PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 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.*

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

THE WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS OF Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in their several Election Districts.

In the Townships respectively at 2 o'clock P.M., to adjourn at 6, except Pitt Township.

In the Boroughs and Pitt Township at 5 o'clock P. M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock; and in the several Wards at 7 o'clock P. M., to meet at 7 o'clock A.M.—the Election in the Wards to be by ballot. Each of the Election Districts to select two Delegates to a County Convention, to be held in 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,
au3 Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.—It is now an established fact that Idiots can be educated. However paradoxical this may appear, experience has demonstrated that it is true. About fifty years ago, when attention seems first to have been directed to this subject, an experiment was adventured in France to test the practicability of cultivating and improving the powers of those to whom the world denies all possibility of intelligence, but it did not succeed. Twenty-five years later the experiment was renewed under different auspices and a different philosophy, and it has succeeded. Paris now is honored by the existence of several institutions for the education of idiots, physically and intellectually, and their success is no longer a problem. In Prussia, under the celebrated Guggenbuhl, the same task has been extensively undertaken, and with the most marked and pleasing results.

Institutions of a similar nature have also been established in Massachusetts and New York, which, during their short existence, have given token of a success not unworthy of the European Institutions after which they are modeled; and in Pennsylvania an individual movement in the same direction has lately sprung up. The schools in Massachusetts and New York have received efficient aid from the State, and are now not only established on a firm footing, but are enabled to extend their much-needed aid to idiot children of the poor, whose parents are unable to pay for their education in a private institution; while that in Pennsylvania, being a purely individual enterprise, has been compelled to restrict its operations to the children of those who are rich enough to maintain them in a private school.

The Pennsylvania school was established in Philadelphia about a year since, by Mr. J. B. RICHARDS, who had previously spent years in preparing himself for the work. Thus far he has received no aid; and in order to keep himself free from embarrassments, he has been compelled to decline receiving any but such pupils as are paid for by friends or relations. Thus they who most need his care, idiots whose parents cannot pay for their maintenance in such a school, are precluded from its benefits. To remedy this, and place Pennsylvania on a footing with her sister States, an appeal is now made to the enlightened and philanthropic citizens of Pennsylvania to place Mr. Richards' school on a firm basis, and erect it into an Institution which shall be open to all classes, and in which special and liberal provision shall be made for the children of the poor. A well-written address in this behalf, signed by Bishop Potter, Judge Kane, James Martin, Geo. B. Wood, and Prof. C. D. Cleveland, has been issued, and we hope, and will not allow ourselves to doubt, that it will be responded to liberally and munificently both by individuals and the State. Humanity demands that our Commonwealth should have such an institution; and it cannot be that a State which has so handsomely provided retreats for the blind, the deaf and dumb and the insane, will refuse the needed aid to a kindred enterprise for the benefit of the idiotic.

Dickens, in his Household Words, gives a graphic account of what has been done under Dr. Guggenbuhl, in Prussia, and in the London School for Idiots, towards the improvement and elevation of these poor victims of mental imbecility. It is heart-cheering to read the record he there spreads out of children in whom nearly all traces of intellect were lost being taken in hand and the small glimmerings of mind cultivated until they were developed into higher degrees of intelligence, the whole eventuating in rendering the poor creatures useful, in some measure, physically, as well as securing to them something like mental activity and enjoyment.—Mr. George Sumner gives a similar account of the experiment in France. The following extract from that gentleman's statement will be read with interest:

"Fortunately for the poor Idiots, the error of those who denied them all intelligence, and who pronounced them incurable has been proved, the interdict against them revoked, and the fact triumphantly established, that however degraded their condition, however devoid of all human faculties they may seem to be, they carry within them the holy spark which intelligent sympathy may kindle. During the past six months I have watched with eager interest the progress which many young Idiots have made in Paris under the direction of Mr. Seguin, and at Bicetre under that of Messrs. Voisin and Valle, and have seen with no less gratification than astonishment, nearly one hundred fellow-beings who but a short time since were shut out from all communion with mankind—who were objects of loathing and disgust, many of whom rejected every article of clothing, others of whom unable to stand erect, crouched themselves in corners, and gave signs of life only by piteous howls, others in whom the faculty of speech had never been developed, and whose voracious and indiscriminate gluttony satisfied itself with whatever they could lay hands upon—with the garbage thrown to swine, or with their own excrements; these unfortunate beings, the reflect of humanity, I have seen properly clad, standing erect, walking, speaking, eating in an orderly manner at a common table, working quietly as carpenters and farmers, gaining by their own labor the means of existence, showing the awakened intelligence by reading one to another, exercising towards their teachers and among themselves the generous feelings of man's nature, and singing in unison songs of thanksgiving."

Mr. Richards, the Principal of the school in Philadelphia, who is now in this city, has issued a lithograph of an idiot boy picked up in that city, and educated by him from the explanation accompanying which we make the following extract:

"When he first came under my observation, he was one of the most hopeless and degraded creatures that could be found; presenting extremely feeble claims to being called a human being. He had not learned to creep, nor had he even strength sufficient to roll himself upon the floor when laid upon it. Owing to paralysis of the lower limbs, they were insensible to pain.

Although five and a half years of age, he had not, apparently, any more knowledge of things, their names or uses, than a new-born infant. In fact, the only sense that seemed to be awake in the least to external influences, even for a time, was that of hearing; and this only when some lively air was whistled or played upon a musical instrument.

"This being the LOWEST case that *could be found* to test the feasibility of the plan to develope and educate Idiots and Imbecile children, it was thought best to undertake his training, although it seemed more like a work of creation than of education. By a patient and perseverying system of well directed effort, he has been so far developed, that at the present time he walks about the house or in the yard without any assistance; takes care of himself; attends to his own immediate wants; sits at the table with the family, and feeds himself as well as children ordinarily do; talks perfectly well, and is acquainted with the things around him. In short, he has learned to read, and does not differ materially in his usual habits from a lad of four years of age, unless it be that he is more sluggish in his movements."

This child is now in this City, as well as two others, one of whom is both Idiotic and blind.—A meeting will be held Thursday evening in connection with the educational convention in Reverend Mr. Bryan's Church, on Sixth street, in which the matter of the education of Idiots will be brought forward. Mr. Richards will make an address, and will have the three children with him to present to the audience as living proofs of what is doing and what can be done in this direction. Bishop Potter will also take an active part in the meeting. We need only mention these matters, we trust, to ensure a large attendance of our philanthropic fellow-citizens.

During last winter the question of a State appropriation in aid of an institution for the education of Idiots was before the legislature, and an appropriation of $10,000 was made conditioned upon the raising of a like sum from individuals. The condition was a fatal one, it being pretty certain that that sum cannot now be raised from individual benevolence, at least before the institution is placed on a permanent base. As the opposition which indexed the enactment of this condition came from members from this region, the visit of Mr. Richards here is made with a view to remove it, if possible, so that an unconditional appropriation can be obtained from the next legislature. We hope he may succeed. We are decidedly in favor of a State appropriation sufficiently large to put the institution on a solid foundation, at as early a day as may be. Should an appropriation be obtained sufficient to ensure the erection of the proper buildings and give the school a commencement, private donations, and receipts from those able to pay, will flow in in sufficient amounts to keep it in active existence, and provide amply for the maintenance and education of a portion, at least, of the idiotic children of the poor.

We bespeak, therefore, a fair and full hearing from the advocates of the enterprise, at the meeting on Thursday night.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.—This important National Convention assembled in this city yesterday. A report of its proceedings will be found in our columns to-day. A large and highly respectable audience was present, composed principally of literary and professional men. The number of gentlemen from abroad was not very large, but considerable accessions doubtless arrived in the Eastern and Western trains last evening.

The speech of Bishop Potter, on leaving the chair yesterday morning, and introducing Prof. HENRY, the President for this year, was one of the most appropriate and chaste efforts to which it was ever our happiness to listen. He paid a just and glowing tribute to the labors and genius of his illustrious successor, which met a response in the heart of every intelligent hearer. Prof. Henry's rejoinder was the struggle of modest genius with emotion so deep that it almost choked his utterance; and as he gave the simple but too brief story of his early struggles, and of his triumphant success, the audience could not restrain its feeling, but expressed its sympathy by its cheers. It was a proud and most gratifying scene, and one not easily forgotten.

Quite a number of our citizens were proposed by the standing Committee, and were elected by a vote of the Association, among whom were Bishop O'Connor and Bishop Simpson. We trust their number may be increased, so that Pittsburgh may hereafter have a large share in a work second to none in the promotion of our country's welfare.

During the afternoon, the information imparted by two gentlemen, who were deputed by the English Government as commissioners to the World's Fair in New York, was exceedingly interesting.

In the evening the house was crowded to hear Bishop Potter, who spoke for near two hours, on the subject of education. The address was one of great power and eloquence. We will endeavor to present an extended synopsis of it to-morrow.

MAXIMS ON SLAVERY.—The hearts of all the true lovers of freedom are bound together. We mean the lovers of *true* freedom, of freedom for all men, of all degrees, colors, and races—for "God has made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth." The opponent of slavery in America, is naturally the opponent of slavery in Europe; and the struggling Democrats of Italy, Germany, and Hungary, cannot be expected to approve of slavery in America. The characteristic letter of Mazzini, which we give below, illustrates this spirit. It was read at the West India Emancipation Celebration in New York:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: You go to the United States, you will see Lucretia Mott, Garrison and others, who, like them, are engaged in the noble task of promoting the abolition of Slavery with their powerful voice. If you shake hands with them for me, too, and tell them how much I do sympathize with their aim and efforts! For is a noble task: let them pursue it, as old Goethe said, "without haste and without rest," with calmness and constancy, as befits a noble cause, with eloquent love *towards men*, and unbending adhesion to principles, as befits noble souls: and let them be blessed for all they will achieve or purpose, by all true worshippers of God and Liberty, to whatever land they belong.

"And let them never forget that what makes their struggle a sacred one is that they fight not for an interest, but for a principle, that the principle is a general one, embracing all creatures stamped with the image of God, and blessed with aspiration toward an ideal of truth and goodness; that while Slavery is a sin in the eyes of God and ought to be in the eyes of men, as negro Slavery;—and that while we deeply and fervently sympathize with all efforts tending to the emancipation of the latter, they ought to deeply and openly sympathize with us, engaged as we are in a perilous and equally sacred struggle for the emancipation of those millions of white slaves, and other slaves whose voice would be a powerful protest in favor of abolitionism, where they not deprived of liberty, free utterance of their thoughts, right of associating, self-education and everything that has been decreed by God for man.

"Let them think that the causes for which we struggle and bled are one single cause, not only in principle, but in the means of success. Let them, whenever circumstances allow, lift their voice in the defence of oppressed nations in Europe, and help them. Our problem must have a universal solution, or it will have none.

"We are in the sections, the regiments of one army: we may be entrusted by the circumstances under which, or the land in which we live, with distinct operations;—but the same banner ought to spread over us all, and we ought from time to time, to commune on the same ground.

"Tell your friends these things, and remind them that Europe, once free, will not leave them alone in the struggle. Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italians would be twenty-four millions of abolitionists, tendering support to their American brothers."

ANOTHER AWFUL MURDER has taken place in our streets. On Monday evening, a little after eleven o'clock, a stranger who had just arrived from Philadelphia, as an assistant on business of his profession, was stricken down by the dagger of the assassin, and before help could reach him, or he could speak a word to a sympathising human being, he had breathed his last. As yet this terrible act is clouded in mystery. The murderers are doubtless among us, but they are unknown. From the fact that the deceased was a stranger here, and that no money was found upon him, the conjecture is, that he was waylaid and murdered and robbed, and that a design of robbery instigated the murder. As the street in which he was found is unusually quiet and retired, he was probably decoyed to that quarter from the more public thoroughfares, for the purpose of more successfully accomplishing the diabolical object.

This makes the third mysterious murder in our midst. The blood of the victims cries to Heaven against our want of vigilance, and our disgraceful sympathy with criminals—a sympathy so mawkish and misjudging that it mocks at mercy and defies justice.

Our city is becoming so notorious for savage murders, that the blush of shame mantles the cheek of every respectable citizen when the subject is mentioned. These assassins must be ferreted out and punished. It is useless to say they cannot be, for such criminals are brought to light by the police of every other city in the country. If our present police is so ineffective, let them give place to men of more experience, tact and ingenuity.

It also becomes our city authorities to manifest a disposition to rid our city of this dreadful evil, by offering a large reward for the apprehension of the criminals. What we want, to free us from this curse, and to rid us of disgrace is, a quick apprehension, and a certain, speedy and condign punishment of the criminals. Unless this is done, strangers and citizens will be afraid to walk our streets—the assassin's dagger will forever flitter before their eyes.

PROGRESS OF FREEDOM IN NEW GRENADA.—The republic of New Grenada is proceeding in the right path towards permanently establishing the political freedom of that country. In its recent attempt to separate the church from the State, it has shown a noble instances of firmness, and a truly enlightened policy. Religious independence and perfect toleration will, under the efforts of the rulers of the country, be secured to all. The President, in submitting the project of a law for this purpose, refers to the United States as an example, in this respect, for their imitation, and the earnestness of his recommendation shows that the rulers are deeply penetrated by the conviction that liberty and progress are only to be attained by pursuing the same wise course adopted by the fathers of republicanism in the United States. There, says the New Grenadian Executive—

"The government recognizes no educational authority or class; it sees only citizens and foreigners, but no priests. In that country of liberty and progress, which opens its doors to all the nations of the world, only about a twentieth part of the clergy are Roman Catholics, the rest belong to other religious sects. Voluntary contributions, if they do not suffice for the ministers of worship, give them sufficient for a comfortable support. The people are religious without being fanatics, and the clergy present an edifying example of virtue. There, the priests have no power over the property of the citizens; nor does religion suffer because there are no compulsory contributions for its support. Let us not doubt that we shall obtain the same results, by adopting the same system. Let us abandon these chimerical fears which, to so great a degree retard the progress of good principles and the prosperity of the republic."

Such enlightened sentiments as these give the greatest ground for hope for the Southern republics, so long the prey to tumult, disorder, domestic disturbance, and oppressive exactions.

THE FEVER.—The bills of mortality tell their own story—and a frightful one it is. When we remember that half the consolidated have left the city, and that this class of our population is reduced to probably less than fifty thousand souls, a daily record of over one hundred deaths is a fearful thing to contemplate. We take it that the schools, medicine, and chatterers about words, will now cease their meaningless discussions touching the existence of the fever as an epidemic. When a disease carries off more than one per cent. per week of the population subject to it, we should imagine that its ravages might reasonably be termed "epidemic," and that without any curious display of etymological science in investigating the precise derivation of the term, but taking it in its ordinary and well understood acceptation.

From the reports before us, we conclude that the Fever is gradually widening its area. It is now to be encountered wherever the blessings existed abound, though still most of the fatal cases occur in the Third and Fourth Districts. It cannot continue much longer at the pitch of intensity which now marks it. Every day witnesses the departure of hundreds whom contagion and unparalleled mortality drives away. In a few days all who are not seasoned to the climate, and who can possibly quit the city, will have left. The residence must then abate for want of fuel.—There is another chance for us. Epidemics invariably run a certain course. They have their periods of commencement, increase, climax, and gradual decline, and disappearance. They last from six to nine weeks. Already the fever has been amongst us since the beginning of July, if not earlier; we therefore feel a moderate confidence that it will leave us by the end of August. —*N. O. Bee, Aug. 1st.*

POINT KEWEENAW MINES—IMPROVEMENTS.—The Mines on Point Keweenaw, back of Copper Harbor, are attracting attention in proportion as they are wrought.

Mr. Dabosey, an agent of a London House recently spent three weeks in the examination of the new *Lac la Belle* vein, on which a conditional sale depends. He has returned to Europe and will make a favorable report. This is a good beginning for the introduction of foreign capital.—The agent for the purchase of the British and North American vein between the North West Mine and Agate Harbor, Mr. Petherick, has also reported upon the vein in the most flattering terms.

The Agents of the *Manitou* and the *Bluff* speak encouragingly of their prospects.

Nothing shows more plainly the faith which the owners of mines have in their value than the improvements they are making and encouraging in the way of walls, docks, engines and buildings.

The road by Lake Mangarence, across the Coast Range from Copper Harbor to the several mines back of the mountains in the valley of the Montreal River, is going ahead. The road from Eagle Harbor to Eagle River, by way of Copper Falls, the Humboldt, Meadow and East Phœnix works will soon be let.

The dock of Santer and Mendelsohn is fast projecting into the Lake. A new and complete Hotel has just been opened at Eagle River by Mr. Andrews, where strangers are taken in the right way.

The new road to the Cliff, by way of the old Phœnix, Bay State and Eureka is provided for and will soon be let. In a year from this time visitors can comfortably reach the principal mines on Point Keweenaw in carriages from the principal landings.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

The Bank fire keeps operating upon the stock and trading interests, and for a time the greatest difficulty exists to procure money. The Banks keep calling in their loans and they raise not a dollar wholly unsettled, varying from 7@10 per cent. Even ½ per day has been paid for short loans—bills on neighboring cities are taken in payment of bills discounted, in lieu of cash—and these are sold at ½ per cent. discount. Sterling bills have been bought at 110½ and down to 109½ on time, or paid for in bills receivable and re-sold at 109½@108 for cash, thus raising the wind at an enormous rate.

The Foreign Exchange market is wholly unsettled. The leading drawers offer to sell sterling at 109½, but there is little done in the regular way, and rates are nominal. Little will be remitted by Saturday's steamer, and no gold has been engaged. Gold ingots are going a begging. A parcel were sold to-day at 1 per cent. discount. Were the Sub-Treasury authorized to take ingots for its coin at the mint charge of ½ per cent discount, it would be of avail directly, and much relief would be experienced. The steamer of Wednesday next will take a large amount of specie for France.

The pressure for money has occasioned a heavy tumble in Stocks, which are yet weak, and a further decline is anticipated. The Banks will not probably meet again before this week, and will not be very indulgent next week to their customers so that we need look for no immediate recovery in the stock market. The trading classes are yet flush of money, but are preparing for the inevitable September 4—when their payments will be very heavy. In the meantime they will not part with their money, but by every means in their adding to it, as they cannot depend on the discount market. Next week, also, there will be an an active demand for money to pay duties. We have now two cargoes—one in Washington and Niagara—and next week there will be two more steamboat cargoes, besides sailing vessels arriving. With these, however, will pretty well close the importations for the fall.—*N. Y. Merchants' Journal.*

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—This sterling mercantile record maintains unabated its well deserved popularity. A marked tribute to its authority in commercial matters is found in the following note recently addressed to Mr. Hunt by the Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, July 16, 1853.

Dear Sir:—I am much obliged to you for the number of the *Merchant's Magazine*, which you kindly placed in my hands the other day. I have long been acquainted with this periodical, and have always had a high value upon it, as one of the best repositories of commercial statistics, not only of the United States, but of the world. I had frequent opportunities while abroad a few years ago, of learning that your Magazine is justly appreciated in the Commercial circles of Europe. A set, partly complete, has lately been presented to the Public Library of this city, which we shall continue by subscription as soon as our list of periodicals is made out, which will be at a very early day.

I remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To Freemen Hunt.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW—OFFICIAL MAJORITY.—We learn from the Lansing State Journal, that the Board of State Canvassers met at the office of the Secretary of State, in that place, on Tuesday last, and canvassed the returns of votes given at the recent election in the several counties of this State, for and against the adoption of the law prohibiting the manufacturing of intoxicating beverage and the traffic therein. Returns were received from all the counties, excepting Jackson and Chippewa. Every county heard from but one (Clinton) gave a majority in favor of the law. The majority canvassed is 17,895 Adding Jackson as reported, 1,685

makes the actual majority, 19,080 with Chippewa county to be heard from—which, probably, will not materially alter the result.

We shall lay the official vote in the several counties of the State before our readers as soon after it is published as we can find room for it. —*Detroit Tribune.*

Another screw is loose in the Maine platform of "Democracy." The Skowhegan Clarion takes down the name of Pilsbury, which had been placed at the head of its columns, and goes over to the rebels. The nomination is not satisfactory, and the Clarion has too much regard for truth to say that it is. It is "not willing to be dictated to and denounced by political demagogues and office-seekers."

A collision occurred on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, near Bucyrus, yesterday morning, at a quarter past six o'clock—the night Express Freight Train from this place coming into the morning Distributing Train from Dayton.—Both engines—the Belle Centre and Castalia—were badly smashed, together with their tenders and several cars upon each train; and a woodpasser, named Daniel W. Riblet, very badly injured by having both of his legs crushed between the tender and locomotive. The engineer and others upon the engines escaped with some severe bruises; and the young man so seriously hurt would have escaped had he jumped from the train as did the others. The cause of the collision was, as we understand, a misapprehension on the part of the conductors of one of the trains of the road—both being off of time, and making for their passing places.—*Sandusky Reg.*

☞ F. BROWN'S Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incident cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Besj. Page, Jr., R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoenmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co. au9 16m

☞ Notice to Teachers—AN EXAMINATION of applicants for situations as Teachers in the "Common Schools" in Robinson township, county of Allegheny, will take place at the HOUSE OF SARAH MCFARLAND, in said township, on SATURDAY, August 20, instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The number of Teachers required is eleven. The salaries amount to $20 per month for Females, and $25 for Males. Schools will open about the 1st of September and remain in session six months.

None but good and competent Teachers need apply.

J. H. PHILLIPS,
au8d3t&w1t Secretary of the Board of Directors.

☞ Notice to Teachers—AN EXAMINATION of applicants for situations as Teachers in the Third Ward "Common School," city of Pittsburgh, will take place at the SCHOOL HOUSE, corner of Seventh and Grant streets, on MONDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock A.M. The number of Teachers required is seven, consisting of one male Principal, and sixteen female Assistants. The salaries vary from $200 to $175. Any other information may be obtained of

JOS. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, 49 Fifth street.

The citizens of the Ward will notice that in consequence of the Examination taking place on the above date, the opening of the School will be deferred until August 22d.

J. W. L.

☞ Assembly—WILLIAM WILLSON, 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 referred to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [au8d3t&w] THOMAS DAIT.

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

☞ 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. jy7d&wtf

☞ 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 numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. [au10

☞ 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 LAKE, of the Borough of 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.

☞ For Commissioner—MR. JAMES MCGUFFICKEY, 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.

MCKEESPORT.

The Agents of the *Manitou* and the *Bluff* speak encouragingly of their prospects:

☞ District Attorney—S. H. GEYER 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. jy27d&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 HASSON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy22&w1d

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a fine picture, go to CARGO'S GALLERY, No. 70 Fourth street. jyc

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING COMPOUND," to be found upon the fourth page.

☞ New Certificates.—M. A. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 2d July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; but found no with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good—they have since been 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 on neighboring cities are taken in payment of bills discounted, in lieu of cash—and these are sold at ½ per cent. discount. Sterling bills have been bought at 110½ and down to 109½ on time, or paid for in bills receivable and re-sold at 109½@108 for cash, thus raising the wind at an enormous rate.

The Foreign Exchange market is wholly unsettled. The leading drawers offer to sell sterling at 109½, but there is little done in the regular way, and rates are nominal. Little will be remitted by Saturday's steamer, and no gold has been engaged. Gold ingots are going a begging. A parcel were sold to-day at 1 per cent. discount. Were the Sub-Treasury authorized to take ingots for its coin at the mint charge of ½ per cent discount, it would be of avail directly, and much relief would be experienced. The steamer of Wednesday next will take a large amount of specie for France.

The pressure for money has occasioned a heavy tumble in Stocks, which are yet weak, and a further decline is anticipated. The Banks will not probably meet again before this week, and will not be very indulgent next week to their customers so that we need look for no immediate recovery in the stock market. The trading classes are yet flush of money, but are preparing for the inevitable September 4—when their payments will be very heavy. In the meantime they will not part with their money, but by every means in their adding to it, as they cannot depend on the discount market. Next week, also, there will be an an active demand for money to pay duties. We have now two cargoes—one in Washington and Niagara—and next week there will be two more steamboat cargoes, besides sailing vessels arriving. With these, however, will pretty well close the importations for the fall.—*N. Y. Merchants' Journal.*

Yours, with respect,
J. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the test of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work.—We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made by us for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from discolouration. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, I would PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My safe was in the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. The safe was not a single paper injured; and further, no fire, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, and, in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDD'S great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kidd—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very useful in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the age of three years, was taken with the Flux, and for the space of two days and two nights, was lying very low with the life we feared, and the flux stopped, and she is now perfectly restored. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism. I have used it myself, and know it to be a good one.

Yours, with respect,
DAVID A. DAVISON & AGNEW.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ Pastors advertising Petroleum please copy.

☞ 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. au7d3m

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. D. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

JOS. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, 49 Fifth street.

The citizens of the Ward will notice that in consequence of the Examination taking place on the above date, the opening of the School will be deferred until August 22d.

J. W. L.

☞ Assembly—WILLIAM WILLSON, 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 referred to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [au8d3t&w] THOMAS DAIT.

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

☞ 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. jy7d&wtf

☞ 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 numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. [au10

☞ 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.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

R. C. LOOMIS,

(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

☞ 129 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ja3d&tf 32

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853.

Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	$92,320 93
Interest rec'd on Loans	134,250 56
Stationery and Office Furniture	311 50
	1,000 00
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,799 99
Do. Insured	7,164 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Salaries, Printing, &c.	77,901 81
	$ 87,856 66
Capital Stock paid in and secured	$236,213 70
Amount of resources liable for losses	100,000 00
	$336,213 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$206,613 00
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	127,555 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds	17,320 91
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,000 00
	$352,518 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due $ 6,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. BUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
D. C. SWIGERT, Jr., Cumberland county;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
WILLIAM M. BAKER, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER,
JOHN K. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
A. J. DANNER,
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN D. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

With insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, against perils on vessels in dry or open docks, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on cargoes to all parts of the United States, and to Europe.

☞ Apply to the Agent, at the office of the Company, No. 70 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. HASSELL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

☞ *Issues to against loss or damages by FIRE, also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Latimer, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	A. M. Kier,
Robert Bruce, Jr.,	Wm. Buchanan,
Edward Heazlitt,	John S. Dilworth,
Wm. Phillips,	Francis Sellers,
	J. Schoenmaker,
	Thos. M. Hays,

Thomas M. Fenwick. de22

CHARLES E. LOOMIS.

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. jy15

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. jy28

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, beautiful and life like likeness, at a moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction will be given, or no charge made. Also, for sale, a large assortment of the celebrated Stereoscopic Slides and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Saguerre himself, now practised by the most eminent artists in Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to refer to the pictures of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either single or in groups, which has never been excelled in this city.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A.M. to 5 P.M. jy26

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, No. 4, Wilson's Block, Fifth street, (opposite Fulton's Bank,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call at this establishment, where they will receive pictures, executed in a superior style and style of finish, at moderate prices, will please all who may favor us with a call. We have a very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that we can take pictures in any weather as similar of the human form with all the expression of animated life, as all varieties of Miniatures, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates of pictures of original likenesses.

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

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance in Diamond.

JAMES P. TANNER,