PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1853.

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

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

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

DO THE PUBLIC WORKS PAY ANYTHING?—This is a question of serious import. The Canal Commissioners, every year, endeavor to show a balance in favor of the Public Works of receipts over expenditures; but it is a matter of some doubt whether the State improvements are not actually running us in debt.

The Canal Commissioners, on the 1st of December last, estimated the amount due for unpaid wages on the Portage, to that time, at $149,000, in round numbers. When the Legislature came to make an appropriation to liquidate these outstanding claims, the sum had crept up to $165,000; and in their late report on the Strike at the Portage the Commissioners tell us that there are still *other* claims outstanding, of which they had previously no knowledge, and they cannot explain why they have been kept back. And this is but a specimen of the whole system under which the State Works are managed. The expenses on these works have increased yearly in a greater ratio than the revenues, and hence certain expenditures *are withheld from the public each year, and crowded into subsequent statements in the most vague and unsatisfactory manner!* Take, for instance, the year 1860. That year, according to the Auditor General's report, the State Works yielded a handsome sum to the Treasury; but, in the report for 1851, we find over $900,000 in the statement of expenses for that year, as having been paid for debts, *"prior* to December, 1850!" So a *true* statement for 1850 would have shown that the expenses for that year exceeded the receipts! But this is not all; for in the report for 1852 we find $970,000 paid for "sundry expenses incurred prior to 1850 and 1851!" How much of this $970,000 belongs properly to 1850 we are not informed; but assuming it to be only one-third, we find that the Public Works cost in 1850 about $1,250,000 *more* than was set down in the account of that year! The same is true of subsequent years. Outstanding claims of 1851 had to be paid in 1852 and '53, and so of the year following.

We are never allowed, therefore, to know what is the *real* cost of managing these works. We get a statement of what is received during the year and what is paid out *for* that year, and the balance is set down as net revenue; but the unpaid debts, which come in for subsequent appropriations, are never taken into the account.

These facts afford subject-matter for the reflection of the people. It is a truth admitting of no question that under the present plan of carrying on the State works the people never know what is the actual cost of maintaining them.—The legislature is annually besieged for appropriations to pay old claims, running back one, two and three years. No official statement ever yet presented to the people has shown the actual cost of one year's management of the public improvements. It is not the interest of the officials to give it, and therefore we do not get it. But taking the last three years as a basis, it would be safe to say, we think, that it now costs as much to keep the works going as they yield in revenue. What, then, is the use in keeping them?

NEW ORLEANS.—We have received the New Orleans Picayune of the 21st, from which we glean a few particulars of the epidemic in that city.—The Picayune says:

"The interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Saturday, the 20th instant, are in detail as follows, the deaths by yellow fever being those certified to by the physicians.

Interments for the twenty-four hours ending 6 A. M. on

		Total.	Yellow Fever.
Sunday,	August 14,	232	191
Monday,	" 15,	218	182
Tuesday,	" 16,	193	163
Wednesday	" 17,	219	191
Thursday,	" 18,	219	188
Friday	" 19,	234	203
Saturday	" 20,	224	194
Total,		1534	1302

During this week the cases of death reported for causes unknown numbered 74. At least 68 of these were yellow fever deaths, which added to the total above would give 1365 deaths by yellow fever for the week ending at 6 A. M. on the 20th inst.

The interments for the three weeks ending yesterday, are as follows:

Week ending at 6 A. M. on

	Total.	Yellow Fever.
Saturday, August 6,	1134	995
Saturday, August 13,	1494	1303
Saturday, August 20,	1584	1365
Total,	4162	3663

This table shows an increase for the week ending at 6 A. M. yesterday over the previous week of 40 in the total of interments and of 67 in those by yellow fever. This increase compares favorably (if such a word can be used in connection with such a subject,) with that of the second week in the table over the first.—The increase there was 360 for total interments, and 312 for those of fever.

But if the increase for the week ending yesterday is not so decided, it must be considered that the proportion of mortality to the population is greater than it was even a week ago.—How long this is to continue it is not for human authority to say, except that experience tells us that the first frost will, without doubt, cut short the career of the epidemic. We do not well see how its severity is to last much longer, for there must be few unacclimated persons left to undergo its power.

The Howard Association acknowledges large receipts of money from various sources, and have opened four new infirmaries for the indigent sick, and one especially designed for convalescents. Baton Rouge has also sent a deputation of her citizens to assist the Howard Association in waiting on the sick. This is indeed an act of benevolence that the good Samaritan might envy.

Objections having been made to the firing of cannon, as annoying to the sick, it has been abandoned, and the burning of coal tar has been resorted to, instead. Tar for this purpose is furnished gratuitously by the authorities. It was thought that the burning of tar would tend to purify the air.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—A favorable season has protected the Main Line of the Public Works from injury, thus far: but the credit is due more to Providence than to the faithful oversight of the Canal Commissioners. The Delaware Division, which has not experienced the kind protection of the elements, is a fine illustration of the management of the State officials. The *Philadelphia Ledger*, a Democratic paper, in speaking of the falling off of the coal trade at that port, says:

"The heavy falling off for the season, the stagnation throughout the entire region, and the grievous discouragement to industry are chargeable exclusively to the protracted suspension of navigation on the Delaware Division. In order to repair a leak in the first level below Easton, the water was again drawn off on the 22d inst.—On the 23d it was let on; and on Monday next, the 29th, it is expected that navigation, after an interruption of more than a month, will be resumed. Thus, with the inexcusable delay in opening the Canal in the Spring, more than two months have been irretrievably lost to the State and to the many important interests dependent for their prosperity upon the uninterrupted use of the State Canal. These evils are fairly to be attributed to the condition of the Canal, and to the lack of energy in the management which depresses and paralyzes the productive energies of entire districts. The administration of this portion of the State works is rapidly assuming the character of a wrong to be redressed, a nuisance to be abated. More than one-fourth of the entire season of navigation has already been lost, the season as yet little more than half over."

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"THE HEAVENLY HOME; or the employments and enjoyments of the Saints in Heaven. By Rev. H. Harbaugh. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston." This book is the third of a series, in which the author developes his views of the future life. The first was entitled "Heaven, or the Sainted Dead," and had reference more especially to the abode of the blest. The second was "The Heavenly Recognition," and was devoted to a discussion of the probability of recognition after death. The third is the volume before us, and it is devoted legitimately to an inquiry into the employments and enjoyments of the blest. The author is a pastor of a Lutheran church, in this State, and has given much study and labor to the theme which has engressed his attention as an author. The book is an eloquent one, and the theme exalted. It is one on which men of every age have felt deeply, and few other subjects can exceed it in interest. We can only say that the author treats it in a touching and feeling manner, and with the aid which the light of revelation affords for a dim, distant perception of the world to which all desire to attain.

For sale by A. H. English & Co.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.—The telegraph has informed our readers of the nomination of THOMAS A. BUDD, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Whig State Convention which met in Huntingdon on the 25th. The name of Mr. Budd is not familiar to the people of the Western part of the State, but the Philadelphia papers all speak in the highest terms of him. The *Bulletin* says:

"Mr. Budd is a ripe scholar, and stands high as a member of the Philadelphia Bar."

The *North American* says:

"The nomination is a good one, and reflects credit upon the Convention which made it. Mr. Budd is a gentleman of fine legal attainments and excellent natural abilities, and is much respected by the bar of Philadelphia, of which he has, for many years, been an honored member. Should he be elected to the responsible post for which he has been nominated, he will bring to the performance of its duties a mind and temper peculiarly fitted for the patient labor required of a Supreme Court Judge."

The *Inquirer* says:

"Mr. Budd is a prominent, able and influential member of the Philadelphia Bar. He has had much experience as a lawyer, maintains a reputation of the highest character for manliness and integrity, while there are few men who deservedly enjoy a greater degree of popularity among his profession. He is modest and unobtrusive, and has never sought public position.—Calm, thoughtful, well informed, and ripe of judgment, he possesses all the qualifications for the distinguished post for which he has been nominated, and will doubtless receive a liberal and enthusiastic support. A native of Philadelphia, widely known and generally esteemed, the selection cannot but be regarded as judicious under the circumstances, and it will be received with marked favor. Among the delegates of the Convention were many of the most distinguished men of the State, and the intelligence they gave of the prospects of the cause and the party, was of the most gratifying character. We look forward to the results of the campaign not only with hope, but with confidence. The profligacy and corruption that have characterized the management of our public works, have inspired a lively feeling of indignation throughout the entire commonwealth, and the days of the existing dynasty may be regarded as numbered."

THE *"Republic,"* at Washington City, has been disposed of by the Messrs. Gideon to W. W. Burwell & Co., who will discontinue the daily issue, and publish the paper only as a weekly. For all the good it has ever done, or is likely to do, its publication might as well be discontinued altogether.

THE *Cumberland* (Md.) *Miner's Journal* gives a list of deaths in that place from cholera. Up to noon on Friday, the 26th, there were *thirty-nine* deaths which are not denied to have been occasioned by cholera, and *ten*, about which some doubt has been entertained.

THE STEAMER CHEROKEE BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE!—One of the most tremendous conflagrations, so far as the amount of property destroyed is concerned, which occurred in this city for some time, took place last night.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, it was discovered that the steamer Cherokee, lying at the foot of Warren street, and which was to sail to-day, for Havana, was on fire. The whole of that part of the city was illuminated by the flames. A much larger amount of property was consumed than at the Pearl street fire, or, in fact, any fire which has occurred in this city for some years.

Much apprehension, at first, was felt lest she would blow up, as it was known there was powder on board. Happily, however, the powder was discovered and removed from the ship.

The Cherokee belonged to the United States Mail Steamship Company; the Company is composed of Messrs. George Law, M. O. Roberts, any others. She was built about five years ago, by James. W. Webb, and transferred by Howland & Aspinwall to George Law and others.

The Cherokee was a handsome vessel, and the loss to the Company cannot be under $200,000, and some estimate it at $225,000. She was 1,244 tons burthen, 210 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 17 in depth, and was newly painted and refitted up, which partly accounts for her burning up so quickly.

The Cherokee had no insurance, and will be a dead loss on the Company.

The cargo, which was chiefly consigned to houses in New Orleans, was unusually large.—There were about 1500 packages of merchandize, valued at about $800 each. There were about 200 shippers, these no doubt had insured their goods. The total loss therefore, of ship and cargo, would amount to about half a million.—*N. Y. Express, Saturday.*

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans mail of the 21st, came to hand this morning. The accounts of the fever, as gleaned from the papers, are very meagre—but there does not appear, up to that date, to be the least abatement in the epidemic.

The Delta says the fever was very bad at Jefferson City, Gretna, and Algiers. The Picayune says that the total number of deaths for the three weeks ending on the 20th, were four thousand one hundred and sixty-two, of which three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine were from yellow fever. The intense heat of the 19th was followed next day by a heavy shower and high wind. The steamships from New Orleans had suspended their trips to Galveston in consequence of the strict enforcement of the quarantine regulations. The Howard Association received five thousand four hundred dollars on the 20th, including three thousand from Philadelphia, and five hundred from the New York Mutual Insurance Company, and three hundred from Baton Rouge.

LATER.—THE EPIDEMIC ABATING.—New Orleans, Aug. 24.—The numbge of deaths from the fever, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, this morning, shows a marked decrease in mortality, while the number of cases and deaths at the Charity Hospital also exhibits a falling off. The interments for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, was two hundred and thirty-two, of which one hundred and eighty-eight were of yellow fever. This is still a frightful figure, considering the reduction of our population, but it is regarded as a very decided improvement on the records of previous days, and it inspires hope that the worst of the plague is over.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.—It will be recollected that one *Edymoin*, a convict in the Auburn State Prison, was pardoned out by Gov. Seymour, on forged recommendations to executive clemency. After the forgery was discovered, Edymoin was arrested and recommitted to State Prison. The pardon which was found upon his person, read, or was made to read, *Edymoir* instead of *Edymoin*; whereupon the State records at Albany were mutilated so as to make the entry correspond with the spelling in the pardon, and thus to hold the prisoner on a technicality; a way of proceeding very undignified, to say the least of it, in high State functionaries.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been sued out of the United States Court, Judge Hall presiding, to which Mr. Titus, the warden of the prison, makes return *that he has no such man in custody as Edymoir.* Much excitement prevailed, and the prisoner was finally placed in the hands of the sheriff to wait the final action of the court upon the writ. Should the pardon be adjudged valid and the prisoner released, he will then no doubt be arrested on the charge of forging the names subscribed to the recommendations for executive mercy.

TEXAN RIVERS.—At the late election in Texas a popular vote was taken on a bill appropriating $250,000 for clearing out the channels of the Texan rivers of the *rafts*, &c., which obstruct them; and, by the returns thus far received it appears to be negatived. Its defeat is attributed to the feeling in favor of railroads, and the influence of the railroad companies, which are desirous of aid themselves from the State.

The Wabash river was crossed for the first time by a locomotive, on the 20th. A train of cars belonging to the New Albany and Salem Railroad, were taken from Lafayette to the Tippecanoe battle ground; and that classic spot was the scene of a hilarious meeting of the railway friends. Forty two years ago, the Wabash rolled through untamed forests, and on the field of Tippecanoe the pale faces and red men met in deadly affray, to decide the right to the beautiful earth around them.

"Three Sisters of Kossuth," writes a lady to us, "are living in New York. One is at the head of a boarding house at No. 1 Irving Place, and the others, who have recently arrived in this country, are at 761 and 762 Broadway, near 9th street, where they intend opening a Lace and Silk store, about the first of September.—Many of their goods they brought with them; but they have been disappointed on account of the absence from the city of many to whom they brought letters. I have recently seen them, and feel desirous that they should be known and experience that sympathy they appear to deserve. The articles they have for sale are of a very superior quality, and were manufactured at Brussels, under their supervision, I think. The widowed sister is Madame Messeleyi. Ill health has compelled her to abandon the idea of teaching, for which her brother thought her fully competent. And as a support for herself and children, together with her sister's family, she intends to open the Lace and Silk-shop. She has brought with her Parisian dress-makers, and designs to carry on the business."

Two of these sisters go this week to Newport, in the hope of finding customers among the crowd of wealthy and fashionable people assembled there. Five years ago they were wealthy themselves. But because they were sisters and wives, their property was sold and they imprisoned. They are now reduced to absolute poverty. It is not yet a year since their mother died at Brussels. And one of them is within a short period a widow.

In the midst of these crushing misfortunes, these three homeless women evince a fortitude that men rarely display, and a nobility not born of Courts. They ask no charity, but uncomplainingly set to work, and would gladly earn a livelihood for themselves and children. But, strangers in a strange land, ignorant of our language and customs, unused to their work, sick, friendless and poor,—it is easy to see that unless a generous public sympathy will aid their efforts, they may fail after all.

We have heard much lately of one Martin Koszta. Some of us are going to present a sword to the Captain who rescued him. Others want to send a Government ship after him. Others still are ready to go to war on his account. All manner of gallant things we are ready to say and do in behalf of a Hungarian man, four thousand miles away.

In the meantime, Hungarian *women*, here at our doors, are left to beg their daily bread.—*Albany Evening Journal*

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PYRAMID IN THE DESERT OF COLORADO.—The Placerville Herald, of the 20th, contains a letter from a correspondent at San Bernardino, in that State, giving an account of the discovery of a truncated pyramid on the great American desert, some 200 miles north west of the junction of the Gila with the Colorado. The discovery is said to have been made by a party of five adventurers who attempted to cross the desert in search of a shorter route than that now known. The writer says:

"An object appeared upon the plain to the west, having so much the appearance of a work of art, from the regularity of its outline and its isolated position, that the party determined upon visiting it. Reaching over an almost barren sand plain, a distance of nearly five miles, they reached the base of one of the most wonderful objects, considering its location, (it being the very home of desolation) that the mind can possibly conceive of; nothing less than an immense stone pyramid, composed of layers or courses of from eighteen inches to nearly three feet in thickness, and from five to eight feet in length. It has a level top of more than fifty feet square, though it is evident that it was once completed, but that some great convulsion of nature has displaced its entire top, as it evidently now lies a huge and broken mass upon one of its sides, though nearly covered by the sands.

This pyramid differs, in some respects, from the Egyptian pyramid; it is, or was, more accurately or pointed, and on both those of Egypt are composed of steps or layers, receding as they rise, the American pyramid was, undoubtedly, more finished structure, the outer surface of the blocks were evidently cut to an angle that gave the structure, when now and complete, a smooth or regular surface from top to bottom.

From the present level of the sands that surround it, there are 56 distinct layers of stone, that will average at least a two feet in thickness the present height one hundred and four feet, so that before the top was displaced, it must have been, judging from an angle of its sides, at least 25 feet higher than at present. How far it extends beneath the surface of the sands, it is impossible to determine, without great labor."

Lord John Russell's reply to Mr. Everett's brilliant refusal, on the part of our Government, to join with France and Great Britain in guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, as against any Foreign effort to change its political relations, appears in our columns to day, and we ask for it the earnest and thoughtful consideration of every reader. We have seldom read so brief a public document that contained so much important and apposite truth.

We have already approved the course of the late Administration in declining to entangle our Government in a Treaty with France and Great Britain respecting Cuba. The genius of our institutions and the respect due to the counsels of Washington alike forbid such entanglements. Yet this fact should not blind us to the obvious fairness and pertinence of the proposition so rejected. For years our journals have been loud in denunciation of *British* intrigue for the severance of Cuba from Spain and for its virtual if not formal conversion into a British possession.—Nay, our Government has officially reiterated these charges, and pressed them upon the attention of Spain as a cogent reason for the sale of her most valuable colony to this country. Great Britain, naturally indignant at these groundless imputations, offers to unite with France (which assents) and with the United States in a solemn guarantee of Cuba to the mother country. Mr. Everett on our part declines, as was proper, but gives reasons for declining which amply justify the apprehensions of Spain and the sensitiveness of England to imputations at our hands which are thus shown to be groundless. Our Government stands unmasked as the only one secretly seeking to annex Cuba, and at the same time the only one busy in fermenting Spanish jealousy of the designs of other Powers. Mr. Everett's pretensions in his able and rhetorically clever rejection of the proposal for a Tripartite guarantee to Spain are turned against us with scathing effect in Sir John's less ambitious but most pithy rejoinder.

One of two courses we must manifestly choose —either cease to covet and to grasp, or prepare to fight and pay. If we want colonial possessions as ample as Great Britain's, we must be ready to pay taxes as gigantic as hers—to see army contractors in legions building their palaces and riding in gilded coaches, while the children of mechanics and artisans creep shivering and hungry to bed. Perhaps our uneducated voters are ready for this; but the preparatory big wind. The steamships from New Orleans had suspended their trips to Galveston in consequence of the strict enforcement of the quarantine regulations. The Howard Association received five thousand four hundred dollars on the 20th, including three thousand from Philadelphia, and five hundred from the New York Mutual Insurance Company, and three hundred from Baton Rouge.

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IMPROVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—Amongst the late news from California, we find the following highly encouraging item in a San Francisco letter to the Journal of Commerce. The letter bears date on the 1st instant:

"Our city has become a City of churches, and the Sabbath day is regarded almost universally as a day of rest. Society is blessed with the presence of women, who are now flocking to our shores in vast numbers, bringing the children of East to bless and cheer the sterner sex. *Gambling is fast dying out.* Houses that one year ago would have rented for $3,000 to $5,000 per month for gambling purposes are now offered for business marts at $1,000 to $1,500 per month. On Long Wharf, where one year ago there were over a dozen gambling houses there is now but one in operation. The same may be said of other prominent localities. It seems now to be the grand aim and strife of this people to do good; to contribute largely and freely of their wealth for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the land. May God hasten it in his own good time and way!"

Pilots running on boats between this city and New Orleans, ask for higher wages than they have been in the habit of getting. A number of them have recently held a meeting, and by resolution say they will not work for less than $250 a trip so long as the yellow fever continues below. They also say they will not stand watch with a Pilot who works for less than the stipulated rate. Two hundred and fifty dollars per trip is nearly equal to $500 per month.—We think these wages are only contended for during the prevalence of the epidemic.—*St. Louis News.*

SCARCITY OF STEAMBOAT HANDS.—Yesterday several boats were detained and compelled to lay over, until to-day, for want of laborers to receive and discharge freight. Boats plying to New Orleans, have been compelled to advance the rate to $45 and $50 per month. The majority of the up river boats continue old prices—$30 and $35—but it is pretty certain they must advance if they wish to get crews sufficient to work to advantage.—*St. Louis News.*

THE NORWALK TRAGEDY.—Charles H. Comstock is now on trial in the Fairfield County Court of Connecticut, on an indictment charging him with manslaughter, for having, through carelessness, as conductor of the train, caused the horrible massacre at the Norwalk draw-bridge, on the New Haven Railroad, last May. Edward W. Tucker, the engineer, who was also arrested and held to bail to answer a similar charge, is declared by his physicians to be unable to attend the court, in consequence of the injuries he received at the time. The trial attracts considerable interest.

HEREDITARY SUICIDE.—Mr. Welfork, late the Sheriff of Tioga county committed suicide a few days since, by hanging. But a few days before this his father hung himself; but three years ago his grandfather ended his own life in the same way. It is a strange illustration of "hereditary taint," or of that and the power of association combined. They were all wealthy men, in the most happy circumstances, and had gained their means by frugal industry and slow accretion, and were universally beloved for uprightness, kindness and honorable bearing.—*Albany Register.*

The Philadelphia Register says that the old paper mill in which the paper was manufactured used by Benjamin Franklin in his printing office, is still in operation on Chester Creek, Delaware, and owned by Mr. Wilcox, the son of the gentleman who held it during the life-time of Franklin. The paper was made at that time, and is still manufactured by hand. Scarcely any change has been made in the mill, and the same process of making rags into paper is in operation to-day as was followed some one hundred and forty years ago; the mill having been erected in the year 1713.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—It appears that the amount which will have to be invested in government securities during the last quarter of 1853—namely from the 10th of October till the 5th January next—on account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, will be £802,155. This is a much larger sum than has for a long while been applicable within any similar period.—*English Paper.*

TURNING THE TABLES.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser, the leading Hunker press of Western New York, reads the Washington Union out of the regular Democratic party, because of the latter's affinities to *abolitionism!* and for abetting and apologising for free-soilism and free-soil leaders. It is pretty good. The Union recently read the New York Post out of the party for something of the same kind. It is evident that another platform is needed.

PUFF-BALLING BEES.—The fungus, well known in our fields as puff-ball, is just now attracting the notice of the scientific world, by the discovery of its possessing anæsthetic properties, like chloroform or ether. The fact has been known to the Lincolnshire cottagers for many generations past, and applied in the management of bees. The practice has been to burn a portion of the fungus in the hive, and under its effects the bees speedily become powerless, may be handled with impunity, and the honey taken from the hive.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

THE BUTTONWOODS.—The disease which so long assailed the buttonwood tree at the east appears to have died out. The Providence Journal notices that the buttonwoods by the roadside are apparently vigorous and flourishing, altho' bearing marks of their former suffering. The disease was caused by a severe frost in the spring, after a very mild winter. The frost injured the sap.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A writer in the Intelligencer communicates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window, before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete change of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind.—*Newark Adv.*

HEAVY TRADE IN PEACHES.—The Journal of Commerce says that one of the principal peach dealers estimates the daily arrival of peaches in the New York market at 60,000 baskets, or even more! The trade has been maintained to this extent for the last five days, but must soon decline. Nine steamers a day come in, loaded down with from 6,000 to 10,000 baskets.

CALEB QUOTEM.—There is in North Carolina a gentleman that is editor, county register, president of a college, temperance lecturer, and lecturer general for the Odd Fellows and other generous Societies. To these duties his private secular affairs add the demands they make upon his time and care, and they are not light. This Caleb Quotem is Robinson, of the GoldsboroNew Era.

MISSOURI COTTON.—On the 26th instant, 26 bales of cotton raised and picked in Polk county, Mo., arrived at St. Louis. The News of that city says:

"We note this as the first shipment of Cotton from the Missouri river. In the course of time, South Sea Island will be rolling over the "road from India," and down the Missouri by the hundred and perhaps thousands of bales."

ARRIVALS OF TEAS FROM CHINA.—Notwithstanding the great outcry that was raised awhile ago, that the Chinese revolution was certain to cut short our usual supplies of teas, a fleet of vessels from Canton have arrived, within a few days past, at New York, all with full cargoes.—The fall trade sales are expected to commence next week.

A CHANGE.—The town of Haverhill, in 1679, voted that Benjamin Webster and Samuel Parker might live in the town and follow the trade of shoemaking! Now the principal business of the town is manufacturing shoes, and it is estimated that there are more than two millions of dollars worth of shoes manufactured there annually.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT.—The Eagle & Enquirer of the 16th, says:

"A dispatch from Bolivar yesterday, reiterates the assertion, founded on the official returns in the Clerk's Office, that Stanton's majority in Hardeman is only 369—thus putting the question of the election where it was before, viz: in point of fact, *a tie vote.*"

"UNTIMELY."—The Providence Journal criticises an expression used by a cotemporary who stated that a person had met an "untimely fate," at the age of eighty-six years, and says:—"It is only in Newport that they speak of a man's being cut off in the prime of manhood, and call a man of sixty a promising young man."

The Buffalo Republic says: A little boy, clad poorly, standing in front of the Western Hotel, was accosted this morning by a rude young man, with the question, "Does your mother know you're out?" The little fellow looked at the interrogator a moment, while his bosom heaved and tears gathered in his eyes, and replied, "Sir, my dear mother is dead."

The Rev. Mr. Cracey says the man in the moon holds his nose when he passes over Aurora, Indiana. How do you feel now, gentlemen, with your whisky and hogs?

Over ten millions worth of Irish land has been sold under the Incumbent Estate act. This property was owned by 1,081 insolvent proprietors; it is now owned by 5,000 steady and solvent landlords, mostly skilled farmers or intelligent capitalists.

WHEAT IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated that the Central Railroad Depot, at Richmond, is completely packed with wheat remaining to be taken away as soon as the millers can do so. There are also said to be some 15,000 bushels along the line awaiting transportation.

The weekly railway traffic of this year on English railways is £51,503 greater than that of last year. The amount received for seven months of this year was over £9,000,000.

Nux Vomica is a most bitter and poisonous drug. In 1840 there were 540 pounds of it imported into England while last year there were 640 tons of it imported. What is the cause of the increase?

Tobacco is now being raised extensively in the interior counties of New York. The soil and climate are both advantageous to its production.

☞ **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. au23

☞ **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. au16d&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. [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. [jy18d&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. [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. 8c4

☞ **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. [au8

☞ **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. au1

☞ **For Commissioner.**—MR. JAMES MCCLELLAND, 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. GETZ 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, DAVID D. BRUCE.

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. jy2-d4w

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

☞ **District Attorney.**—CICERO HASSON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy22d&wtc

☞ **Fall Style for Gentlemen's Hats.**—J. WILSON & SON, 91 Wood street. will introduce this day, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and strangers visiting the city, their beautiful style of HATS. Particular attention is invited to our $3, $3 50 and $4 Hats. au30 3d&wtd

☞ 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. 16 WOOD STREET,

One door from First street, Pittsburgh,

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Notes and Warrants, Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposits of Par and Current Money; make Inland Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company*, (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (cash as $10,000,000). au16

☞ **Liver Complaint of Ten Years** standing cured by the use of only two boxes of DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

"NEW YORK, August 2, 1853.

"This is to certify that having been afflicted with Liver Complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. All now take pleasure in recommending them to the public as the best Liver or general Anti Bilious Pill ever offered to the public. DRS. ASH MALONA, 17 Lovington street."

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else.—There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
au27 successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

☞ **Flowers Will Grow** where the Waters Rise.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the hair preserved in a healthy state, which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or *dermis* of the head, a strong and vigorous head of hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the scalp is the most simple and agreeable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use, and the interest of its numerous friends appears to be given to the Pair is truly beautiful and pleasing, held by all dealers, every where, at 25 cents, in large bottles.

Sold by PRINCE & BROWN, Apothecaries, 121 Broadway, N. Y.