PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 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 PONNALL, *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 3 o'clock P.M., to adjourn at 6, except Pitt Township.

In the Boroughs and Pitt Township at 3 o'clock P.M., to select an Officer and Clerk 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 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,
and Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW CAUSE.—The fearful crimes of every hue and grade, which daily startle and shock the public mind, nearly all originate directly or remotely from the use of intoxicating drinks. Drunkenness *is* the parent of nine out of every ten offences which afflict and disgrace community. Is it any wonder, then that good men anxiously inquire into some effectual remedy for so terrible an evil?

The latest mode of reform, and one which has proved more successful than any other heretofore devised, is the Maine Law! This has been put into effectual operation in several States, and has met with marked and gratifying success. It is the mode which has been spontaneously adopted by temperance men all over the Union, and under its noble banner the true friends of mankind, and of law and order, are rallying for a long, last, and successful campaign against the vast evil of drunkenness.

As the object to be effected is of more real importance to the public, whether considered as communities or states, than any other proposed by any political organization, it will command the public support even to the defeat and overthrow of political parties, unless they so far yield to the necessities of the case, as to nominate undoubted friends of the measure. Maine Law Whigs will prefer to vote for Whigs, and Maine Law Democrats for members of their own party, provided they are also sound on the great question of prohibition. But if the friends of temperance cannot vote for men of the right stamp on their own tickets, they will seek for them somewhere else, and so powerful will be this diversion at the coming fall election, that we announce it as our deliberate conviction, that no candidate for the Legislature on the Whig ticket, who is not known and trusted as an active and determined friend of the prohibitory law, *will be elected!* Mark that.

It is no use disguising the truth on this question. The verdict has gone forth. The party must yield to this great demand of the public, or be broken. It is not asked to pass resolutions on the subject, or to adopt a new plank in the platform. Nothing of the kind is required.—Something better is demanded. The people ask the approaching Convention to give them men as candidates for their suffrages who are strictly temperate in their personal habits, and who are open and active supporters of the Prohibitory Law, and who will pledge themselves to use all lawful means to procure its enactment. We hope some others will be put forward by the Whig Convention, but if unfortunately any should be, we shall not weep over their most certain defeat.

NICHOLAS, HACKING OUT.—The Arabia brings us the astounding intelligence that the bullying Autocrat, after all his valorous demonstrations and declarations, has fairly taken the back track. A most inglorious ending of a bold beginning. Nicholas has richly earned the contempt of the civilized world, for his late repentance is not the result of a change of opinion, but of absolute fear of consequences. He did not *dare* to maintain a position he had chosen with such apparent determination. At previous dates, when it became certain that the Czar would have to retrograde or fight, we felt sure that war would follow, for we could not conceive it possible that a man of the shrewdness and ability always awarded to Nicholas, would rashly place himself in a position where he had only two alternatives in case he did not succeed in bullying Turkey into submission, that of fighting or ingloriously retreating, unless he intended to maintain his ground at all hazards. We have mistaken and overrated his character, resources and power. He has given up every thing he demanded, and accepted from the great Powers a basis of settlement substantially the same as that offered by the Sultan. The Porte, by its firmness, has triumphed, and has most effectually humbled the haughty Russian, whose waking dream of sleeping in the Palaces of Constantine has been rudely broken. There will be no war. Russia has succumbed.

It is now seen how easily England and France could have saved Hungary. If they had stepped forward for its salvation as effectually as they have done for Turkey, and said to Russia—"no, you shall not interfere between Austria and Hungary,"—Kossuth might now be ruling over a free and happy people, instead of wearing out his life in almost hopeless exile.

"CHARITY AND CONFOR."—The Committee to solicit aid for New Orleans from citizens of New York has refused to make any appeal through the *New York Tribune*, or to publish a list of their receipts in that paper, on the ground that it is an Anti-Slavery paper! This is an insulting phase of pro-slavery bigotry; but even this low spirit is outdone by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which, speaking of the condition of New Orleans, and the call for relief, says:

"'Cotton' alone is adequate to the exigencies of the crisis, so far as relief can be afforded by money. *It asks no aid from abolitionism.*"

We can conceive of nothing lower in the scale of intolerant bigotry than this. The man who can deliberately obtrude his peculiar views into a question of charity, and seek to exscind a class of givers because their opinions do not square with his, is as near being a madman as a fool can be. That, at a time when the wants of the living and the dying, in a sister city, are calling aloud upon the humane everywhere for relief, the gifts of charitable men should be thus arrested midway and contemptuously rejected because the donors have the misfortune to include all men within the embrace of their sympathies, would exceed our power of belief, if it did not stare us in the face.

The people of New Orleans, we know, can be guilty of nothing so suicidal as this. They will not stop to inquire into the opinions of those who extend to them a helping hand. They ask for succor, expecting to take it without question from any source from which it may come. Charity is charity, no matter who bestows it; and he is a very Pharisee, aiming only at his own glory, who seeks to compel any one to stand back when a good work is to be done.

We are sure there is no one in Pittsburgh selfmise enough to imitate the Journal of Commerce. Every man here is at liberty to add his contribution to the fund for the relief of New Orleans, and abolitionists will feel as free to contribute as any other class of our fellow citizens. It is not a time to stand bickering about such questions, when the pestilence, carrying famine and infinite suffering in its train, leaves so much for charitable hands to do. It is not who *may* give, but who *will*; and aid is asked from *all*, without reference to opinion, party or sect. And all, we trust, *will* give, no one suffering himself to be deterred by the scoffings of heartless pharisaism.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.—These meetings take place on next Saturday, and this is the last opportunity we shall have of calling the attention of the readers of our Weekly paper to the importance of this matter. Every good Whig citizen is expected to attend these meetings, to select, first, two able and independent man to represent them in the Convention; and second, to instruct these delegates in the performance of their duties. It would be well, also, for the people of each district, if they have any men of the right stamp among them—an able intelligent, upright, and sober citizen—who is willing to go to the Legislature, to send in his name to the convention, that there may be a sufficient number of good names to select from. So of any other offices. Especially should the delegates come prepared to present men of undoubted character and abilities for Commissioner and Auditor. These offices have been shamefully neglected, and we hope the next Whig Convention will be guarded and careful in their selection.

"GALILEO."—The denials of Catholics at various times have thrown a shade of doubt, in many minds, over the question as to whether Galileo ever *did* abjure the error laid to his charge of asserting that the world moved around the sun.—It has also been denied that he was condemned and punished by the Catholic Church for asserting that now unquestioned fact. On our first page we give, from the New York *Tribune*, some documents which establish both the condemnation and abjuration. Read them and preserve them.

THE anti-ministerial London Journals teem with the bitterest denunciations—execrations they might better be called—of the Government, for what they call its "timidity," "cowardice," "imbecility," etc., as shown in the negotiations with Russia. Here is an example, from the London Morning Advertiser:

"Every post brings confirmation of the general disgust at the cowardly conduct of our Cabinet. The cheek of every Englishman must burn with shame, and his heart beat with indignation, as he reads the foreign journals. Whatever their politics, their country, or their faith, their contempt of the poltroonery of England is undisguisedly exhibited. The more diplomatic manner, the rougher jest, in the coarsest and the most insulting fashion. Our gasconade, our *recalade*, our treachery, our imbecility, are the burden of their diatribes or jokes.

It is long since England stooped so low in the estimation of the world. The Autocrats, who make use of us, despise us. The Cabinet of All the Talent is a standing joke at Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. The people of France and England are consigned to the same limbo of derision. That is just. Parliament has been pelted by the noes by drivellers like Aberdeen and Clarendon, must expect to be ranked in the honorable category of cowards, slaves or fools.

The despotism of France is almost as ignominious as the representative impotency of England. The *égorités* of the first empire have dwindled into something worse than Louis-Philippian-Prichardism. The eagle of Austerlitz is a compound of the vulture, the jackdaw, and the dung hill cock.

The Empire can compass a nocturnal ambuscade—it can massacre inoffensive citizens in Paris—it can hunt with horse and foot the peasantry in the departments—it has the courage of perjury in the audacity of theft—but it shows the white feather to the Emperor of Russia—and it skulks, like a burglar at the sight of the police, from an armed and equal enemy.

We are sick of the iterations of exposing the timidity of these two miserable governments.—But it is a duty to go on. *They* are insensible to shame, we know. They are less, as to their thick hide, than to the rhinoceros. Ridicule is blunted on their impenetrable hide, and indignant argument is vain against it. You might as well discourse to a JEW money-lender of generosity, or to a battered courtezan of virtue, as to *them* of principle or pluck." * * *

THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.—The following extract from a letter from the Rev. J. V. N. Talmadge, American missionary at Amoy, bearing date May 22d, gives the particulars of the capture of Amoy, in China, by the insurgents:

"The insurgents came down upon Amoy in number probably over twenty thousand. They were all natives of this region. I was awoke early by the first guns which were fired, about four o'clock in the morning. The great naval fight took place directly opposite our house, from five o'clock in the morning until about two P.M. At noon, firing continually on the boats of the insurgents, which exhibited the "excellency" of which I spoke, viz: "not a man killed or wounded on either side." About two o'clock in the afternoon the tide turned (I mean the tide of victory) in favor of the insurgents, accompanied by a fine breeze, which enabled them to come up rapidly. The Imperialists, remembering the old and wise maxim that "prudence is the better part of valor," ceased firing and got out of harm's way as fast as possible. This great battle being over, the insurgents commenced landing their forces, which was accomplished without difficulty. During the afternoon they were engaged in plundering the "Mandarin" establishments and other Government offices outside the city walls. Some of these they burnt.

"Towards evening they entered the city, when the officers of the Imperial Government fled.—The soldiers who did not become rebels followed the example of the officers. Messrs. Doty, Hartwell, and myself visited the chief of the rebel forces, to see whether some arrangements might not be made for the security of the persons and property of the missionaries. They profess to be friendly to foreigners. In fact, both sides seem disposed to treat foreigners as neutral. I am calmed in the possession of my neighborhood is without the knowledge of the great rebellion to the North and West. Chinchin and Tong-am have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The first named is a large city about forty miles west of Amoy; the other some thirty miles north. You will think it strange when I say that the rebels of the North have the Scriptures among them. Their law is the ten commandments. They keep the Sabbath day.—They worship one God and trust in one Savior, Yesus Christ. Some of the books which they circulate are excellent; others have superstitions connected with them. The only way we can account for this discrepancy among them is, that some of them are genuine christians, and others fanatics, and others again have associated with them merely for worldly gain. We live in a strange time. If the insurgents are successful, the whole empire will doubtless be thrown open to the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. If they should fail, we think the way of the Gospel will be hedged up. We have this satisfaction, however, 'God reigns.' He will take care of his cause and his people.

A correct statement of the daily reports of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M., on each day, in the month of August:

	Total.	Y. Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
August 1,	142	106	22	17
" 2,	185	115	14	6
" 3,	146	124	17	5
" 4,	166	135	15	16
" 5,	150	108	9	14
" 6,	238	194	30	14
" 7,	209	165	40	4
" 8,	228	193	24	11
" 9,	192	164	20	8
" 10,	224	183	33	5
" 11,	218	195	14	9
" 12,	207	180	25	2
" 13,	174	168	19	2
Total,	2429	2038	285	106

The deaths by yellow fever for the month of July, as reported in the August number of the Medical Journal, amounted to 1,887, which added to 2,038 officially reported as above, swell the number of yellow fever interments in the city from the first of July to Saturday morning, the 13th, to 3,425. Presuming the interments at Saint Patrick's Cemetery Saturday (not reported) to be equal to the previous day (26;) presuming, also, that of the 106 disease not known, at least three-fourths were of yellow fever, we will have a total of yellow fever for this month to 6 A. M., Saturday, of 2,144, and from 1st of July to Saturday morning, three thousand five hundred and thirty one.

The interments on the opposite side of the river—Algiers—are not reported. There were 43 interments there last week, seven-eighths of which, it is presumed, were of yellow fever.—*N. O. Bee 15th.*

ARCHBISHOPS BADINI AND HUGHES having lately been carried to various places on the Lakes, by the United States steamer Michigan, the secular pipers of Protestant tendencies has taken serious offence at it, regarding it as altogether unnecessary and improper servility. In view of the very general expression of disapproval the act has elicited, one of the small Democratic papers at the capital, which is in the secrets of the government, undertakes to say that the administration knew nothing about it, and that it was merely the act of the commander of the steamer. It is a matter of small moment, but excites a world of talk, the tour of the two Archbishops being entirely ecclesiastical, to procure information in reference to the Roman Church in the United States.—*N. Amer.*

CRYSTAL PALACE CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1853.

The wonderful works of Powers, the greatest sculptor of the age, have at length been added to the exhibition, and it now contains something an American can boast of. The statues from Powers chisel that now grace the Crystal Palace, are the Greek Slave, Eve tempted by the Serpent, the Fisher Boy, and a half length statue of Proserpine. The three first are miracles of beauty, grace and skill. The Greek Slave is the master piece. Criticism and panegyric have been almost exhausted upon it, and the Royal Commission of the World's Fair, in 1851, stamped it with the highest mark of their appreciation, by bestowing upon the sculptor a medal of the first class. It would be but common place praise to say that the countenance expresses all the delicate and classic beauty of the Hellenic race, that the limbs are faultless in their proportions, and perfect the chiseling, that the hair and all the next accessories attest the exquisite hand of a master of the art. There is about the Greek Slave a divine radiance, composed of physical loveliness, sadness, modesty and thought, for which our language has no terms. An English translation of the French word *spirituelle* would come nearer than any phrase which occurs to me, describing the glorious beauty of this ideal creature. It is not the perfection of form, nor the beauty of particular features which captivates the beholder, but that effulgence of pure femininity, which could belong only to a being fresh from the hand of God, who had known not the sin of the world, nor yet so much as breathed the air of its defilement. She is not a Grecian Slave, and that chain should not be there, but an angel descended from heaven, not fallen to earth, upon whom it is a degradation to imagine that man could impose a chain.

The Eve is a production of another order.—She is a woman, beautiful, voluptuous, created, you might suppose, for the enjoyment of the hitherto companionless master of the earth;—the yet virgin mother of all mankind. Nor is she yet destitute of thought; upon her lovely brow, and in the shade of that meditative eye, is set the seal of lofty perception, and associated with that yet unaroused intellect and that full development of physical charms, are the seeds of passions which are destined to fill the world with happiness and misery, and which shall stamp upon her descendants the conflicting natures of demons and angels, making of some heroes, saints and martyrs, and of others devils incarnate. There she stands the first mother, before yet the great work of replenishing the world had begun. She has plucked the apple, three of them, and questioning her heart, and wrestling with her woman's nature, with those impulses that God gave her, saying, "fair fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, I should not taste theo, but I will know the good and the evil, and will eat." The serpent, "with his devilish art," looks up, and says with soft persuasion, "woman, eat." There let us leave her.—Alas, poor Eve! why was the fruit there? or why were we born of woman?

Had Powers accomplished nothing that was greater, the Fisher Boy would have made him a reputation equal to that of the greatest sculptor of his time. It bears the stamp of the genius which designed and executed the Slave. The Proserpine has a beautiful head, and is an object of interest because the production of genius. Its excellencies are obscured by the transcendent beauty which surrounds it. This group stands on the east side of the rotunda, and is very judiciously placed, except as to light. The press will soon make it what it deserves to be, the first sought for and the longest observed object in the fair.

I have never been so much gratified with the exhibition as to day, and I have never felt so much reason to regret that such a noble collection of rare and beautiful and useful productions should have been brought into contempt and odium with the public through the incapacity of its managers. The President and some of the Directors are men of marked intelligence, activity and knowledge of the world, but the men upon whom the actual superintendence and administrative duties have been devolved, are the merest nobodies, or something a great deal worse for their position than any nobody would be. Capt. Dupont, of the Navy, is said to be the chief director at the exhibition building. If he is, he is never seen.—But a man by the name of Bachelder, the Secretary, has made himself so offensive by his insolence and presumption, that his very presence has been disastrous to the enterprise, and has prevented the receipt of thousands upon thousands of dollars. I speak particularly of this person because I happened to be brought into contact with him, and because he appears to be chiefly responsible for the management of the concern. Very remarkable additions have been made to the collection within a few days besides the statuary of Powers, by which its variety and attractiveness have been much increased. Still, so great is the delay in getting things in order, that there are no signs of the opening of the machine shop and picture gallery.

The pressure in the money market described last week, is slightly relaxed. The stock market is recovering its tone, but slowly, very slowly. It may give your commercial readers some idea of the reality of the pressure, and the force with which the screws were applied, when I state that some of the great banking and other business houses were almost emptied of deposites. The House of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., had withdrawn from them in a fortnight over a million of dollars, which they had no expectation would be called for. The Banks lost in a less proportion, but still immensely. Depositors drew out to lend at the street rates, which were from one per cent. a day to one and a half and two and three per cent. a month.

The last phase of the Russo Turkish question is threatening. Will there be war? is now a most interesting and practically important question. I still doubt the temper of the allies.—They evidently dread war; but Russia is pushing them to the wall. My opinion that there would be no general war has been several times expressed in the Gazette; but it was founded upon the supineness and inaction of the French and English Governments after the Russian seizure of the principalities. That in itself was a flagrant act of war, yet nothing was done, and very little, that we could hear, was *said* by the western powers. The London Times, a quasi organ of the English Cabinet, and believed by many to be in the pay of Russia, even justified the occupation, and so did a part of the French press. Explanations in Parliament were put off. But though the seizure of the provinces was submitted to, the extension of Russian governament to Kalafat was not. Pelim with regard to this occupation spoke, and he will come within two or three weeks, he would probably proceed to the mouth of the Pai-ho, in the Yellow Sea, and communicate directly with the capital.

ANNUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The Asiatic Cholera, we see by our European files, is making rapid progress westward, dealing death on every side, and in some places creating the utmost consternation and dismay. Its march, on this occasion, has been from Persia direct, and the last accounts left it at Copenhagen, whence come to us the most melancholy reports. As many as *thirty thousand* of the inhabitants are stated to have fled from the city. The frequent passengers in the streets are the carpenters' people, carrying home the coffins; omnibuses convey full loads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands are insufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are wanting to read the burial service. On Sunday one hundred and seventy coffins were lying in the churchyard exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous.

JUSTUS.

A LARGE REAL ESTATE PURCHASE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has closed, it is said, a negotiation for the purchase of the old U. S. Bank building in Wall street, N. Y., for $520,000 or $530,000. The building is now occupied be the Bank of the State of New York and the Bank of Commerce, and the size of the lot is 75 feet on Wall street, and 120 feet deep. It adjoins the Custom House, and will be used for an assay office, as well as to relieve the pressure of business in the Custom House, by transferring the sub-treasury to the Bank building. The property was sold for $200,000 when the U. S. Bank charter expired, but all things considered, the price now paid for it is said not to be extravagant.

A Mrs. Ferguson, of Lagrange county, Iowa, last week, after her weak brain had been fevered by spirit rappings, choked her child to death with a string.

OHIO STATE STOCK BANKS.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 19.—A meeting of the representatives of the State Stock Banks of the State of Ohio, having been held in this city on the 18th and 19th inst., for the purpose of inquiring into the frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the said Banks, by putting in circulation the genuine notes of said banks with forged signatures and filling up; the undersigned present to the public the following, as the result of their investigations thus far:

1st. That the amount of such paper in circulation is comparatively small, and may be, by the information here given, readily detected.

2d. That in all such frauds, the names of the Registers, as well as those of the Presidents and Cashiers, and the filling up are forged; and the numbering is imperfectly executed, and is in striking contrast with the genuine figures of the Register on the true notes.

3d. That we have discovered no frauds of this description on the following named banks, to wit:

Union Bank of Sandusky City.
Franklin Bank of Portage County.
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.
Merchants' Bank of Massillon.
Stark County Bank.
Piqua County Bank.
Iron Bank of Ironton.

4th. Measures have been taken to procure a new plate on which to print the circulation for said banks as soon as the same can be prepared, and that no more impressions of the old plate will be issued. As the circulation of the State Stock Banks of the State of Ohio is well secured by Ohio and U. S. Stock deposited with the Auditor of State, and is unquestionably good, with the exception of the frauds above named, we caution the public against any sacrifice on it, and assure them that no loss can possibly attend any of the genuine notes of said banks.

We also say, that the Banks we represent, will continue to receive the issues of all the State Stock Banks as usual. Signed:

E. B. Hurlbut, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce;

Thomas Earl, Cashier of Franklin Bank of Portage County;

J. Stone, President of Merchants' Bank, Massillon;

Thomas O. Willard, Cashier of Iron Bank, Ironton;

M. Brown, President of Picaway County Bank;

O. Bowen, President of Bank of Marion.

A. A. Saxton, President of Stark County Bank;

S. W. Torrey, Cashier Union Bank Sandusky City;

A. W. Brockway, Cashier Forest City Bank, Cleveland;

H. F. Sanford, Cashier of Savings Bank, Cincinnati;

William McMeen, Cashier of Springfield Bank;

H. P. Epsy, Cashier of Champaign County Bank.

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN EUROPE.

From the German Journal of Frankfort.

The events which have recently taken place at Smyrna have determined the Austrian Government, not only to demand ample reparation from the government of the United States, but to require the Ottoman Porte, in addition to the satisfaction it has already given, to use all its efforts to procure, without delay, the extradition of Koetz. The American Government is following up the affair with the greatest activity.

From the London Morning Herald.

Austria must look to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, for indemnification for the loss of her Italian Provinces—a contingency not rendered less likely by the quarrel she has had to defy to bring on her with Uncle Sam. An American squadron in the Adriatic would be a very pretty complication of an Italian insurrection, and we may all live to see it, for the Anglo-Saxon spirit is not yet dead in the West.

From the Paris Presse.

The Koetz affair is far from being terminated. We are informed that the Vienna Cabinet has asked from the Washington Cabinet a reparation, which it may be quite sure not to receive.—Meanwhile Koetz remains under the safeguard of the French Consul.

From the Vienna Free.

We must go out of the way of the Yankee, who is half of a buccanier and half a backwoodsman, and no gentleman at that.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Perry at Shanghai, dated May 16th. The Commodore expected to sail immediately for Japan, having one vessel of the squadron behind for the use of the United States Minister. This fact is evidence that Commodore Perry considers the revolution in China approaching a crisis, as he has heretofore desmedit important to take every vessel of the squadron on the Japan expedition. He has heard from Japan that the Japanese were preparing to receive him through the Dutch officials in a friendly manner, although still increasing and strengthening the fortifications on the coast. The crews of the squadron were all in good health.

Information received here tends to confirm the opinion that several distinct revolutions, independent of each other, were progressing in China, which would likely result in dividing the Empire into two or three States. All the movements, however, are under the influence of those professing Christianity.

Ringgold's North Pacific Exploring squadron has been heard from at Madeira, July 18th—all well, and about sailing for Sable Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Secretary Marcy is in deep affliction in consequence of the death of his son, who so long suffered with consumption. He died on board the sloop-of-war Preble, five days out at sea.

About one hundred and eighty thousand dollars of public stocks were surrendered at the Treasury Department within the last two days.

Benjamin Tyson, of Berks county, has been positively appointed Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia, vice Adam Diller; and Joseph G. McKibbin, Naval Storekeeper at San Francisco, vice Benjamin S. Hine.

The Cabinet is positively and hopelessly divided on the Pacific Railroad. The indications here are that the Democratic leaders will initiate a fierce interneine war thereon.

Ex-Senator Downs and the Collector of New Orleans are both here, probably with reference to the Belcher & Brother celebrated molasses case.—*Cor. Phil. N. American.*

Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, a correspondent of the New York Tribune who is travelling in the East, has joined the Expedition to Japan, having been assigned a place in the corps of artists, with the rank of master's mate, on board the steamer Susquehanna. The Expedition (says the Tribune) was to sail from Shanghai on Tuesday, May 17, and, the destination of the squadron being not known, it was supposed that it would rendezvous at the great Loo Choo islands, there to await the Saratoga and Powhatan. A rumor was in existence that the Japanese had fortified their shores and had stationed war junks to prevent the entrance of the strangers into their waters, but this was regarded as a piece of Chinese exaggeration, it having come through Celestial mediums. The Expedition would probably not be able to remain in the Japanese waters longer than from the middle of July to the middle of August, when the coasts of the island become dangerous, and in case that, in spite of the resolution and energy of Com. Perry, nothing had been accomplished by that time, the purposes of the enterprise would have to be postponed till another season.

The shop-of-war *Plymouth* was to remain in China, and not accompany the Japan Expedition, as expected. The American mercantile houses had addressed a letter to commissioner Marshall, asking that they should not be left defenceless, exposed to any emergency that might arise. Commodore Perry, therefore, had detached the Plymouth for the present from the Japanese squadron. The Commissioner had as yet received no answer from Pekin with regard to his reception, and no doubt will come within two or three weeks, he would probably proceed to the mouth of the Pai-ho, in the Yellow Sea, and communicate directly with the capital.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The Asiatic Cholera, we see by our European files, is making rapid progress westward, dealing death on every side, and in some places creating the utmost consternation and dismay. Its march, on this occasion, has been from Persia direct, and the last accounts left it at Copenhagen, whence come to us the most melancholy reports. As many as *thirty thousand* of the inhabitants are stated to have fled from the city. The frequent passengers in the streets are the carpenters' people, carrying home the coffins; omnibuses convey full loads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands are insufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are wanting to read the burial service. On Sunday one hundred and seventy coffins were lying in the churchyard exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous.

Some cases of cholera have made their appearance at Flensburg and Sonderburg, and also in Denmark, but the persons attacked had either come from Copenhagen, or been in contact with such persons.

The St. Petersburg journals state that the cholera is at present raging in the new governments of Kiew and Tolyw, and that it has also broke out in the great commercial town of Berycznw.

LOSS OF AMERICAN OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.—The Friend of China states that Dr. Parker, Secretary of the United States Legation, was a passenger in the steamer Lauriston, (lost on the northeast end of Formosa, on the 2d of May,) in charge of despatches for the American government, and that his official documents are all lost. Dr. Parker also lost his Chinese Secretary, a person of profound learning and research, who was drowned in attempting to land. The European passengers were all saved.

☞ Assembly.—THOMAS KIDDOO, of Snowden township, will be a candidate for 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. au16dawtc AN OLD WHIG.

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

☞ County Treasurer.—The subscriber offers himself for County Treasurer—his name will be tendered to the consideration of the next Whig Convention for nomination. [au16dtw] 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. [jy15dtwtf

☞ 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. jy26dtwtf

☞ County Commissioner.—The subscriber, residing in East Liberty, Collins township, offers himself to the Whig and Anti Masonic Convention for said office. [au12] LUKE B. 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. [au17

☞ 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 LANE, 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. aut

☞ For Commissioner.—MR. JAMES MCGARRELL, 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. au16dtw

☞ District Attorney.—S. H. GWYER 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 to the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY. 12dtdaw

☞ 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 HASMETER, ESQ., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. 12dtdawtc

☞ To Let.—A large SCHOOL ROOM, with Furniture, the latter being for sale; situated on Penn street near Liberty. Also, a large STORE ROOM to same building. Inquire of N. VEDDER, in the office of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Baker's Buildings, Fourth street. au18[1w*

☞ Rowdyism is Rife! Citizens Awake to Your Duty!! And Prevent rather than Cure—CARGO still takes superior DAGUERREOTYPES, at 76 FOURTH STREET, at prices to suit all. au18[1w*

Hanging Rock Pig Iron.

☞ For Sale.—125 tons Hanging Rock (cold blast) PIG IRON, a prime article.

au18c2w* H. GUILDS & CO.

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORRIS'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon 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 Time Bills and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of 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). ap16

☞ Flowers Will Grow where the Water Runs.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the pores of the hair invigorated by an article which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous head of hair is sure to be the result. Such an invigorator is MAHAIRAMON is founded entirely upon this most remarkable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Several most incredulous have tried and been gratified by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

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

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Better.

☞ What do the Physicians Say!—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of DR. LANE'S VERMIFUGE—"I have for some time unhesitatingly 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 level all belligerents."

"LYNN, Stark County, O., Jan. 8, 1849.

"I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say the unparalled success with which I have prescribed it, has, in the estimation of myself and a cultic, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administering, the small dose 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 CELEBRATED 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 at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
au19 (successors to J. Kidd & Co., 68 Wood street.

☞ New Certificates.—MR. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 21 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you called me with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good—They were very much inclined at that time, but that inflammation has now left. I can now bear the light of the Sun or a Lamp, as well as ever. I shall call on you and get another pair, in case I should have any mishaps with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration. Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN MAGEE, corner High and Webster streets.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

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

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses.

I remain, Yours, Truly

L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie street.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without fatigue, until I got a pair of Mr. Solomons. By the aid of those I bought of him, I can see as well as ever I could. I can read or write with them for hours, without the least fatigue, both by day and candlelight.

I have tried, in all the stores in the State of Pennsylvania, to obtain a pair of Glasses that would suit my eyes and failed in every instance. I consider it a difficult thing of obtaining those suitable for the sight. I do most particularly recommend to those laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained to suit all cases. Yours, &c. J. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853. jy18dawtf

☞ Flowers Will Grow where the Water Runs.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the pores of the hair invigorated by an article which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous head of hair is sure to be the result. Such an invigorator is MAHAIRAMON is founded entirely upon this most remarkable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Several most incredulous have tried and been gratified by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

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