PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 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 8 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.*

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—What *is* the foreign policy of the United States, at this moment?—It is pretty easy to fix the position of France, and England, and other European powers, upon questions of general concern arising beyond their own domains; but it is next to an impossibility to define with any precision the position now occupied by the United States Government on the great questions of human concern arising in the Old World.

The world was led to expect, from the tone of President Pierce's Inaugural, that our government was to occupy a bold and decided stand in matters of international interest; but the expectation has not been realized. Four months of the term of his administration have rolled away, without a development to indicate its probable course on foreign affairs. At a time when momentous questions are pending, involving, perhaps, the peace of the world, and exciting the deepest interest both here and in Europe, the administration gives its time and its energies to the petty business of apportioning offices among hungry demagogues, to the exclusion of almost every matter of moment. It is true that intimations have been thrown out sufficiently strong to indicate a bitter pro slavery policy in the management of our domestic affairs, and, as incidental to this, a determination to resist any European interference in behalf of the abolition of Slavery in Cuba; but beyond this we are all in the dark. The organ of the President did once venture to express some sentiments on Russia and Russian policy in general, which were bold enough, and favorable enough to the Czar to challenge general attention; but the administration, in disavowing these sentiments, was so careful and reserved that while we learned with sufficient distinctness what it did *not* approve, we were left as much as ever in the dark as to what it *did* give its approbation to.

At the present moment, when the interest of Europe and America is measurably centered in the Turkish question, our country has no diplomatic representative in Turkey. Our Minister at Constantinople was sent away from that important Capital upon a special mission, just at the moment when, if furnished with proper instructions, he could have contributed essentially to the advancement of liberal principles and the securing of popular rights,—and no one to take his place has yet been appointed. Why? Is the administration pursuing this line of policy to avoid the necessity of showing its hand? If so, the country ought to demand a change. The United States is too important among the powers of the Earth, and makes too loud a profession of attachment to the principles of liberal government, to be permitted to stand by as idle and unconcerned spectator of a struggle involving consequences of the highest importance to the cause of free institutions.

The Minister to France, too, is vacant, and at a time when an American Minister of the proper stamp, and properly instructed by his Government, could do much toward shaping the course of events, and beneficially influencing the destiny of Europe. And yet the Administration does nothing,—manifests not the slightest interest in these great questions, but abandons everything to chance and the control of other powers. The United States, which claims for itself that it is not only a great, but *the* greatest country on the earth, is made to occupy the position of a mere cipher. So far as governmental manifestations go, she shows no interest in the affairs of the world, and seems anxious only to be let alone, that the quarrel over the domestic "spoils" may go on undisturbed, while the great European problem is being worked out by those who have no more real interest in it than we have.

Then there is the Chinese question. The late Administration made no secret of *its* non-intervention policy; and yet while the Minister sent by it to China is making a fool of himself and us by his intervention in favor of tyranny, *this* Administration takes no steps to supersede him at once, as it should do. A new minister has been appointed; but he does not contemplate leaving for China until September, and hence cannot reach there in time to apply any remedy to the follies of his millinstrious predecessor. The whole American people have been mortified at the course pursued by Mr. MARSHALL. He has interfered when there would have been no possible injury in keeping quiet; he has interfered for the aristocratic and priest-ridden party against the liberals; and worst of all, he has interfered when it was too late, when he neither could help the one, nor prevent the other. He possessed one of the best opportunities of these times for widening American influence, and helping on the progress of ideas; and instead of improving the opportunity, has blundered on a course which has insured to the Americans the hatred and distrust of both the parties in this Chinese struggle. The Chinese Revolution is one of the most important occurrences of the day, indicating progress and reform in a new quarter of the world, and promising to open up new channels of trade to American enterprise; and it is too bad to think that a nation which should at least have sympathized with the revolutionists, if it showed any sympathy at all, should be made to stink in the nostrils of both parties to the revolutionary struggle, by the blunders of an awkward diplomatist. For having chosen such a blunderer let the late Administration be held responsible; but the present Administration, in permitting him to remain at his post so long, to compromise our national name, is every whit as culpable as its predecessor possibly can be.

MR. JAMES H. SEWELL, the County Solicitor, appears in our columns to-day, with what he calls a "reply to your (our) editorial of the 14th inst., headed, the Commissioners vs. the Treasurer." This "reply" is a defense of the course pursued by the Commissioners and himself in compelling the Collectors to settle up their Duplicates, and to pay over the money collected on them to the Sheriff. We have not called that policy in question; as we have not called that policy in question. In the editorial referred to, we gave a short history of the case, in order to explain the question of veracity between the Treasurer and one of the Commissioners. The only question we asked was, by what authority of law the Solicitor received four per cent. for collecting this money from the Collectors. This question Mr. Sewell has not referred to in this "reply."

The gist of this long "reply" to an imaginary opponent, Mr. Sewell replies to a question propounded in our paper of yesterday, in relation to the course of the Commissioners in releasing offenders. He says the Commissioners have been observing an "*old custom*," and have not received any advice from him! Now as he was paid a salary for giving legal advice to the Commissioners, ought he not to have informed those gentlemen, his employers, that "*old customs*" are no laws, and that they were transcoming their powers. If he had done this he would have saved the Commissioners the mortification to which they have been subjected. Even if they did not ask him, it seems to us it would have been no great stretch of friendship to have warned them against so grave and dangerous an error.

Mr. Sewell complains that he is brought before the public. He is a public officer, the Solicitor of the County, and as such receives a salary. His conduct as Solicitor is therefore a proper subject of investigation and comment. Our County affairs have been most wretchedly managed, and our Commissioners have usurped some powers, and attempted to usurp others, and it is a natural inference that these acts are done under the advice of their legal counsel. It seems that in one case, at least, they followed "*old customs*" instead of applying to their Solicitor for information.

AN EVIL CURED.—We have seldom witnessed a more universal expression of satisfaction among our citizens, than with the decision of Judge Williams, by which the County Commissioners are prevented from nullifying the decisions of our Criminal Court, in regard to one class of offenders. Persons sent to prison hereafter, for non-payment of fines, will know that they can not get out by wheedling the Commissioners, and thus in effect getting clear of punishment altogether. They will therefore make immediate efforts to pay their fines, and they will be more careful how they offend the laws. The more the conduct of the Commissioners is considered, the more outrageous it is seen to be. The pardoning power in the hands of the Governor is a dangerous prerogative, and is often abused. It was placed in the hands of the highest functionary in the State to save it from being used by evil and designing men. For such a power or its equivalent, to be seized by the County Commissioners without authority of law, is an outrage of immense magnitude. If the Commissioners deny that they pardoned the offenders they removed from the jail, we reply, they did worse; they commuted with him for the offence. They took his obligation for the fine, and let him go, to repeat his offences, and the obligation usually remained as so much waste paper in the office, or the expense of collection ate up the proceeds. Where do the proceeds appear among the receipts of the Treasury?

The Judges of the Criminal Court can now proceed with their efforts to suppress intemperance, by the punishment of keepers of tippling houses, without feeling all the time that their labors are likely to be nullified by the action of the Commissioners.

THE New York Courier and Enquirer asks, in replying to an apprehension expressed by the Louisiana Courier that in case the President orders the occupation of the Mesilla Valley by a military force, a war with Mexico will follow as a consequence:

"Is or is not an American President, so far as the war-making function goes, an autocrat? He is so, most incontestibly, if we are to accept the language of certain Administration papers in reference to the mode of settling the present difficulties with Mexico concerning the New Mexican boundary. It is claimed that the President will order his troops to take and maintain possession of the disputed territory. This, it is not denied, will be resisted by Mexico as an act of aggression, and will lead to a state of open war between the two countries. Now, we literally repeat the idea that we live under a Government in which one man has the sovereign command of the vastest of all national issues—the issue between peace and war. We deny that the President of the United States then has at his disposal the treasure and blood of the freemen of this country. We are ashamed that men calling themselves Americans should, as they do, practically recognize and support such a doctrine. We should be utterly confounded in observing the manner in which that doctrine effects the language and action of men who lay peculiar claim to the name of Democrats, had we no experience of things more extraordinary done in the name of the same Democracy.

"The whole doctrine is false and disgraceful. The President of the United States has no power levy to war, directly or indirectly. The Constitution confers that power upon Congress alone; and it expressly provides for all emergencies that may arise when Congress is not in session, by authorizing the President to 'convene both Houses of either of them on extraordinary occasions.'"

MOVEMENTS OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO.—The Washington correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says, under date of the 8th instant:

"Monsignor Bedini, the Nuncio of his Holiness, has arrived in our city, and has taken lodgings at the National Hotel. Our Reverend clergy have been calling upon him to pay their respects, and they express themselves highly delighted with his Reverence. The President of Georgetown College, Reverend Bernard Maguire, S. J., had an interview with the Nuncio this morning; from him we learn that Monsignor Bedini will call on the President to present the compliments of his Holiness to his Excellency, and also to deliver a letter addressed by the Pope and written by his own hand, to the President. After concluding his interview with the President, the Nuncio will leave the National and take up his residence, during his stay in the district, at his Georgetown College. It had been his intention to leave Washington on Monday, in order to keep his engagements with Archbishop Hughes, to be present together at the opening of the Fair. He will, however, remain until Tuesday, in order to be present at the commencement of Georgetown College, which will take place on that day, and also the philosophical discussion of the graduates, which will take place on Monday, the day before; he will then depart immediately for New York, in order to attend the opening of the Exhibition. His Reverence has for some time been the Pope's Nuncio resident at the Court of Brazil, and is now returning to his post after a temporary absence in Europe. The objects of his visits to the United States are to present the Pope's letter to the President and visit the several episcopal sees in the country, to which latter duty he will immediately address himself. His stay in this country will be about three months.

DEATH OF JUDGE CUTLER.—We have to announce the death of our venerable and highly respectable fellow-citizen, Joseph Cutler, Esq. He died at his residence in Warren, yesterday afternoon, at the advanced age of 87 years.

Judge Cutler was a son of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who was an original proprietor of the "Ohio Company," and one of the most active agents in obtaining from Congress the grant of land to that Company, and in putting into successful operation the plan of establishing a settlement in the wilderness N. W. of the Ohio.

Judge Cutler was an influential member of the convention that formed all the Constitutions of Ohio, in 1802—and we believe no member of that body survives him. He was for many years an Associate Judge of our Court of Common Pleas. He at one time represented Washington and Athens counties in the Ohio House of Representatives, and subsequently represented the 17th District (which then embraced perhaps eight or ten counties) in the Senate. In 1839 he represented this Congressional District in the Whig National Convention, and voted on every ballot for his old friend General Wm. Henry Harrison, as the whig candidate for President. Perhaps no man in the State ever rendered Ohio greater legislative service than Judge Cutler did while a member of its General Assembly. He was the originator, and the successful advocate of the ad valorem system of taxation. He was the first man in the State to propose any thing like a system of common school instruction, and very few of our citizens understand how important service he rendered in establishing, and, as far as was practicable, perfecting the system.

Judge Cutler was for many years a trustee of the Ohio University, and so long as he held the office was always present at meetings of the Board.

In every sphere and every relation of life, Judge Cutler was a useful man. He was an upright judge; an intelligent legislator; an affectionate father; a sincere christian; and an honest, true man.

It is due to his memory, and to the community in which he lived, that a more extended notice than we are able to make, of Judge Cutler's life and public services, shall be published; and we trust that one will be prepared and furnished for insertion in the Intelligencer.—*Marietta Intel.*

DOUBLE TRACK ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Joshua Vansant, Esq., on behalf of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has informed the City Council, in compliance with a resolution of that body, that the board of directors have authorised the construction of one hundred miles of "second track," on the line of the main stem of the road. Sixty miles of which are to be laid between Baltimore and Cumberland, and forty miles west of Cumberland. Fifty miles under said resolution are in process of construction, and will be completed in the shortest practicable period. For this character of road, the cost per mile varies from ten to eleven thousand dollars. When the additional track shall have been completed according to the resolution of the board, there will be eighty-eight miles of double track between Baltimore and Cumberland.

It is the opinion of Mr. Vansant that the road could be worked much more effectively, both for the company and for the interests of Baltimore, by a double track on the whole line of the road from Baltimore to Cumberland, and by increased sidings between the latter point and Wheeling. The company, he says, will doubtless operate to that end as soon as sufficient machinery and equipments shall be constructed to answer the existing wants of the service.

SHEEP RAISING IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated there has been a larger number of sheep brought into London county, Va., this year, than for several years past, and that there are now about 10,000 fine wool sheep in Fairfax county, which number is being constantly increased. The great demand for wool has induced many of the Virginia farmers to pay more than usual attention to sheep grazing.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

THE COMMISSIONERS' USURPATIONS

The friends of law and order are greatly indebted to Sheriff Magill, for his notice and exposure of the usurpation of the County Commissioners, who, in the plenitude of their self-willed ignorance, made the administration of justice in this County a perfect farce. It is well known that the Court of Quarter Sessions, have long laboured with the most praiseworthy diligence, and unshrinking firmness, to suppress and destroy the great evil of intemperance in our midst. No sooner, however, was the culprit ushered into the jail at one door, to undergo the sentence of the law, than the Commissioners, without authority, would discharge him at the other. In fact, by releasing the penalty affixed to the breach of law, they rendered it of no avail.

It would be hardly fair to impute sinister motives to the Commissioners, in taking upon themselves such unauthorized assumption of power, yet it is strange, and an explanation is due from them to the public, in which may be *truthfully* stated the amount of money collected on forfeited recognizances, many hundreds of which have been put in suit by their Attorney, in which should be stated how many were compromised by their Attorney, with their assent, what per centage was retained by their Attorney for effecting the compromise, and what surplus, if *any*, found its way to the Treasury of the County.

Many of the recognizances put in suit, it is said have been compromisedby and arrangement with the Attorney for the Commissioners, for ten, fifteen, twenty, forty and eighty per cent. No account of monies received to the use of the County from this source, was noticed in the report of the County Auditors, more than was of the *stolen scrip*.

It is time that the public officers of the county were taught, that laws for the punishment of crime were enacted for other purposes than seems to have entered into the minds of the Commissioners. Our county is groaning beneath the weight of taxation, which we will be bound to bear until our fiscal concerns are committed to the custody of those, who by their intelligent honesty, are capable of correcting the evil. It is to be hoped that the advent of a brighter day is approaching.

The merited rebuke, so justly administered by his Honor Judge Williams, in his decision on *Schwinsky's* case, on habeas corpus, ought to make the ears of the Commissioners of Allegheny County to tingle and their faces to mantle with blushes, at their impudent violation of law if a remaining sense of duty to the public is not swallowed up and absorbed by invincible ignorance and its general concomitant, unbridled vanity.

OBSERVER.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE COLLECTORS AND THE TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by your paper that the County Treasurer has declined receiving taxes of the Collectors, because the Commissioners have entered judgments upon the Bonds given to them by the Collectors. This seems to me to be an extraordinary condescension on the part of the Treasurer. By the XLVII § of the Act of the 15th April, 1834, Dunlop's Laws 570, *the Collectors are to pay the taxes to the Treasurer.* Then why don't he receive them? It is said it is therefore the County Commissioners to take bonds of the Collectors (§ XIX) with warrants of Attorney, it is true; but does that take away the authority of the Treasurer to receive taxes? The Treasurer is bound to receive the taxes of the Collectors, and his refusal to do so is a breach of duty. If he may receive the whole he may receive part. He may perhaps refuse to receive a part, but that is very doubtful.

If the taxes are unpaid, the Treasurer is bound by the XVIII § of the Act of 1799, which is considered in force, to issue his warrant against the delinquent collectors. It is much to be deplored that our public officers are so indifferent to reading the Acts of Assembly setting forth their duties.

AMICUS.

STARVATION IN SPAIN.—It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says:

"In vain the venerable Bishop of St. Jacques, in presence of more than six hundred unfortunates, resembling moving corpses, who daily besiege his gate, has sold his mules and his carriage. In vain he has reduced himself and his servants to the merest necessaries, in order that he might give the rest to those who perish of hunger. All that he or the other bishops and clergy, all that the government can do, according to the *Esperance*, is but a drop of water to extinguish the conflagration. When we speak of the government, however, we must remember that a last contribution made by it of 3,000,000 of reals had not been distributed. In the mountains, the starving die by dozens, and in many places fevers of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicine. The streets of our cities are encumbered with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succors of the public charity. At the gates of the Archiepiscopal Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread; and I hear that one day lately 4,600 poor assembled to receive the alms distributed in the city by one gentleman.

A new financial feature of the day is the establishment of a "Sixpenny Savings' Bank" in this city. This institution is organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of this State, and will no doubt, bean example for several others to follow. At present the Penny Bank will be kept in the building occupied by the Empire City Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Anthony streets. Deposites will be received as small as five cents, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, P. M. ZADOCK PRATT, Esq., a successful manufacturer and a practical banker, is President of the new Bank, so wisely established for the small savings of the many. Vice-Presidents—ELIJAH F. PURDY and WILLIAM ADAMS; Secretary—SAMUEL LEGGETT.

We have not before us the published Returns of the Savings Banks hitherto and at present in operation here; but we know that such institutions are productive of vast good in the community; not merely in the matter of dollars and cents, but in promoting habits of prudence and economy among the lower classes of people.

In Massachusetts, a year since, the number of Savings Banks' depositors was no less than 97,000, with an aggregate deposite fund of $18,400,000. In other words, one out of every ten persons in the State is a depositor in such institutions, with an average deposite of two hundred dollars each. This is a large sum in the aggregate; exceeding, considerably, the entire bank capital of Kentucky and Ohio combined, with a population of three millions.

In Great Britain, where the Savings Banks' system has been in operation during the last fifty years, the aggregate deposits in their institutions of this kind, at the last report, were 230,184,000, with a population of 27,104,000; or an agerage deposite of five and a half dollars each. There the average rate of interest is about 2½ per cent., whereas here it is about 5 per cent. to the depositors.

In the three largest savings institutions of this city, in 1842, the deposits amounted to upwards of fifteen millions of dollars. Several new institutions of this kind have been since established, and the principle of saving deposites is one that is firmly and most wisely adopted by a very large number of persons. The class of people whom it is now proposed to make depositors in the new "Six Penny Bank," is one that is utterly excluded among the older institutions. But they are just those who require aid of this kind, in forming sober and regular habits, and we cannot look upon the new establishment in any other light than as the beginning of a new and highly important era in the financial and domestic history of the Empire City.—*N. York Courier.*

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The managers of the Washington National Monument have hit upon a plan in connection with the Crystal Palace Exhibition which will be likely to be successful in securing a handsome addition to their funds. The New York Commercial says—

The managers have appointed a special agent to receive contributions at the Crystal Palace.—A model of the monument is placed there for exhibition, and around it are contribution boxes, of plate glass, so that each visiter may have an opportunity of casting his mite into the fund for the completion of the work. The monument has been built up to the height of 152 feet, and when completed will be 520 feet high. The total estimated cost is $1,500,000, and $200,000 have already been expended. If each visiter at the exhibition contributes ten cents, it is supposed that sufficient funds will be thus raised to complete the structure. Perhaps, if the agent proves to be a man of such State of the Union, as each foreign nation, whose industry is represented in the fair, a generous rivalry may be excited as to which can contribute the most toward the erection of a monument to the memory of Washington.

THE WOOL CROP.—Wool has commanded a high price in this county this year. On a late visit to the northern and western portions of this county, we heard of several choice lots being sold at from 70 to 73 cents. By far the largest portion of the clip of fine wool in these sections is still in the hands of the producers, waiting for buyers to come up to the prices. Seventy cents appears to be the price demanded. Although these prices look extravagantly high, we are assured that those who keep coarser and heavy wooled sheep, obtained more money for their fleeces than those who grow the fine wools. This fact is about producing a change in the quality of the wool, as many of the producers have turned their attention to the heavy varieties, among which the Spanish Merino appears to be preferred. They calculate to shear from six to ten lbs. from their full blood Spanish Sheep, which will allow them to sell lower than at present, and still make from one-half to two-thirds more money than off the fine wools.—*Mon. Rep.*

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company held a meeting in Mercer, on Tuesday, 5th inst., the object of which was to decide as to future operations.—Some months since, a conditional contract for the entire work was entered into with Joseph Chamberlin & Co., since which time a corps of engineers have been engaged running surveys east, west, north, and south. The contract with Mr. C. having fallen through, it became necessary to move in another direction. Garvin & Co. had made a nice little dicker with Mr. Plumer, one of the Vera Cruz Railroad Company, by which the latter was to come in possession of the surveys alluded to; and if they had accomplished this object, and got their pockets replenished, then the P. & E. road might have gone to grass for all they cared. But those Directors who really have the welfare of the road at heart, discharged Messrs. Dick, Church, Goodwin and others—opposed this speculating proposition, voted it under the table, and resolved to locate the road as originally contemplated, and put it under contract.

We have never had much confidence in this projected road, and especially when we saw those who had control of it, instead of directing their energies to some definite point, wasting time in running surveys all over creation, which could be of no manner of use to them, except as they were designed by a certain few through which to levy black mail on other companies.—However, other odousels, it appears, are now to prevail; a new leaf has been turned; and it may read better than those which have preceded.—We will see as it unfolds.—*Mercer Freeman.*

A SLAVE OF GEN. WASHINGTON'S.—It is not generally known to our readers, that there is yet living near Cockbourn, a slave of Gen. Washington's. He is 116 years of age, and can walk six miles in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is now known as Washington's Bottom, on which Perrypoolie now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was and still is bound for Mount Vernon. He is to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition, if arrangements can be made. It is well known that Barnum made his first "pile of money" by exhibiting a slave which he said belonged to Washington, but it was all a humbug. The Old Man bring a slave of Washington's, the record of the transfer from Washington to Col. Sheeve will prove. It is worth a trip to see him at his home. He has used tobacco and whiskey all his life.—*Mon. Repub.*

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—William Kalling is to be hung at Hackensack, New Jersey, on the 21st instant, for the murder of two children, named O'Brien; Caple and Emmons, at Philadelphia, on the 6th of August, for the murder of Christopher Sochon; Lewis Montague, at Petersburg, Virginia, on the same day, for the murder of a man named Thompson; Margaret Butler, at Culpeper, Virginia, on the 12th of August for assisting Jim Phillips to murder Mr. Gaines; Jas. McGuire, at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th August, for the murder of J. W. Holland; Jno. Hendrickson, at Albany, on the 20th of Aug., for the murder of his wife, and Robert Robertson, at Alexandria, Kentucky, on the 3d of September, for the murder of Moses Guard. In addition to these, there are a number of criminals convicted of capital offences, in States where the laws require that they shall remain in prison one year before the day of their execution can be fixed.

RAIL ROAD SURVEYS.—Dr. C. T. Whipple returned last week, from an exploring expedition for a rail road route, running east from Mercer, to connect with the Sunbury and Erie road at Ridgway. The route explored by Dr. W. crosses the Allegheny river about sixteen miles below Franklin; passes some five or six miles north of the town of Clarion; strikes the Clarion river in Forest county, and follows that stream to Ridgway. He reports the route as very favorable, and the distance from Mercer between eighty and ninety miles. A corps of engineers will start from Mercer to-morrow, to make an accurate survey of this route.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.—The contractors are pushing on this work with energy. At present matters are about as follows: There are over 10,000 men engaged on it. Over 100 miles is already in operation, viz. from Chicago to Kankakee, and from Lasalle to Bloomington. About two-thirds of the distance from Cairo to the Junction is graded and ready for the rail. This includes the First and Second division, upon both of which the track-layers are about commencing their labors. On the Second the work will commence at Big Muddy river, for which place an engine and cars for the construction train have just been sent down. On the First Division it will commence at Lower Cash river, where an engine has arrived. A large amount of materials for the superstructure have been landed at both these points. Within a year from this time the road will be opened its entire length between Chicago and Cairo.—*Chicago Jour.*

Dr. Revel, the Moderator of the Waldensian Synod, who sailed for Europe in the Baltic, took with him $4,000, collected towards building a church at Pignerol.

THE SHEEP TRADE ACROSS THE PLAINS.—F. X. Aubrey, the well-known Western trader, left Santa Fe sometime during last December, with a flock of sheep of near 5,000, and a number of mule teams. He travelled down the Rio Grande some distance, then went around through the State of Sonora—crossed the Colorado at the mouth of the Gila—and lost 25 sheep and one mule, and that mule was shot by the Indians for food. Notwithstanding the winter through which he had to pass, he landed in California about the 14th ult., with some 3,500 head of sheep and ten mule teams—all fat and fine, and ready for market—after having sold 1000 old and lame sheep for $8,000, and about $3,000 worth of small and broken down mules, which he sold to the Mormons as he passed through their lower settlements.

GREAT NEW ENGLAND CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Plymouth and descendants of the Pilgrims generally are making arrangements to celebrate on the first of August, the anniversary of the embarkation of the Pilgrims from Deft Haven, in 1620. A pleasant gathering is anticipated. Several distinguished gentlemen have already responded to the invitations to be present among others Governor Clifford, Hon. Edward Everett, Abbott Lawrence, Rufus Choate, C. H. Warren, C. W. Upham, and J. G. Palfrey. A dinner will be given, and all New Englanders are invited to be present and participate in the festivities.

CHOICE OF COURTS.—The Cincinnati Gazette says "that persons guilty of larceny express a choice for Courts to be tried in. We heard of one the other day whose stealings made only a sum of a character to bring him before a Police Court, but he insisted that he should be tried before Judge Flinn, and that his offence brought him, and was designed to bring him before the higher Court. He was not gratified."

Judge Flinn seems to be very popular with *some classes* of people in Hamilton county, and it has been intimated that his most particular friends—the criminals who have been saved from punishment through his partiality—are about to present him with a dozen barrels of his favorite liquor—raw whiskey—as a token of their gratitude and regard.

CUBAN EXPEDITION RETURNED.—The party of machinists from Boston, South Boston, and vicinity, who are in the habit of spending every winter in Cuba, engaged in running the steam engines on the various plantations, returned home last week to spend the summer in a more pleasant climate than the tropical regions. Many of them have contracts for new engines, which will be built at our machine shops during the coming three months and when the party return in September, will be taken on and set up ready for the grinding season.—*Boston Trav.*

MARRIAGES "OUT WEST."—They appear to be doing a pretty fair business in the matrimonial line, in the places away "out West," such as California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands. In our files by the last California arrival, we notice the marriage of 29 couples in that State, besides 8 in Oregon, and 2 in the Sandwich Islands—That is progress, and the best evidence of a happy social progress.

CONTRIBUTE—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says there never was a time when so many counterfeit notes were in circulation.—It supposes some $400 per day to be received in regular business, and thrown out of the various banking houses in that city, when offered for deposit.

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a Vermifuge, not a destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form, no dietetic restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great Vermifuge.

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 Lane's, 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, Pa.

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

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This property is situate about half a mile from the city line, fronting on the Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, bounded on the south and east by lands of James Craft, Esq., and on the north by P. Childs, Esq., containing about SIX ACRES. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. There is a comfortable two-storied frame dwelling, with 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 to suit purchasers. THOMAS J. ROSS,

jy2&lm No. 119 Water street.

☞ MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—Mr.,—Solomons: *Sir*—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community to state, the wonderful benefit I have derived from your Eye Salve. I find my sight much improved. I can see small print with ease for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my sight continue to improve by the use of them, I have no doubt but I will 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 brief period, which I consider advantageous, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective sight (if assisted by them) can be relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their excellence, and recommend Mr. Solomon, my skillful as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision.

D. B. SUTTON,

No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

Jun 22, 1853. jy2&2w

☞ 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 IT ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally unscathed and unbroken. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

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

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,

November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Best Safe yet! Believe we're duly resolved. I was absent at the time. I would have stayed in your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I testify to one I bought of you, which I lost in the memorable of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of brick, 40 feet, a large three story building. My Safe was in it, at the time of the fire, and all the contents in it, which was a large amount of coin. It was a very hot fire.

My books and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper scorched; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to look to him, but buy a Safe to keep the money in, if they want one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to such a one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ 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 long given up hopes that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they cause such great pain.

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

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

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

HENRY EARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

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

☞ WE believe Naturo has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIEFER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, gets up at it does, and the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of their curatives. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kiefer—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the piles; some have been cured of long standing by it. Yours, with respect, ISAAC HARLOW.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

jy9 [Paper advertising Petroleum please copy.]

Treasurer.

☞ Major JOHN WILLOCK will be a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the White and Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held in August next. jy12dawtf

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a fine picture, moderate in price, go to CARGO'S GALLERY, No. 75 Fourth street. jy6

☞ 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. my7d3m

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Willock's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate resemblance of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city or vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. Entrance in St. Diamond. JACKSON'S.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,

No. 59 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*

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Henry E. Wood ..... Firm of Willard & Wood.
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Lyal P. Morton ..... Firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co.
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Charles A. Barker ..... Firm of C. A. Barker & Co.
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