PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 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.

☞ NO 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 following places for holding primary meetings in their several Election Districts,

In the Townships respectively at 5 o'clock P.M., to adjourn at 9 o'clock next day.

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,
aug3 Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

THE NEW PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF JEWELL.—The DAY proceedings inaugurated in the case of David Jewell, who was to have expiated the crime of murder upon the gallows on the second day of September next, have taken the community by surprise. For our part, we confess we heard of them with regret. If they are only intended or expected to postpone the fatal day, while they flatter the unfortunate criminal with delusive hopes, they are cruelty to him; if they are expected to deliver him altogether from a merited punishment, they are a cruel injustice to the community. Having had a fair trial, and been found guilty, and his case having already passed in review before the Supreme Court so far as to induce it once to refuse the interference of that tribunal, and having also been long and patiently examined by the Governor, it was at least understood that the majesty of the laws was to be vindicated, and that murderers were to learn that their crime *could* be punished, as well as crimes of a lighter hue which are so summarily visited with merited retribution. All these expectations have been disappointed.

People have indulged the fallacy—for fallacy it seems to be—that the machinery of Courts of justice, and the forms of law, were intended for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty; but one is led to the conclusion, from modern practice, that their chief use is to find loop holes for the escape of the guilty who are so fortunate as to have money or friends. It may be that Jewell will not escape even after all the long protracted and desperate and ingenious efforts made in his behalf, but these very efforts, in a plain case of this kind, grate harshly upon the public sensibilities, and outrage all sense of justice. Why all this effort and sympathy for a murderer, when the man who forged a note, or stole a little earthly pelf, is consigned to a prison for many long years of the prime of his life, without one expression of sympathy or one thought of his protracted agonies? Is human life of less value than gold? No wonder that murder stalks about our streets, and the blood of numerous victims cries to heaven for vengeance.

We have no more interest in the case of David Jewell than any other person in this community. We never even saw the man. All our knowledge of him is derived from sources common to the public. Glad would we be if he could be justly acquitted of the foul crime of which he stands confessedly guilty; and as that cannot be, we most sincerely trust he may find that mercy at the bar of Heaven through the vicarious atonement of the Just One, which no human power can justly grant on earth. Our sympathies are probably as strong for the wretched man as are those of his devoted friends; but we detest his crime, and have some regard for the sanctities of human and divine law, and for the future welfare and safety of community. Ingenious and learned men may find means of escape for the criminal, and thus save him from punishment altogether, but they will at the same time inflict a terrible injury upon society, lower the standard of public justice, defeat the intentions of human and divine laws, and afford encouragement to blood-thirsty men to butcher our citizens, and send them unshriven and unprepared to the tribunal of Heaven, there to demand that justice against their murderers which is denied on earth.

AID TO NEW ORLEANS.—The meeting yesterday afternoon to devise measures for contributing relief to the sufferers in New Orleans was very respectably attended, and an excellent spirit is prevailed. The sum of about $600 was contributed on the spot, and efficient committees were appointed to canvass the two cities and collect further funds. We have no doubt, judging from this beginning, that our city will contribute a handsome sum towards the relief of our New Orleans friends; and we have only to urge upon the committees to go to work *at once*, and upon our citizens to give promptly when called upon, and to the extent of their ability. The suffering in New Orleans has never, yet, been fully depicted. Private letters from there state that many are in need of the common necessaries of life, and that the dead cannot be buried fast enough, so awful is the mortality, and so scant the means provided to meet it. Our citizens cannot give too much, or too soon. Let the committees go to work to-day, and let every body that can, *give* to-day. Promptness is now the one thing requisite.

SLAVERY DEFENDED.—We have received from Weston, Mo., a copy of a miserably printed pamphlet, entitled "Slavery consistent with Christianity: By the Rev. Leander Ker." On turning to the preface we find that "the Rev. Leander Ker" is a Chaplain of the U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth. We have not read his pamphlet, and do not intend to. We have no patience with that kind of reasoning which endeavors to reconcile Slavery with Christianity, say more than we would have with that which should contend that righteousness hath fellowship with unrighteousness, or that light hath communion with darkness, or that there is concord between Christ and Belial. Moreover, we think that U. S. Chaplains, who are drawing their support from the National Treasury, might be better employed than in defending an institution abhorrent to the moral sense of many of those who are taxed to employ them. "The Rev. Leander Ker," we are sorry to say, is a native of Pennsylvania.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The *Union* of yesterday morning announces a change in the proprietorship of that paper, Mr. Hastings retiring, and Mr. Andrew Hopkins, of Washington, stepping into his place. Mr. Hastings alleges the pressure of his public duties as Collector of the Port, as the cause for this step. Mr. Hopkins is a son of the Canal Commissioner of that name, is a clever young man, and has served an editorial apprenticeship in the *Washington Examiner*, from which he lately withdrew. He brings some experience, therefore, with him; but he will find that editing a daily paper is altogether a different thing from taking care of a country weekly. We give our best wishes to the in-coming as well as the retiring editor.

The *Chronicle* also announces a change. Mr. Samuel McDonald, formerly of Uniontown, has purchased half of that establishment, and will henceforth be associated with Mr. Barr in its editorial management. We believe that he, too, has had experience as a country editor. We give him welcome.

Mr. D. M. HOGAN, formerly of this city, and now of Philadelphia, has an advertisement in today's paper, intended to give his friends in the west notice of his whereabouts. A report of the death of Mr. H. had got abroad, by some mistake; his numerous friends will be glad to learn of its incorrectness.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.—The New York *Tribune* expresses its preference for the extreme northern route to the Pacific. It says:

"Our present impression is that the most northerly route—by Lake Superior, the Upper Mississippi and the north branch of the Columbia to Puget's Sound—will prove the best. It is by far the shortest—each degree of longitude being materially shorter on the 48th than the 32d or the 40th parallel of latitude—it is more nearly in a direct line from London and Amsterdam to Canton and Japan—it gives a land to the St. Lawrence and the noble system of railroads by which British America is so soon to be traversed—and its western terminus is on the noblest Sound, studded with the most capacious and admirable harbors on the globe. It is supposed to be a more snowy route than that by St. Louis, the Plains and New Mexico; but we believe that will prove a mistake. And against the chance of its obstruction by snow for a month or two in a winter, is to be weighed the consideration of comparative immunity from damage by heat to the often perishable products which Europe and America will naturally draw in vast quantities from the shores of the Indian Ocean. No other route between the East and the West could compare with this for directness, celerity and immunity from injuries by climate. Such is the strong conviction of Asa Whitney, who has devoted more time, thought, energy and money, to the Pacific Railroad than any other man."

To all this we have no objection. If the Northern route has the advantages claimed for it by the *Tribune*, we shall be satisfied to see it preferred. We still think, however, that the St. Louis route, while it may prove a little the longest, will be found to yield the most accommodation to the commerce and travel of the country; and if it should, it ought to receive the public sanction.

The *Tribune* thinks it wrong to interpose at this stage the question of routes. So do we.—But it *has* been interposed, and by those who are determined to have the road in a particular locality or not at all. It is due to the public interest that they should be met, and not be suffered, by having the field to themselves, to make a public opinion in behalf of their peculiar claims. Like the *Tribune* "we are for the road first, and for the best route next. He who insists that the route shall first be settled is supremely solicitous for the grinding of his own particular ax, or lying in wait for a pretext for opposing the measure. Whoever desires the construction of the road, will insist that the work shall be authorized and the money appropriated first, and the road located afterward on such route as the reports of the engineers shall indicate as the most eligible."

MORE BEDINI, AGAIN.—A German friend has favored us with a translation of an extract from a letter published in "Der Seebote," of Aug. 17th, a German Catholic paper published in Milwaukie. The letter was written by Rev. Ignatz Mrack, a Missionary to the Indians in the Northwestern part of Michigan. The extract is as follows:

"On the 2d of August, at 8 o'clock, P. M., we left on the Indiana. During the trip the apostolic Nuntius [Bedini] showed himself so simple, devout and humane, that it was a pleasure to be in his presence. On the 4th of August, at 7 o'clock, P. M., we reached Mackinaw, from which place I hastened a Frenchman to the Priest, who is stationed there, for to let him know the visits of the two Archbishops, Bedini and Hughes. In the night of the same day, the war steamer came from Chicago, whose Captain, *being an old friend of Archbishop Hughes, took it as a pleasure to take the honorable Mesinens on board for* to bring them to Arbre Croche. At 10 o'clock, P. M., he came with the sloop to fetch us on board. *When the Papal Nuntius entered the ship, the cannon of the Steamer saluted for the HONOR OF THE POPE.* We arrived at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Arbre Croche."

We ask attention to the sentences we have put in *italics*, and especially to that one which states that when Archbishop Hughes and Mons. Bedini came on board, *a national salute was fired in honor of the Pope!* This, be it remembered, comes from a Catholic Priest, who states things as they seemed to him, and as they were doubtless regarded by all who witnessed them. In view of this evidence, it becomes a question for Protestants to solve, whether they think it within the line of the duty of an American Naval Captain in the service of the U. S. Government to fire national salutes in honor of the Pope, and carry his Bishops round in national ships.

THE *New Orleans Bulletin* is very much alarmed lest Wm. H. Seward should be re-elected to the United States Senate by the next legislature of New York. It admonishes the "National Whigs" of that State of the dangers to be apprehended from his re-election, and advises them, "if they cannot succeed in electing a good national Whig, let them support such a sound national Democrat as Dickinson, if they cannot otherwise defeat the destructive and pestilent Abolitionist."

Will the *Bulletin* inform us by what right it thus meddles with the domestic affairs of another State? If Mr. Seward has no right to interest himself against what he dislikes in the institutions of Louisiana, what right has a Louisiana editor to interfere in the domestic affairs of New York?

AN OLD FOGY.—The South Carolina Patriot has a long notice of a visit from one Judge Evans, and after alluding to his views on the Slavery question, concludes as follows:

"Judge Evans, taken the old fashioned way of travelling, and passes through the country in his own carriage, *avoiding railroads* and stages."

This "Judge Evans" who thus obstinately refuses to keep pace with the times, and sticks to the old method of traveling, is a member of the United States Senate—the oldest and most inveterate of all the fogies who abound in that body. South Carolina, herself a hundred years behind the age, has in him a fitting representative.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS.—The following is the list of premiums for Class No. 3 of "Farm Implements:"

For best Churn, $3; Second do. $2; Best Cheese press, $3; Second best do. $3; Best 12 Milk Pans, $3; Second best do. $2; Best Milk Strainer, $2; Second do. $1; Best Potato Masher, $3; Second do. $1; Best Grain Cradle, $2; Second best do $1; Best Scythe—Snathe and Scythe, $2; Second best Scythe—Snaths and Scythe, $1; Best twelve hand Rakes, $3; Second do. $2; Best Hay Forks, $3; Second do. $2; Best six Grass Scythes, $3; Second best do $2; Best six Grain Scythes, $3; Second do. do. $2; Best six Axes, $3; Best six Manure forks, $3; Second best do. $2; Best six long handled Shovels, $3; Second best do. do. $2; Best six short handled Shovels, $3; Second best do. do. $2; Best six Spades, $3; Second do. $2; Best six Corn Hoes, $3; Second do. $2; Best set of Horse Shoes, $3; Best lot of Grain Measures, not less than six, $3; Second best do. do. $2; Best dozen wire Brooms, $2; Second best do. $1; Best dozen Shaker or twine tied Brooms, $2; Second best do. do. $1; Best half doz. Corn Baskets, $5; Second best half doz. do. $3

FROM EL PASO—CONFLICT BETWEEN AMERICANS AND MEXICANS.—*New Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1853.*—The Picayune has received advices from El Paso, Mexico, to the 22d of July, which report the existence of great excitement in consequence of a disturbance between a party of Americans and Mexicans at that place. It appears that an American who had recently returned from California, was stated by the Mexicans, for some alleged offense, and cast into prison, on hearing of which circumstance, a party of his friends (also Americans,) commenced an attack upon the jail for the purpose of effecting his liberation and rescue. A guard of Mexican troops, however, soon came up, and witnessing the action of the Americans, fired upon them, causing the latter to beat a partial retreat. The fight was afterward renewed, and the District Attorney of El Paso county, Texas, who was present, killed. One person was also severely wounded. What the final result of the affair would be was not known; the Mexican forces were armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which was in great danger.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.—An inquest was held in New York on Thursday upon the body of a child named Frederick Kleiber, a native of Germany, aged four years. It appears from the testimony of the mother of the deceased, that they came passengers to this country, and while on the voyage there was a great deal of sickness on board; that the Captain treated them very badly, not giving them proper food; and there being no physician attached to the vessel, that there was eighteen deaths on the voyage, mostly children. They were made to drink coffee made of salt water, and to do all their own cooking.

A Court of Impeachment is now in session at Albany, for the trial of John C. Mather, one of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York. The tribunal is an august one, being composed of the judges of the highest State Court and the members of the State Senate. The slow and deliberate proceedings, the high official position of the accused, the grave charges of corruption preferred against him, and the unusual character of the whole affair, attract to it a large share of public attention.

PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO.—A "People's Mass Convention" was held in Ravenna on the 16th inst., which was largely attended, and which was characterized by unanimity and enthusiasm.

The following resolutions were adopted heartily, without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, a "call" has been issued, numerously signed, inviting the general co-operation of the people, without regard to party lines, asserting the belief that it is of paramount importance at this time so to shape our action as to exert a direct influence to secure the enactment by our Legislature of the Maine Law; to that end,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of said call, and concur in the propriety of calling a County People's Mass Convention, to put in nomination a ticket pledged to the principles of the Maine Law; in response to which call we are here assembled:

And, whereas, the said "call" while inviting co-operation in behalf of so vital a measure as the Maine Law, enjoins upon us to "bear in mind that there are other important interests which should not be overlooked, namely, in regard to State interests—free schools; equal taxation; repeal of oppressive, partizan laws; greater economy in the administration of the State Government, and in county expenses. Nationally—no slavery extension; the divorce of the General Government from the support of slavery; river and harbor improvements; freedom of the national domain to actual settlers, under suitable regulations;" therefore,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the spirit, and in the recognition of the principles of the "call," but making the Maine Law now the prominent question, we, the people, without distinction of party, will go into the present canvass with a determination to use all honorable means to secure the election of men of like principles and sympathies.

Resolved, That the ticket this day nominated is worthy of the confidence of ALL THE PEOPLE, and we here cordially pledge ourselves to use every proper and honorable effort to secure its election.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Convention:

Representative—Caleb Brown. (F. S).
Commissioner—Freeman Underwood. (D.)
Treasurer—George W. Atwood. (W.)
Prosec'g Attorney—Horace H. Willard. (F. S.)
Director of Co. Infirmary—Eli P. King. (D.)
County Surveyor—Reggles Rostwick. (W.)

The Convention also unanimously recommended for

Senator—Jos. S. Carpenter, (W.,) of Summit county.

Board of Equalization—Silas Crooker, (Hale D.) of Portage county.

The meeting was participated in by Democrats, Whigs and Free Soilers, indiscriminately.

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts have been received from Melbourne to 27th of April—eleven days later.

At the date of the advices the markets were bare, in consequence of the non-arrival of the large fleets, upwards of 100 vessels, that left England in November, December and January.

The news from the gold fields is, on the whole, very satisfactory. During the past year 178 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. 8 oz. of Victoria gold has been exported, while during the present year, up to March 11, it had amounted to 63 tons, worth at £3 19s. 9d. ea., £1,980,180. The excess of arrivals over departures, and births over deaths, in 1852, amounted to 97,651, while during the present year it has already numbered 14,000.

About 90,000 persons are now on the gold fields, of whom 20,000 are women and children, 10,000 store keepers, tradesmen and government officials, and the remainder miners. At Balarat some immense masses of gold have lately been found. In Canadian Gulley, one party took out a nugget weighing 1,010 ounces, while in another gulling hole two nuggets were found weighing in the aggregate 1,960 ounces.

The weather continues fine, but there is every probability of a wet winter. Enough rain has lately fallen to keep up a good supply of water for drinking purposes.

MEXICO.—Gen. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, and his party, was met at Jalapa on the 6th inst. He left the same day for the City of Mexico. Mr. Crippa, the Secretary of Legation, went down to Vera Cruz to meet him. They were well. An escort was offered him by the authorities, but he declined it, saying that he expected the fullest reliance upon the efficiency of the new administration for the security of the road.

The Conducta from Mexico, carrying nearly $4,000,000, was on the way to Vera Cruz, and would arrive there on the 8th or 9th.

The Minister of Gobernacion had issued a project of a law to raise a loan of $17,000,000. He proposes that the Church shall mortgage their property as security for its payment. The debt is to be paid in 17 years, and bears 6 per cent. interest. The Church, it is believed, will oppose it.

An army of 92,000 men is being raised.—There is much dissatisfaction among the poor class on account of the re-imposition of Alcabalas and raising of the army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury was waited on by a distinguished person, to day, to represent the wishes of N. York merchants. He stated that the money market was stringent, and suggested relief, by advancing funds from the Sub-Treasury on hypothecation of stocks. The Secretary remained unmoved and inexorable.

Old Ireland is opposed, and Young Ireland is in favor of George Sanders. He is not commissioned yet.

Efforts are making to create an impression that the Pacific Railroad is not an unanimation measure; but the opinion still is that the views advanced by Secretaries Davis and Guthrie and the Union will be maintained.

Trouble still continues about the mission to France. Mr. Dix was unquestionably promised the position, and has not yet renounced the Precedent. A committee of New Yorkers has been here, pressing George Bancroft for France, but it finds little favor. Caleb Cushing is also named in connection with the mission.

The Panama Railroad is to be opened Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, now in Europe, Minister resident at Constantinople, but distinguished Marylanders vigorously oppose it. Mr. McLane will probably triumph.

In the opinions expressed by several of the most distinguished among the Grain Dealers in England are correct, the demand for Breadstuffs for Great Britain will be unusually large, and it effectually accounts for the restricted state of the London money market and for all other considerations. If both England and France have short crops, of which there are strong indications, the prices of money must range high in both countries The attempt of the French Government to keep down the price of flour by arranging that it has been stated in the case, can never succeed for any length of time. Louis Napoleon understands the importance of cheap bread. People feel revolutionary upon empty stomachs. But matters of that kind cannot be settled by governments, the markets are beyond the control of law, they regulate themselves. It is stated the amount of grain required by England will be 15,000,000 quarters, or equal to 120,000,000 bushels,—a quantity almost if not entirely unprecedented. It arises from these causes that it is estimated that of the bank deposit of the Bank of England to retain the rate of interest to four per cent., and this high rate may be further advanced till it reaches the full legal rate of five per cent. The grain agricultural interests of this country will be benefitted from this state of matters, but the commercial interests and the various enterprises predicated on any easy money market, must more or less suffer.—*N. Y. Express.*

YELLOW FEVER.—GREAT FATALITY AMONG BOATMEN!—We learn by a private telegraphic despatch from Evansville last evening, that the packet of Gen. Pike, from St. Louis, will arrive at Portland to-day at noon. The lower Ohio and tributaries were rising, with five feet water on the bars.

The Pike passed the steamer Memphis, from New Orleans, below Evansville, on board of which boat there had been seven deaths from yellow fever, including Mr. Worsham the clerk, and C. Harrison the steward.

The Statesman from New Orleans, had passed Evansville yesterday morning, and reported that P. McComas, the clerk, had died with the yellow fever. We think the despatch alludes to Capt. J. P. McComas, whose death we have already announced in the Courier.

Wm. Cline, a bar-keeper on the W. B. Clifton, from New Orleans, died with the fever, and we learn that John Milburn, engineer of the Lioltuna, Capt. James Ure, of the Gipsy, the steward of the J. S Chenoweth, and other boatmen, have fallen victims to the disease.—*Louisville Courier.*

COPPER ORES.—The local correspondent of the Washington Republic says:

"The Hon. Truman Smith, who returned to the city a day or two since from the Lake Superior copper region, exhibits a splendid array of specimens of the precious metal, some of the ores yielding as high as ninety-five per cent. He represents these copper mines as productive beyond all former expectations. It is questionable, indeed, whether the gold mines of California are as really valuable to the country as these copper veins in the heart of our country."

Hon. John Taliaferro, one of the relics of that old fashioned race of Virginia gentleman now becoming rapidly extinct, died at his residence in that State on the 12th instant. Mr. Taliaferro had attained an age of nearly ninty years.—He was for perhaps forty years a Representative of the Northern Neck District in Congress, and was hardly ever defeated. Since his retirement from Congress he has held some public office in Washington, until a few months ago, when he resigned it on account of ill-health.

SLACKWATER MEETING.

GREENSBURG, Pa. Aug. 13th.—The meeting was opened about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Barnes of Greene county was elected President; Messrs. Robert Maple, J. K. Dancer, John Lin Crawford, Capt. John M. Harper and Dr. Joseph A. McLane—Vice Presidents; and David A. Worley, J. G. Williams and E. M. Wilson Secretaries.

An address was then delivered by John Stackdale of Greene county.

Messrs. R. L. Berkshire, Leroy Kramer, John Stackdale, Thomas Maple, and Dr. J. Boughner, were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and opinions of the meeting.

Addresses were then delivered by E. W. Towne, of Monongalia County, and Wm. Y. Roberts, of Fayette County.

The Committee then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That we ever have and still cherish the kindest feelings towards the Monongahela Navigation Company, and sincerely desire its welfare and prosperity; and have patiently waited on said Company for the last ten years—relying upon its pledges and assurances, to extend the improvement to the Virginia line, according to the provisions of the charter.

2d. Resolved, That we still feel willing and anxious to co-operate with the said Company, and pledge ourselves to afford it every facility, and do all in our power to aid and assist said Company, should steps be immediately taken on its part, in good faith, to push forward said improvement to the Virginia line.

3d. Resolved, That should said Company, as heretofore, refuse to extend said improvement, the period, in our opinion, has arrived when it becomes our imperative duty to avail ourselves of all the means in our power to bring about the earliest possible completion of said improvement; and that we think it expedient that the people above Brownsville, (under the guarantee the company now makes—to pay 6 per cent. interest on all stock subscribed from the time the same is paid in,) should subscribe to the stock of the improvement, as far as consistent with their means; and that, hereafter our motto will be, "Slackwater completed or down with the dams."

4th. Resolved, That the papers of Fayette, Greene, Washington, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties in Pennsylvania, and Monongalia and Marion counties, in Virginia, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The following resolution was presented by the Virginia delegation and adopted:

Resolved, That the laudable efforts of our brethren in Greene and Fayette counties fail in stimulating the Monongahela Navigation Company to complete its work to the State line, we pledge ourselves to employ all our energies in bringing the subject before our Legislature at its next session, and procuring the passage of an act, instructing our Attorney General to institute a suit, in the name of the Commonwealth, against said Company.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS AND THE FEVER.—The New Orleans True Delta estimates that three months ago there were in that city 150,000 people. This number was as usual, greatly increased in the early part of June, as the more wealthy of both the sexes usually then decamped at this period set out on their Northern tours. The summer visitors to the North, previous to the appearance of the fever, were unusually numerous. The same paper says:

As soon as the first few cases of yellow fever occurred, the run-a-way army received new recruits, till the city was reduced to little more than half of its ordinary winter population. All who feared the fever, and were wealthy enough to travel left, as it will perhaps not be considered an overestimate when we set down 55,000 as the population of the city when the yellow scourge commenced its ravages in earnest. Of this 55,000 at least 50,000 were natives of the city, or acclimated, and, of course, for themselves, had little to fear from the fever. It followed that among the remaining 25,000 the yellow fever was to find its victims—and among these its ravages have been truly fearful. Of the 25,000 of unacclimated, more than 5,000 are already sleeping the sleep which knows no waking," another 5,000 have recovered, and still another 5,000 are at the present time sick. This will leave only 10,000 at all likely to be attacked, and of that number perhaps a third will be entirely passed over. All old residents know that these facts are founded in reason, and they further know, that no person can be looked upon as a permanent citizen of New Orleans until he has undergone the acclimating process.

The True Delta, in order to show that business is not entirely suspended in that city as represented, goes on to say that all of the acclimated persons who can be spared from the good Samaritan work of watching over the couches of the sick, and attending to the interment of the dead, are busy at their usual avocations, buying and selling and getting gain, while they cast freely of their substance into the urn of benevolence. It is also added, that while hundreds and hundreds of those who have died were men, good and true, yet it is at the same time a well known fact that among the worthless, the dissipated and the vile, the fever has been most exacting and its victims most numerous.

THE MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A cotemporary says, with reference to the proceedings to restrain Municipal Subscriptions to railroads, it is not a small thing in one of the cases at least, if the decision is likely to be an adverse one. We scarcely know how such a rumor can get afloat. When the court adjourned here, they announced that they did not intend collectively or individually, by intimation or express opinion on the subject till the sitting at Pittsburgh, which we understand will be on the first Monday in September next. It surely is not necessary to put a green bag over the heads of the judges in order to close up their mouths, so that they shall not "let the cat out."—*Phil. Reg.*

COAL.—We observe an article from the Washington Reporter, which relates in part to the vein of coal on "the waters of the Redbank, in Jefferson county." It is assured that the vein is seven feet thick—possibly fourteen feet.

In the coal region to which reference is made by the Reporter, one bank is now opened, having a vein of excellent coal, of *eight feet* in thickness. One or two other banks are open to a or three miles from the above one, having a vein of fourteen feet with a thick layer of coal in the bottom. No one knows the vastness of this coal field, and it will not, till a more convenient way is opened up by which it can be conveyed to market. The Allegheny Valley Railroad will be the great thoroughfare on which this coal will find an outlet.—*Jefferson (Pa) Star.*

Our correspondent "INSPECTOR" telegraphs us as follows:

WASHINGTON, *Friday Evening.*

Major MORDECAI, Gardiner Commissioner, returns to-morrow. Mr. Bowes, Interpreter, to the Commission, returned to-day. The testimony of the previous Commission is confirmed, and the non-existence of Gardiner's mine in the State of Sacramento when we set down 55,000 as the population of the city when the yellow scourge commenced its ravages in earnest. Of this 55,000 at least 50,000 were natives of the city, or acclimated, and, of course, for themselves, had little to fear from the fever. It followed that among the remaining 25,000 the yellow fever was to find its victims—and among these its ravages have been truly fearful. Of the 25,000 of unacclimated, more than 5,000 are already sleeping the sleep which knows no waking," another 5,000 have recovered, and still another 5,000 are at the present time sick. This will leave only 10,000 at all likely to be attacked, and of that number perhaps a third will be entirely passed over. All old residents know that these facts are founded in reason, and they further know, that no person can be looked upon as a permanent citizen of New Orleans until he has undergone the acclimating process.

The True Delta, in order to show that business is not entirely suspended in that city as represented, goes on to say that all of the acclimated persons who can be spared from the good Samaritan work of watching over the couches of the sick, and attending to the interment of the dead, are busy at their usual avocations, buying and selling and getting gain, while they cast freely of their substance into the urn of benevolence. It is also added, that while hundreds and hundreds of those who have died were men, good and true, yet it is at the same time a well known fact that among the worthless, the dissipated and the vile, the fever has been most exacting and its victims most numerous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been a very material advance in the price of boots and shoes within three months past, especially in heavy work, and there will be a scarcity of desirable goods and high prices throughout the fall trade. The factories in New England were engaged later than usual on spring orders, and therefore low a rise in leather, and fully 20 per cent. advanced in wages. Hides also continued very high and the market bare.—*Eastern paper.*

THE MOON'S MOVEMENTS ALL WRONG.—Mr. Adams communicated to the Royal Society, at the closing meeting of their session in London, that he had discovered that the principle of Laplace's calculation of the regular motion of the moon, is positively erroneous. This is a discovery which affects the whole range of lunar astronomy, seeing that all the calculations made on the assumption that the moon really was in the place assigned to her, are wrong. A staff of computers will therefore have to be set to work at the Observatory, to re-compute the lunar observations, avoiding the error, which amounts to about seven seconds. We shall then have the means of rectifying our Nautical Almanac, and of making it more accurate than ever; while those astronomers, and they are not a few, who have written about ancient eclipses, will have to go over their task again, and see what they make of it with the new principle. It was said shortly after Mr. Adams' discovery of Neptune, that such a man would find other great works to do in astronomical science, and here we have an inviolable confirmation.—*London Court Journal July 30*

☞ Attention—The members of the DUQUESNE GREYS, together with the members of other COMPANIES OF THE FIRST REGIMENT Pennsylvania Volunteers, are requested to MEET AT THE ARMORY corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at ¼ o'clock P. M., to express their regret at the decease of the late General JOHN BENNET, of Philadelphia.

By order of the Captain:
JOHN YOUNG, JR., Secretary.
a20

☞ 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. au22

☞ Assembly.—I recommend Joseph Johnston, 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. au18dawtc

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

☞ County Treasurer.—The subscriber offers himself for County Treasurer—his name will be referred to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [au18-3] THOMAS DAVY.

☞ 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. [jy18dawtf

☞ Treasurer.—Major John Willock will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, to be held in August next. jy16dawtf

☞ County Commissioner.—The subscriber, residing in East Liberty, Collins township, offers himself to the Whig and Anti Masonic Convention for said office. [au22] LUKE DAVISON.

☞ For Commissioner.—Jas. B. Graff, 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. [au22

☞ For Commissioner—E. J. Brooks, Esq., of Mount Lebanon 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, at the ensuing election. au20

☞ For Commissioner—E. J. Brooks, Esq., of Mount Lebanon township, will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. au1

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

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. James McGarrigle, 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. jy21 M'KEESPORT.

☞ District Attorney.—S. H. Graeff will be a candidate for the nomination of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, at the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. jy16

☞ 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. jy2dtw

☞ 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 Hasbrouck, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy2dawtd

☞ To Let—A large SCHOOL ROOM, with Furniture, the latter being for sale; situated on Penn-street near Liberty. Also, a large STORE ROOM and a building fronting on Liberty-street, the office of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Burke's Buildings, Fourth street. au18dtf

☞ Rowdyism is Rife! Citizens Awake to Your Duty!! And Prevent rather than Cure—CARGO and Steel Saloon DAGUERREOTYPES, on the SQUARE STREET, at prices to suit all. au18dawtf

Hanging Rock Pig Iron.

☞ For Sale—125 tons Hanging Rock (cold blast) PIG IRON, a prime article.
au18d2w* H. CHILDS & CO.

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MOSES'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found near the fourth page.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,

BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 75 WOOD STREET,
One door from First street, Pittsburgh,

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Title Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Special Deposits; Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the Etna Insurance Company (cash Capital $170,000) and Royal Insurance Co (capital $10,000,000). au16

CHAS. MARTIN, Secretary.

☞ Flowers Will Grow where the Water Runs.—If the cells of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair must result. Such is the result of using BURNETT'S COCOAINE. COCOAINE is founded entirely upon this beautiful principle of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the result is certain to follow. Try it, ye bald heads. Try it, ye who have tried it with cord-wood and find that it requires half a cord of wood to keep a fire for one day.

Respectfully, your friend,
WARNOCK, CROKER & CO.

Also—STEAM ENGINES on hand and made to order on short notice. All orders and inquiries attended to promptly. au18

W. W. WALLACE.

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