PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1853.

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

☞ THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

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

In the Townships respectively at 5 o'clock P.M., to adjourn at sunset Pitt Township.

In the Boroughs and Pitt Township at 3 o'clock P.M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock and in the several Wards at 12 o'clock M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock P.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 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,
aug 2 Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

THE NEW ORLEANS SUFFERERS.

TO THE MAYOR:

You are respectfully requested to call a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh to consider and take measures for the relief of the sufferers by pestilence at New Orleans.

Evans & Eakin, Satterfield, Pears & Co.
Mulvany & Ledlie, B. C. & J. H. Fawcer.
J. L. Shoe, Palmer, Hanna & Co.
W. W. Wilson, Wm. H. Stinson & Co.
Wattmore, Wolff & Co., Lozier, Wilson & Co.
James P. Tanner, Murphy, Herron & Co.
J. Jones & Co., Cooper & Lovely,
Wm. Latimer, Jr., G. W. Cass,
Von Bonnhorst & Murphy, Thomas Moffitt,
T. R. Young & Co., William S. Barrol,
Leavens, Bruce & Co., H. Holmes & Son,
James A. Hutchison & Co., I. C. Wilmarth,
Lewis Hutchison, G. Thomas,
English & Bennett, Smith & Sinclair,
Pittsburgh, August 20, 1853. Kringer Harbaugh.

TOWN MEETING.

In obedience to this request, I hereby invite the citizens to assemble in Town Meeting at the Court House, on Monday, August 22d, at 8 o'clock P.M.

R. M. RIDDLE, Mayor.
Saturday, August 20, 1853.

We take occasion to repeat that no attention can be given to communications addressed to this office unaccompanied with a responsible name. Persons who have not confidence enough in us to entrust us with their names, need hardly put themselves to the trouble of writing communications for our paper.

THE REPUTATION OF THE CITY.—It has been stated on good authority that in one or two instances country merchants have declined visiting our city to make purchases, esteeming their lives unsafe here, and apprehending from the reports of murders committed in our streets that assassinations in our midst are too frequent to render it prudent for strangers to expose themselves in our thoroughfares.

We do not doubt that there have been instances of this kind; it is a result naturally to be looked for: but we have yet no idea that such fears prevail to any extent, or that our city is about to be abandoned by her customers. The men who deal with us have too much sense, generally speaking, to draw from what has happened in this city the unwarrantable conclusion that they would be any more unsafe here than in other cities.

Murders have been committed here, and a lawless, rowdy spirit is much too prevalent; but, while we have to admit and lament these facts, we are not minded to run to the conclusion that therefore we are worse than other cities. Murders are frequent in all cities; and a lawless, ungovernable spirit is likewise characteristic of a portion of the population of all. We are not inclined to cloak or hide the iniquities transpiring here; but we are as little inclined to believe that they are peculiar to this latitude. Human nature is the same everywhere. Take up the records of any large city, east or west, and it will be found that insubordination, fights, stabbings, assassinations, murders, happen there as well as elsewhere. At some times there is a remarkable absence of these offences from some communities, and at other times they cluster together, and astonish the lookers on by the suddenness with which one crime treads upon the heels of another; but, in the aggregate, offences against the safety of life in cities bear a certain ratio to the population, and occur in all cities large enough to afford facilities to those who commit them.

There is no reason, we are sure, why any merchant from abroad should shun our city, on the score we have named. There has been no instance, that we can now call to mind, in which any stranger has been molested in our streets, or has experienced any danger in the course of a business sojourn here. Hundreds come and go daily, as unharmed as in any other city, East or West, North or South; and large numbers of travelers arrive here and pass through, undisturbed. If any of our distant readers, therefore, have suffered any feelings of dread to deter them from coming here, we entreat them to get rid of them as soon as may be. There is no warrant for them; and we cannot believe that any have entertained them but the excessively timid and easily alarmed.

In this connection, however, we may be permitted to press on our public authorities the necessity for a better and larger police force than we now have. Our whole police system needs renovation, and should have it at once. Let it be reformed, altogether. The matter, we believe, is in the hands of a Committee of Councils; and we hope they will initiate a thorough change.—There is something radically defective in our police arrangements; and it is devoutly to be hoped that some change for the better will be devised, and that reference will be had more to the public interests involved than to the official blackerings which have been the occasion of the investigation which the Councils have authorized.

RELIEF TO NEW ORLEANS.—We were rejoiced to see, on Saturday, a call respectably signed, for a meeting to be held to day, to arrange measures for extending relief to the sufferers from the pestilence at New Orleans. The meeting will be held this afternoon, and we hope to see it numerously attended.

Relief for New Orleans sufferers has been raised in various cities by contributions to the following extent:

New York	$30,000	Mobile,	$2,000
Philadelphia,	15,000	Charleston,	1,000
Baltimore,	6,000	Savannah,	2,000
Boston,	4,000		
Washington,	3,000	Total,	$63,000

Besides these, efforts are making in Richmond, Norfolk, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis to add to this amount; and we may safely say that an aggregate sum of at least $70,000 has been contributed up to this time.

The officers of the Howard Association of New Orleans says that they expect, during the prevalence of the pestilence, to have the care of at least 7,000 persons, at an average cost of $10 each. This one Society, therefore, will need a contribution of $70,000 to carry on its benevolent operations; and when it is remembered that this is but one of many similar societies it will be seen how much the sum already contributed will fall short of the real necessities of the case. Pittsburgh is a larger city than Mobile, Charleston, Savannah or Washington, whose contributions we have enumerated above; we must be allowed, therefore, to express a trust that our citizens will not be outdone in generosity by those who have preceded them.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS.—We continue the publication of the premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society for the best specimens of manufactures for agricultural purposes. The following is the list headed 'Farm Implements, No. 2:'

For best Plow Gears, $3; Second do. do. $2; Best Wagon harness for farm, $3; Second do. do. $2; Best Cart gears, $3; Second do. $2; Best double set Carriage Harness, $5; Second best double set do. $3; Best single set Carriage Harness, $5; Second best do. do. $3; Best Saddle and Harness for general purposes, $5; Second do. do. $3.

MORE BEDINI.—The *Chronicle* of Saturday copies an article from the Detroit *Free Press*, justifying the conduct of Capt. Bigelow in urging the United States Steamer Michigan for the benefit of this Catholic functionary. The whole argument of the Free Press is based upon the allegation that Mons. Bedini is "the Nuncio of the Pope to this country," and a "Roman Ambassador." We have before alluded to the falsity of this allegation. Mons. Bedini is *not* a diplomatic ambassador to this country, and is here on a purely religious and sectarian mission. He comes here to promote the interests of the Papal Church, and, at the time Capt. Bigelow took him up at Mackinaw, he was, parigrinating on the business of the church, solely. If the Catholic journals cannot justify the conduct of Capt. Bigelow without resorting to such false statements as those put forth by the Detroit Free Press, they would do better to leave it alone. In view of the facts as they really are, the act cannot be justified. It was a prostitution of the American Flag to the work of Catholic propagandism, and merits the severest condemnation. Capt. Bigelow, is, we understand, a Catholic, and in this act has suffered his religious zeal to outrun his discretion. We think he will hardly repeat it; but if he (or any one else) should, he will be taught that Captains in the American Navy have higher duties to perform than running after Catholic Bishops and furnishing them the means of transportation from point to point in the prosecution of their religious missions.

THE Carroll County (Ohio) Agricultural Society, in imitation of the example set in Columbiana county, has offered very liberal premiums for Ladies who excel in riding on horseback. The Fair takes place on the 19th and 20th of October.

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.—We learn from the Buffalo *Rough Notes*, of Saturday, that arrangements have been completed for raising, or attempting to raise, the wreck of the *Atlantic*, and that the attempt is to be made to-day. The Rough Notes states that the hulks of two steamers, the *Madison* and the *Lexington*, have been taken for the purpose. They are connected by two bridge trusses across the decks, converging to an acute angle on the Lexington, and so diverging that on the Madison they are sufficiently wide apart to allow all room for the machinery to be erected between them, and it is by these trusses that the machinery is proposed to be upright position. The derrick is built upon the Madison, and is of several times the capacity of that erected on the opposite shore, and a little above Fish's elevator. It weighs sixteen tons, stands eighty-five feet from the hulst to the water, the whole weight being one hundred and forty-two feet. The lifting machinery is driven by two oscillating engines eight horse power each, which, by multiplied gearing, gives a power equal to an engine of *five hundred and seventy-six* horse power, and this, by multiplication of pulleys, gives to the whole machinery a lifting power of 4,960 tons. This estimate, of course, does not allow anything for friction, which, when overcome, will somewhat lessen the amount of power which can be made available; but all unite in the opinion that there is, after the friction is overcome, a vast surplus power over what will be required to raise the vessel.

The hulks of the two steamers are distant from each other seventy two feet, from centre to centre, between sides; and the bridge trusses are framed in, and firmly fastened, by means of ponderous iron bars and bolts to the hulls of the Madison; while the Lexington is secured to the angle of the trusses by means of what mechanics call a "universal joint," leaving the latter vessel free to turn in any direction, or even to make a rolling side movement, and yet be kept in her proper place under the management of her helm. The object of the Lexington is to form a counterpoise to whatever weight may be attached to the derrick, on the other side of the Madison. Coal and iron, in large quantities, are now being taken on board the Lexington for ballast. The Madison it is said, has a measurement of 1,000 tons, in addition to the machinery and the weight of the engines now on board.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SHIRAZ.—The Caucasus publishes a letter, dated the 14th of May, from M. Fagergren, a Swedish physician, in the service of Persia, which gives the following further details of the earthquake at Shiraz, on the 21st April:

"You already know that the town of Shiraz no longer exists, having been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Up to this time the shocks have not completely finished, and God knows when we shall be relieved from our anxiety.

It is impossible for me to describe the horror of the first shock, which lasted five minutes. All the inhabitants were asleep, from which they were awakened by a noise louder than that of thunder, and by a mass of stones falling into their rooms. This at least is what occurred to me. My first idea was to fly, and I was fortunate enough to reach the centre of the large court, with those who resided in the house, when it fell to the ground. The immensity of this dust rose was only visible when daylight appeared. On every side the eye could see nothing but a heap of ruins, streets blocked up with stones, and dead bodies being carried on litters without the walls of the city.

It made the heart bleed to see the limbs of persons showing themselves from beneath piles of rubbish, and men, women and children endeavoring to withdraw the mutilated bodies of their friends and relations from beneath the ruins, which, in their despair, they were tearing away with their teeth, their hands and their nails.—Out of several thousand victims, the lives of only a very small number were saved. These scenes were repeated for five days, during which it is calculated that 12,000 persons perished.—On the fourth day large bands of brigands made their appearance, and plundered the inhabitants, who were without defence and without asylum, of what little they have been able to save from the ruins.

For three days the town was delivered up to the pillage of these brigands, whose numbers were increased by a report that Begler-Bey, the Pacha of Shiraz, was among the dead.—Shocks are still felt three or four times in a day and are so violent that the houses which have resisted former shocks are falling to the ground, one after the other. My life, and that of my wife, have been saved, but all that I had made since my arrival in this country is lost. I purchased a house three months ago, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins."

THE GAINES CASE.—For a considerable time past, this celebrated and obstinately contested case has remained dormant, and the nature of the latest decision upon the points at issue was such as to lead most persons to believe that a termination had virtually been reached. According to a statement in one of our exchanges, this is not so. The case is about to appear again upon the tapis, attracting renewed attention.

Mrs. Gaines is, or has lately been, in New York city, with a new and important witness, General Villamil, of South America, said to be a gentleman of unblemished character, having a personal knowledge of the principal facts necessary for Mrs Gaines to prove, which, we suppose, must mean the fact of the marriage, although this point is not stated. He is said to have come voluntarily to the United States to substantiate Mrs. Gaines' claim, on learning the difficulty existing. In the devotion of a long life of untiring exertion and steady and unwavering perseverance to the prosecution of her claim to the inheritance of her father's property, Mrs. Gaines has evinced the possession of qualities of mind almost heroic. Under difficulties of all sorts, and with impediments of almost every description which ingenuity could invent or accident bring about, she has never failed in her course, adhering firmly to her demands; and now, when advanced in years, and her cause left almost hopeless, she still remains the same persevering claimant. The history of her case possesses all the interest of a romance.—*North Amer.*

THE NEW FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—The New York *Herald*, of Wednesday last, furnished some very interesting details of the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Lopez, and other filibustering attempts, made by the members of the Society of the "Lone Star," to seize on the Island of Cuba. It also states that a new expedition is being planned, and that four thousand men are ready to embark, commanded by an American General who distinguished himself in the Mexican war.—We presume that the General who is willing to peril his life and reputation is a gallant General from one of the South-western States, and an uncompromising nullifier. We have some weeks ago, alluded to a pamphlet, printed in Paris, but actually intended for distribution in this country, in which the Philadelphia *Junta* endeavors to create the impression that the government of Louis Napoleon is favoring their designs. It is a miserable shift, intended to entrap young and inexperienced men to their certain ruin. What we should like to know about the first Lopez expedition, is the name of the American General *from the North*, now holding a distinguished position under the Government, who, we are led to believe, was first selected as the commander of the American filibusters. The publication of his name might serve to explain a great many recent occurrences, which have baffled all attempts to account for them in a rational way. Will not the Herald enlighten the public?—*Phil. Ledger.*

STRENGTH OF CHINESE HAIR.—Eight of the corrobats of the destitute Chinese Dramatic Company in New York have been engaged at Burton's Theatre, where they give their extraordinary performances to full audiences. To show the strength of Chinese hair, two of the company stand on chairs, holding a stick across their shoulders, when another of the Chinese puts his pig-tail over the stick and then raises himself from the stage by his hair a half dozen times.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who rarely assumes without good warrant to speak authoritatively, represents Turkey as having finally and peremptorily refused all concession to the Czar's demands, and at the same time exacted from him the immediate evacuation of the Danubian provinces. He further states that France and England will not withdraw their fleets in advance of, or simultaneously with the Czar's evacuation of the principalities; but that they will insist on his taking that step at once, as the essential preliminary to any pacific adjustment of the matter in dispute.

This is so far in harmony with the declarations of the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords, on the same subject, as to appear extremely probable. It is not at all likely that the Russian Emperor will accede to any such demand. His movements have been too deliberate and too formally taken, to render possible, without disgrace, so precipitate a retreat. It seems moreover, from the latest advices, that, so far from thinking of evacuating the provinces, he is making permanent arrangements for their government. He has created an Executive Council to assist the Hospodars in ruling their principalities. He has levied contributions for the support of his troops, from the people, and has impressed into the Russian service nobles who have refused to pay. He is taking measures to fortify their principal towns, and to encamp his armies permanently in their midst. All this does not look much like evacuating the provinces at the summons of England and France.

We have a letter from our Democratic European Correspondent, embodying an extract of a letter from a well-informed source in Paris, saying that the French Government has *rejected* the propositions agreed upon at Constantinople by the representatives of the four powers; and has, furthermore, decided upon war with *Russia*, without regard to the course which England may pursue, unless the Danubian principalities are forthwith evacuated. It is added that Austria has been formally called upon to declare, with which side in this matter she chooses to act, as she will not be permitted to retain a position of armed neutrality. Without vouching for the accuracy of these statements, our Correspondent says that they come from a well-informed source.

It is clear, at all events, that the state of affairs is becoming more and more threatening.—The preservation of peace grows more and more difficult. And according to present appearances war cannot easily be avoided, without retreating on one side or the other, of the most serious and compromising character.—*N. Y. Times, Friday.*

FURTHER ADVICES FROM CHINA.—We are indebted, says the New York Journal of Commerce, to a commercial house for sundry letters and circulars, of fresh dates from China, from which we take the following extracts:—

SHANGHAE, May 31st, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Having reference to our last circular advices, it gives us pleasure to revise, in some measure, the opinion there expressed of the character of the insurgents and their leaders, in this quarter of the Empire. Translations of their books since made, lead to the hope that they are, in truth, religious reformers; that the expressions which we supposed evidence of blasphemous pretensions, were merely used in the usual Chinese sense of spiritual relationship, and that their errors and excesses are the result of intense enthusiasm, which carries them beyond the concepts of their teacher.

They profess a sort of Jewish description of Christianity, inculcating a very high standard of morality, but drawing the greater part of their precepts from the Old Testament. In most be all, however, that they have been guilty of much cruelty, and unnecessary bloodshed, nor do they show much tact or management in enlisting the people in their cause. This change in the character of our information would necessarily affect our opinion as to the result of the struggle, which, without the new one coming in, from all parts of the Empire, of rumors and reactions. The fall of the old dynasty is now hardly a matter of doubt.

With a body of religious enthusiasts, part of whose creed is war to the death, in the heart of the country, and supplying all the revenues of the Government, and insurrections under other banners in nearly every province South of the Yellow river, it cannot long survive.

The ultimate result is a question only to be decided by time; but the superior organization, poor as it is, of the Christian rebels, and their more determined spirit, may justily give us some hope that in the end they may prevail over their competitors for empire. They still remain in position at Nankin, and Chea-kean fo, and between some skirmishes with the Chinese foreign ships, in which they are uniformly successful, nothing new has occurred.

It is much to be feared that the country is rapidly approaching a state of anarchy, a condition of things most detrimental to trade, and we are obliged further to confirm our previous remarks upon the prospects for business. Imports will be, to a great extent, unsaleable, and the amount of produce brought to market must be largely curtailed. The U. S. ship "Plymouth" leaves to-morrow, to join Commodore Perry at Japan, and American interests in China remain entirely undefended, at this critical period.

We have advices from the ten country to the 18th instant, by which we learn that green tea 15 per cent. lower than last year, without much competition amongst buyers. The quality was middling and the quantity likely to be packed one third less than last year, to be sent to Canton or Shanghae, according to the comparative polliteness state of the intermediate countries. The crop of Congous, of the various districts, was good; but buyers were few and the leaf low. Our advices state that not over 650 chops will come to both markets, and even this may be lessened by the impossibility of transit. The teas in Hong Kong are now all sold, without competition on one side or the other, of the most serious and compromising character.—*N. Y. Times, Friday.*

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YELLOW FEVER SPECIFIC.—Our townsman I. Newitt Steele, Esq., Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Venezuela, has addressed the Department of State in reference to a plant indigenous in the vicinity of Caracas which has been found to be a sovereign specific for the yellow fever.—The plant is known in the South American flora as the "Verbena Brasiliensi," and is spoken of by Humboldt as the "Verbena Carracasana,"—It is probable that the plant already exists in the United States, but if not it may be readily cultivated in the Southern States. Mr. Steele has forwarded a package of the seed, a part of which the Secretary of State has placed in the hands of the government horticulturist at Washington, and the remainder has been forwarded to a distinguished gentleman connected with Medical University at New Orleans. If the plant possesses the eminent medicinal virtues described to it, its introduction in our *materia medica* is a matter of first importance.

THE REPUBLICAN SYMPATHY.—When Marshal Heynau, the Austrian butcher, who ordered Hungarian women to be whipped, visited the brewery of Barclay & Perkins, in London, he was mobbed and nearly killed by those employed in that large establishment, to show their detestation of his cruelty. The Papal Nuncio, Mons. Bedini, is now in this country, the murderer of Ugo Bassi, the Italian patriot, by ordering the skin to be flayed from him, and delivering him to the muskets of the Austrians. Is there not more true democratic feeling and republican sympathy in the draymen and brewers of London, than in the fawning American editors, who are constantly detailing the progress of the blood-spotted Bedini, and chronicling the fetes and ceremonies got up in his honor.—*Phila. Sun.*

STATISTICS OF THE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 11th, in an article on the extent of the epidemic in this and former years, furnishes the following information: In 1822 the deaths from yellow fever were 808—or 1 in 68.28 of the entire population. In 1841 the deaths were 1,825—or 1 in 78.12 of the population. In 1847 the deaths were 2,252 from yellow fever and 1,924 of other diseases—the population 99,000. This season, up to the 11th, the deaths had reached 3,080 from yellow fever; and 1,747 from other causes. The most fatal day this season was the 6th of August, when 208 died of yellow fever. In 1847 the highest number of deaths in any one day from the fever was 77; in 1841, 43 deaths; in 1833, 59; in 1822, 60.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the existence of yellow fever at the quarantine below that city, and at the city itself, in the cases were convalescent, afford another illustration of a well known fact, viz: that said disease cannot thrive in a pure atmosphere. A similar illustration occurred recently at Philadelphia. Although the type of the disease, in the latter case, was very malignant, there was no extension of it beyond the parties who came in the vessel, or were employed about her in such a way as to absorb the poison of the foetid bilge-water. We are aware that some New Orleans physician has broached the theory that dirty streets and filth generally, check rather than promote yellow fever; but we are inclined to think he will have but few adherents, except among the members of city corporations.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Jas. Dunn, a convict at Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday last effected his escape from that institution in a very ingenious manner. Procuring some strips of lead, he made an air-tight tube some six feet long, to the end of which he attached a bag of the same material, shaped like a duck. Manacled as the duck is keepers, he came to the river, where he threw off and secreted his clothing, and with his new life-preserver, plunged in, and keeping the bottom kept one end of the tube in his mouth, the bag meanwhile floating on the surface and supplying him with air. In this way he passed undetected, without the knowledge of a half a mile down the stream to Colyer's dock, when, his pipe giving way, he was forced to swim ashore, where he met a crowd of people, and informed them that some one had stolen his clothes, and then in pursuit of the thief, which was the last that has been heard of him. He was twenty years of age, had served one term of confinement, and was at the time of escape under sentence for life.

A FEW YEARS since a Frenchman by the name of Lefay, (or so pronounced,) who lived alone in a cabin on the banks of the Wabash, about three miles from Vincennes, on the Illinois side, was found dead in his yard, shot through the head with a rifle. He kept a woodyard, and it was generally supposed that he had a large amount of money about his house. No clue to the murderers, or how much money was got, has ever been discovered. About a year since a brother of the murdered man came from France, and took possession of his property, and has been living in the same house alone in like manner. A few days since some person went to the house and knocked at the front door, dead, and the body bearing the appearance of having lain as several days. A coroner's jury examined the body, and found the mark of a backshot immediately below the eye, which had ranged down into the throat and cause his death. No trace of the murderer has been discovered. It looks more like a case of revenge than of murder for money.

STEAM POWER ON FARMS.—The Marquis of Tweedale has succeeded perfectly in working plows by steam power. The distinguished English Agricultural, Mr. Mechi, in a late article, says: "There can be no doubt but that very shortly every Agriculturist must use steam power if he is to stand his ground in the race of agricultural competition. The want of it is already felt, if not seen by those who have not the means or inclination to use it. The time is approaching when a steam engine on a farm will be as common as the drill or threshing machine, although, like them, it has to pass through the ordeal of unbelief, doubt, and prejudice. A complete Cyclopedia of Agricultural Society gives the most extraordinary accounts of the rapid introduction of farm locomotive engines during the last three months."

A YOUNG LADY of New York, named Gilmour, was killed by lightning on Saturday last, in the village of Canterbury. According to the *Tribune*, she was standing under the telegraph wire which crosses the lawn in front of Mrs. Cunningham's house, where she was boarding. The wire hangs within some ten feet of the ground; there was no rain at the time, though the storm was raging at a distance; the lightning, it is supposed, struck the wire some more than a mile distant, followed its course, shattering all the posts in its pathsters, and a portion of the current was diverted so as to kill the deceased. The ravages of the lightning on the posts were visible for a long distance beyond that spot where the fatality occurred. Several persons were stunned and prostrated, but not seriously injured. The storm came up violently afterward.

RELIEF FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Our collecting committees could hardly brave the excessive heat of the weather during the first three days of the week, but they did not shrink from their duty, and had collected on Saturday about $3,000 for the suffering city. Two thousand it was remitted by the Mayor yesterday to the Mayor of New Orleans, and a thousand or more will be forwarded to-day. The remittances are made by telegraphic bills of exchange, and become therefore instantly available for the sufferers.—*Nat Intel*

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE TO EUROPE.—It is stated by a Washington Correspondent of the N. York Post, that there is a powerful company, (politically as well as financially,) organized in Richmond, Norfolk, &c., to establish what they term a Southern Steamboat Company, whose vessels are to ply between Norfolk and Liverpool, or some other favorable port, and for this company Congress is asked to appropriate the same amount as was given to the New York Collins' line, and for the project, it is believed, the strict constructionists have the ascendancy, and that their heart is very much on having the steamers established.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It is well known that the native population of these islands has been steadily decreasing ever since Capt. Cook first discovered them, and its entire extinction at no very distant day, is quite certain, from the data already possessed. Recent accounts state that the small-pox is working great ravages among them, and will reduce the period of their utter extinction to a much smaller limit than has heretofore been calculated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. GADSDEN.—The statement made by the Freeman's Journal in reference to the instructions of our minister to Mexico, General Gadsden, is positively contradicted by the Washington correspondent of the Herald. He probably knows as much about the real facts as the Journal, and both probably know nothing at all of the secrets of the State Department.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.—The Baltimore *Argus* of Wednesday makes the following inquiry:

"*Can it be true?*—It is stated that Edmund Burke is the author of the Native American Address in which the President and his Cabinet are so foully abused. Can it be true? We should like to know."

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—It is reported that intelligence had been received that the Gardiner Commission to Mexico found the alleged mines.

It is understood that T. Butler King failed to satisfy Secretary Guthrie in relation to the charges recently published, concerning his administration of the San Francisco Collectorship.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Letters received in this city from Calcutta state that Capt. Hatch, of the ship Concordia, died there of cholera. The disease was subsiding, but at one time the deaths had reached 700 per day.

FIVE Judges of the highest Court in Prague were recently stripped of office by the Austrian Emperor for deciding a question of law contrary to his will. The act, it is said, excited the indignation of even the most loyal men of the empire.

FOUR editors in New Orleans have died victims to the yellow fever—two of the Pimpynut, one of the Delta, and one of the Crescent.

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE IN MAINE.—The Democratic bolters in Maine are organizing in the different counties. Their convention in Oxford county was held at South Paris on the 16th inst. Hon Job Prince, of Turner, and Hiram Hubbard, of Paris, were nominated for the Senate. Nearly every town and plantation in the county was represented. The resolutions adopted at the convention show the bitter feeling existing between the two sections of the party.—They denounce the Bangor convention as unjustly constituted—that the ruling spirits of that convention are defamers of President Pierce—and finally, that they regard the nomination of Albert Pillsbury as, at best, but a simple recommendation to the democracy of Maine for their support, and very poor at that.

THE GREAT GOLD NUGGET.—The London Times states that the great Australian nugget recently exhibited in Leicester square has been melted and sold for £5,632 (nearly $27,000) Its weight before melting was 1,616 ounces, and it yielded 1,510 ounces of pure gold, or 1,496 of the Amerlloss of 9-10ths.

☞ Attention—The members of the DUQUESNE GREYS, together with the members of other COMPANIES OF THE REGIMENT Pennsylvania Volunteers, are requested to MEET AT THE ARMORY corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock P.M., to express their regret at the decease of the late General JOHN BENNETT, of Philadelphia.

By order of the Captains
aug20 JOHN YOUNG, JR., Secretary.

☞ Assembly—THOMAS KIDDOO, of Snowden township, will be presented to the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention as a candidate for nomination to the LEGISLATURE.
a.22

☞ Assembly.—I recommend JOSEPH JOHNSON, of North Fayette township, as a suitable person to represent us in the next LEGISLATURE—subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention.
aug18 AN OLD WHIG.

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

☞ County Treasurer—The subscriber offers himself for County Treasurer, if the same will be tendered to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [aug18w] 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. 1y18aw4t17

☞ 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. 1y18aw

☞ County Commissioner—The subscriber, residing in East Liberty, Collins township, offers himself to the Whig and Anti Masonic Convention for said office. [aug12] LUKE H. DAVISON.

☞ For Commissioner—JAS. B. GLENN, Esq., of Upper St. Clair 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—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. [aug

☞ For Commissioner—E. J. BROOKE, 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 LARK, 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. aug

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. JAMES MOGARGEE, of the borough of Birkesport, 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. 1y21

☞ District Attorney—S. H. GETTY 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. 1y22aw

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, before the next Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.

☞ To Let—A large SCHOOL ROOM, with furniture, the latter being for sale: situated in Ferry street near Liberty. Also, a large STORE ROOM to rent or sell. Inquire of N. VEDDER, in the office of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Back's Buildings, fourth street. aug18tfw

☞ Rowdyism is Rife! Citizens Awake in Your Duty!! And Prevent rather than Cure—CARGO still takes superior DAGUERREOTYPES, at 75 FOURTH STREET, at prices to suit all. aug18tfwd

Hanging Rock Pig Iron.

☞ For Sale—125 tons Hanging Rock (cold blast) PIG IRON, 3 prime article.
aug18tfw H. CHILDS & CO.

☞ We DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "PREPARED PREMIUM COAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 15 WOOD STREET,
One door from First street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, State and Shinplasters, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; also collect on Time Expected Far and Current Money; and, Issue Fire and Marine Policies for the *Etna Insurance Company* (cash, Capital $110,000) and *Royal Insurance Co.* (capital $10,000,000). aug16

☞ Flowers Will Grow where the Waters Run—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulant which opens at their roots, through the inner skin or *dermis* of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is found to be just such a stimulant as is demanded by the Natural World. It is perfectly innocuous only so will produce this effect. Hence the immense fabulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the rest of its immense sale. The Kathairon gives to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 37 cents in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, Wm. Thorn, Mellon, Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Strauss & Keiter. [aug22

☞ What do the Physicians Say!—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of MOLANES VERMIFUGE, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty, who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines, cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy:

"I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed it was, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public."

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S UNLAMINATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had of all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING