PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1853.

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

☞ PHYSICIAN 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 notice to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

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

The Delegates respectively at 5 o'clock P.M., to adjourn to meet in the Pitt Township.

In the Boroughs and Pitt Township at 8 o'clock P.M., to select a Judge of Election in the several Wards at 10 o'clock A. M., to sell ours at 7 o'clock P.M., and two Inspectors and a Clerk of each of the Election Districts to select two Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Allegheny Town House, on 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,
a23 Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

THE RUSSIAN-TURKISH QUESTION.—The details of the news by the Arabia, brought by the mails, do not altogether confirm the pacific nature of the despatches sent by telegraph. The person who prepares these despatches jumps to his conclusions without much examination, and they are frequently very erroneous. At the latest accounts no official despatches had been received announcing the acceptance by Russia of the proposition of the Four Great Powers, and there was nothing but mere rumor to justify the assertion that the Czar had agreed to recall his troops from the Molda-Wallachian Provinces. The news is more pacific than previous advices, and there was a buoyant feeling in the commercial and financial circles, resting on a very vague basis. Beyond this, there is nothing by the Arabia to justify the declaration that the difficulty is definitely settled. The next arrival may bring us confirmation of the rumors, and give stability to the inflation of the public funds; but it may also be the very reverse, and show that these pacific rumors are hollow and baseless.

Even if the danger on the part of the Emperor is removed, there is great reason to fear an outbreak among the Turks, whom the events of the last two or three months have wrought up to a pitch of religious fanaticism and patriotic frenzy. If Russia can possibly find an excuse for holding on to the Danubian Provinces, without breaking with France and England, she will do so, and a pretext may be afforded it by the conduct of the Turks themselves.

In every view of the subject, then, matters are still in a critical state, and news from that region will be looked for with intense interest.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Whigs of Washington County have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Jno. N. McDonald, Jos. B. Welsh.
District Attorney—Wm. S. Moore.
Treasurer—Thaddeus Stanton.
Commissioner—John D. Scott.
Director of the Poor—Joseph Ross.
Surveyor—Harvey J. Vankirk.
Auditor—David Bradford.

This is an excellent ticket. The nominees for the Legislature are Maine law men, and on that issue represent a large majority of the county.—They will be elected. Mr. McDonald was a member of the last Legislature, and is a young man of much worth. All the other nominees are personally popular, which, in a county so evenly balanced as Washington, is a matter of importance. The liquor question being the prominent and absorbing one in that county, has controlled the nominations of both parties, in some measure. Washington county, it will be remembered, has a sort of Maine law of its own, accorded to it by special legislative enactment, and the question of its preservation or repeal has had an important influence in all the political contests of late years. Every legislative candidate friendly to its repeal, no matter by whom nominated, has been defeated, hitherto, as we judge all of like character will be hereafter.—The Democrats, in their late Convention, nominated candidates for the Legislature who are in favor of repeal, and a candidate for District Attorney who is opposed to enforcing the law.—The Whigs, we are glad to see, have had the good sense to nominate friends of prohibition for the Legislature, and a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney who will show no special favor to keepers of tippling houses. If the people of the county can be brought to sustain their real views in filling these offices, there can be no doubt of the success of the Whig nominee. Independent of this question, however, the Whig candidates are eminently deserving of success, as well on the score of personal merit as of sound political principle.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—We received last night New Orleans papers of the 18th. The papers thankfully acknowledge the receipt of pecuniary aid from the North. The number of deaths on the 17th was 191 from Yellow fever. The Picayune says:

"Our clergy are not wanting in their duty to their flocks. Those who are well have notified where they can be found. A Protestant clergyman up town has been for some days very ill with the yellow fever, but is now, we believe, convalescent; the Rev. Mr. Aylward, of the church of St. Therese, and the Rev Mr. Moynahan, of St. Peter's, Catholic clergymen, are untiring in their labors, and the Rev. J. E. Rite, of St. Augustin's, on the Bayou Road, has died of it. The majority of the general patients are of the Catholic persuasion, and their pastors have a very trying time of it. The Rev. Mr. Whitfield, of the Methodist Church, we believe, has signalized himself by his incessant devotion to the sick of the Third District."

Of the rumor that dead bodies had been burned, from the inability to obtain hands to bury them, the *Bulletin* says that it is an absolute falsehood, fabricated out of whole cloth. No such occurrences as those mentioned have taken place, and there is no probability that such an awful necessity will arise.

At Mobile, on the 18th, there were seven deaths from Yellow Fever officially reported.

Octavia McFadden, a Sister of Charity at New Orleans, has fallen a victim to the epidemic.

The Picayune confirms the report lately received by telegraph, of the serious disturbances at El Paso, Mexico. It appears that an American named Mayer, had been robbed of some cattle, which he afterwards found in the possession of some Mexicans. He drove them, along with some Mexican cattle, to the American side. The next day he was arrested, on a charge of stealing, by order of the Prefect, who offered to deliver him up for one hundred dollars, which he afterwards refused to do. A number of Americans hearing of the treatment of their country, mass, attacked the jail and were repulsed, two of their number being killed. The whole town soon armed, the Mexican mob threatening "death to the Yankees!" All the Californians in town fled, but it was rumored that a body of 500 was organizing up the river for an attack.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Washington *Reporter* suffers its zeal for this road to lead it into captiousness. It finds fault with the press of this city because the letter of Mr. Jonathan Knight, in favor of that road, was not published therein, and hints its doubts about our position towards the enterprise. It says:

"The Gazette has never been very warmly enlisted in behalf of the enterprise, and we really do not know, from any thing it has ever said, whether that paper is at all friendly to a connection with this place by Railroad. While it has not said *any thing for us*, we believe it has not said any thing *against* the improvement."

The *Gazette* advocated the Chartiers road from the start, and has spoken as warmly and as often in its favor as any other paper in the city. The editor of the *Reporter* has need either of a better memory or a better temper.

THE orders from Austria, at Birmingham, England, are said to be so numerous as to be with difficulty executed.

THE OMNIBUS QUESTION.—It is a very singular circumstance, and one not very flattering to our sense of the binding force of the Divine command, as well as our obligation to the laws of the State, that a controversy has arisen among us as to the propriety of running Omnibuses on the Sabbath. We supposed many persons would wink at the infringement of law, and would desire its continuance, but we hardly thought any one would enter into an argument in justification, unless he was prepared to deny the binding obligation of the Sabbath altogether, and to dispute the propriety of a day of rest as a wise and sanatory measure, promotive alike of good morals, and mental and bodily health. It should be borne in mind, however, by those who have entered the lists in favor of Sabbath desecration, that in New York, where the city extends four miles, and where Omnibuses are more used than in any city in America, that *no Omnibuses are seen running on the Sabbath*. The same is true of Philadelphia, where Omnibuses are as great a convenience as in Pittsburgh; and the same is true of Baltimore! No Omnibuses disturb the sanctity and quiet of the day of rest. Why should Pittsburgh be made an exception to this highly proper and just rule?

THE "NEW ORLEANS" SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Collectors of the First and Second Wards, Pittsburgh, and the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, have handed to Mr. ANDERSON, the Treasurer, the sum of $4,107 20, of which he has forwarded $3,668. The remainder will be sent on to-morrow. $42 were raised in Knap & Wade's foundry by the contributions of employers and hands.

It is expected that about $6000 will be raised in this city.

POPULARITY.—Mr. HOON, of Mercer, late a member of the Senate, was a candidate for President Judge of the Mercer district. In his own town he was defeated by a vote of two to one, and in the County Convention he shared a similar fate. The gentleman who thus defeated him in his own town and county is a resident of another county, which makes the defeat doubly galling.

The attention of readers is referred to the advertisement of desirable country seats, on the Ohio river, near Sewickly. The property offered for sale is very choice and well adapted for country residences. Those seeking a site for a country home would do well to examine this property.

LARGE PURCHASE.—The Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad have concluded the purchase of the property lying between Penn street and Duquesne Way, and Marbury street and the Wharf. The price paid, we learn, is $125,000.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The September number of this sprightly Magazine has come to hand. Its most interesting feature, in regard to illustrations, is its fine wood engravings. We hope to see this kept up.

The last *Waynesburg Eagle* contains a list of four barns and dwellings destroyed by lightning in Greene county, on the 14th and 18th inst.

ENGLISH HARVEST.—The fine weather which has prevailed during the last eight or ten days, the glorious sunshine which we have had for ripening the products of the earth, and the belief that peace will be preserved in the East, are all telling on the corn markets of the United Kingdom. At Mark-lane, on Monday, the decline was three shillings per quarter, and subsequent events have still further cheapened the staff of life.

Nevertheless, there seems to be a general agreement amongst all persons who have written or spoken on the subject, that, under the most favorable circumstances, the harvest of the present year will be deficient,—the least productive we have had for a long period. This is no gratifying admittal, and coincides with the views of persons in other respects most dissimilar in opinion, that we have no alternative but to believe it,—subject, however, to the change which the next few weeks may produce on the cereal crops of the United Kingdom.

Unfortunately, too, France is in the same, or in a worse position than ourselves, and the emergency of the crisis is seen in the policy of the French Government, which is acting with as much promptitude as though a famine were impending. This is the most painful part of the case, for instead of receiving, as in former years, supplies from our nearest neighbor, France will be a competitor with us in the markets of the world. The worst feature of these calculations is that they almost invariably produce needless alarm,—that the information on which they rest is too frequently tinged by interest and avarice,—and that advantage is taken of the excitement to raise prices beyond their natural level, and make the public the victim of its own gullibility.

Certainly there is no ground for serious alarm. Prices have crept up during the last few weeks as much under the belief that the process of Russian war would be broken by the Russo-Turkey dispute as by the bad weather which, up to the last fortnight, we have been experiencing. The first of these causes of uneasiness may now be said to have disappeared; and the second has become in much modified by a most agreeable and genial change, that much of the contemplated injury may still be repaired. But, in despite of these more encouraging signs, little doubt can exist that the range of prices for months to come will be high, and that belief is strengthened by the knowledge that freights are now double what they were two or three years ago,—a fact which must have a considerable effect on the value of the imported article.—*Liverpool Times.*

INCIDENTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from the Picayune Office, dated the 11th inst., says:

"I closed the eyes of our old book-keeper three years ago, who died with yellow fever, and our present one was taken down last Sunday; there are hopes, however, of his getting over it. Our burying grounds have presented a scene of much confusion, and in some instances of fighting; so much so, that the Mayor and Recorder have been obliged to send a large force to keep order in many of them. So many dead bodies are brought, and the friends claim precedence of interment, until they actually get to blows.

A poor French emigrant, in the neighborhood of our office, arrived here about three months ago, with a party of twenty-six; he was taken about a week since with the fever—at that time all his companions were buried but eight—he, however, recovered and got out to-day, when, on inquiry for the little remnant of his party, he was the only survivor—all had been buried but himself."

LIVES LOST BY HEAT.—A writer in one of the daily papers attributes the recent loss of life, during the hot days, to alcohol, and not to cold water. He says:

"I have employed many thousands of workmen since 1828, in the most exposed and laborious occupations, never furnishing, under any circumstances, a drop of intoxicating drinks, and among them all I have never known a case of sudden prostration from the effects of heat or from the use *of cold water; and I know* that the plea that alcohol is necessary in extreme hot weather is the veriest humbug ever propagated. Alcohol softens the brain, and under the action of heat produces delirium, and death. A single fog-bank of the most positive proof will convince me that in nine cases out of ten, the deaths from the recent excessive heat were not the effects, *direct or indirect*, of alcohol

"That many who were prostrated were restored by the use of *cold applications* and *brandy* should never be a plea for the use of the latter, as it is as true as light that the timely and proper use of the former *would have prevented* the attack.

"The man is blind, madly blind, who pours alcohol into his brain and then exposes it to such a sunshine as the heavens gave us last week."

ADMINISTRATION ORGAN IN NEW YORK.—The New York Courier, a paper which does not state facts without being well assured of their correctness, asserts that the negotiations for the establishment of an Administration morning paper in that city have resulted in raising a fund said to amount to $60,000 for that purpose, and the engagement of John W. Forney, now Clerk of the House, to edit the same. The Courier further says:

"It is a fact that the Administration has not at this time any Journal in this stronghold of its party advocating its opinions and supporting its policy. The so called Democratic Journals are intently engaged in reviving the slavery controversy which Gen. Pierce has numerous reasons for suppressing, or in personal feuds which he is equally anxious to smother. Mr. Forney's paper will represent the Administration, and support "Democratic principles" as understood at Washington, and intended to be enforced in this State. It is supposed that one reason for detaching Mr. Forney upon this service, is a determination to cast the influence of the Government in favor of a candidate for the speakership from the northwest, probably Mr. David T. Disney of Ohio, which involves the necessity of holding the clerkship in reserve for some Southern Democrat."

THE Georgia, that left this port some three weeks since, has been laid up at New Orleans. We learn that the crew all left her, and her cargo was not discharged. Several of her officers arrived here on the Fanny Smith.—*Louisville Courier.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the British H. of Lords on the 8th, the Marquis of Clanricarde called the attention of the House to the way in which the government of the Danubian Principalities was administered during the Russian occupation, and wished to know what steps the Government had taken at home, and abroad, to counteract this aggression. Lord Clarendon replied, that the Government, thought it had received late despatches from the Principalities, had no official information of any such changes in the administration of Wallachia and Moldavia as those mentioned by Lord Clanricarde. He hoped that the House would not press him to enter into any details as to the state of the negotiations now pending for the adjustment of the Eastern question, but he saw every reason to believe that they were tending towards an honorable and peaceful conclusion.—In answer to Lord Malmesbury, Lord Clarendon added that the immediate and complete evacuation of the Provinces was a *sine qua non* of any negotiations.—In reply to Lord Ellenborough, Lord Clarendon stated that the Government had no official information of a demand recently made upon the Shah of Persia by the Emperor of Russia.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Sir J. Walmsley enquired whether the Government would submit to the House, before the prorogation, a statement respecting the existing relations between this country, Turkey, and Russia, and touching the aggressive attitude assumed by Russia towards Turkey, and whether a day would be appointed for the discussion of this important question?—Lord J. Russell said that, at the latest moment before the prorogation, he would give such information upon the subject as he could furnish consistently with the public service; but he did not think it would be desirable that a day should be named for the discussion of the subject. Lord D. Stuart inquired whether there was any truth in the report that the Emperor of Russia had agreed to certain propositions submitted to him by the different powers? Lord J. Russell replied that there was a foundation for the rumor; that a telegraphic despatch had been received from the minister at Vienna of a satisfactory nature; but a messenger did not leave Vienna until the 2d of August, a reply could not be received so soon as had been expected. He repeated (in reply to Mr. Layard) that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were concerned, it was the intention that it would not be desirable that there should be a discussion of the question. Mr. D'Israeli inquired whether, considering the particular circumstances, the noble lord had any objection to state the nature of the propositions accepted by the Emperor of Russia? Lord J. Russell said he could not state their nature, but before the prorogation he would give them as much information upon this subject as it was in his power to give consistent with his duty.

The Times says:

Despatches from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of August, reached Paris and London on the 6th, and the Moniteur, of the 7th, announced that the official propositions of the French Cabinet had been accepted by Russia. France, England and Austria being in accord, the acceptance of the Porte was also wanting. This announcement caused a great rise in the Stock Markets of Paris and London, and public opinion, always running to extremes, rushed from a painful state of alarm to a full security that every thing was settled peaceably. A more calm examination into the facts made it evident that the Emperor of Russia, on the 3d of August, could not have been in receipt of the despatches from Vienna containing the propositions referred to, which, in fact, only left Vienna on the 1st or 2d of August: therefore the Emperor must have previously decided in his mind to take a more pacific course, or what is far more probable, he must have learnt direct from M Drouyn de Lhuys and Lord Clarendon, that France and England were perfectly united upon the question and no divisions between us and France was hopeless on the eastern basis made in the Vienna note. His assent was given on the 2d. All is always in the dark as to such occasions, a good many reports are current of the details communicated to M. de Kisseleff. But beyond the fact of the general confirmation of the important intelligence you are already in possession of, little is known with anything like certainty. At Vienna it was ascertained at Vienna that the Czar had consented to accept the proposition of the Powers, a message was dispatched to Constantinople, urging the Divan to loose no time in sending an Ambassador to St. Petersburgh; and that there can be no doubt that the strongest recommendations were added to suppress insubordination among the army, and population. The note of the Powers does not, as I have already mentioned, make any direct reference to evacuation of the Principalities. It is merely a covering note that joins the circular of M. de Nesselrode had already given sufficient assurances, for if the Emperor of Russia is satisfied with the arrangement proposed to him, there is no necessity for a continued occupation.

It is not considered probable that the Russians will receive the order to retire until the Turkish Ambassador shall have arrived. It is doubted, however, whether that order will be given simultaneously with the arrival of the Ambassador, or whether some days will be allowed to elapse; but the opinion here is, supposing no new and unpleasant incidents to occur, that the Russian troops will retire before the fleets quit Besika Bay. Without being in any degree alarmist, I still believe that the most important step of all, the one, indeed, which will really put to the test the good faith of Russia,—has yet to be taken; and I repeat, that if the Danubian provinces are not evacuated, and evacuated with the same celerity with which they were occupied, the danger is over. No one has a right to say that the danger is over. If I may judge by what is said here by parties who must be well acquainted with the policy of the Court of St. Petersburgh, I have little doubt in my mind that any disturbance or dissension people, any outrages offered to the Christian pop; lation in any part of the Ottoman Empire, any real or pretended demonstration, would be eagerly caught at to maintain the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

THE CUBAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The Slave-Trade Committee of the British House of Commons met on July 20, Mr. Hume, chairman. Disclosures of a very curious and important nature were made in the course of the investigation into the extent and character of the trade to the shores of Cuba. Several witnesses were examined. Mr. R. Ligg, who had lately visited the slave coast, stated that the trade to Cuba was generally increasing; he said the profits of the smaller sugar estates amounted to 25 per cent, and of the large to 45 per cent. The rum and molasses paid the cost of production, and the sugar was pure profit. The Creoles as well as the Spaniards were engaged in the slave-trade; the authorities, too, were engaged in it. There was no natural increase in the population. The slaves cost about $350 each; they were worked hard and had not enough food. The slave-trade was carried on in spite of the British cruisers; it was connived at by the authorities of the island, and some of them were engaged in it. The present prosperity of Cuba arose from the increase of the cultivation of sugar and the ready sale in Great Britain and elsewhere, the conversion of coffee into sugar estates, and the increase of labor by means of the slave-trade. As much as 100,000 pounds sterling was invested in some estates. Arrangements were making at that time for importing 6000 more laborers, chiefly of Chinese into the island, which probably might diminish the number of slaves imported. The increase of the slave-trade in Cuba since 1846 was attributed to the change that took place in the policy of England in reference to the sugar duties, which set highly did the Cuban planters value their admission to the English markets that they would sacrifice the slave-trade itself rather than give up those markets.

We learn that Col. Fremont left Washington yesterday to commence his exploration of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and especially in the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada. He proceeds to the Missouri frontier, and will go over the route which he proposed in 1848–'49, when he was stopped by the deep snow. Believing in a practicable pass through the mountains, and a good route that way, he means to solve the question to his own satisfaction. For that purpose he proposes to make a double expedition, one in the autumn and one in the *winter*—going out, before the snows fall, to see the face of the country, and returning after the snows, and in them, to ascertain their depth and prevalence. He deems a *winter* exploration necessary, and proposes to be again at the head of the Del Norte at the same season that his progress was impeded there in 1848–'49.

We understand that in making this expedition Col. Fremont has no connexion with the Government, or with any company, and that he takes with him an escort of Indians and mountain men.—*National Intelligencer August 24.*

USHANT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta, writing from Fort Smith, Arkansas, under date of the 5th inst, has the following:

"On Saturday night an event took place here. This was no less than the arrival of Ex Governor Ujbasy and his family, on their way from Iowa to near San Antonio, Texas, where, having purchased a tract of land, they intend to make their home. The old gentleman seems to be in good health. The young gentlemen, of whom there were three, all spoke English well. They complained of the extreme cold of Iowa, and expressed their intention to devote themselves to stock-raising. The youngest of the party was a young lady of the family, sadly accompanying her father through a land of exile. She spoke Hungarian and German both well, as I was told, and was also conversant with the French language."

GIGANTIC OCEAN STEAMER.—An immense new steamer is being built for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, by Messrs. Scott, Russel & Co., of London, and is to be completed in 18 months. The dimensions and power of this ship are intended to be as follows, namely:—length 680 feet, breath 83 feet; depth 58 feet; with screw and paddle engines; aggregate nominal horse power, 2500. It is to be so constructed as to take its whole amount of coals for the voyage from near the pit's mouth, at a rate not exceeding, for the best quality, 12s to 14s per ton. It will carry, besides its own coals, upwards of 5000 tons' measurement of merchandise, and will have 500 cabins for passengers of the highest class, with ample space for troops and lower class passengers. Its hull will be of iron, and of more than usual strength, while the magnitude of its dimensions will afford peculiar facilities for introducing many precautionary measures conducive both to strength and security.—The whole of the ship's bottom, and up to six feet above the water line, will be double, and of cellular construction, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle. Separate sets of engines, each with several cylinders and separate boilers, will be applied to work the screw, distinct from those working the paddle-wheels, so that in the event of temporary, or even permanent derangement of any of the engines, or of either the paddle-wheel or screw, the other engines and propellers would still be available, and the only result would be a proportionate diminution of speed and consumption of fuel, thus rendering the rendering the chances of any serious delay almost infinitely remote. The result of the directors' calculations is, that after making the most ample allowances for working expenses, depreciation, and wear and tear, a considerable surplus remains equal to 40 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. This estimate is made on the assumption that the chirrying capacity for goods outwards should be occupied at the rate of 100 per ton, being considerably below the present freights, and only one-half of the cabin room occupied, at rates for the first class passengers £65; second class £36; and third class £25, including provisions, giving to each of the respective classes enlarged accommodation, and assuming that only one-third of the vessel's capacity would be occupied on the homeward voyage.

GREAT MORTALITY.—The family of Captain James Price, of this city, formerly of the Boston, has been decimated by the yellow fever in New Orleans. His family was in New Orleans at the time the yellow fever broke out there, and he went down to bring them away. On his arrival he found his wife and two children dead, and two of his other children and his aged mother in a critical state, with no hopes, with but slight hopes of their recovery. He took his remaining child, James Price, a boy of fourteen, and started for this city on the Fanny Smith.

After a few days' journey, the boy was smitten with the disease, and though all that human skill could do was done, he, too, fell a victim to the ruthless destroyer, and was buried on Dr. Martin's plantation on the Mississippi, five miles below New Madrid. The grief and shock to the father at the loss of his last child so overcame him, that he was completely prostrated, and was landed at Paducah in a very precarious condition of both mind and body.—*Louisville Courier.*

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of emigrants who sailed from all the ports of the United Kingdom, during the spring quarter, was not less than 115,959. Of these, 74,646 sailed from Liverpool, 10,619 from London, 3,722 from Southampton, 2,095 from Plymouth, 7,884 from Glasgow and Greenock, and 16,993 from other ports of Ireland. Liverpool has thus considerably more than half the emigration of the United Kingdom. The countries to which the emigrants sailed, during the last quarter, were:—United States, 78,206; British North America, 20,107; the Australian colonies, 17,152; and other places, 9,494. The Australian trade continues steadily to advance, the vessels entered for the various ports from the 2d to the 8th instant, having numbered ten, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,602, whilst the total loading, on the 9th instant, was 45, and the amount of registered tonnage 8,389. The sailings out of this port, from the 3d to the 9th instant, comprised two vessels for Melbourne, with an aggregate tonnage of 862.

RIOT ON THE RAILROAD.—We have just learned a very serious riot is in progress on the Hempfield Railroad, west of this place. We have not learned the particulars, but understand one man was shot, and that Mr. Fox was using all efforts to suppress the riot. We presume it has its origin in the "Connaught men" and "Fardowns"—are the participants in this row. We hope some summary and vigorous measures will be put in force to put an end to these riots. The strong arm of the law must be brought to bear upon them—and the leaders should be made an example of.—*Wash. Reporter.*

DARING ROBBERY.—Between eight and nine hundred dollars and a gold watch were stolen on Thursday night, from Mr. John Commins, of West Brownsville. The money was in a trunk, in a room on the first floor; an entrance was effected through the cellar window, and the trunk carried down to the cellar and then rifled. Mr. Commins offers a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the money alone—and 50 for the recovery of the money alone.—*Wash. Reporter.*

COPPER MASSES.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says "the Propeller Globe, Capt. Knox, arrived at this port from Sant Ste Marie on Saturday, bringing 200 tons of mass copper, all stored away in her hold, which is obtained at the Detroit copper works. Forty tons of the above is from the National mine, one of the masses weighing 6278 lbs. The remainder is from the Cliff, Minnesota and Copper Falls mines. The Globe will leave here on Monday with another load of mass copper for Cleveland. We learn that this cargo is consigned to Cleveland parties, to take a walk down to the works, and look at these masses. The Globe has brought down upwards of 1,000 tons of mass copper the present season."

BOSTON CITY.—The last effected a loan thorough Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., London, of £120,000, sterling, about $600,000, payable in twenty-five years, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The Advertiser says: "This loan is to meet in part a large payment, to be made by the city in the financial year of 1854 and 1855, of $825,000, most of which is a debt incurred many years since for the erection of the Faneuil Hall Market and improvements in connexion therewith."

EXTENSION.—The fall trade is crowding the Pennsylvania Railroad so much with freight that the large new depot recently erected is quite enough for the reception of the goods. In consequence of this, workmen are now engaged in transforming the city Arsenal building into an extension of the depot, and covering the whole of the surrounding yard with additional edifices for the storage of goods. This will afford a large increase of room, and greatly facilitate business.—*North American.*

MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW IN ONE DAY.—An instance recently occurred in Cincinnati, in which a lady was a maid, a wife and a widow, all in one day. Mrs. ——, the lady to whom we refer, was suddenly murdered on Front street, in that city last week, had married her husband on the morning of the same day on which the fatal affray occurred. At morn a maid, at noon a wife, at evening a widow!

THE PRESENT SULTAN is the first Turkish Monarch who has not murdered his brother!—This dangerous relative lives, and is regarded as the head of the old Turkish party. The sultan abhors war, and detests capital punishments.—He has a great fondness for music, but, after learning it for half his life, he has only been able to play *one* tune on the piano; it is a march, which the Sultan obligingly plays for everybody, on all occasions. He is also very fond of champagne, which he drinks, under the pretence that the Koran only forbids fermented drinks.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF A WHOLE FAMILY FROM THE YELLOW FEVER.—A letter from New Orleans says that Mr. Bennett, of Bennett & Co., commission merchants, of that city (including 10 blacks) had been all attacked with yellow fever, and though some were brought very low, yet they all recovered.—One reason for this was that the sufferers received early and continued attention until out of danger.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—The committee appointed to obtain subscriptions for the sufferers at New Orleans, have forwarded $8,000 to the Howard Association, and will be able to raise about $8,000 more.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Advices from Sierra Leone to July 15th, state that the coast was unhealthy owing to the heavy rains, and that the yellow fever was prevailing among the shipping.

At Liberia, affairs were quiet and prosperous.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 23, 9 o'clock, P.M.—Washington Evans, proprietor of Barnum's Hotel, and Mrs. Gonder, wife of Thos Gonder, an old lady, died of cholera to day. There are a very few new cases, and they are of a mild character.

GENERAL EMANCIPATION.—All the members of the Unitarian Society in St. Louis, who were slaveholders, we see it stated, have emancipated their slaves unconditionally. The Society referred to is one of the largest in St. Louis.

THE POTATO ROT.—Letters from Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., state that the potato rot is very general and very destructive in that part of the State. Farmers put down the damage at 90 per cent., of the whole crop.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATOR.—The Holston, Miss. Southern Argus hoists the name of the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, at the head of its columns, as a candidate for U. S. Senator, against Gov. Foote, the "Union" candidate.

OLD SETH.—One of our most respectable citizens appeared yesterday in breeches with knee-buckles. It being his first appearance in the ancient costume, he elicited much attention.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

ESCAPE OF SLAVES FROM KENTUCKY.—During the last week or two three gangs of Slaves, 19 in all, escaped from Kentucky across the Ohio river, into free States.

☞ **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. an23

☞ **Assembly.**—I recommend JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of North Fayette township, as a suitable per son to represent us in the next LEGISLATURE—subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention. an16&wtc

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. [aulds r] 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. ljy18d&wtf

☞ **Treasurer.**—Major JOHN WILLOCK will be a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held in August next. jy7d&wtf

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

County Commissioner—L. J. FLEMING, of Peebles township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. 6t*

☞ **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. an23

☞ **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. 1826*

☞ **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 Conventions. aul

☞ **For Commissioner**—MR. JAMES MCGREGORIE, 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 Conventions. M'KEESPORT.

jy21

☞ **District Attorney**—S. H. GERTZ 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. ly22d&w

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

☞ **District Attorney.**—ALEXANDER M. WATSON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention. ap26

☞ **District Attorney**—CICERO HASSON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. ly22d&w10

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING COMPOUND," 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,

Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. No Time Deposits of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $110,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). aul6

☞ **Flowers** Will Grow where the Waters Run.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the hair invigorated by stimulants such operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous growth of hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World, and has produced the most astonishing effects in this respect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—in the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing, and by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, G. Fraser, Benl. Page, Jas. Bissell, Richards & Co., and Brann & Reiter. [au22

☞ **What do the Physicians Say!**—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'LANE'S 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 its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in favor of any special 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, are truly astonishing. I consider that a family of seventeen in that city would be quite safe in relying on this remedy in case of worms.

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.

and successors to J. Kidd & Co., 56 Wood street.

☞ **New Certificates.**—Mr. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 21 July, and stated the nature of my case, which was very bad at that time; you called me with Spectacles that did me yeas a great deal of benefit, but I was not satisfied with them, as I thought 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 no further occasion for 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 used them by day or candle-light, for any length of time, with the greatest ease and comfort.

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses. I remain, Yours, Respectfully,

L. S. WATERMAN, 129 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 candle-light.

I have tried, in all the stores in the State of Pennsylvania, to obtain a pair of Glasses that would suit my eyes and sight, but in vain, having the misfortune of obtaining those suitable for the sight. I do most earnestly recommend to those laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, as I believe Glasses can be obtained to suit all cases. Yours, &c. J. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853.

jy18d&wtf

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony we like to see in favor