PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 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

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.*

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
THOMAS A. BUDD, *of Philadelphia.*

FOR JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
MOSES HAMPTON, of Allegheny.

FOR SENATE,
Dr. JAMES CARGHERER, of Wilkins.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN M. PORTER, of Tarentum.
JOHN J. MURE, of Versailles.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair.
JOHN E. PARKE, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD F. JONES, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
EPHRAIM J. BROWN, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES McGIBBONEY, of Pine.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of West Deer.

WIDENING THE BREACHES.—A vast deal of ink has been spilled to account for the defeat of the Whig party in the last Presidential campaign, and the consequent state of asphyxia, nearly resembling death, into which it immediately fell. Probably no better reason for the defeat and the subsequent political stagnation has been given, than by the *Baltimore Patriot*, which, in a late article speaking of the Baltimore Whig Convention, says:

"The Southern delegates clung to Mr. Fillmore through a greater number of ballotings, than had ever been cast in convention—the feeling of opposition to Gen. Scott divided the country not less distinctly than Mason & Dixon's line—and when at last, first one and then another of the delegates, wearied with protracted fittings, and the little prospect there was of springing a new candidate upon the convention, in order to assuage the conflicting obstinacy of each faction, deserted his colors, and gave in an abhorrent adhesion to the Northern man, every one upon the floor felt the chill of an approaching calamity—every one saw the troubles, and the defeats, which the last ballot affixed upon the conservative interest of the country. From that hour, if the Whig party was dead, we may date its demise—or rather its decapitation—and we could point out the turbulent gentlemen who have been the chief decollators. It was madness to have supposed the Western delegates could be either coaxed, or frightened into obedience, and co-operation—experience should have taught the convention the emptiness of forced acquiescence—every man who went home bowed head, and heart, and mind teeming with gloomy suffocation."

The object of the *Patriot* in these painful reminiscences, is, we suppose, to mollify the intense pro-slavery Whigs of Maryland who refused to support Gen. Scott and then threw the vote of the State for Pierce. A Governor's election is approaching, and this pacificatory attempt is made to rally the Whig party, and arouse it from its lethargy. However prudent such a course may be in the local politics of Maryland, it shows the hopelessness of any attempt to revive a National Whig party possessing any cohesion and vitality, while such a spirit prevails.—Just look at the acknowledgment made by the *Patriot*, that the South opposed General Scott's nomination, and at last only gave it an "abhorrent" adhesion. The fact is, a considerable number of Whig politicians, of the pro-slavery school, both north and south, set themselves to work to defeat the election of General Scott, as soon as the nomination was made, in which they too well succeeded. Their policy is the selfish one of "ruin or rule." As long as the North will support heartily and in good faith, pro-slavery candidates, very well. We have thus a glorious and harmonious party. But let a man have the taint of opposition of being a friend of humanity and of equal rights, or even let him be warmly supported by men who believe in the practical character of the Declaration of Independence, then Whig principles and Whig loyalty prove too weak to prevent defection. Such was the case in 1852. The majority of the Whig party selected Gen. Scott as the candidate of the party, but the pro-slavery minority determined on his defeat, and the work was completed. They did their work, however, more effectually than they intended. They designed to break down a sentiment in the party, but they well nigh destroyed the party itself; and the bungling attempts made to revive it in different States, by addressing totally different motives to Whig minds, show that there is at present no real bond of union sufficiently powerful to overcome and hold in abeyance the conflicting sentiments on public policy entertained. Whether any issue may in future be raised, of sufficient public importance to harmonize and unite the disintegrated elements of the Whig party is somewhat doubtful; but there will be two great opposing parties in every State, though the precise form in which the future elements of opposition will array themselves, it is difficult to foresee.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—By the following note from Mr. Roberts, the gentlemanly Superintendent of this road, it will be seen that the receipts continue to increase monthly, in a very encouraging ratio. The increase over the corresponding month of last year is within a fraction of 100 per cent., and nearly 20 per cent. over the previous month of July, of this year.

OFFICE OHIO AND PENNA. R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3, 1853.

D. N. WHITE, *Esq., Editor Pittsburgh Gazette.*

DEAR SIR—The receipts of the Ohio and Penna. Railroad in August, 1853, were, $66,930 28
August, 1852, were 33,494 66
Increase, $33,435 62

The receipts of August, 1853, exceeded those of July by more than ten thousand dollars. This result must certainly be gratifying to the stockholders. Respectfully yours,

S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

INCENDIARISM.—A Norfolk (Va.,) paper recently made a bitter attack upon the British Consul at that port, Mr. G. P. R. James, the celebrated novelist, charging him with being an Abolitionist, and inciting public opposition to him, on that account. The right of Mr. James and all other Englishmen, (Americans do not insist upon the right) to think as they please about Slavery, was never once taken into consideration by the rabid journalist; it was enough to know that he did not square his convictions by the Southern rule. The consequence of this newspaper attack upon an unoffending officer of a friendly government, is thus stated in a little telegraphic despatch which we find in our Eastern exchanges:

NORFOLK, Sept. 1.—Two unsuccessful attempts were made yesterday to burn the residence of G. P. R. James, Esq., the novelist, at present Her British Majesty's Consul at this port.

Such is slaveholding republicanism on the seaboard of Virginia. It tolerates no liberty of thought, and stirs up the popular spirit to acts of violence, that it may punish and drive away those whose opinions it cannot control. "*Two* unsuccessful attempts" to burn a man's house, in one day! That indicates a perseverance which will ultimately succeed.

Suppose now, that the Spanish should mob our Minister, Mr. Soule, because he is in favor of the annexation of Cuba; what can *we* say, when Americans strive to burn down a British Consul's house because he is an Abolitionist?

PEACHES.—This year has been rather famous for fine peaches of the choice varieties. We have never seen finer peaches in this market, although the price has been rather high for weak pockets. Among the finest we have seen was a specimen left with us of those grown by William Flinn, Esq., late one of our County Auditors, one of which we measured, and found it nine inches in circumference. We do not know the name of the variety. We rejoice to see so much emulation among fruit growers, and we expect that in a few years Pittsburgh will equal any city in the country for fine fruit.

"COTTON AND CHARITY".—The New York Journal of Commerce was very prompt, the other day, in scouting all help for New Orleans from abolitionism. "Cotton," it said, was equal to the emergency, and the pro-slavery men of the country must have a monopoly of the work of charity. And yet it most singularly happens that the largest individual donation in behalf of New Orleans comes from the most ultra abolitionist of the country, Gerrit Smith, who gives the munificent sum of $1,000. Even the committee to make collections in New York, which at first was so intensely pro-slavery that it would not make its announcements in the *Tribune*, that being an anti-slavery sheet, acknowledge with deep emotions the receipt of this donation, and speak of it as "a noble act of charity," which "will ever be remembered by the Association, and properly appreciated by the sick, dying and destitute, to whose relief it will be immediately sent." "Cotton" is outdone in benevolence by those whom it so insolingly spurned.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—A collision took place on Thursday morning last, on the Michigan Central Railroad, attended with fatal consequences. The track of that road, for the distance of fourteen miles east of Chicago, is used in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. On the morning in question the night train for Detroit was late, and through some strange misapprehension the conductor of a construction train of the Illinois Central road thought it was in, and left with a load of stone, and had got about a mile from the station when it came in collision with the belated passenger train, which was coming at a great speed round a curve, just on the Lake shore. The Engine of the construction train was completely wrecked, and that of the passenger train badly injured. The engineers and firemen escaped. There were two emigrant cars in the passenger train, one of which was driven into the other and one man instantly killed, and some five or six badly wounded, but not dangerously so. No one was hurt in the regular passenger cars. Considering the violence of the collision, the escape from accidents and death was remarkable.

"HARMONY."—According to the Democratic papers of this city it is the intention of their party to whip the Whigs at the ensuing election; we suppose, therefore, it was by way of getting their hands in that they commenced on Saturday by whipping one another at their primary meetings. If the Second Ward is any indication of the rest of the county, our opponents are certainly enjoying a most delightful state of "harmony." When they get through shooting and knocking down each other they will probably be able to tell us what their majority in this county will be. We feel some curiosity to know, also, whether those whom the *Post* characterizes as Democrats "*who spend their lives in wire working and fraud,*" are to be particularly instrumental in the anticipated democratic triumph.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.—It sometimes happens that items of news of our own city are first heard of abroad. An instance is furnished in a paragraph which we find in the telegraphic columns of the New York Tribune, dated "Pittsburgh, August 31:"

"Alderman Buckmaster this afternoon delivered judgment in the omnibus cases, dismissing the charges against all drivers, and ordering the prosecutors to pay the costs. *The decision was very able and argumentative*, and has given great satisfaction to a large majority of the citizens opposed to the movement of the so called friends of the Sabbath."

We confess it is news to us to hear that the decision of our worthy Alderman "was very able and argumentative." A careful perusal of it had led us to a different conclusion.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* gives the following list of offences against the public peace, in that city, during the month of August:

"During the month ending Thursday, the police force of this city made 900 arrests; of these 322 were for disorderly conduct, 85 for drunkenness, 71 for vagrancy, 123 for fighting, obstructing sidewalks 25, intent to kill 19, larceny 40, abusing family 11, robbery 10, counterfeiting 6, keeping houses of ill fame 7, burglary 9."

It is not the fashion of the country press in the neighborhood of Cincinnati to make use of such statistics as these for the purpose of frightening the customers of that city—an example which some presses near Pittsburgh would do well to imitate.

AUTUMN.—The Eastern papers are congratulating themselves upon the advent of September, and the commencement therewith of the Autumn season. We see no reasons for congratulation, as yet. The weather continues as warm as ever, notwithstanding the Almanac would have it otherwise. It has happened more than once, in this latitude, that we have had as warm weather in September as during any other portion of the year.

THE WAR QUESTION.—The late hour at which the mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston last evening, rendered it impossible for us to receive our London correspondence in season for this morning's paper. Consequently, we are deprived of our best means of forming a judgment on the present state of the controversy between Russia and Turkey. Our telegraphic dispatches from London, however, put up in possession of later advices than are contained in our London files, and change the aspect of the case in one important particular. It appears that in accepting the propositions of the mediating powers, the Czar agrees to withdraw his troops from the Danubian principalities, on condition that the Porte accepts the same propositions without alteration. This would leave it to the Turks to say whether there shall be war or peace, and must, we should say, in any event enure to the advantage of Russia. If the Porte accepts the proposals—whose exact nature by the way is not yet officially made public—we may be sure that Russia gains everything essential in her original demands. If, however, as is far from improbable, the Sultan should be impelled by the ardor of enthusiasm prevailing among his Moslem subjects, to reject these proposals, on him falls the responsibility of plunging Europe in war, contrary to the advice of his allies. With this acceptance on the part of Russia, the question has entered upon a new phase, but its ultimate conclusion is little less doubtful and menacing than before.—*N. Y. Tribune*

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—The election for Directors terminated in the choice of the ticket we published yesterday, viz:

John Sullivan, George James, Stephen R. Hosmer, Joseph Thomas, James L. Cox, and John Peters, of Muskingum; D. W. Deale and Samuel Brush, of Franklin; George B. Wright, of Licking; Nehemiah Wright and John Welsh, of Belmont; John Hall and Moses Sarchet, of Guernsey.

They are all old members of the Board, with the exception of Messrs. Sarchet and Thomas.—We learn from persons along the line, that much interest was felt in this election, and that strong efforts were made to defeat the old Directors.—The opposition ticket was headed by the name of the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, who, in case of success of the ticket, would have been elected to the Presidency of the Road.—*Wheeling Intel.*

WASHINGTON, Sept 1, 1853—Contrary to the statement made to that effect, Mr. Cushing did not write the article in the Boston *Post* respecting the rights acquired by foreigners who have declared their intention to become American citizens; and the *Union* will, to-morrow, disavow it for him. Mr. Cushing, however, intimates his approval of its most important positions. This will add largely to the embarrassment of the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Bodisco, who raves continually over the Kosta affair, going so far as even publicly to express his wish that the Austrian frigate Hussar, at Smyrna, had sunk the St. Louis and "her d—d captain and crew!" How long will the American people and government tolerate such gross misconduct on the part of a foreign Minister?—*N. Amer.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The New York Express, alluding to the sad manner in which the public works of Pennsylvania are managed, says—"What is true of Pennsylvania, is equally true of New York, as we have had occasion to say in the Express, *more* than once before. The public works would be infinitely better managed by individuals than by the State Government. The State represents the people but nominally in the care and attention bestowed upon its improvements. The works themselves are not regarded except as private or party benefits are administered in connection with the public service.—"What is everybody's business is no body's business," saith the proverb; and as everybody, in the name of the people, owns the canals, they receive but little of the personal supervision which is bestowed upon private or corporate property."

The Iron Pavements in Court street appear to work well, and give satisfaction. They make a handsome street, and have one important advantage over all that have hitherto been adopted, viz: the making less noise from carriage passing. It is predicted that they will be put down in several of our streets by another year. It is estimated that they will wear twenty years.—*Boston Bee.*

MOST AWFUL SHIPWRECK.—The following are the particulars of the terrible catastrophe, hitherto but just alluded to, by telegraph:—The Nesreo was an English vessel, 500 tons burthen, partly manned by a European crew, and for some years has been trading between Bombay and the various ports on the coast of Arabia. Early in April she was chartered to convey a number of pilgrims (who were returning, after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia, to various parts of India,) on a voyage to Bombay. She was fitted up accordingly, and, on taking her departure, had, besides the crew, no fewer than 400 people on board; also a valuable cargo. The catastrophe happened on the night of the 17th of June. The evening previous the captain sighted Bombay, but soon afterwards the weather set in thick, with rain, and heavy squalls blowing on the land, amid which the ship got her rudder unshipped, and, in consequence, become unmanageable.

The passengers ascertaining the perilous position of the vessel, and that she was driving ashore, became frantic, and attempted to escape by the boats. The attempt, as may be imagined proved fatal. A tremendous rush instantly capsized them, and at least 60 perished. The destruction of the ill fated vessel soon followed.—Shortly after midnight she struck, and the next minute her masts, with at least 100 of the unhappy creatures clinging to the rigging, gave way, and fell overboard. The occupants were either crushed to death, or perished by drowning. In the course of a few hours the vessel entirely broke up, and the whole of the remaining passengers and crew were plunged in among the breakers. Great sacrifice of life followed. Out of the 450 souls who were alive the night previous, all, with the exception of 94 perished.—The 94 survivors were washed ashore on fragments of the wreck. What renders the catastrophe worse is, that no list or record exists from which could be gathered the names of the sufferers, or to what place of India they belonged. The spot where the vessel was wrocked was near Hubshee Junjera, 30 miles south of Bombay.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.—Our foreign papers contain a great quantity of correspondence and other advices on this subject, but the writers contrive so ingeniously to mix up genuine and authentic news with their own vague speculations and the rumors they find afloat, that it is scarcely possible, at this distance from the scene of action, to arrive at the exact state of things. From what we can gather, it now appears that the Sultan of Turkey did not accept the note of the four powers, nor did the Czar, notwithstanding all the telegraphic despatches and official announcements, so that matters are in statu quo. The occupation of Servia by 25,000 Austrians does not seem to be a threat, but the announcement of a purpose, the reason for which, as given, is with a view "to check any revolution that might arise out of the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians."

This fact shows, pretty plainly, that Austria has been, throughout, a secret friend of Russia in this business, and that she expects to secure her share of the plunder by seizing on Servia. The Turkish army, commanded by Count Pacha, numbers about 80,000 regulars and 30,000 irregulars. It is concentrated at Shumla, and is said to be in much better health than the Russian force, which was suffering greatly from typhus fever. Omar Pacha has his forces in a high state of discipline, and was about to commence the erection of fortifications on the island of Schetel, at the mouth of the Danube, which is said to be neutral ground. In the Principalities, Russian agents are busily engaged in getting the people to sign petitions praying for the annexation of these provinces to the Russian empire, and have in a forward state of preparation the material for crossing the Danube. Yet the English ministerial organs continue to reiterate their assurances of a peaceful termination of the difficulty.—*North Amer.*

THERE are still numbers of Hungarian refugees in the dominions of Turkey, whose means did not enable them, or whose inclinations did not lead them to follow their chief to this land of freedom and prosperity,—who linger, perhaps, near the borders of their beloved country, in the hope that another opportunity will ere long occur, for "striking one more blow" for Hungary and liberty. Now the proximity of these poor fugitives to his frontier, disturbs the slumbers of the Hapsburg tyrant in his distant capital of Vienna; and Austria, taking advantage of the present embarrassments of the Sultan, is trying now by the most unjustifiable and infamous means, to get these unfortunate exiles into her power. According to the authority already referred to, "M. de Bruck," her Minister at Constantinople, has lately addressed a note to the Turkish "Minister of Foreign Affairs—Redschid Pacha—declaring that Austria claimed *entire jurisdiction over her subjects within the Ottoman territory, with the right of seizing all offenders.*" It is not the mere right of *extradition* that Austria is now seeking to establish—though the concession of that right alone, in relation to *all* offenders,' would place the Hungarian refugees completely at her mercy. She might indeed have been content with the recognition of this right, *before* Turkey had got into her present troubles, but *now* she must have something better. She does not now claim that fugitives from her dominions should be arrested by the Turkish authorities, and given up to her, if found guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. But she requires to be armed "with the right of *seizing* all offenders"—her litigemen resident "within the Ottoman territory." That is, she must *forcibly* claim to exercise *sovereign* authority within the dominions of the Sultan.—*N. Y. Times.*

CHINA.—We have received intelligence from Hong Kong to the 23d of June.

The following is our correspondents letter:

"Canton remains quiet, but an uneasy feeling exists, and petty robberies are being committed in the suburbs. More than once a threatened attack on the city has been rumored to take place, but nothing of consequence has occurred, and every precaution is taken to prevent an outbreak.

"From Shanghai we have dates to the 9th inst., by the French war steamer Cassini, and from Ching-Kingfoo we have advices to the 30th ult. An attack had been made only not by the Imperial fleet, but all attempts to dislodge the insurgents were, from their favorable position, unsuccessful; and it is reported disaffection existed among the foreigners in the service of the Taoutae, and that the fleet was likely to return to Shanghai. At Nankin the insurgents continued to fortify that place, and other cities they hold near it, and the impression was they would make no forward movement till the cold weather set in. Nothing has been mentioned of the movement of the grand Imperial army around Nankin.

Our dates from Amoy are to the 18th inst—The rebels were fortifying the place against a threatened attack of the imperialists. The foreigners and merchantmen left on the inhabitants caused great discontent, and many were shipping off their valuables; and setting the rebels at defiance. Great distress prevailed among the lower orders, and it would have been a relief to have the old Government back.

Foo-chow-foo remained quiet on the 12th inst, our last date. Much excitement existed as the rebels were reported close at hand. The rebellion had broken out at Shang-foo, some distance in the interior. We learn that all the pirates handed over to the Mandarins by her Majesty's steamer Rattler had been beheaded; one man, woman and child were spared.—*Correspondent London Times.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.—Are we never to have the truth regarding the Oriental question? The telegraphic account of the Europa's news, received from Halifax, stated that things remained in *statu quo*. There is now, however, a story, under the head of additional and latest intelligence, to the effect that the Czar has only conditionally accepted the late proposition and that he will not evacuate the principalities until his original demands have been formally conceded. Which is the truth—this tale or the early one? Has the anxiety of the British cabinet for peace seduced them into placing a stronger construction on the Czar's consent than the real facts warranted? We fear so. For, it will be remembered, that, according to the best authorities, the evacuation of the principalities was not made a positive condition of the Vienna proposition. At the time we expressed an opinion that the vagueness of this stipulation might lead to trouble. This opinion was strengthened when we found that the British Minister spoke, in the House of Commons, as if the evacuation was a condition precedent to an amicable arrangement. If difficulty does arise, however, it will be the fault of the Western powers. They should have been both positive and explicit in reference to this condition; for then the Czar would have had to accept or reject it as explicitly. As it is he has the best of the diplomatic game. He gains every thing. England nothing.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Convention of Librarians is to be held in the city of New York, on the 15th of September, "for the purpose of conferring together upon the means of advancing the prosperity and usefulness of public libraries." It has been called by the librarians of twenty-four of the largest public libraries in the United States. The owners of large and valuable private collections of books are invited to be present. This will be a novel and interesting assemblage, from which much good may result.

The N. Y. Post says that the American Institute will at its annual fair, exhibit a collection of stone face-similes by Townsend Glover, of Fishkill, of the different sorts of fruit, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. These productions are copied with perfect fidelity, so that not only the color but every spot or bruise appears as in the original. Even the weight of the model is exactly balanced by the stony representative. This species of manufacture is a Parisian invention, and Mr. Glover is the first man to introduce it into the United States.

The entire amount of pecuniary aid thus far sent to New Orleans from various sections of the country, is about *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, and the good work is every where going on with unabated activity. It is a pleasing circumstance that more than half of the contributions have come from the North. Benevolence in this case has known—we will not say, no sectionality, for the word itself has become odious—it has known no distance. Space has been of no more account to the current of sympathy than to the flash which has heralded the daily tidings from the scene of suffering. The call for help was no sooner raised, than the whole country heard to its uttermost limits, and help came flowing in, copious to the full, and as spontaneous as it was copious. The very promptitude with which the assistance has been rendered has added ten-fold to its value.

This activity and universality of benevolent effort is a peculiar American characteristic. In no other country is it seen in anything like the same degree. On the continent of Europe, whatever is given for the relief of sudden calamity, comes almost entirely from government. Subscriptions in one country for the mitigation of some great misfortune in another, are never heard of, and are seldom known even in the same country out of the immediate neighborhood where the need has risen. In England, though no nation in the world more abounds in regularly organized benevolent institutions, the people show no such disposition to respond to the sudden cry of necessity from afar, as is seen among their brethren this side of the water. If Madeira famishes with hunger, if St. Bartholomew is devastated by floods, if Montreal is laid waste by fire, they are relieved by American not English bounty. And even when the famine is doing its awful work upon a part of the United Kingdom itself—upon poor Ireland—the private contributions of Englishmen fall far short of the ready offerings of our own people. The great work of charity is to left for the government to carry out in its own cold, imperfect way.

Now is it not a somewhat singular fact that the very people which the men of the old world are accustomed to slur as idolizing the "almighty dollar", and sacrificing to it time, health, strength, peace of mind, and—they have the face to say—every generous sentiment, are the very people which of all others are the promptest to listen to the cry of distress wherever uttered! the very people that are quickest in sympathy, and most spontaneous in action; the only people with whom it is an easything to do good without governmental agency or the slow machinery of a regular organization; the only people in fact with whom it is easy to do good at all. The simple truth is that this quickness of beneficence is one of the natural fruits of the active temperament and self directing habits which our free institutions foster.—*N. Y. Cour.*

The New York Reformer, (Watertown, Jefferson Co.) states that 60 to 90 workmen on the Water Works of that place, have suffered less and lost less time than almost any others, while they have accomplished more work than any other set of hands ever employed in that village. The reasons are briefly these: 1 They work with a will ten hours each per day and no more; 2. They drink no ardent spirits, whether at work or at leisure; 3 When the heat is oppressive, a boy is constantly circulating among them pitcher after pitcher of cool, fresh water; 4 They are paid full wages in cash every Saturday night; 5 They are always treated as men, not dogs, by their employers, Mr. Hall, and all his subordinates in the direction of their labor. No profane or profaned language is allowed; if a man proves incapable or inefficient, he is simply paid off and discharged. They have been at work through the late extraordinary heat in the public square, where the rays of the sun were concentrated on their heads by the reflection from the surrounding fronts and roofs, yet nothing like a sun stroke has been known among them; and, while they have drank cold water in abundance, none of them has suffered therefrom.

These facts (and there are thousands more to corroborate them) are worth considering. "Died from drinking cold water" is uniformly a lie with circumstance; we doubt whether a dozen cases in all were ever killed by cold water unless they had previously at least half killed themselves with hot liquor. Sun-stroke is very often rum-stroke; that is, liquor eats out the victim's life and leaves the sun or the pitcher to take away his breath. O that things could but be called by their right names.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EPHRAIM BANKS, THE AUDITOR GENERAL—A distinct charge of a very serious character, is made against Mr. Banks. If he were about to vacate his post quietly, he might accept the odium, and retire forever into private life. But as he is a candidate for re-election, he owes it to the people as well as to his party, to give a full and satisfactory answer.

The facts alleged are as follows: The workmen on the Portage Railroad were kept out of their pay for many months of the past and present year; their demands were ignored by Mr. Banks and the Treasurer, on the ground that there was no appropropriation to meet them; the workmen *struck* to no purpose; most of them were forced by their necessities to sell their claims at a very heavy discount to speculators from Harrisburgh; and now Mr. Banks audits these sold claims, and has them paid in full, while the workmen still experience great difficulty in getting their money.

Is this so? We are loath to credit it without hearing Mr. Bank's version. At present, he stands impeached of malfeasance in office; collusion with swindling speculators is broadly hinted at, and a *prima facie* case of anti-democratic conduct established against him, which he owes it to his party to clear up.

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NEW WHEAT FROM OHIO TO LIVERPOOL.—By the Sarah Sands, Mr Ira Gould, of this city, sends to Liverpool 500 barrels of flour, made from Ohio wheat of the present harvest. They will be in Liverpool within six weeks of the time when the wheat from which they are made left the farmer's yard, having in the meantime passed over some eight hundred miles by land and water to be manufactured, gone through all the necessary processes, and finally made another voyage of 3000 miles.—*Montreal Herald, 26th.*

CONTRACT FOR HOGS.—The Louisville Journal notes a contract for 1,000 head of hogs at $4, off the hook; also 300 head at $4 12½, off the hook. This is about equal to $2.75 gross, 40 miles from the city. Farmers in Kentucky are asking $3 gross, but packers are unwilling to pay this.

CONFLAGRATION BY CIGAR SMOKING.—Mr. Gilbert states, in a letter published in the Boston Traveller, that the destructive fire which occurred in his piano forte factory, was occasioned by the carelessness of the boarders in an adjoining house, in throwing the fragments of their burning cigars on a shingled roof below."

ICE AND FROST IN AUGUST.—On the 28th ult. there was a severe frost at Detroit and vicinity, in many places tender plants were entirely ruined, having been turned black. At the residence of a farmer a pail full of water was covered with ice. At Cleveland, Ohio, there was also a severe frost on Saturday night last.

SCARCITY OF SHIPPING.—Shipping at N. York is said to be getting scarce again, and freights, consequently, are higher. There were but 583 vessels of every class lying at the city wharves on Tuesday. Of these, 36 were steamers, 144 ships, 105 barques, 135 brigs, and 112 schooners. No vessels sail just now for New Orleans, though there is any quantity of freight offering. Vessels, indeed, can be had, but no crews—men not being willing to run the risk of encountering "Yellow Jack" even for a compensation as high as twenty dollars per month.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 15 WOOD STREET,
One door from First street, Pittsburgh.

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

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Mr. Solomons would inform the public that inasmuch as, on frequent occasions, after leaving off spectacles he had sold his celebrated SPECTACLES and GLASSES, unauthorized persons keeping Jewelry stores, have advertised and sold Spectacles purporting to be those of Mr. S. This is to say, that Mr. Solomons, after he shall have left Pittsburgh, will leave no agent behind him, for the purpose of selling his goods, nor leave any pair of Spectacles unsold.—Any person who shall do so, or not scruple to misrepresent the truth after Mr. S. has gone. e3d2w

Mr. S would advise those persons requiring Glasses to apply in Philadelphia, and they will have them fitted by a well qualified person and respectable man.

☞ Mr. Solomons, who gives sight to many who know not what it was before, has sold a most extensive lot of spectacles in this city during his brief stay. It is hard to believe that so many persons are afflicted with imperfect vision.

The following is taken from the Sale Book of Mr. Solomons while in Pittsburgh, during a short period:

1250 pairs Blue Steels.....$3 00 per pair.
50 pairs Common Frames.....2 00 per pair.
170 pairs Silver.....4 50 per pair.
150 pairs Gold, average.....10 00 per pair.
Besides sundry Fancy. e-3d2w

☞ Worms—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of MPLANE'S VERMIFUGE beg leave to call attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often dangerous guests of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its effects so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and its demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, to enhance their sale, purport to be M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, and 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. 56 Wood street

☞ New Certificates.—Mr. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 2d July, and stated the nature of my case, which was very bad at the 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 ever any mishap happen 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 sore.—I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by them candle-light for any length of time, with the great ease and comfort.

Mr. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses. I remain, Yours, Truly,

L. S. WATERMAN, 169 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 I failed in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining those suitable for the sight, I do most earnestly recommend to those laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained to suit all cases. JOHN A. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES, *Marine* at current rates or damage by *FIRE*, also against the perils of the *SEA* and *INLAND NAVIGATION* and *TRANSPORTATION*.

DIRECTORS:

H D King, Wm. Bagaley, Samuel Ben, Robert Bunkerhoff, Jr., S. Harbaugh, Edward Anderson, Wm. Bryant, Wm. Larkin, Jr., J. M. Riley, Wm. Bingham, John S. Gilbert, Francis Sellers, Wm. Connaser, Wm B. Hays.

Isaac M. Pennock. de22

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,
No. 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for *FALL* and *WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. ALSO, PRIME OAK SOLE LEATHER. 11y29

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, 3 doors west of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain Pictures likenesses of themselves, will please call at the above place, and examine specimens, which for beauty, finish and durability, are unsurpassed by any in this city. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms, and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the finest quality, and the best chemicals, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either simply rich cameos, which has never been excelled in this city.

Rooms open and operating, to all visitors, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. ap30dtf

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS,
MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH.
Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ja24

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.
☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja15

JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. T. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREGG
REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.
Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers and merchants generally are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. se1 tf

JOHN FLEMING, GEORGE FLEMING
FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Purchasers of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge Liver Pills, &c.

MARRIED.

At Long Ridge, Conn., August 29th, by the Rev. Alfred Pettibone, Mr. JOSEPH H. SQUIRES and Miss MARY W. INGRAM, both of Pittsburgh.

Stocks at Auction.

THE following list of desirable STOCKS will be sold at auction, at the Old "United States" Bank building, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, by P. M. DAVIS, auctioneer:

24 shares	Allegheny Gas
20	Pittsburgh Life Insurance
50	Western Insurance