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, presents a curious piece of lattice work. Is it not time to look around and take a general view, forecast the future? What an amazing list of mammoth projects could now be spread out to the eye! Whence is the capital to come? How is the profit to be paid? —*Phila. Argus.*

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.—It appears from the *New Orleans Price Current* of the 16th inst. that the entire receipts of Pork at that port during the commercial year, 1852, was 224,766 bbls. and tierces. To the 16th inst., this season, 306,423, showing an increase of 41,657 bbls. and tierces. Of Pork in bulk, the receipts last year were 8,798,868 lbs. against 12,926,810 lbs this season. Of Lard last year 119,718 bbls and tierces, 150,699 kegs; this season 112,628 bbls and tierces, 165,784 kegs. Of Bacon last year 35,837 casks, 281,280 lbs in bulk; this season 40,185 casks, 154,500 lbs bulk.—By this it will be seen that while there has been a decided increase in the arrivals of barreled Pork, Bulk Meats and Bacon, there has been a decline, to some extent, in Lard.

THE COMING CROPS.—We took a short turn into the country, on last Saturday, and were happily disappointed to find that the wheat crop is much better than reported. We went out the old Athens road as far as Deavertown in Morgan county. Along this road, most of the wheat fields presented the appearance of a good crop. There is a good growth of straw and well headed. Occasionally we saw a field that appeared stinted and inferior in every respect. But, upon the whole, our opinion is that the wheat crop, in that direction, will be not much short of an average one. Some fields are already harvested, and others being harvested. This week harvesting will be fairly commenced. We are of the opinion that the wheat crop in this county will be much better than it was thought it would be three weeks ago. Oats will be light. Timely rains will give us a good crop. Cherries are abundant, but peaches and apples are very scarce. —*Zanesville Courier.*

SUGAR AND MOLASSES SPECULATION.—Dealers in these articles made a "wide miss" this year, and if a majority who purchased largely wind up at the close of the season with balanced accounts, they may deem themselves fortunate.—The difficulty has been this: The crop was an increased one, and not knowing precisely to what extent, dealers bought too heavily at an early day, at what was then considered low figures. The stock almost from the beginning was large, and still continues so. At no time has there been anything like a scarcity of either but receipts have been constant and steady, with less animation and a greater uniformity in prices than we remember to have ever noticed of a season before. Sugars opened at about 3½ to 4½c, and these figures are the quoted ruling rates at present. Molasses has declined, and is now fully as low or lower than it was at the opening of the season. We have no means of ascertaining the precise amount of either in store, but we are assured that it is sufficient for at least two months should not another hogshead or barrel arrive.—*St. Louis News.*

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Improvement and Growth of the City—Business Matters—A Visit to Girard College, with remarks upon its character.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

After an absence of three years from this city, I was prepared to witness great improvements and extension; but truly I found both far beyond any thing I had imagined. Magnificent new stores, hotels and dwellings occupy the sites of many buildings which ten or twenty years ago were considered first rate; and large tracts of land which three years ago were open when I call into mind that within my recollection Philadelphia contained but a hundred thousand people, and that its population is now a half a million, I cease to wonder at the immense extension of streets and buildings. Great diversity of style in architecture has taken the place of the overlasting rows of red brick which formerly gave to it such a degree of uniformity as to be monotonous and tiresome. Granite, brown stone, marble, iron, and hydraulic cement, are now beautifully intermingled with the brick, the introduction of which has entirely removed the charge of stiffness and uniformity which formerly marred the beauty of this city.

This is the dullest period of the dull season; of course there is not much business going on; but the merchants are filling up their stocks preparatory to an early and active fall business. They are full of hope, and are resolved to put this city ahead of New York as a distributing market. This spirited competition between these two great cities cannot fail to be highly advantageous to both; and to the great West it is still more advantageous, as it draws out large sums of money to construct railroads, and thus link themselves to the remotest customers by the best possible avenues of trade and travel. In fact they must both do so in self-defence.

To-day I visited Girard College, at the invitation of one of its officers. I shall not attempt a description of the buildings, which are certainly the most superb I ever saw. There are four of them—one principal building and three auxiliary, all composed of basement, sides, columns, floors and roof—of marble. An idea of the main building may be formed from the fact that it cost a million of dollars, and when it is attentively considered in all its parts it must be admitted that it could not have been erected for much less. Whether it was wise to expend so much money on these magnificent buildings is another question, and one which I shall not discuss now. When, however, I looked at the sarcophagus and mausoleum of STEPHEN GIRARD, in the vestibule of the main building, I could not but contrast this splendid monument with those vain and still more costly monuments of antiquity, which have survived the very names of their founders. They contain nothing, they were intended to contain nothing, but "rottenness and dead men's bones;" while this is consecrated to lifting, active, perpetual utility and beneficence. Of them it can only be said that—

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but in this, while gazing at the tomb of the founder, I heard the hum of three hundred well fed, well-clad, well-instructed orphan boys, who have here found a happy home, and wise, virtuous and pious friends and guides of their youth.

The course of instruction here is eminently practical, and is intended to fit them for such stations of usefulness as their natural genius indicates. Some become mechanics, some are intended for the counting house, and some are put in the way of reaching the learned professions. The boys are well clad I saw, that they are well fed their healthy and cheerful countenances gave full assurance. And they are well lodged I know, for I was in their bed rooms. Every boy has a little iron bedstead, upon which is a good hair mattress as any one could desire, and sheets and cover scrupulously clean. That they are well instructed I am fully persuaded, judging from the books, their manners, and what I saw of their teachers.

Mr. Girard was a Frenchman, and was indoctrined with the peculiar philosophy of his countrymen in his day. Nominally a Catholic, he really repudiated all forms of revealed religion, regarding them all as the devices of priests and sectaries. That he was an enemy to Christianity, in the wide sense of the term, is not true; and had he understood it, doubtless he would have believed it. Our business, however, is not with his personal character or faith, but only with the peculiar instructions of his will regarding the religious character of this institution. Clergymen of every sect are excluded from it and from the grounds enclosed, even as visitors, in the most emphatic terms. But while he shut out the ministers of religion, he did not shut out religion itself. He kept out the Priest, but let in the Bible. He excluded sectarianism, but admitted Christianity.

From the peculiar terms in which these instructions were expressed in the will, many persons feared that this great institution would be a school of Infidelity, and that the poor orphans entrusted to its care would grow up profoundly ignorant of that which of all things else is most important to be known, a knowledge of their Creator and Redeemer; and that they would go out into the world with anti-Christian prejudices and grossly erroneous views. But it is far otherwise. Twice a day they assemble in their beautiful chapel to hear the Scriptures read, and invoke the blessing of that God who says to such, that *when their father and their mother forsake him, He will take them up.* Twice, on the Sabbath, they assemble in the same place for divine service, which is conducted very much in the ordinary way by the excellent principal of the College, Mr. Allen, a learned and talented lay man. Of what sect he is I did not inquire, nor did I care to inquire. That he is a good man, and devoted to his work, I have the fullest assurance. That is enough. Twice, also, on this day they assemble for ordinary Sabbath school instruction. I have spoken more fully of the religious character of the institution than I should have done but for that wide spread impression to which I before alluded.

I had several other things in my mind; but as this letter is already too long, I forbear. C.

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MR. EDITOR:—I would ask the use of your columns for the purpose of calling the attention of the enterprising owners of the Excelsior Line to the "Pennsylvania Avenue" route. In return for Mr. Ward's enterprise in placing the first respectable looking "busses" on this road, he has been allowed a monopoly of it for some years back, but the rapidly increasing travel requires increased facilities, and Mr. Ward has failed to keep pace with the times. The omnibus' now is that the road is indifferently stocked, the trips irregular, the one o'clock trip being always omitted, and the seven o'clock trips occasionally, thus disappointing many persons who depend in some degree on this mode of conveying them home after the fatigues of the day.—What we want is a 'bus to arrive at the city station at 7 A. M.,—half hour trips during the day; strict punctuality in the time of departure. We think it will pay.

PENN AVENUE.

THE WAY TO STOP IT.—In Philadelphia, one day lately, a respectable looking man, by the name of Richard Settle, who occasionally gets drunk, was before Judge Kelly for sentence, having been convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to kill. He had stabbed an acquaintance, in a fight, in four different places. Judge Kelly, in sentencing him, said:

"It is my duty, a few days since, to sentence a man to twelve years' imprisonment, for using a knife just as you did. Little more grew out of a meeting with a number of his acquaintances, at a drinking shop, on Sunday. The place was full, and the fight was with an acquaintance. Just your case precisely. Yours occurred near the same place. But there was this difference in your case; the man you stabbed was able to be in Court and testify against you because you happened to strike the fleshy part of his body—the other sent his victim to another world. By the merest chance, you were saved twelve years' imprisonment. You have proved a good character when you are sober. When you are out of prison, and about to drink again, just think that *you see the gallows at the bottom of your glass!* The use of the knife has become too common, and we intend to make an effort to stop it; I, therefore, shall give you a sentence proportionate to our rule, and fix the period at seventeen months in the Eastern Penitentiary. This is the penalty for getting drunk."

LARGE MILK DEALER.—It is stated that Mr. Joseph Brown, of Concord, in this county, whipsrues a daily car over the Fitchburg road, for the purpose of supplying a large number of dealers in Boston, carries down in a year 218,000 gallons of milk, and that which is sent in other ways must swell the amount to 250,000 gallons. He also carries large quantities from other towns, his connections extending as far as Harvard, in Worcester county. He pays about 10½ cents per gallon, and sells it to the Boston dealers at 14 cents; who retail it at five and six cents per quart. His entire sales, including what he takes from Harvard, Groton, Littleton and Lincoln, cannot be much short of 350,000 gallons, worth some $49,000, of which amount $30,000 goes to Concord.—*Lowell Jour.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Journal, in giving the votes in the towns on the Convention question remarks:

"This completes the State, except Charlestown, and makes the majority against the Convention 1,765. Every county has voted against it; in two counties every town has gone against it. In Kent county but one town has gone for it. In Out of the county of Providence but two towns, excluding Charlestown, have gone for the Convention, one by a majority of 4, the other by a majority of 29."

General Scott's sole remaining unmarried daughter was married, on Wednesday, to a gentleman in Baltimore. The event created quite a sensation, and it was attended with the usual agreeable fetes presents, &c.

TERRIBLE RIOT.—A bloody riot was among the incidents of the celebration on the 4th, in New York. We condense from the Journal of Commerce the following particulars:

"A desperate and sanguinary fight occurred yesterday morning, in the 9th ward. About 11 o'clock the "Hibernia Benevolent Society" of Irishmen were passing in procession through Hudson street, near Abington Square, when one of Kipp and Brown's omnibuses, which had been waiting for an opportunity to pass, encroached upon the line of procession. (Some boys, it appears, had thrown a pack of "crackers" near the horses' feet, when they became restive and uncontrollable.) Several members of the Society commenced beating the horses, which rather made matters worse; and others mounted the omnibus, pulling the driver from his seat and brutally beating him, so that his life was despaired of—A boy in the stage, about fourteen years old, was also dragged out, and beaten unmercifully. A number of witnesses came to the rescue, with members of the police. The Hibernians became greatly exasperated,—fighting furiously and throwing stones, so that the police were repulsed. The latter soon rallied again, with an additional force, and called on citizens to aid them. The fight then became terrific and bloody, many on both sides receiving severe wounds. The Hibernians were totally routed and the procession broken up; three of their banners were torn to pieces the staves and poles used as weapons. One of the Marshals was chased down Hudson street to Canal, where he was arrested after a severe hustle; and taken to prison.

In all forty-three were arrested and confined in the Jefferson Market Prison, thirty-six of whom were severely injured, mostly the effect of a vigorous use of the policemen's clubs. The injuries were mostly scalp wounds. Some of the officers were hurt, but not dangerously. It was apprehended that an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoners, and it was proposed to have the fire companies in readiness to be called upon at a concerted signal, but it was not thought necessary by the Chief of Police.—The driver continued very low through the night, but was alive at last accounts."

THE EXCITING SLAVE CASE OF YESTERDAY.—On Monday Morning last, two gentlemen from the South, Major Chouteard and Judge Picney, took rooms at the Barnet House. Four slaves attended them. During the day, two of the slaves, without saying a word to their masters, left, and have not since been heard of. Their masters took no measures for their recapture, intending to continue their route yesterday morning, with the two remaining servants. Just and still more costly monuments of antiquity, which have survived the very names of their founders. They contain nothing, they were intended to contain nothing, but "rottenness and dead men's bones;" while this is consecrated to lifting, active, perpetual utility and beneficence. Of them it can only be said that—

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PENN AVENUE.

THE WAY TO STOP IT.—In Philadelphia, one day lately, a respectable looking man, by the name of Richard Settle, who occasionally gets drunk, was before Judge Kelly for sentence, having been convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to kill. He had stabbed an acquaintance, in a fight, in four different places. Judge Kelly, in sentencing him, said:

"It is my duty, a few days since, to sentence a man to twelve years' imprisonment, for using a knife just as you did. Little more grew out of a meeting with a number of his acquaintances, at a drinking shop, on Sunday. The place was full, and the fight was with an acquaintance. Just your case precisely. Yours occurred near the same place. But there was this difference in your case; the man you stabbed was able to be in Court and testify against you because you happened to strike the fleshy part of his body—the other sent his victim to another world. By the merest chance, you were saved twelve years' imprisonment. You have proved a good character when you are sober. When you are out of prison, and about to drink again, just think that *you see the gallows at the bottom of your glass!* The use of the knife has become too common, and we intend to make an effort to stop it; I, therefore, shall give you a sentence proportionate to our rule, and fix the period at seventeen months in the Eastern Penitentiary. This is the penalty for getting drunk."

LARGE MILK DEALER.—It is stated that Mr. Joseph Brown, of Concord, in this county, whipsrues a daily car over the Fitchburg road, for the purpose of supplying a large number of dealers in Boston, carries down in a year 218,000 gallons of milk, and that which is sent in other ways must swell the amount to 250,000 gallons. He also carries large quantities from other towns, his connections extending as far as Harvard, in Worcester county. He pays about 10½ cents per gallon, and sells it to the Boston dealers at 14 cents; who retail it at five and six cents per quart. His entire sales, including what he takes from Harvard, Groton, Littleton and Lincoln, cannot be much short of 350,000 gallons, worth some $49,000, of which amount $30,000 goes to Concord.—*Lowell Jour.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Journal, in giving the votes in the towns on the Convention question remarks:

"This completes the State, except Charlestown, and makes the majority against the Convention 1,765. Every county has voted against it; in two counties every town has gone against it. In Kent county but one town has gone for it. Out of the county of Providence but two towns, excluding Charlestown, have gone for the Convention, one by a majority of 4, the other by a majority of 29."

General Scott's sole remaining unmarried daughter was married, on Wednesday, to a gentleman in Baltimore. The event created quite a sensation, and it was attended with the usual agreeable fetes presents, &c.

THE WHEELING GAZETTE states that a bundle of counterfeit notes on the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore" was found a few days ago in that city. A number of them were not even signed and were just fresh from the press.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says that Mr. Buchanan has not asked permission to write his own instructions—his delay is connected with pending negotiations.

Smith, the notorious gambler, at Cincinnati, has been fined $500 and costs. He has been committed till the fine is paid. He had the impudence to notify the Court that if the sentence was carried out he would sue the Judge for damages.

Miss Taylor, the young lady whose clothes took fire at the Hippodrome about a week since, while she was performing, died last night at the Hospital from the effect of the injuries she received.

PEACHES—ripe, and of tolerable flavor, though small, have made their appearance in New York from Norfolk, Va. They are sold from the fruit stands at 3 or 4 cents each.

THE citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., are about to erect a monument over the grave of John Harris, the first settler on the banks of the Susquehanna river.

Sarah Johnson, a slave has been convicted of arson at Louisville, and sentenced to receive 200 lashes.

Mackerel are unusually numerous in Boston Bay, and large quantities of them are being taken by fishermen.

☞ To Great Restorative—Fever and Ague cured by DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—Mr. Jonathan Hougham of West Union, Fayette county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had entirely recovered from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating medicine; but the Liver Pills are the most prominent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. For a full and reliable treatise on the diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States are now offered to the public, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of disordered Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

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

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☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This property is situate about half a mile from the city limits, fronting on the Pittsburgh Perrysville and Butler Turnpike Road, bounded on the south and east by lands of James Grant, Esq., and on the north by A. P. Childs, Esq., containing about SIX ACRES, and is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. There is a comfortable two-storied frame DWELLING, other buildings; also, an abundance of Grape, Raspberry and Strawberry Vines, of good quality. I will dispose of the above Property altogether, or divide it into fruit purchasers.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL.

Jy6,1tm No. 119 Water street.

☞ MR. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my life never have 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 never had the sight given me more than one-half hour from the first time they touched my face.

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 your.

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 one Sunday all day, and until ten o'clock, without experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for many years.

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

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

HENRY EARL, Postmaster, Pittsburgh.

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

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the merits of our work. We have already published several certificates, and add above, one in our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the severest TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATION, and in every instance 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 absent when the fire in the "FRONT" took place, and consequently did not see it. I feel very much obliged to you for your kindness in telegraphing me the news. The fire took place on the 10th of June last—my store was burned to the ground, and I was left in a place where there was a large amount of wood and brick—the fire was so hot, that it melted the iron doors of the safe, and set fire to the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a severe trial.

My notes and books were the accounts that were in the safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was I would advise any person to purchase a safe of your make. I would advise any person who keeps money, and further, no time, but buy a safe to keep their papers, and in business, to get out of it as good. I can safely recommend your safes to any one.

Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—Mr. SOLOMONS:—Sir—I think it no more than an act of justice to you to tell as far as in the American community to state, the great benefit I have received from your SPECTACLES. I bought of you a pair last June, and I find my sight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a short time. Yours, truly,

T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 23, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very short period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing has been relieved, and the organ rendered so much more active as to dispense with those substances, and whenever they are set on fire, the insect leaves. We should have this introduced for our Summer use.—*Cin. Gaz.*

WOOL TRADE OF MERCER COUNTY.—In conversation with one of our business men, as well posted up as any other in the place, he gave us the estimate of the wool clip of Mercer county for the present year—his estimate for the most part based on actual sales—at *two hundred thousand pounds!*—about 150,000 of which has been purchased, leaving 20,000 of the hands of the original owners. Prices have varied from 42 to 48 cents, but the average is estimated at 45.—This will make the wool trade of Mercer county the present year worth $90,000.

THE RAILROAD LOCATION.—It is understood and reported among the Directors of the M. & C. Railroad have adopted what is called the river line, as the route of their road from Meadville to Wheeling. The route is a few miles longer literally, than the interior route, but is practically many miles shorter, and is also, by several thousand dollars *per mile*, the cheapest route.—*Meadville Intel.*

TREMENDOUS CIRCULATION.—The New York Courier states that Beverly Tucker, who is about to start a new Democratic paper at Washington, himself a disappointed applicant for office under the Administration, calculates on the subscription of *all the rejected candidates for office*, which would give his paper a far larger circulation than any other paper in the Union, unless the rule of advance payment should cut off the bulk of his subscribers.

THE Cincinnati Forgery Trial was abruptly ended on Saturday night, by the escape of the defendant, Findley, just after the verdict of the jury was about to be opened in Court. Attention was drawn away from him for a time, while a legal discussion was going on between the counsel, and when it ended he was gone.

The Dublin Nation says: "The young and amiable wife of Thomas Francis Meagher has arrived in London, from Van Dieman's Land, and is at present with his father, the respected member for Waterford. We learn that Mrs. Meagher will proceed to Ireland in a few days, where she will rest for a little time after the fatigues of her long voyage, before sailing for America to