PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 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 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.*

SALE OF THE STATE WORKS.—We give to-day, from the *Philadelphia Ledger*, a well-written article in favor of the sale of the State Works.—The *Ledger* is a paper with Democratic tendencies, and represents that class of Democrats who sometimes do their own thinking. In this view alone the article claims attention; but its arguments are also clear and convincing. We commend it to the attention of our Democratic readers.

That there is a growing public sentiment in favor of the sale of the Public Works we think cannot now be questioned. The frauds practised upon them, and their palpable mismanagement, have arrested attention and provoked inquiry. The people, many years ago, on a direct vote, decided in favor of the sale, and every year's experience since then has added to the weight of the reasons which induced that decision. If the matter were again submitted to a vote of the people, the majority in favor of sale would be overwhelming. What was, at one time, a mere question of policy and expediency, is fast growing into one of necessity. The Public Works are yearly adding to the debt of the State, instead of helping to pay it off, and if things go on long at the present rate the State will be swamped. The North Branch is yearly eating up from half a million to a million of dollars, and the Portage Road, which costs more than it earns to run it, is absorbing hundreds of thousands more. Political cormorants are growing fat on the pickings afforded by these works, but the people are fleeced to give them the opportunity. The first lettings of the contracts on the new Portage road were awarded to political favorites at a cost of $150,000 above what they could have been contracted for, and this is but the beginning. So long as the State is the paymaster the State will be plucked. Our only safety and hope of escape is in getting rid of the public works altogether. They will not sell for what they cost, nor relieve us of more than a moiety of our indebtedness; but their sale will save us from further indebtedness, and from all the corruption and disgrace now attached to their management.

In New York the spectacle is now presented of a Canal Commissioner undergoing trial on an impeachment for misconduct in office. The charges against him are that he, in connection with his colleagues, used the public works to reward political favorites, and that contracts at exorbitant prices were let to the same class for political purposes. The array of proof discloses a history of corruption which it is sickening to contemplate. And what is disclosing in New York is only the counterpart of what could be disclosed here. It seems impossible to separate rascality from the management of works in the hands of government. Therefore let us get rid of those in the hands of our State. In that way only can we reduce our debt and save ourselves from the odium of such revelations as are now coming to light in New York.

OUR CITY.—A letter received by us from Florence, Washington County, says that the people in that portion of the country are alarmed at the reports prevalent of rowdyism in this city, and that they are deterred, in consequence, from visiting the city. The same feeling of alarm, it is added, will keep many from coming to the State Fair.

Those who have never lived in the country do not know to what extent a small rumor from this city is magnified before it is done circulating in the country. The mysterious murder on Hay street the only real case of murder which has occurred here since July, 1852, has been parent to a thousand wild, improbable and terrible reports. The very wildness of these reports, which may be picked up in the country anywhere, may excite laughter, in the city, where we are better and more fully informed on what transpires in our midst; but we must not at the same time forget that, wild as they are, they are believed to a considerable extent. That many have been restrained from visiting the city, in consequence of just such reports, we entertain no doubt; and that this will continue to be the case for some time, is morally certain.

Our only resource, under such circumstances, is to submit quietly, until time and experience have worked a change. In the meantime, however, we desire to say to all whom we have the power of reaching, that the city is as safe to them now as it ever was. There is no reason, whatever, for apprehension. No stranger visiting our city has been or is likely to be molested; and the great majority of cases in which the peace of the city has been disturbed can be traced to drinking houses and other disreputable resorts. Our peaceable and well disposed citizens find themselves in no danger, that we are aware of; and no one from the country will experience any cause of alarm. We beg our country friends, therefore, to believe that there is no peculiar reasons for apprehension on their part, and that in the pursuit of legitimate business every one here experiences perfect safety.

As to the State Fair, we are informed that measures will be adopted for the employment of a large and adequate police force, to guard against the possibility or probability of difficulty in the way of preserving peace and order.

Our correspondent, whose letter has suggested these remarks, pleads, as a partial reason for the apprehensions felt abroad, the developments in the Jowell case. Even if our city authorities, he says, succeed in bringing offenders to justice, means are found to get them off, by the interposition of the Executive or the Supreme Court.—The certainty of punishment is gone, and with it the protection which the fear of certain punishment assures. That the interposition of the writ of error in Jowell's case, founded, as it was, upon a misapprehension of facts, has worked injury to the city abroad, there can be no doubt.—People look upon it, whether justly or unjustly we will not undertake to say, as a mere trick to gain time and employ whatever opportunities may chance to turn up for the ultimate escape of the criminal from punishment. Looked upon in that light it is *not* creditable to us as a city, and cannot help our reputation with cool-judging people anywhere.

RELIEF FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Although the committees appointed to canvass the city have not yet completed their task, enough is known to render it certain that Pittsburgh has responded creditably to the appeal for help in behalf of New Orleans. Over $5,000 have so far been returned to the Treasurer, and the total amount will exceed $6,000.

Not the least pleasing fact connected with this matter is the promptness with which men of comparatively small means have contributed their quota of relief. In most of our manufacturing establishments the operatives have made up handsome sums in the aggregate out of their individual givings. Of course, the great bulk of the contributions comes from the wealthy; but the cheerful gifts of the poorer contributors evince such a deep-felt sympathy with the suffering and distressed, that they are welcome as much for the spirit which prompted them as for the amount contributed.

Major Henry, the late Whig candidate for governor of Tennessee, it is said will be elected Senator, in place of the Honorable John Bell, who will probably decline a re election.

We learn that Capt. Calhoun, of Pittsburgh, [illegible] the steam[illegible] Illinois river, and [illegible] Burdeau[illegible] of the [illegible] who [illegible] on the l[illegible] mmar of this place, was a few days [illegible] St. Paul st[illegible] where they designed spending [illegible] ago to Chicag[illegible] aptain Calhoun had sold the [illegible] a few hours. [illegible] parties living at Chicago, steamer Caroline to [illegible] ods therefor. Captain [illegible] and was closing the t[illegible] and speak to an acquaintance, who once lived h[illegible] this city, and who had, it is said, dealt in negroes. [illegible]apts. C. and B were "negro catchers" from a [illegible] St[illegible]e, and forthwith the Abolitionists and [illegible]he negroes were in arms. Capts C. & B. were [illegible]posed of in handbills—their hotel was beset—and Captain Calhoun, becoming separated from his friends, received a blow from a negro with a [illegible]ork."—*St. Louis News.*

The *News* has been misled. Capt. Calhoun, from a fancied resemblance to a St. Louis kidnapper, was at first suspected by some excited persons in Chicago, but on a closer inspection of his face the suspicion was found to be unwarranted. Capt. C. was not molested. Not even a hair of his head was harmed.

"The formerly well governed and orderly city of Pittsburgh is fast losing its character for sobriety and morality. Street fights, drunken rows, and murders now are of almost daily occurrence.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

We are afraid that our neighbors of Wheeling are not altogether disinterested in giving circulation to such a story as this. We know that our city is not as well governed as it ought to be; but there is no foundation for saying that "street fights, drunken rows and murders are now almost of daily occurrence." We have our share of these things, but not more than other cities of equal population. We wish and endeavor to make them less; but the frankness of our citizens in acknowledging the full extent of the evils prevailing among them ought not to be made a pretext for magnifying and exaggerating to such a limit as is indicated above. The *Intelligencer* does our city the grossest injustice.

AGAINST THE MAINE LAW.—The Lewistown *Gazette* says that at a Democratic meeting recently held in that place, which was addressed by the Hon. Ephraim Banks, the present Auditor General, and candidate for re-election, he took "a decided stand against the present temperance movements now on foot through the State, and intimated pretty strongly that he had no faith in those who advocated a prohibitory law."

As Judge Banks is not a drinking man, we are, we suppose, to take these declarations of his as indicating the position of the State Administration on the Maine Law question.

The *Post* says that every once in a while the Whigs succeed with a military candidate, but they can't do anything against J. Porter Brawley. If the people, for the sake of honoring military heroes, occasionally relax their party feelings and yield to patriotic impulses, it is to be hoped that they will feel inclined to do no less for the sake of good morals and the reputation of the State. When the Democracy present a candidate whose character is so low as to prevent even the democratic press from defending it, the respect which the masses entertain for decency, will, we trust, be no less potent than their regard for military renown.

KENNEDY'S REVIEW.—This excellent Bank Note Review has been enlarged, and is now the largest, as we believe it is the best, Counterfeit Detector in the country. It is very complete, and is as accurate and reliable as any publication of the kind can be. It is altogether free from the reproach attached to all, or nearly all, other Western Detectors, of favorable quotations of flash or bogus Banks. Published monthly, by Kennedy & Brother, at $1,00 a year.

FROM OREGON.—The Oregonian of July 23d states that the immigration of the present year has arrived much earlier than heretofore. Mr. Jones, formerly of Oregon City, who left in December last for the East, and who was the first through, informed the Editor that about two-thirds of the immigration this year are bound to Oregon; but his impression is that the immigration will not be so large as it was last year. Mr. Jones found no difficulty in making the journey in seventy days. Later advices from the Dalles state that another party had arrived, all in good health.

Mr. Sherman, recently arrived at Salem from the South with a pack train, reports the discovery of a new and important bay, about ten miles north of the mouth of Coquille river. It is called Coos Bay. A heavy deposite of coal, a specimen of which Mr. Sherman brought in, was discovered a short distance from the Bay. It burns freely and emits no disagreeable odor.

Preparations were making to work the coal mines recently discovered at St. Helens.

J. M. Garrison, Indian agent, had left Salem on an official expedition to all the tribes between the head-waters of the Willamette and Fort Boise. The object of the expedition is to furnish the Indian Department with authentic information relative to this part of the Territory, more particularly in regard to its Indian affairs.

A letter from Cold Water, Spaulding's Mission, says that the small-pox is raging fearfully among the Indian tribes in that vicinity.

Mr. Anderson, the United States Marshal for Washington Territory, has commenced taking the census, preparatory to the organization of the new Territory.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.—We understand that orders have been received at Governor's Island, from the War Department, for the immediate transmission to the Rio Grande frontier of a very large quantity of artillery, ammunition and ordnance stores,—more in amount than General Taylor had during his whole campaign. This step has undoubtedly been taken in consequence of the movements of Santa Anna, who is concentrating on the same frontier a very large military force, and supplying it very largely with the munitions of war.

Such movements on the part of the two Governments, especially while so many points of difference remain unadjusted, naturally excite considerable apprehension. The Mesilla Valley dispute, the more recent embroilment at El Paso, the raid of Carvajal and company a little over a year ago, the disputed Garay grant, and the Indian incursions on the Mexican provinces, which we are bound by treaty to suppress, offer numerous provocations to collision, which more prudence and pacific purposes than Santa Anna is supposed to possess, will be required to avert.

At the same time, many who are well acquainted with Mexican affairs believe that Santa Anna is not desirous of renewed hostilities, and that the demonstrations are intended simply to back up the demands he makes for very large indemnities from our Government on account of Indian incursions upon the Mexican territory.—These demands, which less than a year since amounted to about $7,000,000, have now reached *twice* that sum. We apprehend it will be a matter of considerable difficulty to induce our Government to make payment of so large a sum, though we think it not impossible that a compromise may be effected which shall involve the sacrifice of the Garay grant as an offset to these demands.

Mr. Gadsden's instructions, we have reason to believe, are eminently pacific in their tendency, while they contemplate the contingency of a still further accession of territory.—*N. Y. Times.*

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—*Nominations for the Supreme Court.*—HUNTINGDON, Aug. 25.—The Pennsylvania Whig State Convention met here this morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court.

On motion of C. T. Jones, John Fenlon, Esq., of Cambria county, was appointed temporary chairman, and R. A. Scofield and Peter Sailor, Esq'rs., Secretaries.

On motion of M. Myers, a committee was appointed to report permanent officers, and the convention then adjourned until two o'clock.

On re assembling, Jacob Gossler was chosen President of the Convention, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed.

The names of George Taylor, of Huntingdon, Alexander King, of Bedford, and Thomas A. Budd, of Philadelphia, were placed in nomination.

On the third ballot Thomas A. Budd was nominated by a majority of one vote, and was subsequently declared unanimously confirmed by the Convention, as the Whig candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Judge Gibson.—The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

MORE COPPER.—The Propeller Peninsula brought down from the Cliff Mine 82 tons of Copper in barrels and masses—thirty-four and a half tons from the North American in barrels and masses—21 tons from Minnesota in barrels and masses—20 tons from Copper Falls in barrels and masses.

The Steamer Baltimore brought down 624 blooms of iron from Carp River—all within a few days past.—*Lake Sup. Jour.*

CONTESTED ELECTION.—In the Memphis District, Tennessee, in which Stanton, Dem., is elected to Congress over Yerger, Whig, by a majority of two votes, we learn that the right of the former to his seat will be contested. Two votes were thrown out in one of the districts which would have made the result a tie. The Memphis Whig thinks that the Governor will withhold Stanton's commission, and order a new election.

PALACE CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1853.

With in ten days there has been observable a considerable improvement in the money market. Importations have fallen off so much that hopes are entertained that the bulk of the fall stock has been received, and that we will not be bankrupted this year. This is encouraging. There are some other reasons, also, for a relaxation of the pressure. Among them is the fact that it is now certain that the wheat harvest in England and in western Europe generally, is short—one of the shortest for nearly forty years—and that the importation of grain into the British Empire for the ensuing year is estimated at 120,000,000 of bushels. These facts, so melancholy for the poor of England and the continent, at least assures us of a market, at high prices, for our surplus breadstuffs, and a good fall business upon our eastern and central railroads and canals in the transportation of such articles. Another favorable symptom as to money affairs is, that very little specie is going out. The last steamer took none at all, and there has been little of account sent out for more than two months past. Those who look below the surface of financial affairs know very well that the true explanation of this falling off in the shipment of specie would expose one of the worst symptoms of our condition; we do not pay our debts in specie because we are postponing them by contracting other debts, that is, by passing to our creditors vast and unknown amounts of stock and bonds of railroad corporations, states, counties, towns, and villages; so that a London bankes ledger at this time, exhibits the most perfect and minute map of the United States extant.

The news from California, too, is favorable.—The mines are still yielding like snows in spring time, and it appears likely to will receive our semi-monthly remittances with healthful regularity for an indefinite number of years to come.

The new bank law requiring weekly statements of the leading items in their accounts, has turned the attention of their officers to the establishing a system of clearances, similar to that which has so long existed in London. A meeting was held in the Exchange, on Monday, to consider this subject. Their consultations will probably result in the adoption of the London system.

As the thermometer goes down the receipts of the Crystal palace go up; six-thousand half dollars were, or ought to have been taken on Monday. Since, there has been a slight diminution. In favorable weather, now that the exhibition is so greatly improved, the attendance should be much larger. Nothing but Barnum's humbuggery, or something like it will save the fair. The managers continue to exhibit the same inertness and incompetency as ever since the opening.—The machine room is not in operation, nor is it likely to be for *another* month or two. The new features of the fair are specimens of French Gobelin tapestry, and Sevres porcelain from the government manufactories. I was greatly disappointed in the appearance of the tapestry, probably because I was not well informed of the history of the art. The specimens look like pictures, and although as pictures they look very well, as tapestry they do not come up to my ideas of the rich and rare. Seven or eight pieces of Beauvais tapestry are not different from the former. The subjects are generally rural or fabulous, scenes, as the wolf and lamb at the stream, a family at supper under the trees, two goats meeting on a float bridge. The Gobelin specimens can not be had for love nor money, but the Beauvais, the whole seven, may be secured for $12,000, or about $2,000 apiece. Considering that they come from the Imperial manufactory of Louis Napoleon, this is dog cheap, though if done in a Broadway shop they would be sold only reasonable at ten or fifteen dollars. However, the imperial tradesman who contributes the tresures is in want of funds to sustain his tinselled reputation and tinselled glories, and propopls for the purchase are respectfully solicited. We have snobs and admirers of just such scoundrelism as Louis Napoleons' among us mean enough to buy them as mementoes of that personage.

Our British residents are much elated at the success of the Arabia over the Pacific. The Pacific started four days before the Arabia and arrived a few hours before her. Fortunately for the credit of the Pacific she broke down upon the voyage, and under the circumstances did very well. Making 3000 miles in thirteen days with one wheel and a broken shaft was something of an achievement. If American genius can thus sustain itself on one wing, how would it soar with its pinions all complete! I think that simile is brilliant enough to console the Collins' line under its misfortunes. The last voyage of the Arabia was a very rapid one, and the fastest that any British ship has made, but it is still a few hours or minutes behind the best of the Collins steamers. The Collins steamers, however, are getting a little heavy from age, and as Congress was generous enough to make a donation of a million in addition to the contract price for carrying the mails, the proprietors should now proceed forthwith to build that fifth ship, the Adriatic, which was kept so long in their advertisements, while not a timber was laid. Such a ship built with all the improvements suggested by the last three years of racing competition, would distance any thing that ever floated on the sea.

The money changers seem confident of peace from the lambike disposition of Nicholas, as evinced by the last accounts. This is all erroneous. There is nothing in the intelligence indicative of peace or war. Nobody knows what propositions have been made to the Czar, nor whether he has accepted any of them. But this I venture to predict—Nicholas will never leave the principalities, unless he gets an equivalent equally favorable to his plan of finally seizing the whole Turkish empire. He will not leave on any consideration until next spring, and there will be no war. His violence will triumph in the end as it has in the beginning. JUNIUS.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The British Board of trade returns for the six months of the present year, show the exports to have been £21,866,557, against £23,549,292 the same six period last year, which gives an increase of 25 per cent. The imports also show a great increase especially in articles of food taken into consumption. Provisions of every kind have been used in unusual quantities. For the six months the increase in traffick, including both entries and clearances, has been eleven per cent over the corresponding period in 1852. There is also an increase in the coasting tonnage. The customs revenue of England in 1852 was £22,512,518, and the total cost of collection £1,261,421. The number of custom house officers was 11,691, giving an average of £108 or about $522 to each person.

THE CHINESE.—Dr. Newman, a distinguished German scholar, sends a communication to the London Times in reference to some highly interesting Chinese works he has recently received, religious, political and statistical tracts of the new Chinese dynasty, which he says will be translated as soon as possible. There can be no longer any doubt, he says, about the new religion springing up in China. It is certainly Protestant Christianity, mixed yet, as could not otherwise be at the beginning, with some heathenish customs and prejudices. He adds that from a private letter he has received from a well-informed source, it appears that the rebels, or patriots, have issued a proclamation that they will not take Canton until next September.

Just before Sir James Mackintosh left India he made the following entry in his journal, which, after forty years, reads strangely:

"Jan. 19th, 1811.—A yacht, wrought against wind and tide by a steam engine, of the power of twenty horses, goes now from New York to Albany, and performs one hundred and sixty miles in thirty-two hours. This is going at the rate of five miles an hour, and would insure a passage from Portsmouth to Bombay in about one hundred days, in which case I should this day have received letters from my dearest C——, of the 1st October! Why were we not born a century later?"

A little more than thirty years would have given him his letters in a month's voyage.

MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.—A meeting in Liverpool has been held with the view of drawing the attention of the friends of temperance to the effort now making in Manchester to get up an agitation for the total abolition of the liquor traffic in England, and that a bill may be brought into Parliament similar to that known as the Maine liquor law. Resolutions to that effect were passed unanimously.

The Wheeling Gazette is stirring up "the merchants" to the establishment of an "Exchange," for the purpose of regulating prices. Better do as in small towns—regulate by your *Pittsburgh* exchanges.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

PALACE CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1853.

With in ten days there has been observable a considerable improvement in the money market. Importations have fallen off so much that hopes are entertained that the bulk of the fall stock has been received, and that we will not be bankrupted this year. This is encouraging. There are some other reasons, also, for a relaxation of the pressure. Among them is the fact that it is now certain that the wheat harvest in England and in western Europe generally, is short—one of the shortest for nearly forty years—and that the importation of grain into the British Empire for the ensuing year is estimated at 120,000,000 of bushels. These facts, so melancholy for the poor of England and the continent, at least assures us of a market, at high prices, for our surplus breadstuffs, and a good fall business upon our eastern and central railroads and canals in the transportation of such articles. Another favorable symptom as to money affairs is, that very little specie is going out. The last steamer took none at all, and there has been little of account sent out for more than two months past. Those who look below the surface of financial affairs know very well that the true explanation of this falling off in the shipment of specie would expose one of the worst symptoms of our condition; we do not pay our debts in specie because we are postponing them by contracting other debts, that is, by passing to our creditors vast and unknown amounts of stock and bonds of railroad corporations, states, counties, towns, and villages; so that a London bankes ledger at this time, exhibits the most perfect and minute map of the United States extant.

The news from California, too, is favorable.—The mines are still yielding like snows in spring time, and it appears likely to will receive our semi-monthly remittances with healthful regularity for an indefinite number of years to come.

The new bank law requiring weekly statements of the leading items in their accounts, has turned the attention of their officers to the establishing a system of clearances, similar to that which has so long existed in London. A meeting was held in the Exchange, on Monday, to consider this subject. Their consultations will probably result in the adoption of the London system.

As the thermometer goes down the receipts of the Crystal palace go up; six-thousand half dollars were, or ought to have been taken on Monday. Since, there has been a slight diminution. In favorable weather, now that the exhibition is so greatly improved, the attendance should be much larger. Nothing but Barnum's humbuggery, or something like it will save the fair. The managers continue to exhibit the same inertness and incompetency as ever since the opening.—The machine room is not in operation, nor is it likely to be for *another* month or two. The new features of the fair are specimens of French Gobelin tapestry, and Sevres porcelain from the government manufactories. I was greatly disappointed in the appearance of the tapestry, probably because I was not well informed of the history of the art. The specimens look like pictures, and although as pictures they look very well, as tapestry they do not come up to my ideas of the rich and rare. Seven or eight pieces of Beauvais tapestry are not different from the former. The subjects are generally rural or fabulous, scenes, as the wolf and lamb at the stream, a family at supper under the trees, two goats meeting on a float bridge. The Gobelin specimens can not be had for love nor money, but the Beauvais, the whole seven, may be secured for $12,000, or about $2,000 apiece. Considering that they come from the Imperial manufactory of Louis Napoleon, this is dog cheap, though if done in a Broadway shop they would be sold only reasonable at ten or fifteen dollars. However, the imperial tradesman who contributes the tresures is in want of funds to sustain his tinselled reputation and tinselled glories, and propopls for the purchase are respectfully solicited. We have snobs and admirers of just such scoundrelism as Louis Napoleons' among us mean enough to buy them as mementoes of that personage.

Our British residents are much elated at the success of the Arabia over the Pacific. The Pacific started four days before the Arabia and arrived a few hours before her. Fortunately for the credit of the Pacific she broke down upon the voyage, and under the circumstances did very well. Making 3000 miles in thirteen days with one wheel and a broken shaft was something of an achievement. If American genius can thus sustain itself on one wing, how would it soar with its pinions all complete! I think that simile is brilliant enough to console the Collins' line under its misfortunes. The last voyage of the Arabia was a very rapid one, and the fastest that any British ship has made, but it is still a few hours or minutes behind the best of the Collins steamers. The Collins steamers, however, are getting a little heavy from age, and as Congress was generous enough to make a donation of a million in addition to the contract price for carrying the mails, the proprietors should now proceed forthwith to build that fifth ship, the Adriatic, which was kept so long in their advertisements, while not a timber was laid. Such a ship built with all the improvements suggested by the last three years of racing competition, would distance any thing that ever floated on the sea.

The money changers seem confident of peace from the lambike disposition of Nicholas, as evinced by the last accounts. This is all erroneous. There is nothing in the intelligence indicative of peace or war. Nobody knows what propositions have been made to the Czar, nor whether he has accepted any of them. But this I venture to predict—Nicholas will never leave the principalities, unless he gets an equivalent equally favorable to his plan of finally seizing the whole Turkish empire. He will not leave on any consideration until next spring, and there will be no war. His violence will triumph in the end as it has in the beginning. JUNIUS.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The British Board of trade returns for the six months of the present year, show the exports to have been £21,866,557, against £23,549,292 the same six period last year, which gives an increase of 25 per cent. The imports also show a great increase especially in articles of food taken into consumption. Provisions of every kind have been used in unusual quantities. For the six months the increase in traffick, including both entries and clearances, has been eleven per cent over the corresponding period in 1852. There is also an increase in the coasting tonnage. The customs revenue of England in 1852 was £22,512,518, and the total cost of collection £1,261,421. The number of custom house officers was 11,691, giving an average of £108 or about $522 to each person.

THE CHINESE.—Dr. Newman, a distinguished German scholar, sends a communication to the London Times in reference to some highly interesting Chinese works he has recently received, religious, political and statistical tracts of the new Chinese dynasty, which he says will be translated as soon as possible. There can be no longer any doubt, he says, about the new religion springing up in China. It is certainly Protestant Christianity, mixed yet, as could not otherwise be at the beginning, with some heathenish customs and prejudices. He adds that from a private letter he has received from a well-informed source, it appears that the rebels, or patriots, have issued a proclamation that they will not take Canton until next September.

Just before Sir James Mackintosh left India he made the following entry in his journal, which, after forty years, reads strangely:

"Jan. 19th, 1811.—A yacht, wrought against wind and tide by a steam engine, of the power of twenty horses, goes now from New York to Albany, and performs one hundred and sixty miles in thirty-two hours. This is going at the rate of five miles an hour, and would insure a passage from Portsmouth to Bombay in about one hundred days, in which case I should this day have received letters from my dearest C——, of the 1st October! Why were we not born a century later?"

A little more than thirty years would have given him his letters in a month's voyage.

MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.—A meeting in Liverpool has been held with the view of drawing the attention of the friends of temperance to the effort now making in Manchester to get up an agitation for the total abolition of the liquor traffic in England, and that a bill may be brought into Parliament similar to that known as the Maine liquor law. Resolutions to that effect were passed unanimously.

The Wheeling Gazette is stirring up "the merchants" to the establishment of an "Exchange," for the purpose of regulating prices. Better do as in small towns—regulate by your *Pittsburgh* exchanges.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

ANSWER OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. EVERETT ON THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.—We published during the last session of Congress Mr. Everett's admirable letter in reply to the proposal of England and France to the United States for a tripartite treaty for the protection of Cuba.—The Herald, yesterday, published Lord John Russell's reply to the letter, from which we make an extract of the material part. His lordship alluding to Mr. Everett's declaration "that the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain," says:

"The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and the most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which in the last century was a colony of Spain. France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain.—These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba.—Well, these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain, or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, exclusive control over the said island (of Cuba) nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to bar the acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this convention would secure that object.

But if it is intended, on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present *status quo* in Cuba, and that the U. States have alone a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's government refuse to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without adding to its importance to Mexico and other friendly States of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego.

The possessions of France in the American seas give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her government. Nor is this right at all initiated by the argument of Mr. Everett, that Cuba is in the United States as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the territory of the United States, viz: from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

The island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames, would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium, while an island at the same distance from Jamaica would be placed at Marsaille, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France would be menacing to the United States; but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States' Secretary of State which appears to her Majesty's government not only unfounded but disquieting.

Lord Malmsbury and M. de Turgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of that island." To this reason Mr. Everett replies in these terms:

"The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain acknowledged with respect, the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together in reckless disregard to treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with the Queen's State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt, and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President.

But the statement made by the President, that a convention duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in all future time, would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent treasons of all the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State.—Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citizens of the United States, while they justly boast of their institutions, will not be insensible to the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of the duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation.

Nor can a people so enlightened fail to perceive the utility of these rules for the observance of internal relations, which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations. Among the commentators on that law, some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose that the United States would set the example of shrouding its most sacred provisions.

Nor let it be said that such a convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed convention was altogether silent. But a protected declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge, from revolts on the part of the blacks, under the shelter of the United States, would justly be looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation

Finally, while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmsbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.

I am, &c.,

J. RUSSELL

A MAN SHOT BY A SNAKE.—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger states that, a few days ago, a man named Lonman, storekeeper in Biddensburg, York co., was out gunning, when he discovered a large snake, and in order quickly to procure it from running away, he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball at the time, upon the body of the snake, *with his hand directly across the muzzle.* The snake, in its writhings to free itself, coiled around the gun-stock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, hard enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction, came out between the junction of the little finger and the one next to it. Happily no bones were broken.

THE REV. MR. CLAWSON of the M. P. Church, who in many places is called the "wild man," in consequence of his eccentricities, is left heir to an estate in England valued at *one million of dollars!* Mr. C. was very poor, and has had to struggle thus far with a large and dependant family. The estate comes to him by his wife, and the business is so completely settled up, that he can draw the amount through Bankers either at New York or Philadelphia. He is travelling a circuit near Charlestburg, in western Virginia.—*Uniontown Democrat*

A MISTAKE IN THE FIGURES.—A story was told a few months ago, of the good fortune of Isaac Butler, a poor but worthy man in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., who was said to have a legacy of $94,000 left him in Europe. It turns out that after living in anticipation for several weeks, it is reduced to the pitiful sum of $94, instead of $94,000.

GOLD IN BANKS.—Notwithstanding the immense amount of gold which has arrived within two years from California and Australia, the quantity of gold in the banks of England and France, is less than it was two years ago. In the bank of England, the bullion was lower at the last return than for any period during the last year and a half.

There has been redeemed since the 4th March last, $6,495,489 of the United States stocks, and $6,986,700 has been advanced to the Mint for the purchase of silver and bullion, and there remains of the five per cent stock redeemable by law on the first of July last $508,900, (the interest on which has been stopped,) to be paid at the Treasury on demand.

NEW ORLEANS PRISONS HEALTHY.—It is stated that in the New Orleans work house, where there are over two hundred persons confined, there has not been a single case of yellow fever this season. All the other city prisons are said to be equally exempt from the epidemic. If true, this is a remarkable fact.

A PIONEER GONE.—James Gorman, of the firm of Strader & Gorman, of Cincinnati, who commenced business in that city when it was in its infancy, died a few days ago. He is said to have been one of the wealthiest men in that city, and has not a relative in the world to inherit his immense estate.

The fish in Baltimore harbor on Tuesday were again stricken dead from some unknown cause, making it necessary to remove them forthwith in order to preserve the health of the city.—There were millions of them floating about the harbor.

MUSIC ON THE SABBATH.—The Rifle Band, of Reading, Pennsylvania, were brought before the Mayor, on Monday, for creating a disturbance by playing upon their instruments in the streets on the Sabbath. They were let off with an admonition and the costs.

A MAGNIFICENT BRIBE.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the amount paid to Commodore Coe and his squadron, by the city of Buenos Ayres, to abandon Urquisa and terminate the blockade of the city, was half a million of dollars.

MUFFIN COUNTY.—The Temperence men have nominated Alexander Gibboney for Assembly,—Mr. G. was elected on the Locofoco ticket three years ago, but was shoked off with one turn.

☞ Assembly—THOMAS KIDDOO, of Snowden township, will be presented to the approaching Anti-Maconic 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. au16d6wto AN OLD WHIG.

☞ Assembly—WILLIAM WELSON, 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: [au16dw] 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. [jy15t4wt4T

☞ 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. jy16dwtf

☞ County Commissioner.—The subscriber, residing in East Liberty, Collins township, offers himself to the Whig and Anti Masonic Conventions for said office. [au12] 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. jy9

☞ 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. [au6

☞ 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 LAKE, of the Borough of of Elizabeth, will be proposed and supported as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner by his numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. ao1

☞ For Commissioner.—MR. JAMES MCGLAUGHLIN, 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. GEYER will be a candidate for the nomination of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.

☞ District Attorney.—Candidate for Whig nomination, for District Attorney, DA