PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 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.*

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

THE WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS OF Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in their several Wards, Boroughs, Districts,

In the Townships respectively at 3 o'clock P.M. to elect a Committee in every township.

In the Boroughs and Pitt Township at 5 o'clock P.M. to elect a Committee of five in the several Wards of the Boroughs, or in any ward at 7 o'clock P.M.—the Election in the Wards and in Pitt Township at 6 o'clock P.M. Election to select two Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock A.M., to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing October election.

JOSIAH KING,
Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.—It is now reduced to a certainty that we are to have the Pacific road; but the *route* of the road is not yet determined on. The interest felt in the general question of the road itself has absorbed whatever may have been felt in the secondary question of route; but the road may now be regarded as a fixture and certainty, public attention may with safety and propriety be directed to a consideration of the question involved in its location.

The President, in his remarks lately made on the Pacific road, abstained, as it was eminently proper he should do, from any allusion to the route of the road; but one of his Secretaries, Hon. Jefferson Davis, was not so prudent, and in order to subserve the route in which he is interested, threw out hints about the impracticability of any other.

There are *five* routes proposed for this road:—two of these commence on the Mississippi above St. Louis, and one at that city; the fourth commences at Memphis, and crosses the State of Arkansas, and the fifth at Galveston, or some other point on the coast of Texas, and thence cross that State, by the way of El Paso.

In the last Congress, Southern men were divided between the Memphis and Texas routes, but were united against the St. Louis route and those north of it. They will not favor any location north of Memphis.

Col. Benton, of course, is in favor of the Saint Louis route, and this possibly has induced some Southern men to commit themselves against it. The Convention which organized the "Republican" party of Georgia took ground against it because it would inure to the benefit of the North, and all the country with which we are in railroad connection, to go for the St. Louis route, or, at least, against any route *south* of that. A route commencing at some point on the Mississippi between St. Louis and St. Paul might answer our purposes as well; but it is manifestly our interest to favor either that or the St. Louis route. Nearly all the railroads which cross the States between us and Missouri, center at one or both those points; and if we are to derive any benefit from the Pacific road, it must be by means of whatever connection may be afforded by the roads now built or in progress.

St. Louis has one advantage over all other rivals in the fact that a road is now building from that point to the Missouri line, in the direction of the Pacific. Forty miles of this road are now built and open, and the remainder is being pushed forward vigorously; and by the time Congress has had time to arrange the preliminaries necessary to the construction of the National part of the road, Missouri will be able to offer a road across her territory, from the Mississippi to the western line of the State, as the commencement of the great trunk line to the Pacific.

In the last Congress the grave constitutional question was raised whether Congress had the right to enter upon State territory to build a railroad; and as the road now building across Missouri, will, when finished, carry the point of commencement of the National Pacific road to the line where the National territory begins, the adoption of this route will avoid the constitutional difficulty which besets other routes.

But, says Jefferson Davis, all the calculations by this and other northern routes, "skip the deserts." In other words, Mr. Davis would have the nation believe that there are vast tracts of desert country on the northern routes, which render a railroad impossible. Col. Benton, however, has just set that matter at rest. The letter which he publishes from Mr. HEAP, who is attached to BEALE'S expedition, demonstrates that there are no deserts to cross. The route favored by Col. Benton is not merely practicable, but highly favorable. Mr. Secretary Davis will therefore have to hunt some other objection, and one likely to be more potent, if he expects to compass his particular wish in this business.

Upon a careful survey of the whole premises, we do not hesitate to express our preference for the St. Louis route, or some other one equally accessible to our present and prospective railroad connections. Such a route, we doubt not, will be found conducive to the wants and interests of the greater portion of the Union; and will accommodate a much larger share of the people of the United States than any route further South possibly can do.

FINE FRUIT.—We are again indebted to Mr. J. L. SNYDER, of the LEBANON NURSERY, for a lot of fine fruit, consisting of the most delicious Peaches and Plums. The Peaches were of the large Early Mountain variety, and large and luscious enough to tempt the palate of the veriest Epicure. The Plums were of various kinds, —the German Prune, Red Gage, Yellow Gage, and White Magnum Bonum, and were all large, well-developed, and rich to the taste. Mr. Snyder has a very fine selection of Fruit Trees, of which the fruit itself is the best evidence.

THE MAINE LAW men of Philadelphia county have held a convention and nominated a ticket for the legislature. Hopes are entertained of their being able to elect it.

The ticket nominated by the convention stands thus in reference to their politics:—

FOR SENATOR.
J. C. Ford, Whig, Bristol township.

ASSEMBLY.
T. A. Barlow, Native, Southwark;
Geo. Sturgess, Whig, do.
Horatio Hubbell, Democrat, Moyamensing;
Robt M. Foust, Democrat, Spring Garden;
J. D. Miller, Free Soil and Native, do.
J. H. Fiegel, Whig, Northern Liberties;
Thos M. Price, do. do.
John W. Kelly, Whig, Kensington;
N. Edson, Democrat, West Philadelphia;
J. H. Huffman, Native, Roxborough;
Joshua S. Fletcher, Native, Penn District.

THE ERIE AND NORTH-EAST RAILROAD, has signified to the local Committee, in this city, that Delegates to the National Educational Association will be passed over that road at half price.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO PHILADELPHIA.—We are authorized to state—and it will certainly be a most gratifying piece of intelligence to all our citizens—that a number of gentlemen of this city have purchased the lot known as the "Hunting Park Course," with the view of having it converted into a public drive and pleasure ground for the free use and enjoyment of the people. The facts of the purchase, as explained to us, are as follows: The lot, containing forty-four acres, was offered for sale at forty-four thousand dollars. Eleven persons, contributing each four thousand dollars, made up the price demanded, and secured the property.—They ascertained the purchase in the confident belief that a number of their fellow citizens can be found to subscribe individually, with themselves, the whole cost of the ground, in such shares as will enable the subscribers to make a donation of the lot to the community, for the purpose of a public park.—*Phil. North Amer.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE EXPLORING PARTY AT THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The National Intelligencer of Monday morning publishes the annexed letter from Mr. Harris Heap, connected with the Central Pacific Railroad exploring party, which the Hon. Mr. Benton accompanies with a letter reviewing the information it contains, and replying to the speech made by Secretary Davis, in which he is reported to have said that in looking for "passes in the mountains the deserts have been skipped, and that these cannot be crossed until science shall find out new modes of travel and of fertilizing the earth."—Mr. Benton's letter concludes as follows:

"The time has come, and, if not, it will soon be here, and in claps of thunder, when error shall hide its head, ignorance hold its tongue, and '*scientific*' speculation cease to befog the plain question of the plain road to the Pacific.—Common sense and practice are at work, and will vindicate truth and justice against the errors of all assailants."

The Intelligencer also accompanies the letter of Mr. Heap with the following remarks:

"It throws a strong light upon questions of great magnitude, and upon which much doubt rested on the general mind of the country. We mean, first, the possibility of making and maintaining a railroad to the Pacific at all, and next as to the most practicable or feasible route for such a work. This latter announces the important fact that through the entire line which the party had explored, comprehending fully half the distance between the boundaries of Missouri and California, and embracing, as is said, the most difficult portion of the line, the construction of a road is not only practicable at an easy grade, but the country is well watered and fertile, such as to invite settlers and cultivators throughout."

The letter of Mr. Heap is as follows, and cannot fail to be read with general interest:

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, (N. M.) June 8, 1853.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON:

Dear Sir: I addressed you a short letter from Fort Atkinson on the 25th May. The weather was so bad (rainy) that we did not leave the fort until the next day. We started on the 26th, though it was still raining hard. On the 31st we passed Bent's Fort, now in ruins, and on the 1st June reached the point on Arkansas where, according to our maps, we should have found the mouth of the Huerfano. I informed you in my last that we had left Leroux at Fort Atkinson, quite ill with pleurisy. We were therefore compelled to rely mainly on our compass, not a man in our party having been over this route before. We did not find the Huerfano until we had ascended the Arkansas some twenty-five miles further. Our first view of it was a low line of bluffs which run parallel with it on the south. We first saw it about four miles from its mouth, and found it heavily timbered, with fine grass, both in the bottom and on the adjoining prairies. It is a bold, rapid stream, from fifteen to twenty yards wide, and about five deep in the channel, near where we made first camp on it. As it was desirable to cross it that afternoon, we could not go to its mouth.

Of the four maps we had with us, we found the one compiled by order of Col. Munroe, in 1851, and drawn by Kern, to be the most correct; yet the bearings of the mouth of the Huerfano are very erroneously laid down on it.—According to our observations, Pike's Peak bore N. W., Southern Spanish Peak, S. by W., and Northern Spanish Peak, S. S. W. from the mouth of the Huerfano.

After crossing the Huerfano, our route lay on its western (or left) bank. We found the grasses everywhere abundant and rich, much more so than on the Arkansas. We camped on the night of the 2d a mile below the canon. On the 3d we went to the foot of the mountains. On the 4th we struck the wagon and Indian trails from Hardscrabble and Greenhorn, leading through the Pass over the Sangre de Christo; and camped that night on the headwaters of Cuchadas, a fork of the Huerfano. We here found the finest and most luxuriant grasses of any point of our route. There would not be the least difficulty for a small party of men to make an excellent wagon-road through this Pass (into the valley of San Luis) in a very few days. As it is, wagons can come through.

About three quarters of a mile from camp, on the morning of the 5th, we came to the head-waters of the Sangre de Christo Creek, (emptying into the Del Norte,) improperly called Indian Creek on the map; and following its course reached at 2 30 P. M. the spot indicated on the map at the War Department as the locality of Fort Massachusetts, about three miles above the junction of Indian and Utah Creeks. Not finding the fort here, we ascended Utah Creek about eight miles, and discovered it at the entrance of a gorge of mountains. Major Blake, the commanding officer, received us very hospitably.

The fort is a well-built stockade of pine logs, ten feet in height, pointed at the end, and enclosing very comfortable quarters for one hundred and fifty men.

There are no Mexicans settled here, the nearest being on the Culebre, about thirty miles below. The valley of *San Luis* is well watered by several fine streams, and affords very excellent pasturage. The *game* grass grows in it luxuriantly, and wild oats and wheat attain a great height. The land near the streams is very rich and productive.

Not finding it possible to procure mules here, or even a guide or muleteer, Beale started on the 6th inst. for Taos, with Major Blake, to procure them there, if possible. Several large parties recently left for California, with sheep and cattle, and have taken with them all the best mules and men. Kit Carson started some time ago with a large flock of sheep.

Our delay here will give rest to the mules, and they are fast picking up strength and flesh on the rich pasturages of the Utah Creek. I am having biscuit baked and beef jerked for the remainder of our journey.

We have had an ample supply of game every day since we left Westport, the Missouri frontier. We found the plains, particularly between the Arkansas and the mountains, teeming with deer, antelope, &c.

I have kept copious notes of every thing that I thought might be interesting, which I hope will be acceptable to you. I have also taken numerous sketches.

Our trip has thus far been most satisfactory. The weather has generally been good, barring the rains of some days. The health of the party is excellent. Mr. Riggs left his gout at Council Grove and his rheumatism at Fort Atkinson.—We have not been molested by Indians. We passed large daily trains of wagons and cattle going to California. The mail reaches here in thirty days.

We came in twenty one days, having lost one day at Fort Atkinson. The distances from Independence to Fort Massachusetts, by the Santa Fe route, is over nine hundred miles. By the route we came it is seven hundred and twelve. We did not make a single camp without an abundance of good grass and water, nor saw anywhere the slightest impediment to a good wagon road.

Beale will probably be back in two or three days, and will write to you before we leave the Fort.

The best pass through the Sierra Blanche or Sangre de Christo mountain is through Robidoux's pass, which is a broad valley, offering no impediment whatever to a wagon road. A few men would clear away the bushes and dead timber faster than a wagon could travel. You will receive a letter from some citizens in New Mexico, giving a description of the country between the Huerfano and Grand River, (the east fork of the Great Colorado of the West,) and confirming Leroux's statements in all essential particulars.

If a wagon road is made through this portion of New Mexico to California, it would not only shorten the distance now travelled by several hundred miles, but settlements would soon spring up in all the rich valleys which are embosomed in these mountains. The fertile valley of San Louis is the best part of New Mexico, but for want of enterprise is very sparsely settled.

No obstacle to a railroad has thus far been seen by us near as great as was found out the line from Washington to Baltimore; and we are told that the remainder of the route is still more level. Snow seldom falls in Robidoux's pass, and then very lightly. We should have gone through it, only for want of a guide. We took the Indian trail instead of the wagon road. We also lost the pass very plainly from our route, and it was evidently but little elevated above the general level at the foot of the mountains. It is a broad smooth valley, with just sufficient elevation in the centre to divide the waters flowing into the Arkansas from those discharged into the Del Norte.

P. S. 14th.—Beale has just returned with some mules and a guide. We start early to-morrow. He says he wrote to you from Santa Fe.

MR. DANIEL E. SICKLES is the new Secretary of Legation to London, selected by Mr. Buchanan and appointed by President Pierce. There is no man in our City to whom we have been more uniformly and bitterly opposed in politics than Mr. S, and we have sometimes been constrained to believe that he would have been a sounder politician had he been a better man. His avowed and gloried-in robbery of one of the private Dispatch Post Offices of our City last Fall, under a personal as well as a party impulse, was an act which ought to have consigned him to the Penitentiary instead of securing him a good office, as it probably did. However, let bygones be bygones. If Mr. Sickles be, as a Washington correspondent represents him, and as his speech to Kossuth on behalf of the Young Democracy of our City proclaims him, a hearty sympathizer with the People of Europe in their efforts to shake off the chains of their enslavers, we can even rejoice over his selection to a place where he will have opportunities to cheer if not aid their efforts. Certainly it puzzles us to understand how a man can be an honest advocate at home of Liberty in Europe and of Slavery in America, but we will not ask a Secretary to be theoretically consistent if we can be sure that he is practically right.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—THE FALLS OF THE BEAVER.

NEW BRIGHTON, Beaver Co., Pa., July 27, '53.

The river, through its branches, the Mahoning, Shenango, &c., drains a very considerable portion of Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania, and discharges into the Ohio a volume of water about equal to that of the Merrimac or Mohawk at its mouth. Rising in gently rolling or table land, it wears a deeper and deeper channel as it approaches the deep valley of the Ohio, so that its surface just above its mouth is some three hundred feet below the generally level upland on either side, whence the descent is in good part precipitous to the narrow, irregular intervale which, sometimes on one side, then on the other, seldom on both, marks its southward course. Where the sides of the valley are not very steep, they commonly rise by terraces or plateaus, forming excellent building spots, or covered with luxuriant crops. The steep hill-sides are generally overgrown by a thrifty mantle of oak of different species, chestnut, hickory, butternut, and other woods. The soil, both of the valley and the uplands investing it, is rich, warm loam, bearing heavy crops of Indian Corn, Potatoes, &c., though the intervale are most forward and fertile. A more beautiful and inviting section is rarely presented.

Within three or four miles of the Ohio, the Beaver falls 74 feet, and is crossed by three strong State dams of 20, 20 and 14 feet fall respectively, beside two interesting private dams of lesser hight. Here begins the Erie Extension Canal and Blackwater, on which the State spent some three or four millions and then gave it away unemployed to a private company on condition of completing it, which was some how effected. The State dams are adjuncts to the Canal, but afford an abundance of water-power, which, beyond the demands of the Canal, is private property by virtue of a further grant of the State. The upper dam sets the water back about seven miles, forming an immense reservoir. From this dam downward, the course of the river is sparsely studded with flour and paper mills, pail and tub factories, &c. &c., though not a tenth part of the water-power already provided is employed. The lowest State dam (14 feet) is not used at all, being near the Ohio and subject to backwater therefrom in high stages. Between this and the upper dam are the villages of Sharon, Hindsburgh, Fallston, New Brighton, Brighton, Bridgewater, and perhaps one or two others, while along (the Ohio are Beavertown, (the old fashioned county seat, a mile or so below the mouth,) Rochester, (at the mouth,) and Freedom, (about building borough, a mile or so above,) with Phillipsburgh, just across the Ohio. The present population of this cluster of villages is about 15,000, while the water power here running to waste might easily give employment to many times that number.

The steep acclivities which rise some three hundred feet from the Beaver Valley to the uplands on either side, are frequently and deeply creased by ravines or gorges down which flow streams now merely visible, but which at some seasons are pretty torrents, washing of the earth and laying bare the strata in position. These include four of the best Coal (bituminous), from eighteen inches to three or four feet thick, and nearly or quite horizontal: two or three of Iron Ore, with Clay, Slate, Lime and Sandstone—the latter excellently adapted to building, splitting freely and being very soft in its original bed, but hardening when exposed to the air. Part of the Lime is that used in the manufacture of Hydraulic Cement, while, much of the Clay is of the kind required for Fire-Brick, which may be made here for $5 or $6 per thousand. I explored one pit whence an excellent Coal is taken to the depth of 28 inches, with Fire Clay below to the depth of seven feet, the roof overhead being Slate, as smooth and even as the ceiling of any chamber or drawing-room. The various strata represented in these bluffs on both sides of the Beaver appear to overlay each other horizontally, or with no dip that is perceptible to the casual observer, and in some places, Coal, Iron Ore, Fire-Clay and Sand Stone or Limo might be taken—say six or eight feet in all—without striking one blow that was not directly productive. And these materials may each be thrown into a chute at the pit's mouth and carried thence by their own gravitation down to canal-boats or flat-boats awaiting them in the canal or river below, according as they should be destined to a Northern or a Southern market.

So far as I can ascertain on inquiry, nearly all these articles can now be made at a handsome profit. I am assured that Fire-Brick can be made here and transported to New York at an expense which ensures the amplest returns to whoever has capital and capacity to engage in the business advantageously. For the Coal, there is ample demand either on the City or the Lakes; the latter market, perhaps, as the consumption on and near Lake Erie is doubling annually, and would increase still faster if it were adequately met. Coal can be taken hence to Erie at a handsome profit—in fact, boat loads of quality far inferior to the Beaver are now brought to Erie by way of the Ohio through the Extension Canal to Erio. Hydraulic Cement has been brought here from Ohio and used extensively in building when as good an article could be manufactured on the spot for one-third the price paid. Building-stone and Flagging have been taken hence in large quantities to Pittsburgh, but the hills have never been fairly opened for want of capital, and not of encouragement. But all this region was deeply in debt to the U. S. Bank when it failed, and the crash ruined nearly every man of enterprise located here; property falling to nothing, and buildings rotting down unused, because so shingled by lions, judgments and mortgages that no satisfactory title could be made, and no purchaser or nobody would buy. These incumbrances have since been mainly liquidated, but the region is only now beginning to recover from the paralysis then experienced.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, reaching from Pittsburgh to the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Road at Crestline, passes directly through this valley, crossing the Beaver just between Brighton and New Brighton, and making stops at New Brighton and Rochester. This Road intersects the Cleveland and Wellsville Road at Alliance, 46 miles west. Another Road from Wellsville (20 miles below) is now being constructed up the Ohio Valley to this point, crossing the Beaver at its mouth, and running thence up to Pittsburgh. Another—the shortest of all—is projected to Pittsburgh, through Road from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, through Warren and the Mahoning Valley—is also under construction, and will here terminate, running thence on the existing track to Pittsburgh. The Venango Road, forming a part of the great St. Louis and New York line, via Olean and Columbus, is also expected to have its western terminus here; so is the Pittsburgh and Erie Road.—But these latter are yet in prospect, while the Pennsylvania and Ohio is in full operation, and the Wellsville (or Ohio Valley) and Cleveland direct Road are now rapidly progressing and must be completed within a year from this date.—Then it is proposed to consolidate the Beaver Valley Villages above named into one city, and build here a second Pittsburgh. I see no obstacle to this—this valley having all that Pittsburgh possesses and the water-power that she lacks—provided the men and the means be forthcoming. H. C

RIOT IN NEW YORK.—Rowdy Gangs.—New York, as every other great city, is infested with desperate and disorderly gangs, which, at times, even a good police organization is unable to keep within the necessary bounds of good order. We find the following account of the last outbreak, in the Courier of yesterday:

"A portion of the Eighteenth Ward was the scene of another disgraceful riot on Saturday-night. It appears that, for some time, a treacherous feeling has existed with a party of rowdies in the First avenue, known as the "Bogtalons," or the "Honey-moon Gang," the latter being the name of the organ, against the members of Fire Company No. 30. The "Regulators" had, on previous occasions, attacked the Fire Company, and were severely handled, and on Saturday night about 12 o'clock they resolved to repair to the engine house, in twenty-second street, and attack the firemen whom they knew were then about that vicinity. Upon reaching the engine house, they commenced provoking a disturbance which did not require much provocation. A fearful disturbance quickly ensued, but was promptly checked by the Eighteenth Ward police. The "Regulators" fled to an unfinished and vacant house in First Avenue, where they stood ready to prevent the police from arresting any of their gang. Capt. Wigham with his men, however, followed the rowdies, when they were pelted with stones and other missiles, and several of the police officers were more or less injured. The fight between the police and the rowdies was desperate for some time, but finally the latter were overpowered, and 22 of their number taken into custody. The police, on searching the building into which the "Regulators" fled, found an immense quantity of broken stones, pieces of mantle, &c., which the rowdy gang had collected for use. There not being sufficient room in the Eighteenth Ward station house, an omnibus load of the rioters were sent to the Tombs about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Yesterday Justice Steward committed all the prisoners for trial in default of $2000 bail.

A new trade in slaves is referred to by a correspondent in Havana, who says that the Indians of Yucatan are carried into Cuba to be sold into servitude. The British Government has discovered the agent in the business, and had him arrested. On the person of the agent were found the terms of agreement with the Havana dealer, showing that $25 was to be paid for every male adult Indian, and women and children in proportion. Santa Anna, it is further stated, has made a peremptory demand upon Gen. Canedo for the immediate liberation and restoration of the kidnapped Indians. It is expected, however, that the consequences of this attempt to enslave the Indians will be avoided by sham contracts purporting that the Indians were engaged as laborers.

FROM FRANCE.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, from highly respectable authority:

PARIS, July 12, 1853.

The Russian question is not as you read in the public journals, and will probably terminate, as I learn from high authority, unfavorably. There is here a great want of confidence in "*La Perfide Albion.*" The Emperor said a few days since, "I shall be careful not to commit a folly or act with cowardice." Very large shipments of arms are going forward to Constantinople from Toulon and Marseilles, but in a very quiet manner, and the journals, even if aware of the fact, would not dare to publish it.

Notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, he asserted that the Emperor is no common man. He has more courage (if more has ever been given to any man) than his illustrious uncle; he is as firm as any man on earth, reflecting, cool, and always self-possessed. Look how careful he is of the future. A famine was dreaded in consequence of the prospects of the crops, and the Government made immense purchases of grain, with a view to sell it out at reasonable rates to the poorer classes in case of a scarcity. No famine, however, will occur. Wheat is declining, and the harvest is safe. In Provence, and more particularly in Languedoc, it is well secured, and they are harvesting, and at the North the weather is good, with every appearance of continuing. If so, the crop will be more than an average. This will be a source of vast wealth for France, as she will supply England with grain and drain her of the immense amount of specie which she is receiving from the United States.

If England is not true to France, and Nicholas carries on war against the Moslems, look out for great events. My own opinion, founded on those much better informed, is the Turks will yield to the pressure, consent to acknowledge the Emperor Nicholas as protector of the Greek Church in Turkey. If so, it will be of more importance to his future plans than the acquisition of "four provinces on the Danube." *Eleven* millions of Greeks and only *three* millions in Europe!—England is anxious for peace that she will swallow the bait, and soon the Greeks will rise in a general revolt. There will be no need of a Russian army, and the Turks so long "encamped in Europe" (it has been nothing more) will be obliged to "strike their tents" and retire into Asia. Europe at present is but a smothered volcano, and Italy and Germany would soon be on fire. Even in this country it requires the strong government of the Emperor to keep down the Socialists, and that of itself makes him popular. I know not acquainted with the per centage yield of the different mines, and make the results of the year nearly if not equal to any on the Lake. And from the less number of shares (2000) in this Company than any other on the Lake producing copper, stock holders cannot but be satisfied at the result, promising dividends more than double the amount of the investment on the operations of the past year, leaving a valuable property in the mine and improvements for future dividends, besides giving great encouragement to new operators in the country.—*Lake Sup. Jour.*

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.—E. M., the meteorological correspondent of the New York Courier, says:—"The earthquake which destroyed Shiraz, Persia, on the third May, was nearly simultaneous with the shock at Washington, Wheeling and Lynchburg, Virginia, and Zanesville, Ohio, on the 21. Shiraz is in the vicinity of salt lakes so fully saturated as the water of the Dead Sea. In 1824 Shiraz suffered greatly from a severe earthquake, and had not recovered when a second visitation made it a complete ruin. On the 4th May there was a severe earthquake in the island of Antigua, and on the 5th a shock was felt at Newcastle, Pennsylvania.—The earth has been more agitated with earthquakes within the last 18 months, than in any period covered by my record. Within the field of my researches earthquakes have been felt on at least fifteen days of each of the last months."

FROM HAVANA.—Letters from Havana to July 22d, in the New York Daily Times, assert that volunteers for the army of Santa Anna have been enlisted in the Plaza de Armas, in that city, under the superintendence of Spanish officers selected by Canedo, and acting under his orders. The same letter states that an editor has been degraded, now commissioners appointed to investigate the facts about the barque Jasper, several governors have been removed for permitting the landing of slaves in their districts, six more American sailors from the barque Jasper are concealed by Spaniards near Bullen, believed to have been inveigled into the slave cruise like the other three, who are in prison, and that the fact has made known to the commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, and to General Canedo. A subsequent letter adds that the Captain-General had threatened those six sailors into prison for a violation of the slave trade statutes. Gurney, of the Albany, and the acting U. S Consul, Robertson, had claimed the delivery of the men, but Canedo replied that they were beyond the power of his interference.

We learn from the agent of the Minnesota mine who is now in town, that the copper laid over by reason of low water in the Ontonagon, of last season, is all down and most of it shipped from the mouth of the river, including that raised at this time. The schooner George W. Ford, belonging to the Company, will bring, first trip, ore enough to fill her tanks, making 13 this time shipments to the amount of about 700 tons. The known purity of this copper, yielding about 80 per cent, will give this company a larger yield of pure copper than has been generally realized by those not acquainted with the per centage yield of the different mines, and make the results of the year nearly if not equal to any on the Lake. And from the less number of shares (2000) in this Company than any other on the Lake producing copper, stock holders cannot but be satisfied at the result, promising dividends more than double the amount of the investment on the operations of the past year, leaving a valuable property in the mine and improvements for future dividends, besides giving great encouragement to new operators in the country.—*Lake Sup. Jour.*

The following paragraph, from the Lancaster Intelligencer, makes known the time when Mr. Buchanan will depart from this country for the seat of his mission:

"We inform the public, on the best authority that it is his purpose, life and health permitting, to sail from New York on Saturday, the 6th of August, that being the time when the next American steamer leaves for Europe, in which he has engaged a passage. He would have sailed on Saturday, the 23d ult., but was disappointed in receiving certain despatches and State papers from Washington as soon as he expected."

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.—A convention of the believers in the spiritual rappings, is to be held in Illinois on the 20th of August. It is announced that "great good and great improvement has been made in the mode of spiritual communications, and that the spirits appear in bodily presence. It is much to be hoped that they look better than they talk.

☞ For Auditor.—The subscriber offers himself for COUNTY AUDITOR—his name will be tendered to the consideration of the next Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for nomination.
JAS. McGIBBONY, Jr., Baldwin township.

☞ Assembly.—WILLIAM WILLSON, Esq., of S. 6th 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. [aug5dw] THOMAS DAFF.

☞ Treasurer.—HUGH S. FLEMING, Esq., of Allegheny, will be a candidate before the Whig and Anti-Masonic and Whig Conventions, for nomination to the office of COUNTY TREASURER. [jy18d4w]

☞ 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. jy6dwtf

☞ For Commissioner.—A. REED, Esq., of the Borough of Tarentum, 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. [aug1

☞ For Commissioner.—E. J. BROOKS, Esq., of Robinson township, will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. BENNETT LAZY, 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. aug

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. JAMES MCCLELLAND, 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 Antimasonic and Whig County Convention. M'KEESPORT. jy21

☞ District Attorney.—S. H. GRAYBILL will be a candidate for the nomination of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.

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. jy22d4w

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

☞ District Attorney.—ALEXANDER M. WILSON, 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 HARMONY, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy22d4w&d

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a fine picture, moderate in price, go to CARGO'S GALLERY, No. 72 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

☞ No Family should be without them. We speak of M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. They are a safe and sure cure for all those disorders which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves more or less in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, loss of appetite, coated tongue, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. McLane'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 pills on 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 medicine they are inferior 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 none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's 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,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

☞ MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—Mr. Solomon: *Sir*—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community to state, the SPECTACLES I bought of you suit me well. I find my sight much improved. I can see small print with them 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 shall be able to read without them in a short time. Yours, truly, T. HOUNDER.
Allegheny City, June 25, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no 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. Solomon's skill 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, 1st church.
June 27, 1853. jy22:2m

☞ Mr. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I saw you had just imported some, and as it has been my 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 candle-light for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got them, 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, yours, truly, HENRY BARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P.S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. [jy18

☞ New Certificates.—MR. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 21 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 MADDEN, 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 suits my eyes sooner—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, 100 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 fatigue, until I obtained a pair of Mr. Solomons. By the aid of those I bought of him, I can see as well as ever I could. I can read or write with them for hours, without the least fatigue, both by day and candle-light.

I have tried, in all the stores in the State of Pennsylvania, to obtain a pair of Glasses that would suit my eyes and failed in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining those suitable for the sight, I do most earnestly recommend to those laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained to suit all cases. Yours, &c.
J. MORRISON.
Allegheny City, July 20, 1853. jy21d&w1y

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

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have been using your Petroleum or Rock Oil, upwards two months past, and have been looking for a letter from you before now. I commenced using it in small doses, and gradually have found the oil very powerful, and have increased the dose. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the Spinal disease, and complained of violent pains through the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. My wife, also, has been benefited by it, for Rheumatism, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours with great respect, JOHN BUNDON.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

[Taken advertising Petroleum, please copy.]

☞ Lyon's Kathairon—For Preserving, Beautifying and Restoring the Hair, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Bald and Thin-haired coats, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and grey heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kat