PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 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.*

THE WHIG TICKET.

The Whig County Convention, after an arduous session, yesterday, made choice of a County Ticket for the support of the party at the ensuing election. Some of the nominations were made by acclamation, and others were contested valiantly, the principal struggle being upon the nominations for Prosecuting Attorney and Canal Commissioner.

For President Judge of this Judicial District the Convention on the first ballot made choice of Hon. MOSES HAMPTON. The name of this gentleman is familiar to the whole county. He stands in the first rank among the members of the Pittsburgh bar, both as an eloquent and effective advocate and an accomplished and profound jurist. He goes before the people with an unsullied reputation, and will receive, as he will deserve, the testimonial of their approval at the ballot box.

For Senator, the Convention with great unanimity presented the name of Dr. JAMES CARGHURR. Dr. C. has already served one term in that capacity, and this endorsement from his party friends was eminently due to him. Allegheny never had a more faithful representative at Harrisburg than he, nor one possessing a higher degree of honor and honesty. Attentive to the claims of his constituents and jealously watchful of the interests of the State, he has earned the meed of general commendation. Of his triumphant election there can be no doubt.

For Assembly, the Convention made choice of a ticket upon the first ballot, and the five names presented are well known to the citizens of the County. Mr. PORTER, of Tarentum, was a member last winter, and gave general satisfaction as a representative. Mr. BIGHAM was a member of the legislature several years ago, and as such earned an excellent and abiding reputation. Mr. MUSE, of Versailles, is an intelligent and upright farmer, a discerning and prudent man, and will make an excellent representative. Mr. PARKS, of Manchester, is one of our most substantial and reliable citizens, and a man of talent and judgment. Capt. CHARLES NAYLOR every body knows, both here and throughout the State. He served with honor in Congress, and has had a successful career at the bars. This Assembly ticket, we think, combines as much talent and good judgment as any ever before presented to the people of the county.

On the great question of the Maine Law, which will be a prominent one in our future legislation, the candidate for Senator is well known as being committed in favor of a prohibitory law. Of the nominees for Assembly, four are known to us as being committed, unequivocally, in favor of the Maine Law, and the fifth is represented to us by temperance men as heartily concurring with his colleagues on that important measure.

For the remaining county offices, there was considerable struggle. On the third ballot, Mr. (E. J.) BROWN, of Robinson township, was nominated. He hear him highly spoken of by those who know him. For Auditor, two ballots were had, and JAMES MCGINNIS, of Indiana township, was nominated. He is represented as possessing all the qualifications necessary for the responsible station to which he has been named. For Treasurer, HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny city, was nominated on the first ballot. He has served as Mayor of Allegheny city with acceptance to his fellow citizens. For District Attorney, there was a prolonged contest, which ended on the fifth ballot in favor of E. P. JONES, Esq., of this city. Mr. Jones is a young man, possessed of energy and industry, and will no doubt prove an acceptable nominee to the party generally.

Such is the ticket presented to the Whigs of of Allegheny county for their suffrages. There are, of course, those who would have preferred other nominees for some of the offices; but this is always the case in parties situated as the Whig party in Allegheny county is. Feelings of dissatisfaction, however, growing out of primary contests for nomination, are generally short-lived, and soon subdued.

MERCENARY JOURNALS.—The New York *Musical Times* recently asserted that $15,000 had been spent by Madame Sontag's Agents in buying favorable musical notices from the New York daily press. The press of that city, with one accord, denied this assertion; and now it comes to light that the editor of the Musical Times, himself, the accuser in this case, represented to Madame Sontag's agents that he had correspondence with one thousand country presses, from each of which he could obtain a favorable notice of Madame S., and that these notices would influence at least ten thousand country readers who would be likely to visit New York; and for this service the editor asked the modest sum of two thousand dollars! It was, of course, refused; and now the Musical Times seeks its revenge by striving to lay its sin at the door of others. We are glad of this development, inasmuch as it lays bare the real character of one of the greatest humbugs of the day, the New York *Musical Times*, aforesaid. By a persistent course of swaggering and self-laudation it has foisted itself upon the musical public, without possessing one valuable trait as a musical journal. It has, from the state, sought notoriety by endeavoring to enlist the country press in its behalf, through puffs for which no remuneration was ever offered; and we think country editors owe it to themselves to show that they are not to be had as cheaply as was intimated in the proposition made by the Times to the agent of Madame Sontag.

INDEFINITE RESPITE.—An indefinite respite for Jewell was received by Sheriff Magill yesterday morning from Governor Bigler. It was brought to this city by the Hon. Geo. Darsie.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

The Hon. Geo. Darsie had better be employed hanging some of the murderers that inhabit Pittsburgh, if it is his desire that strangers would visit that city. Almost every week there is a murder in that city, and yet the leading men employ their time and talents in endeavoring to thwart the ends of public justice in punishing the guilty offenders when they are *occasionally* found out.—*Waynesburg Eagle.*

Mr. Darsie merely performed an act of courtesy in delivering an important document from the Governor to the Sheriff—an act which no man of common politeness would have refused to perform. Passing through Harrisburg on his way home, the Governor entrusted him with a letter to be delivered to the Sheriff; and we have yet to learn that the mere delivery of a letter involves the person delivering it in whatever it may chance to contain. We would thank the editor of the *Eagle*, also, in this connection, to correct the statement that "almost every week there is a murder" in this city. The has been *one* murder, latterly, and one or two lives lost by accident or in self-defence; but there is nothing to justify the remarks of the *Eagle*.

DON'T BLINK THE ISSUE.—The *Post* will not meet the issue raised by the opponents of J. Porter Brawley. It says:

"Our candidate for Surveyor General is competent to discharge the duties of the office, and is a *reliable* democrat; and he may rely on the full party support."

That may be all true, but is he a man of good character? What about his habits of sobriety? Is he, as is alleged, an intemperate man? And what about his contracts on the Portage road? If Mr. Brawley be the profligate man he is represented to be, the *Post* pays a poor compliment to the democratic party when it assures to him a full party support."

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1853.

Our neighbors of Philadelphia have suffered much distress from anxiety respecting the health of New York. It was reported there last week that the plague had appeared in some of our hardest localities, that cholera morbus was sweeping off its hundreds daily, and that sunstroke was a misnomer for an epidemic pestilence that was laying waste this devoted metropolis.—The announcement of these fearful forebodings was accompanied by notices to travellers and merchants that merchandize was cheaper and accommodations better in Philadelphia than in any other Eastern city. Pity that such amiable sympathy should be alloyed by so sordid a thought, as that Philadelphia would make money out of New York's calamity. However, the last week's report of interments has quieted fears, and dispersed, it may be, some rising hopes connected with the fall trade. The interments of the past week were only five hundred and four teen, being a decrease of four hundred and fifty-five as compared with the week ending on the 20th. This is a proof that the terrible mortality of the third week in August was attributable to the effects of the excessive heat. By returns of the same date it is shown that the health of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore has likewise greatly improved. Charleston, that used to be so terribly scourged with yellow and other bilious fever, has become one of the healthiest cities of the Union. The calamity of New Orleans is aggravated rather than alleviated, and the circle of the pestilence which envelopes that doomed city like a cloud, is extending to the eastward and northward. We have done and are doing all that lies in our power to succor our afflicted brethren that walk there in the valley of the shadow of death, but God alone can bring effectual help.

Alluding to the efforts our citizens have made, in common with those of most considerable places in the country, in obedience to the sacred duty of ministering to the sick, brings to mind some shocking instances of depravity and bigotry.—The chairman of the committee for receiving donations here, is the Rev Dr. Hawks, a divine well known for his fluent eloquence, and the use to which he applied it during the compromise agitation in behalf of the salvation of the Union. This reverend solicitor of charity refused to publish his appeals to the sympathies of the people through the Tribune, because that was an anti-slavery paper: nor would he permit the names of contributors, nor the list of donations, nor the proceedings of the committee, to be communicated to the public through that channel. He would not have the lives of the free whites of his parish saved, nor their parting agonies assuaged, nor the bodies of their dead decently interred, through the agency of persons who could regret the enslavement of the blacks. Poor priest, poor bigot who could thus allow his devotion to slavery to smother his humanity.

I perceive that you have appropriately noticed the disgusting boast of the Journal of Commerce—the most brutal and contemptible of all the northern advocates of slavery—that Cotton was equal to the crisis in New Orleans, and would receive no aid in the work of assuaging the miseries of the pestilence from Abolitionism! Such a sentiment at such a season could have proceeded only from the lips of a fool and the heart of a demon. But it has been long known here, that the charity and morality of this venal and hypocritical print were of too low a standard to look beyond a bale of cotton. While slandering the free States for their hostility to the fugitive law and the extension of slavery as covenant breakers under the Constitution, it has openly called upon our State judges to perjure themselves and nullify the laws upon the demands of slave hunters. For years it foamed at the mouth against abolition, infidelity and other "isms," and at the same time received immense sums of money by letting out Tabernacle Hall for the yearly meetings of societies devoted to the propagation of their doctrines; and would do so again if money could be made by it. This is cotton philanthropy. The same "Union" print has recently introduced to the public a project for rearing a monument to John C. Calhoun, who died almost in the act of utterance of a manifesto against the Union, and who labored for twenty years to destroy it. This is cotton patriotism; and directly or indirectly it will all be made to pay, and pay well. If it were proposed to raise a monument to the devil, the scheme would find a zealous advocate in the Journal of Commerce, if likely to bring subscriptions and advertisements.

The financial history of the past week indicates a general, though not rapid, improvement. Importations are not so enormously heavy, and money in consequence seems to be creeping out of its hiding places. But it is clear that the most sensible people are afraid of the present condition of our foreign debt. We keep buying and we dont pay. It is to be feared that we shall have little or no surplus of grain or flour with which to supply the wants of famished Europe. The continued wet weather is likely to destroy the potato crop, and has done a vast amount of injury to harvested wheat, oats and hay standing in the fields. On many farms the harvest has rotted in the fields. We must have a very fine crop of corn, where the grasshoppers and other insects have not eaten the stalks and ears—that peat has made mournful havoc in some counties of this State. Whatever losses accrue from such causes in the supply of roots and grain crops, will diminish the quantity of wheat and flour we should otherwise have for export. The re-appearance of the potato rot is a most calamitous visitation for the farmers.

Notwithstanding Mr. Guthrie's laudable efforts to reduce the balance in the Treasury by the redemption of debt at a premium, the golden store in the sub-Treasury office here does not dwindle. Yesterday evening Mr. Dix reported a balance in hand of $9,274,457, the largest ever accumulated at one point since the passage of the act establishing the present system of collections.—It is also the largest mass of coin ever gathered in one place of deposite in the United States.

The coal companies are not getting along well, or perhaps it would be more strictly correct to say, the coal speculations seem to drag. The Maryland mines at Cumberland, from which the most brilliant anticipations were derived, have sent to market hardly more than half what was expected. The bad state of the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal, and the strikes among the miners probably had something to do in producing this result. The falling off in the Anthracite trade with the Pottsville region has also been very noticeable. By all lines of conveyance the amount reaching tide-water has been 104,000 tons less than during the same time in 1852.—New York capital is engaged in the construction of roads across New Jersey, to the northern coal region of Pennsylvania, and next year or the year after case will be dumping a thousand tons per day on the piers of Jersey City. JUNIUS.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Mr. JAMES SANDS, formerly, of this city, was married not long since to a Miss Olmsted, also of Pittsburgh, and both went to reside in New Orleans. On the 18th of last month Mr. Sands died of Yellow Fever, and on the 20th he was followed by his wife. This is one of many similar cases in which the fill destroyer has blotted whole families from existence.

THE City of Nashville has contributed $3,061 20 towards the relief of the suffering in New Orleans.

ESCAPE OF LAMPAYER.—We have merely time to announce before going to press, that *Lampayer*, the murderer, escaped from prison last (Monday) night. He had sawed the window bars and lowered himself down by means of a rope made of his bed quilt. We believe the Sheriff is now making efficient arrangements to secure his recapture.—*Butler Whig.*

There is a report out that the President and his friends are alarmed at the condition of affairs in the New Hampshire Legislature. They are apprehensive that John P. Hale may be returned to the United States Senate. It is reported, also, that the Administration is much embarrassed relative to the Tehuantepec question, because it has got into foreign hands.

A PROFILE'S FAREWELL.—From the indications exhibited at Washington by President Pierce himself, with his magnificent coach, drawn by spanking bays, with white men as coachman and footman in blue liveries, and the gorgeous furniture and decorations provided at the Capitol, in the various departments, and in the President's mansion, the days of democratic simplicity are departing, and the people will rise in mass to the election of new rulers to succeed the present administration.

ARREST OF A MURDERER AND A HIGHWAY ROBBER.—On the 4th day of July last, near Charlestown, Kanawha county, Va., a man named John Worley was murdered on the highway, and from his person was taken three thousand dollars and some valuable papers. A man named William Patton, alias William Waller, who was seen in the murdered man's company on the day of the murder, and who was suddenly missing, was suspected of having committed the murder.—Patton was mate of the steamer Greenwood.—A description of him was published, as follows:

"A man named Wm. Patton, alias Waller, from Green River county, Va., murdered a man named John Worley, on the 4th of July, for his money, and received about $3,000 in gold. He goes by the name of William Patton and William Waller—the name of William Patton is on both arms, written with indelibile ink; sandy hair, near red; thin visage, light complexion, and freckled; large eye teeth; a scar on his right forehead; five feet ten inches in height; stoop shoulders; weight about 165; a river man; Irish descent; very talkative and very fond of showing his money. A reward of $500 will be given for his apprehension."

With this description our police have been actively on this alert, and two of them, officers Rose and Ryder, received secretly the probable locality of his whereabouts, and on Sunday ascertained correctly where he could be found.—Yesterday they engaged a carriage and went to the place where he was at work in a cooper shop, six miles beyond Alexandria, in Campbell county, Ky. On his person was a large bowie knife covered with blood, dried on, and a revolver loaded heavily. He also had some gold in his possession, and says that a large amount is on deposit in this city. The description is precisely that as given above. When questioned as to how the blood came on the knife, he replied "I killed an Irishman a few weeks since, but am too smart to tell who the man was, or the place where I murdered him." The officers brought him to this city, and lodged him in the Hammond street Station House, and immediately telegraphed the officers in Virginia to come down and get him. They will probably be here this evening, and leave for Charleston to-morrow, with the prisoner. Officers Rose and Rider receive the $500 reward.—*Cin. Gaz.*

IRON WORKS IN WISCONSIN.—A company of capitalists in Milwaukie have organized under the very liberal charter of the "Hartford Iron Company," with a capital of $560,000, and have commenced the erection of iron works and rolling mills at Iron Ridge, in Dodge county, about 45 miles from Milwaukie, capable of turning out over 15,000 tons of rails annually. They own at that point several thousand acres of the choicest timber and agricultural lands in the State, the most extensive bed of Hematite ore in the country, and abundance of lime-stone, all contiguous. They likewise own the right for the State to use Elston's patent, for manufacturing wrought iron and blooms from the ore, and their experiments prove that the iron made from this ore by this process possesses a remarkable degree of tenacity and ductability.

Already they have contracted with the Milwaukie and La Crosse Railroad, the most important line in the State, which will pass within a mile of their works, to deliver them 20,000 tons of rails within two years from this date, at $70 per ton, which is $5 per ton less than they contract for in New York, adding transportation.—The rails are to be made and delivered at the depot at a cost of from $35 to $40 per ton, the latter being the highest estimate of competent men now engaged in the business, before whom all the facts have been laid. This will leave the company the mug little profit of $600,000 on their first contract.—*Alb. Register.*

PRESERVING PEACHES.—We are confident of the thanks of every notable housewife for the following recipe for preserving peaches, which we obtained from the wife of an experienced fruit grower in this vicinity:

To twelve pounds of peaches, take six pounds of clean brown sugar, and one pint of best cider vinegar. Simmer the sugar and vinegar together, which will make a clear syrup. Pour boiling water upon the peaches, and remove them in two minutes from the water, and wipe them dry without breaking the skin. Put them into the syrup and boil gently till the fruit is cooked to the stone. Keep the preserves in jars, which must be kept closely covered and in a cool place. They should be inspected occasionally, and if a white mould appears upon the surface of the syrup, it must be carefully skimmed off, and the syrup scalded and returned to the peaches. The peaches tried last fall were seedling variety, ripened the last of October. They were acid, but preserved the peach flavor in a high degree, which was retained by this method in the most perfect manner. This is the most economical, and, to our taste, the very best preserves we know of.—*Prov. Jour.*

NAMES OF TOWNS.—The *Springfield* (Ill.) *Journal* proposes to change the name of the capital of Illinois. The editor says that there are at least fifty towns of the name of Springfield, in the United States, and that letters for Springfield, Ill., frequently go the wrong of the States before reaching their proper destination. A few days ago, Illinois got the credit in the eastern papers of a negro burning which took place in Missouri. The paper describing it was the *Springfield* (Missouri) *Advertiser*. Hence the mistake.

The *Journal* says that the citizens of the *Illinois* Springfield generally agree to the propriety of a change of name. The old name of the capital, "*Calhoun*," would have been better, but the Journal inclines rather to the proposed name of *Sangamo*, which is the Indian local name for that section of Illinois, and not Sangamon, which is a corruption of the name. A correspondent of the Journal proposes another name, *Illini*, which is one way of writing the name of the once powerful tribe of Indians that inhabited that State. We think the Journal's suggestion the best. *Sangamo* is broad, full and euphonous. *Illini* is light and "finicky."—*St. Louis News.*

INCREASE OF LUXURIES.—A writer in the New Hampshire Sentinel has a file of the New Hampshire Recorder of 1789–'91, from which he extracts the story of a "Farmer," who complains of hard sledding, through the growing extravagance of the times. He was doing well, and when his second daughter married, his wife said, "Come, you are rich, you know; Molly has nothing but what she spun, and she ought to fare as well as neighbor N's Betsy." "Well, wife, do as you think best; I have never been stingy."—Wife goes to town and returns with a calico gown, a calamanco petticoat, a set of stone teacups, half a dozen pewter teaspoons, and a teakettle, "things that never were seen in my house before. I did not feel it, and Molly was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish." In three years the third daughter was to be married, "and she must come again for the purse; but when she returned what did I see? a *silken* gown, *silk* for a cloak, a *looking-glass*, china tea ware, &c., and an empty purse!" This was followed by extravagance in furniture and dress in his own house, and the poor man is in a peck of trouble, taxes and rain, and devizes his story may be told, in hope these growing abuses may be abated.

A STRANGE HOMICIDE.—The Savannah Courier learns that a singular homicide was perpetrated near Darien, on Thursday afternoon. A schooner laden with lumber was preparing to put to sea, when a stranger applied to go on board as a passenger. The arrangements were made, and the passenger went into the cabin, where a loaded revolver was lying on the table. Soon after the vessel got under weigh, he took the pistol, went upon deck, jumped into the boat astern, and cut loose. As he had no means of propelling the boat, the wind drifting it the mercy of the current. The mate of the vessel, desirous of relieving the stranger from his perilous position, jumped overboard and swam towards the boat. When he approached within a few feet of it, the stranger deliberately raised the revolver and shot him dead. The occurrence took place shortly before the stage left, so the our informant could not gather further particulars, or learn the name of the stranger. He was supposed to be insane.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The official health report for the week ending at 6 o'clock this morning, exhibits the total number of deaths to have been 1625—including 1504 from fever and 96 unknown. Of the deaths reported "unknown," one seventh are believed to have been caused by the fever.

Compared with the reports of the previous week, this shows an increase of 94 deaths, of which 62 were from the increase of the fever. This is mainly owing to the large number of deaths which took place in the early part of the week up to Thursday, when the deaths commenced falling off, and have so continued until the present day. Should the epidemic, therefore, not exceed the past two days, the report for the coming week will show a falling off of several hundred.

Col. Holbrook, of the Picayune, who has been ill of the fever, is pronounced convalescent. He expects to be out in the course of a week.

A REGULAR TUMBLE.—While at the North American mine, a few days ago, the following incident occurred: A little boy only eight years old, playing with a younger brother, fell down No. 2 shaft, a perpendicular distance of sixty-three feet, and struck upon the head and back of a Cornish man who was at work at the bottom of the shaft, and bounded off into a kibble of water, without injury. The boy gathered himself up, wet as he was, and ran up the ladder, the miner in full chase behind, threatening to whip him, for said he, "any body might see that the little divil dune it a purpose."

PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION.—The New York Times mentions a rumor that a large purchase of Porter's revolving rifles has been made in that city, by parties interested in the affairs of Cuba. The number of implements are set down at one thousand. Six charges to each will make this stock equivalent to six thousand muskets.

THE INDIANA SLAVE CASE.—The slave case at Indianapolis, which has produced considerable excitement there, was concluded on Saturday, by an order from the U. S. Commissioner to release John Freeman from jail, where he had been confined since the 21st of June last as a fugitive slave. The State Sentinel says: "The claimant, P. Ellington, of Missouri, after an examination of the testimony adduced by Freeman's counsel, was convinced that he had claimed 'the wrong man,' and through his counsel, J. A. Liabon, withdraw the claim."

"The testimony is clear as to Freeman's being an entirely different person from the slave 'Sam' claimed as having run away from Greenup county Kentucky. It is also proved beyond a doubt, that the latter is now in Canada. Freeman was identified by witnesses of excellent character now in Georgia and Alabama, as being a free colored man who lived in Georgia until 1844.

"A civil suit will be instituted by Freeman, against Pleasant Ellington for false imprisonment, and process issued accordingly. The damages claimed is $10,000. This case will come up for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, the fourth Monday in October.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE ALLEGED SPANISH PROTECTORATE.—The National Intelligencer of Monday says:—

"There was a very improbable story in circulation not long since, out of which our high-pressure journals endeavored to stir up some excitement, of an alleged Protectorate guarantied by Spain to Mexico against the United States, for which the former was to receive certain territorial concessions. We have received from abroad, from a source in the correctness of whose information we have entire confidence, that nothing is further from the mind of the Spanish Government than to meddle in the affairs of the Spanish American States; and that, however great its sympathy and regard for those regions may be, the Spanish Government is as firmly resolved to attempt no acquisition of territory in America as it is to preserve that which it already holds."

THE ORPHANS.—The 165 little children who, left orphans by the influence of the epidemic on their parents, were placed by the Board of Health and Council Committee in two temporary asylums, one on Julia street, the other in the Fourth District, have all been brought together under one roof, in the large building at the corner of Poeyfarre and Constance streets, First District, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de St. Paul. The Mayor, who visits daily all the public hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums, said to us in conversation this afternoon, that he could not stand the hospitals pretty well, being accustomed to such sights, but that it was difficult not to be moved by the scene this asylum presents, with so many unfortunate children crying for their mothers.—*N. O. Pic.*

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.—A correspondent of the Scientific American, says:

"If you will look at the facts in the case, taking for example, the Mississippi River and all its tributaries, I believe you will find that from the 1st of January, when the law took effect, to this time, there has not been the loss of life of a single passenger, or even an injury to one, upon all these waters, whilst in the seven months of 1852, corresponding to these, there were over 500 persons killed. Taking the explosions and accidents elsewhere in the United States for the same period, they scarcely amount to anything in comparison with the loss before.

"The facts are as I have stated, and we believe it to be susceptible of the highest proof, might not a general railroad law accomplish the same results in promoting the safety of railroad travel.

PRESIDENCY OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.—Doctor Carnahan having tendered his resignation of the Presidency at the last commencement of this College, the Trustees accepted it, and adjourned till August 30, at which they will hold an election for his successor. Many names have been mentioned in connection with the responsible situation; among others that of Dr. McCosken, the present Vice President, who is a graduate of the College, and has for a long time been connected with it; Dr. Young, President of Centre College, Kentucky, who is not a graduate at Princeton, but was formerly a tutor there, and Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy at Princeton. It is thought that the choice will fall on one of these three gentlemen.—*Newark Adv.*

A beautiful fight is going on between the two factions of the New Hampshire democracy, headed on one side by Edmund Burke, and on the other by William Butterfield. Burke denounces Butterfield and others for their former anti-slavery, and they, in turn, prove that they announced such sentiments only after his repeated advice so to do. They prove Burke to be a corrupt and selfish politician, and utterly unqualified to be the leader of the democratic party in that State, which he finds no difficulty in proving any thing he wishes against them. This is not a quarrel between individuals merely, but is the bursting out of that fire whose crackling sound is beginning to be heard in all parts of the Union.

"Will you help me out of this mud hole?" said a travelling druggist who had just been compelled to stop his team in a mud hole, which he couldn't pull the wagon out. "No, I can't stop," said the Yankee who was hurrying home, and was fearful he would be late for the cars. "I would take it as a great favor, besides paying you," said the former. "What are you loaded with," said the Yankee. "Drugs and medicines," said he. "Well I guess I'll try to get you out then, for I am loaded with tombstones." They were seen travelling together after that.

The Mobile Advertiser quotes the sixth section of the first article in the U. S. Constitution" disqualifying any Senator or Representative holding any office "which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time," and asks how it can be reconciled with the appointment of Mr Borland, as minister to Central America, an office created by the Congress of which he was a member; or, if not really created, raised from a charge-ship to a full mission, and its emoluments largely increased.

PRECIOUS STONES.—The Alta Californian states that specimes of beryl and topaz of remarkable value and beauty, consisting of emerald, both stones of the first water, have since been found on Tuolumne river, and the present high price of this gem, being next in value to the diamond, will warrant extensive exploration in search of them.

MICHIGAN.—Gov. Parsons has officially announced the ratification by the people of the Maine Law, recently adopted by the Legislature. The vote stood: For the Prohibitory Liquor Law, 40,449; Against Prohibition, 28,054 There were 363 defective ballots.

SINGULAR PROBLEM.—There was a singular problem among the Stoics which ran to this purpose:—When a man says 'I lie,' does he lie or does he not? If he speaks the truth, he lies; if he speaks the truth, he lies. Many are the books written upon this wonderful problem.—Chrysippus favored the world with no less than six; and Philetus studied himself to death in his vain endeavors to solve it.

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON.—The New Englander for August contains a deserved rebuke of Abbott's Napoleon, in which the hallucination of the author is plainly exposed. The reviewer significally remarks: "We will not accuse Mr. Abbott, as do the historians of England, of inverting from historical accuracy, through hunger for a liberal reward."

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE HIGHWAY.—Warren Wood has been arrested in New York charged with attempting to murder Hiram Williams, a pedler, in Greene county, in that State. He is charged with robbing, shooting him three times, dragging him under a bridge, piling rocks upon his supposed lifeless body, and there leaving him. He was found soon after, and revived sufficiently to describe his high waymen, but is probably dead ere this. The mistress of the accused has also been arrested.

HEAT IN SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 3d state that the heat continued excessive. The thermometer marked thirty-five degrees Reaumur (110½ degrees Fahrenheit). The heat caused a great deal of sickness, and had shrivelled up the leaves of the trees in the avenues of the Buen Retiro, as in the middle of November.

SENTENCED FOR KIDNAPPING.—Solomon Fisher and Jos. Smith, (both colored,) found guilty at Columbia of kidnapping Thomas Stanton from that place, were each sentenced on Saturday last to pay a fine of $5000 and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of six years in the Lancaster county prison.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 29.—The jury in the case of Charles A. Comstock, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of a number of passengers by the running off of a train on the New Haven Railroad, came into Court again this morning without being able to agree upon a verdict. They were again sent out. They stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

Judge McLean's opinion in the recent slave case at Cincinnati is pronounced worse than free soilism by the Charleston Mercury. The ground of exception is that the Judge, like all other jurists in America of any note in our national courts, said that slavery exists only by local law.

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☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes: allow 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Ætna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). aug16

☞ 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. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public as the best Liver or general Anti Bilious Pill ever offered to the public. REM. ANN MADDOX, 17 Rivington 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.
SUCCESSORS to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

☞ New Certificates.—MR. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 24 July, and stated the history of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you suited me with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good—They were very much inflamed at the time, but that inflammation has now left. I can now bear the light of the Sun or a Lamp as well as ever. I shall call on you and get another pair, in case I should have any misfortune with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration. Yours, Respectfully,
JOHN MAGEE, corner High and Webster streets.
PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

MR. SOLOMONS:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what made my eyes ache.—I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or 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, Truly,
L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie street.
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without fatigue, until I obtained 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 fail in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining those suitable for the sight, I do most earnestly recommend to those labouring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained to suit all cases. Yours, &c. J. MORRISON.
ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853.

☞ Flowers Will Grow where the Waters Run.—If the outside of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or *dermis* of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is perfectly harmless, and will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly natural and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 37½ cents, in large bottles.
D. S. DARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Reiter. 1m27

☞ To the Public—MR. SOLOMONS—Sir, From a premature failure or weakness of the eyes I have been compelled to try some half dozen pair of Glasses—I purchased at the best jeweler's in this city—from the use of which my eyes grew worse and sight became materially impaired. I recently purchased a pair of YOUR JUSTLY CELEBRATED GLASSES, from the use of which I found much comfort and pleasure. My sight has improved and my eyes relieved from pain. I could not be induced to part with them. Yours, truly,
ROBT. GALLOWAY, Smithfield street.

MR. SOLOMONS—After a trial of a pair of your SPECTACLES, for several weeks, I find them superior to any that I have ever used; I can see with them any length of time without fatiguing my eyes, and I can read by gas light with ease and comfort. I cheerfully recommend them to those that are afflicted, as I have long been, with weak and inflamed eyes. Yours, &c.
MRS. R. H. MCCRACKEN, Penn street.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1853.

I HAVE USED MR. SOLOMONS' GLASSES for a short period and find them to be much superior to any others I have used, and take pleasure in recommending them to those having occasion to use Glasses.
WILLIAM MCCUTCHEON.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1853. aug3

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our Premises and sold at retail, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!
ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, PA., November 18, 1851.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, and my wife was alone with the children. Your Safe was in a wooden building, which was burned to the ground. I visited the ruins yesterday, and found your Safe in the place you left it, with the door on the hinges, and the building burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick, and had a three story building. My Safe was in the second story of the building, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My friend and I broke open the Safe, and found it in good order. There was not a single paper burned or injured in the Safe, and all papers were in the place we left them. I have no doubt but that your Safe saved to me at least $10,000 worth of property. I shall take pleasure in recommending your Safes to my friends. Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ MR. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I saw you had just imported some, and as it has been my constant aim to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try yours.

You must not think me flattering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got them, I read one Sunday all day, and until ten o'clock, without experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much as I think it deserving your enterprise, and hoping others may be benefited by it.

You are at liberty to make use of my name at any time for reference. I am, sir, truly yours,
HENRY EARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefited by the pair she got, and usually places.' 1 jel6

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Samuel Wilcox & Co., A. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by G. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckham & Co. aug30m

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which death is held to. KIDER'S PEPSOLADIN or ROCK OIL, put up at Brownsville, Pa., is a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kider—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have received a