PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 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 5 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.*

IS THERE NO DANGER?—There is a class of men in our midst who are constantly telling us that there is "no danger" to be apprehended from the attempts of the Catholic Church to obtain the control of the public money to establish sectarian schools. The free school system, they tell us, is too firmly established to fear aught from the attacks of Catholicism upon it.

The recent effort of the Catholic Bishops of New York to obtain the entire ownership and control of the property used by Catholics for ecclesiastical, charitable and educational purposes, has disclosed the remarkable fact that what they have vainly endeavored to get in *that* State, had, years ago, been quietly, and without resistance, conceded to their fellows in *this* State. The Catholic Bishops in Pennsylvania, obtained in 1845, through the cupidity or rottenness of our politicians, what their coadjutors have lately asked for, in vain, in New York. And why *in vain?* Because of the attention and public discussion recently directed to the aims and measures of the Catholic Church. Just so, while Bishop O'Connor and other Bishops were trying, but unsuccessfully, to obtain a portion of the School fund to sustain Catholic sectarian schools in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States, the Catholic Bishop of California was quietly carrying off the palm they were contending for. There was discussion in Pennsylvania and Michigan, public attention was aroused, and the attempt failed. In California there was no discussion, and no attention awakened, and the attempt succeeded! Our protection from danger, therefore, consists not in any fancied security, but in being fully awake to it. The Protestants of Pennsylvania were over-reached in the Church Property question just when they felt most secure and free from alarm; and their brethren in California have been circumvented on the school question while reposing under a conviction that there was "no danger."

☞ We have before us a copy of *"The Pacific,"* a religious paper published in San Francisco, and dated June 3, 1853. In it we find the following letter, copied from the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Communication and Report of Bishop Alemany, concerning the Common Schools in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, }
February 13, 1853. }

Respected Sir:—Having been absent from the State the greater part of last year, I trust your kindness will condescend to allow me to lay now before you a report of the various schools kept by our Clergy and Sisters during last year. At the same time I beg leave to ask you to aid us with your great influence, that the reported schools may not be altogether cut off from the public fund.

The will of the people throughout the whole Republic, is obviously to give such assurance and stability to education, as to have by law its doors thrown open to every child, to guarantee to all a school house and a teacher, and to reward through the hands of its most prominent functionaries, such as devote their time, labor, and energies to the holy cause of education. The law is not perfect, but the expression of the good will of the people, and the main object of the laws of education is to educate. Thus the schools shown in the accompanying report having substantially complied with the law, by laboring materially in the cause of education, I would respectfully ask of you the kindness of using your influence, towards a *pro rata* appropriation of the collected public funds, for the number of children taught in the schools, as shown in the report which I enclose for that purpose. I have the honor to be,

Your humble and obedient serv't,
+JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Bishop of Monterey, Cala.

Hon. J. G. MARVIN, Sup't. Public Instruction.

Here follows a statement by the Bishop, giving a list of schools in different portions of the State, "kept" by Catholic Priests and Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Notre Dame.

In accordance with the claims of the Bishop, we next find the following response and recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his Annual Report, which by the Statute he was required to make to the Legislature at "the commencement of the session," on the first Monday of January; but which was not made until the 11th of April, although probably drawn up long before, and was not published until some time afterward.

"A considerable number of pupils are taught in churches for want of suitable school houses. They offer the most part in charge of the pastors of the same, from the choice of the parents of the children. This is more particularly the case with regard to the Catholic population in the State. It appears that in these schools all of the ordinary branches of a common school education are taught, and in order that the State authorities may receive their proportion of school money, some change in the School law is required.

"In appendix C will be found a report of this class of schools. It might be made the duty of the County Superintendent to visit them, and where there were competent instructors, give them certificates which should entitle such schools to a *pro rata* division of the school money, provided the school law was complied with in other respects. This would certainly be equitable, and doing justice to the children of parents who is several of the counties and cities of the State have paid no inconsiderable portion of the accumulated School Fund, whilst under the law they may be debarred from any portion of the money."

The next movement, says the *Pacific*, in the order of documents, was the official draft of a bill amending the School Act of 1852, in accordance with the above recommendation. This must have been done soon after the date of the Bishop's letter—as it is known to have been a long time in the hands of a committee; but it was not reported to the legislature until a very short time before the adjournment—when there was not sufficient time remaining for the examination and discussion of the provisions of the bill. It was passed on the official recommendation of the State Superintendent, almost without examination, except by its authors and a few friends of the measure, who in the hurry of the last hours of the session urged it through the forms of legislation.

The old law provided that the Common Schools should be free from all denominational or sectarian bias, control and influence whatever, in order to a participation in the benefits of the School Fund—and that no school book of a sectarian or denominational character should be introduced or used in any Common School instituted under the Act.

These provisions are repealed by the amendments.

The amendments give the State Superintendent the power to decide what books shall be used in the schools! He is at full liberty to introduce the Catholic Catechism and the miracles and legends of the church.

They also provide that such schools as those enumerated by the Bishop "shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other City or Common School in the *pro rata* division of School money raised by taxation, and shall receive its proportion of money from the State School Fund, in the annual distribution."

The following extract from the *Catholic Standard*, the official organ of Popery in California, shows how the subjects of Rome regard their supposed triumph:

"We are glad to learn that the bill amendatory and supplementary to an act, passed last year, 'to establish a system of Common Schools,' has become a law. By the act of last year, it was impossible for any school in connection with the Missions, throughout this State, to obtain any share of the Common School fund. The law, however, as now amended, if we understand its provisions correctly, does away to some extent, with this injustice, and will enable such schools to obtain a very small portion of the Common School fund, that is, if any school subsists in incorporated towns or cities where such schools may exist.

The *Standard* adds its high appreciation of the labors of Judge Marvin, the State Superintendent, in behalf of the cause of propagating Catholicism at the public expense, and hints at a hope that he may be nominated for re-election; but we notice that he has *not* been re-nominated. Whether Mr. Hubbs, who is the democratic nominee to succeed Mr. Marvin, is any more reliable than than the present occupant, remains to be seen.

The facts here revealed challenge the attention of the friends of Free Schools in this region. The Bishop of California has succeeded through the pliancy of corrupt politicians, who, unfortunately, are not scarce either in that State or in this. The safety of our school system, therefore, depends upon the watchfulness of those who have its welfare at heart. Should public attention be cooled down and lulled under the syren song of those who are crying out that there is "no danger," Harrisburg will in the end be found to contain politicians corrupt enough and numerous enough to give us a repetition of California experience.

FREE SERMON.—The Baltimore Patriot, after giving the questions propounded to Mayor Hollins, and his answers thereto, on the subject of street and pulpit preaching, says:

It would seem almost impossible for any sane man in a community such as ours, to make these responses without qualification, and yet they stand here unqualified. We must still hope the Mayor will explain the objectionable phrases away.

If he intends to carry this out as a *principle*, he cannot confine himself to preachers and temperance lecturers, but must extend it to political speakers also. Our religious and political "right of speech" is hereafter to be prohibited, because, forsoothe, some good Whig or Democrat, rum-seller, wine-bibber, or sceptic, may see fit, when any thing is said by the orator he does not relish—to kick up a "muss" and have him arrested! It is all *right* to get up a riot, and the rioters are held faultless, provided it can only be shown that the speaker has said something to which these rioters are not well pleased! It cannot be that Mayor Hollins is in earnest on this subject, and yet his silence compels us to treat it seriously.

It may be necessary, under some aggravating circumstances, to silence a speaker, but the rioters *in no case* are to go free. In the case under review, it appears that the speaker (Mitchell) was removed by the police, and the disorderly persons untouched. If the Mayor had reprimanded his police for this overt act, he would have been done of all course, but he has seen fit to commend them and censure the individual.

In his veto message to the Council a short time ago, he said the present police department was efficient and sufficient for his purposes, and it may be that this is his first experiment with them; if so, we do hope for his own sake, and for the credit of Baltimore, it may be the last of this sort.

The *N. Y. Tribune*, which of late has come to be a favorite authority with those who now defend the Mayor of Baltimore, says:

"Though Dogberry is said not to have been the Mayor of a city, that class of functionaries do not always appear to be posted up in law. The Chief Magistrate of Cincinnati recently gave a decision that street preaching was illegal, but after a stern mandate of public indignation, he found out his error, and the preacher was allowed to proceed in his out-door harangues. It appears that in Louisville there have also been signs of trouble in the same manner, the Roman Catholic bishop having published an advertisement warning his flock, one and all, not to take notice of a certain street apostle. Baltimore has just been the scene of a similar difficulty. It appears from *The Sun*, that a preacher, John Mitchell, whose habit is to declaim *al fresco*, was so occupied last Sunday at the Richmond Market, on Bible topics, when a number of the police interfered and pronounced the assembly illegal. One of them, seizing the offender by the arm, threatened to take him to the station-house if he did not desist. Some of the auditors here interfered, stating that Mr. Mitchel, who is an old man and deprived of sight, had preached for several years from the same place, and that his right was unquestionable. One of the officers hereupon drew a revolver and threatened to shoot any one who resisted, when some gentleman known as permanent friends of the Temperance cause led the blind speaker to the steps of the Methodist Episcopal Church hard by, where he concluded his discourse.

A large number of persons who had witnessed this, went to the Mayor, Mr. Hollins, and contained an investigation and hearing of the matter on the following morning. A committee was present, who informed the Mayor that the preacher had been stopped a year since, but that the then Mayor had decided in his favor. The present dignitary, however, considered the preacher's remarks inflammatory with a tendency to create a riot, and accordingly he had authorized the police to stop such proceedings. At this intimation a meeting of a hundred persons was called in the neighborhood, and a committee appointed to interrogate the Mayor more particularly as to his legal interpretations in such matters, the result of which was, that in answer to specific question, he decided as follows:

[Here follow the questions of the Committee and answers of the Mayor as before given by us.]

The meeting pronounced these doctrines untenable and dangerous to liberty. Of course they do not require any extended comment, being fallacious on their face.

It is certainly a curious and melancholy thing, to observe how exploded views are brought up again, whenever a vested interest is attacked. To strike at preaching in the open air, is to do a great harm. Many persons might be influenced that way, who would not go to church. Its apostolical simplicity is not its least recommendation. If the police have resistance as such as command so easily for blind preachers, they might also have them ready for any mob that would interfere. But we take it that the whole matter grew out of officiousness originally, and it will have the advantage to settle definitively the right of the citizens to speak on all public questions in public.

FAIR TO THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Friday contains the following note from the Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners:

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, July 26, 1853.

Resolved, That excursion tickets, issued over the Philadelphia and Columbia and the Allegheny Portage Railroad, to Teachers, Controllers, or Directors of the Public Schools, intending to attend the State and National Educational Conventions, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 5th and 6th proximo, shall be charged half fare on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and half toll on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, provided the contractors for carrying passengers make a corresponding reduction.

THOMAS L. WILSON, Secy.

As the "contractors for carrying passengers" have made "a corresponding reduction," the fare between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to those attending the Educational Conventions will be just one-half the current rates, instead of the rate stated by us the other day, when it was unknown whether the Canal Commissioners would make the reduction now announced. On all the railroads, therefore, named by us in our previous article on this subject, the fare to those attending the Conventions spoken of will be just half those usually charged.

Editors will confer a favor on delegates by copying this.

☞ In the local column of Saturday's paper, in our notice of the purchase of the Glass House Lot for the Depot of the Connellsville Railroad Company, the first of January, 1854, was stated as the time when possession was to be given.—We have been requested to state that the present occupants will continue to prosecute their manufactory as heretofore, at least till the first of January, 1855, between which time and the first of April ensuing, the Railroad Company will enter upon the premises.

DEATH OF DR. BROWN.—The venerable MATTHEW BROWN, D. D., for many years President of Jefferson College, died in this city on Friday last. Dr. B. had attained to the ripe old age of 80. He was, before extreme old age overtook him, a man of great energy of character, and by his industry and perseverance contributed very much to building up Jefferson College. He was also a scholar of the first rank, and estimable as a man; as a divine he stood high in the persuasion to which he was attached.

We are indebted to Mr. Beck, of the house of Brown, Phillips & Co., for St. Louis papers the 28th July, in 60 hours from that city.

A terrible accident took place at the Chinese theater, in Whampoa, on the 19th of March, when no fewer than sixty females were burnt to death, many others being severely injured. It is supposed that a spark from one of the crackers set fire to the mat roof, and from the combustible nature of the materials, the flames spread so rapidly that in little more than a quarter of an hour the whole theater was in a blaze.

CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.—A Pittsburgh lawyer, who is severely afflicted with an anti-railroad mania, occupies the editorial columns of the Allegheny *Enterprise*, of Saturday, with an article in denunciation of us, and of the manner in which the city subscription to the Connellsville railroad has been made. He charges us with wilfully withholding from the public the fact that "the Mayor was not authorized to act in the premises as he had done;" and that we *knew* that the terms on which the city subscription was authorized had not been complied with.—Our statement that the interests of Pittsburgh had been duly cared for in the contract between the Connellsville and Baltimore & Ohio roads, is also characterized as *false*, and *wilfully* so.

Now, we allow no man to thus assail our veracity with impunity. The author of the article in the *Enterprise* deals out epithets and assertions with great prodigality, and we shall see how he stands up to them. He advances no proof, and adduces no argument, to sustain his broad declarations; but assumes that his unqualified and unsupported assertions will be sufficient to impeach us before the world, and convict us of concealment, falsehood, and misrepresentation. This is taking altogether too much upon himself, and we would advise him to adopt a more moderate tone, or be prepared to take the consequences.

We are ready to stand by and maintain all that we have written. The contract between the Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville roads is now in the hands of a Committee of Councils, and they are engaged in examining it, and its bearing upon the question at issue. While that examination is going on it would be improper for us to interfere; but as soon as the matter is properly open to discussion, we trust we shall be able to vindicate our editorial reputation from the unfounded and unmanly aspersions cast upon it so flippantly by one to whom accident has temporarily given the chance of controlling the editorial columns of an obscure sheet.

ST. LOUIS MAIL.—The following extract is from the St. Louis *Republican*. We are glad to hear that an arrangement is to be made by which the mails between this city and St. Louis will go by way of Cleveland and Chicago, instead of by way of Louisville, as at present. Under the present arrangement it takes about a week to transmit the mail between the two places; while under that proposed in the extract below it will take only 2½ days. The Republican says:

THE EASTERN MAIL.—Mr. Gamble, Postmaster of this city, is at present on an excursion to the Eastern States. He was heard from yesterday, at Chicago, where he had met with Col. Crane, a confidential agent of the Post Office Department, having in special charge the facilities of the mails to the West. If the plans devised and recommended by this gentleman be carried out, and it is understood that they will be, we agree with Mr. Gamble in thinking that we shall have good reason to be satisfied with our mail facilities.

Agents will be appointed to take charge of the mails through from Cleveland, without stopping at the offices through which they now pass, and which has hitherto been the cause of the delay. Mails from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and all other important points, (Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for instance) will be made up and concentrated at Cleveland, under charge of the ordinary route agents, from which point they will be placed in charge of an agent of the Department on each trip, who will accompany them all through to St. Louis, by way of Toledo, Chicago, Lasalle, Bloomington, Springfield and Alton. These mails will be carried on the fastest lines, and it will not hereafter be said, that travellers outstrip the mails. This arrangement will bring on the New York Mail in sixty hours; and when the Railroad connection is made between Lasalle and Springfield, in October next, and the several companies perfect their connection, we are promised the New York Mails in less than *fifty hours!*

POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Post Office Department has recently had occasion to inform a deputy postmaster upon the subject of the use of the stamp of the Neslett envelope cut from the envelops and pasted on another—We have procured a copy of the official letter in question, and herewith present it to our readers, who will perceive that the Neslett envelope and stamp can only be used as a whole without mutilation, as follows:

"In reply to yours of the 22d instant, informing me that a letter with a stamp cut from a stamp envelope and pasted on another envelope' was dropped in your office, and that you had 'forwarded it as unpaid' has been received.

"Your action in the premises was correct—The act authorizing stamp envelopes to be provided and used, authorizes them to be used *only as a whole*, as a union of the stamp on, and with the original envelope; and no privilege is granted, either by the law or by any instructions of the Department, to use them in our mails in any other manner."

FROM THE YELLOW STONE.—The steamer Robert Campbell, chartered by P. Chouteau Jr. & Co., returned this morning, laden with Furs and Robes, from a trip to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. She has been out *sixty-seven days*, going and returning. A quick and perhaps the most successful voyage ever made, considering the distance and the length of time occupied—Not an accident of the least character, nor a case of serious sickness occurred on board during the trip. The passage up was attended with little or no difficulty, the river being in good stage, and the weather pleasant for the season.

The Campbell went *one hundred and eighty miles above the Yellow Stone*, to a depot of the company's and within about thirty miles of the highest point ever reached by steamboat. The Campbell lay two days at Fort Pierre discharging freight, and taking on Robes and Furs.—From that point to this city, the trip was made in a very short time, the boat getting aground but once or twice.

The Campbell brings over 3,000 packs of Robes and Furs, consigned to P. Chouteau Jr. & Co.—*St. Louis News*

THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.—The amount of coinage in Mexico in 1844, was $18,732,861 and in 1848 was $18,000,000. The product of the mines in Mexico is nearly $20,000,000 per annum. The coinage of Mexico since 1535, or 318 years, amounts to $2,067,828,851. The whole of the precious metals, has been thrown into the general circulation of the world, as Mexico has at no period been an importer of the precious metals. The California Herald estimates that the gold production of California during the first quarter of the present year, exceeded that of Australia at the rate of 50 per cent. The export from Australia for England, for that period, amounted to $11,000,000, while the export of California to New York, to the 10th of March, was $14,862,844. The amount taken by passengers is not included, while it may be millions more than from Australia, of which but little has been taken in that way. The number of diggers in Australia is put down at 200,000 while those of California are only 125,000. This shows that the average yield to the individual is largely in favor of California.

Gen. Arista, late President of Mexico, published another letter, exposing the fraud committed in his name by an impostor, in his letter to Gen. Tornel, in which he is made to favor the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The original letter contained no such sentiment. It was merely an expression of regret that he should be banished his country, and a protest at the act of tyranny. He indignantly repudiates the idea of annexation:

"After a life spent in my country's service, and in upholding its independence as a nation, it is hard that, through the wiles of unscrupulous enemies, I should still be called on to declare that I am no annexionist; that I am no traitor to Mexico; that in its defence, and to secure its liberties and nationality, I will ever be ready to fight, and I would willingly shed the last drop of my blood ere I would consent that our race should disappear, that our country should succumb to the denomination of any foreign Power under the sun."

The Syracuse papers publish a call for a "Delegated Convention of the Independent Democracy of the State of New York," to be held in that city on the 31st of August. The Independent Democracy of each county are requested to send Delegates equal in number to their representation in the Assembly. This call is signed by Charles A. Wheaton, Robert R. Raymond, Hiram Barney, S. S. Church, L. P. Noble, D. L. Soule, E. Marks, S. D. Porter, and E. W. Stewart.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.—The Journal of Commerce says that Don Brava Gonzalez, the new Envoy from Spain, is "a man of intelligence and character, and has been a member of the Queen's Cabinet, and is about forty years of age. He is eminently a conservative, and devoted to the support of the Spanish dominion as it is, and will be the last man of all the Queen's subjects to agree to the cession of Cuba to the United States, or to any other power."

Don Calderon de la Barca, who has just been recalled from Washington, is not the person who has been newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, although the name is the same.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—The State Temperance Committee of Maine has addressed interrogatories to the different candidates for Governor of that State, relative to their opinions upon the Maine Liquor Law. Two of the candidates, Gov. Crosby and Dr. Holmes, have returned answers in favor of the Maine Law. Mr. Pillsbury has returned no answer.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA.

A dispatch from Constantinople, June 30, mentions that the Porte had effected a loan of 45,000,000 piastres (about $2,000,000) from the Oriental Bank, and that another of 5,000,000 is in progress of negotiation with foreign capitalists. The Sultan has sent to the Mint all the plate he inherited from his mother, and valued at 40,000,000 piastres. The gold that is just now so plentiful at Constantinople, comes from the coffers of the Vakouf-Cadmi, or Receiver of the Revenues of the Mosques. The naval and military commanders continue to take all precautionary measures. To guard against a night surprise, merchant ships coming from the Black Sea are forbidden to take the entry to the Bosphorus after sundown. Riots, which were attributed to the intrigues of Russian emissaries, had taken place against the Christians of Adrianople and elsewhere, and the Turkish authorities had taken energetic steps for the protection of life and property.

FRANCE.—The Bourse had continued to fluctuate with the fluctuating accounts from the East. It had not, however, exhibited any alarming depression. The papers—it is true they are gagged—support the policy of the Government with wonderful unanimity.

The Eastern question keeps the people in anxiety. The *Constitutionnel* confirms the statement already made, that a joint note by France and England is on the way to St. Petersburgh, and adds, that the note has likewise been approved by Prussia, and (this is questionable) by Austria. Meanwhile, business on the Exchange is almost suspended, awaiting the result of these final attempts at reconciliation. Rumor, to which at present we are indebted for all kinds of surmises, says that the French Government was quite anxious to hurry matters, and has sent a note, through the Ambassador, to inquire if England yet saw the necessity of making an energetic demonstration, by ordering its fleet to enter the Dardanelles. Gen. Waronsoff was the bearer to Paris, of Nesselrode's circular, and brought, also, a letter from Nicholas to Napoleon; in which, *on dit*, there are sarcastic allusions to the worthlessness of England's alliance.

The joint proposal of France and England is said to be written out in three different forms, of which the Czar may take his choice, and which ever he selects, England and France guarantees to have the Sultan sign it. All three notes are drawn up as nearly as possible in middle terms between the ultimatum of Russia, and the concessions the Porte would be induced to make. The propositions were forwarded through Austria in her capacity of mediator, and the result is anxiously awaited. The notes were penned before the appearance of Count Nesselrode's second circular, and it is right to say that no very favorable answer is expected from the man who dictated that document. In the event of its being refused by Russia, no one sees what England and France can next do, except order their fleets into the Bosphorus, a step which the Czar is said to have emphatically declared he will regard as a declaration of war.

The position that Austria will occupy, is any recourse to hostilities is watched with anxious eyes. It was never imagined she would prove a very impartial mediator; and the additional complication that M. Bruck has caused in the Turkish difficulty, by reviving his demands for the cession to Austria of the points of Kleck and Sutorina, and for the expulsion of all Austrian refugees from Turkey, is no more than anticipated politicians looked for. It, however, omens ill for the prospects of a speedy settlement.

From Vienna, we have nothing directly bearing on the question. Letters from various parts of the Empire indicate that troops are concentrating along the Adriatic.

RUSSIA.—Two characteristic incidents are noticed: The Russians have assumed the direction of the Moldavian and Wallachian post-offices; and have ordered a solemn religious service to be celebrated in the camp at Warsaw, to induce God to bless the arms of the "Orthodox Faith" against the infidel. The merchants of Odessa have been warned not to send accounts of anything that transpires to the foreign correspondents.

Girardin writes of the position taken by the captain of the American sloop-of-war St. Louis, at Smyrna, in the Costa affair: "If the intelligence is confirmed that the American captain has taken this praiseworthy stand, every one who has two hearts under the service of a noble heart, will applaud frantically at this grand example given by the new world to the old."—No other paper has made any comments—in fact our information is telegraphically vague.

From the *London Times of July 16.*

It is not the least of the defects of Count Nesselrode's second circular of the 2d of July that for all the essential purposes of the question pending between Russia and the Porte this document was altogether superfluous; and that if it has any effect at all, it will be to make it have been, with any definite object at all, the subject could only be to assail in a more direct manner the policy of the British and French Governments, by raising a new and erroneous issue between them and the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

The attempt to turn the tables upon us by this daring manœuvre required an immediate and peremptory answer, and Lord Clarendon at once declared in the House of Lords that the British Government would never be a party to conditions which should admit the violent and unjust occupation of the Principalities to be set off against the pacific and legal presence of the allied squadrons in Besika Bay; Lord John Russell, too, has since explained in the House of Commons, that although on the first cursory perusal he had not perceived the full bearing of this extraordinary argument, it was only because he was unwilling to impute to a statesman, of the character and experience of Count Nesselrode, the use of so discreditable a statement.

The British Government, therefore, publicly maintain that there is no analogy between the presence of the combined fleets in Besika Bay and the Russian occupation of the Principalities. The one is an act of strict defence and observation, which has all along been regulated by the utmost forbearance, and has still controlled by respect for the Convention of 1841, although the passage of the Pruth by the Russian armies have justified the Porte in declaring that Convention to be suspended; the other is, to all intents and purposes, an act of hostile aggression, which has been described as such on all former occasions by the Russian Government itself, and is now resorted to avowedly for the purpose of compelling the Porte to submit to terms which are wholly incompatible with its sovereign dignity.

For what purpose, then, it may be fairly asked, did Count Nesselrode and the Emperor of Russia allow such an argument to be used at all, resting on a false assumption, and incapable of imposing for an instant on any one person in Europe who is acquainted with the facts of the case? They had published one circular dispatch to explain their position toward Turkey. They had published what they called a manifesto addressed to speak more accurately, an appeal to the religious passion of the Russian nation—To follow these public declarations by another document specially directed against the maritime Powers, and based upon a gross misrepresentation of their policy and their rights, was an conduct for act of indiscretion, if the Cabinet of St Petersburg relies upon the idea of restoring its relations with the other Courts of Europe to the state of repose and mutual respect, which these transactions have so recently and so unfortunately impaired.

A MOUNTAIN BORER.—An invention which promises to be one of the greatest utility, is described in the Hartford Times. It is a machine for boring tunnels, the work of a Mr. Talbot, a practical mechanic, who states that in the rapidity and completeness of its execution it will surpass every instrument of the kind yet conceived. Worked into its own machinery, is an engine of sixty horse power, which drives four pentagon rods, horizontally, and these turn four half-circle plates, of stout proportions, furnished with circular revolving blades. These four plates are turned with exactness about one-fourth of a circle and back, and are all set upon a revolving plate, of about ten feet in diameter. The machine weighs about eighty tons. The motion obtained by this invention is novel—entirely new. By the revolving knives, each running its quarter circle, cut completely from the centre to the circumference, and they do their work steadily and surely, cutting a round hole with astonishing celerity.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The smuggling of opium has become quite a business amongst the Chinese passengers who arrive at San Francisco, and large quantities of the article have been seized by the officers of the customs, who have been on the look out for the smugglers for some time past. Amongst other contrivances for carrying it ashore, they have adopted that of sewing it in belts, similar to those worn as money belts. Others have it stitched in the linings of their clothes, in their shoes, and in all imaginable places. A lot of it was found in the bottom of a pork barrel.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.—It is seriously proposed in New York that the Chinese Dramatic Company (Tong-Hook-Tongs) be sent to the Alms-house, there being not the slightest probability that individual charity will feed and clothe them any longer. The late benefit given them yielded less than $700, to be divided among the whole of them, forty in number.

THE VIRGINIA CORN CROP.—The Richmond Enquirer says the corn problem is pretty well solved. In all the eastern portion of Virginia there will be a good crop. A regular succession of copious rains since the first of the present month has given the corn fields the most vigorous and promising aspect. Early planted corn is already beyond the hazard of dry weather.

Immigrants continue to arrive at New York as freely as ever. The number reported for the past three days is near 4,000: On Wednesday, the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, brought 340 in the steerage, and two other vessels arrived, with each as full a complement.

Severe frosts, it is said, were experienced in portions of Massachusetts last week.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the appointment of the Commissioners, the subscribers to the stock of the Metropolitan Railroad met yesterday at the Union Hotel, Georgetown, for the purpose of electing Directors and placing the company in an organized form. The Commissioners having laid the subscription books before the meeting, and announced the requisite amount of shares to have been subscribed, and a large majority of the stock being represented, the stockholders proceeded to ballot for Directors, when it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Washington.—John W. Maury, W. W. Corcoran, George Parker, Joseph Bryan.

Georgetown.—David English, A. H. Dodge, W. M. Boyce, A. H. Pickrell, H. C. Matthews, F. C. Clopper, Montgomery county.

Meredith Davis, Frederick county.

Daniel Weisel, Washington county.

The Stockholders passed a resolution fixing the salary of the President of the Company at eighteen hundred dollars; and to the Directors the payment of their actual expenses when from home on official duty.

The Directors present agreed to invite a meeting on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., at the same place, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President of the Company.

With such a direction, animated by the zeal which we know they all feel in the important project committed to them, the road is bound to go forward with energy and success.

DEATH OF DR. EDWARDS.—A telegraphic dispatch announces the death, at the Virginia Springs, of Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards, of Andover, Mass., aged about 66. He has filled many responsible stations and is widely known as the author of the able Documents and Manuels on Temperance and The Sabbath, and the Comment on the New Testament. He had quite a reputation on the Old Testament in the *Nineteenth* Psalm, on which the last words he wrote were: "Men must die and leave many things unfinished; but God lives. His cause will extend, and by such instrumentalities as he shall raise up, will ultimately triumph." Dr. Edwards was a graduate of Williams College—for many years was the Pastor of a Congregational Church in Andover—at a subsequent period was President of the Theological Institution in that place, and of late had retired from public official functions. He was a man of great energy and equal integrity.—*N. Y. Trib.*

CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has again appeared in Williamsport, Pa., with renewed virulence and activity. According to the correspondency of the *Whig*, there have been 17 deaths during the past week, and the place has been abandoned by nearly half its inhabitants. It has also appeared in Emmittsburg, Md., where, according to the latest advices, there had been five deaths out of seven cases.

☞ Assembly.—WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., of South Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for nomination on the Assembly Ticket.

☞ County Treasurer.—The subscriber offers himself for county Treasurer—his name will be tendered to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [aug1d&w] THOMAS DAFT.

☞ Treasurer.—HUGH S. FLEMING, Esq., of Allegheny, will be a candidate before the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for nomination to the office of COUNTY TREASURER. [jy18d&w1t

☞ Treasurer.—Major JOHN WILLOCK will be a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held in August next. jy12d&w1

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. BENNETT LAIRD, of the Borough of Elizabeth, will be proposed and supported as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, by his numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. au1

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. JAMES MCGILCHRIST, of the Borough of M'Keesport, will be proposed and supported as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, by his numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. jy21 M'KEESPORT.

District Attorney.—EDWARD P. JONES, Esq., will be a candidate before the approaching Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention for nomination for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY. jy22d&w

District Attorney.—Candidate for Whig nomination, for District Attorney, DAVID D. BRUCE.

☞ District Attorney.—ALEXANDER M. WATSON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.

☞ District Attorney.—CICERO HASTINGS, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy22d&w10

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish to define picture, materials in price, go to CARGO'S GALLERY, No 70 Fourth street. jy6

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, in this place, will give his entire attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 149 Second street, above Smithfield.

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

☞ No Family should be without them. We speak of M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful results which arise from a disordered Liver manifest themselves more or less in every family. Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, obstruction of the menses, agues and fevers, pains in the spine, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for them, Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Directions.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning take two or three more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative they are perfect to none; and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief to sick headaches. Also in slight derangements of the stomach.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take no other.

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 proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole Proprietors.

jy12 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood 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, that SPECTACLES I bought of you suit me well. I was slight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my light continue to improve by the use of them, I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a shorter time. Yours, truly, T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 23, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have a hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the exact peculiarities of vision. D. B. SUTTON.

June 2d, 1853. No. 54 Wayne street, Pittsburgh. jy24;2m

☞ Lyon's Kathairon.—FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.—The most delightful and wonderful article the world ever saw. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Dark and lux uriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (much this, indeed) to the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and grey heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A. J. COURTNOUT, 76 Bond-st. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Head-ache, and all Cutaneous diseases. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. Try it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Bazaar, Page, Jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Reiter.

jy20;1m

☞ New Certificates.—Mr. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 24 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you fitted me with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good—They were very much inflamed at the time, but that inflammation has now left. I can now bear the light of the sun or a Lamp, as well as ever. I shall call on you and get another pair, in case I should have any misfortune with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration. Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN MAGEE, corner High and Webster streets.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

MR. SOLOMONS:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what made my eyes ache.—I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or candle-light, for any length of time, with the greatest ease and comfort.

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses.

I remain, Yours, Truly,
L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie street.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without failure, until I obtained a pair of Mr.