one million one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, which is an interest of six per cent. on more than eighteen millions and a half of dollars. To secure the great body trade of the West, now in its infancy, will render Philadelphia the great grain mart of the country, and build up and maintain a foreign commerce.

The public debt of Pennsylvania, as according to the report of the Auditor General, on the first day of December, 1852, was $40,789,805 71, of which $20,768,207 24 was in Railroads and Canals, Canals and railroads, now in use, and owned by the Commonwealth.

After the sale of the main line, the State will still be the owner of a system of public works, the magnificent revenue yielded by the State, is far less obnoxious than that of railroads, with their monopolies, mismanagement, and patronage. The following table shows the revenue, which was in 1852,

| | Canals. | Miles. | Cost. | Net Revenue in 1852. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware Division, | | 60 | $1,384,606 96 | $124,666 92 |
| Susquehanna Div., | | 71 | 1,598,279 25 | 122,655 25 |
| North Branch supplied, | | 94 | 1,548,320 19 | |
| Schuylkill Div., | | 34 | 897,150 52 | |
| Beaver Branch Division, | | 81 | 1,822,083 28 | 62,758 00 |
| Total, | | 340 | $7,351,495 01 | $460 080 28 |

During the last year the revenue from Anthracite coal, alone, carried upon the Delaware Division, amounted to 14½ per cent. on the original cost of construction, and upon the 71 miles of the North Branch canal, to 7½ per cent, and the toll upon iron was more than sufficient to keep the canal in repair. The completion this year of the whole line, and a connexion with the New York canals will open an entire water communication, by canal from the great lakes to the city of Philadelphia, through New York and Pennsylvania, and create an immense new trade, not now existing between these great States.—Pennsylvania supplying Western New York, and the Lakes with Anthracite coal, and New York supplying Pennsylvania with Salt and Gypsum. This trade, it is confidently predicted, will before five years, add annually $500,000 to our revenue. In addition to this the tax upon real and personal estate will constantly increase with the extension of internal commerce, and the increase of population and wealth if no unwise restrictions are permitted to paralyze the growing trade of the Commonwealth.

We may therefore confidently predict, that if this main line is sold to a company, for the sum proposed by this bill, that there will annually remain over all the expenses of the Government and the payment of all calls upon the Treasury, the sum of at least $1,500,000 to be put into a sinking fund for extinguishment of the public debt. That this may be done, I call the attention of the House to the following items of revenue in 1852, and will take this as the maximum for twelve years to come:

| REVENUE. | |
|---|---|
| Tax on corporation stocks, | $210,542 30 |
| Tax on Bank Dividends, | 146,960 07 |
| Retailers' Licenses, | 109,268 67 |
| Tavern Licenses, | 100,120 11 |
| Auction Duties and Commissions, | 75,635 76 |
| Tax on holders of loans, | 118,444 16 |
| Collateral Inheritance Tax, | 143,141 65 |
| Premiums on Charters and Right of Way, | 73,408 66 |
| Tax on certain offices and enrolment of laws, | 13,911 65 |
| Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c., | 56,671 71 |
| Purchase Money and Fees in the Land Office, | 40,223 41 |
| Tax on Brokers, Pedlars, &c., about, | 66,201 97 |
| Tax on real and personal estate, | 1,359,635 30 |
| Net revenue in 1852 on canals unsold: Delaware Division, North Branch, West Branch and Susquehanna canals, | 400,080 17 |
| Total, | $2,904,208 59 |
| Increased revenue on the canals, and tax on real and personal estate, at least, | 447,612 16 |
| Annual revenue, | $3,351,767 75 |

It is not doubted that the sure increase of the coal trade and other causes will swell the annual revenue to a much larger sum. But I will assume the annual revenue to be $3,351,767 75, and then deduct the expenses of the Government, and it will be seen that $1,500,000 will remain for the extinguishment of the State debt, without any increase of taxation, or a resort to any other source of revenue. In 1852, the following were the expenses

| OF STATE GOVERNMENT. | |
|---|---|
| Senate, | $32,340 60 |
| House of Representatives, | 70,998 55 |
| Public Printing, | 25,329 70 |
| Executive Department, | 12,868 03 |
| Auditor General's Office, | 8,180 68 |
| Treasurer's Office, | 6,635 60 |
| Surveyor General's Office, | 8,951 12 |
| Judiciary, | 92,183 44 |
| Pensions and Gratuities, | 12,885 21 |
| Charitable Institutions, | 76,763 33 |
| State Agricultural Society, | 2,000 00 |
| Common schools, | 165,109 63 |
| Penitentiaries, | 48,932 50 |
| Miscellaneous, say, | 5,194 18 |
| Total expenses, | $563,277 47 |
| Interest of $25,769,805 71, at 5 per ct., | 1,288,490 28 |

Total amount required to pay expenses of the Government, and interest on the public debt after the sale of the Main Line. $1,851,767 75

If then we deduct the amount necessary to meet the demands upon the Treasury from the annual revenue, it will be seen that *One Million and a half of dollars* annually, is left to put into the Sinking *Fund*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual revenue, | $3,351,767 75 |
| Annual payments, | 1,851,767 75 |
| Annual sinking fund, | $1,500,000 00 |

In making this calculation, I have, for convenience, assumed that $3,351,767 75 will be the annual average revenue for twelve years to come. It is believed it will be much greater. The completion of the North Branch Canal, the increase of trade upon the canals, consequent upon the development of the resources of this great mineral Commonwealth, and the augmentation of the receipts for taxes upon every succeeding valuation in the State, render it certain that our revenue will reach a much higher amount, and that the amount annually to be set apart for the extinguishment of the public debt, will considerably exceed $1,500,000. But I will assume this to be the annual sum, and it will be perceived that if the Company is organized on the 1st day of January, 1854, that in twelve years from that time, the whole public debt of Pennsylvania will be extinguished, and the great productive coal canals will still be the property of the State. If the Legislature now incorporates a Company to carry out this great enterprise, the abundance of capital now seeking investment will insure a ready sale for the sum named in the bill which I have just presented to the House, and it deserves and will receive the gratitude of the tax-payers of this Commonwealth.

The following table will show the amount of State indebtedness, at the periods indicated, and the annual payments and interest at five per cent. each year, carried to the sinking fund:

| *Years.* | *Public Debt.* | *Payment into Sinking fund.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1853, | $40,769,805 71 | $15,000,000 00 |
| 1854, | 25,769,805 71 | 1,500,000 00 |
| 1855, | 24,269,805 71 | 1,575,000 00 |
| 1856, | 22,694,805 71 | 1,653,755 00 |
| 1857, | 21,041,050 71 | 1,736,437 65 |
| 1858, | 19,304,613 16 | 1,823,259 62 |
| 1859, | 17,481,353 54 | 1,919,422 35 |
| 1860, | 15,561,931 19 | 2,010,393 47 |
| 1861, | 13,551,337 72 | 2,110,913 14 |
| 1862, | 11,440,624 78 | 2,216,458 80 |
| 1863, | 9,224,165 98 | 2,327,281 72 |
| 1864, | 6,896,884 26 | 2,443,645 83 |
| 1865, | 4,453,238 43 | 2,565,828 07 |
| 1866, | 1,887,410 56 | 2,694,119 46 |

Thus it will be seen that by the sale of the Main Line of Public Works, for the sum indicated in the bill, and the gradual operation of the Sinking Fund, in twelve years from the sale, without any increase of revenue beyond that now received, which augmentation no man can doubt, the *whole public debt of Pennsylvania will be extinguished*, and the sum of $766,709 90 remain in the Treasury.

Having shown the financial operations of the bill which I have presented to the House, I will now undertake to point out some of the advantages which the great interests of trade and commerce will derive from the measure.

In the first place, the State being relieved from the fear of rivalry from other competing lines, will throw the door wide open to private enterprise, and even invite it to enter the field of competition for the growing trade of the mighty West. We shall have two great lines running parallel through the centre of Pennsylvania, each striving by cheapness of transit, celerity, and superior accommodations, to win the favor of the public and secure their portion of the trade and travel that passes from the valley of the Mississippi to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Every emigrant that now passes to the West, every new farm opened upon the prairies, and every house built beyond the mountains increases that trade, by creating wants in the West which must be supplied in the East. The time is at hand when all the great lines of communication, between the east and the west, will not be sufficient to accommodate the trade. But, still, the active rivalry north and south of us will require something better than State management, to render our Main Line worthy of being ranked with the Pennsylvania railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the New York and Erie railroad, the New York line of railroads, by the side of the Erie canal from Buffalo to Albany, and the Grand Erie Canal. The active rivalry between the New York lines has already drawn, not only the whole trade of the Great Lakes through New York, but is causing a large portion of that in the Ohio valley to pass around us; the long, circuitous route to the contrary notwithstanding.

The New York rivalry and the want of it in Pennsylvania, is actually attracting trade and travel from the city of Philadelphia to the Lakes, through New York, and demonstrates the high rates of freight, and the prevention of large and manifest profits, which a rival parallel route cannot fail to bring to Pennsylvania to Philadelphia in a line of a diameter of the same circle. This state of things can only be remedied by the transfer of our Main Line of public Works from this State to a competing, efficient company, where an army of lazy political drones cannot find employment, and where fraud, and speculation will be discarded.

But Mr. Speaker there is another reason for disposing of this State line, composed of alternate sections of railroads and canals to a company. It is the preservation of the purity of the public morals. No people ever has been, or ever will be truly free, that long suffers a festering corruption upon the body politic. One after another of the pillars of public virtue is undermined, upon which rests the arch of our free institutions, until the people themselves are fit only to be slaves and seek refuge at last in the tyranny of a master. Such an amount of public patronage creates a love for office and place, cherishes idleness and distaste for regular business; fosters speculation and extravagance, and ends at last in intemperance and crime.

Let us then pass this bill. The time and the circumstances are propitious, and render a sale as certain as its enactment into a law. The people will hail it with enthusiasm as the measure of their deliverance from the thraldom of a public debt. It will be a new era in the onward course to wealth, power, and greatness of our own Pennsylvania. And finally it will remove that gangrene from the body politic, that is now eating like a cancer into the vitals of our liberties.


# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 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 Sundays. 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 GARDNER, of Wilkins.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN S. FORNEY, of Turentum,
JOHN J. MUSE, of Versailles,
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair,
JOHN M. PARKER, of Manchester,
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

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

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. BECKER, of Robinson.

FOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES McGIBBONEY, of Pine.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of West Deer.

THE SHERIFF AND THE MAYOR.—The *Journal* announces, on behalf of the Mayor, that the proceedings against the Sheriff "having been initiated, they will be prosecuted to the last extremity, and to the bitter end." As the prosecution is before the legal tribunals of the country, we leave it to take its course there.

We desire, however, in this connection, to correct one or two points in the *Journal's* article. It charges us with characterizing the course of the Mayor as a "game of arrogance." No such expression was used by us. A paper which is so free to give the lie to its cotemporaries as the Journal is, should be careful not to misquote them.

The *Journal* also represents us as charging the Mayor with "vindictive feelings" towards the person discharged by the Sheriff. We made no such charge. We stated that the *Sheriff* entertained a belief that the Mayor's sentence was prompted by vindictive feelings, but, we expressed no opinion of the kind on our own behalf.—We may add that the Mayor's denial of all such feelings is enough to satisfy us on that score; but must say, however, that the denial is not strengthened by parading a certificate of what was said exculpatory of the Mayor by one whom he is in particular to characterize as a "maniac" and a "madman."

We do not think that any answer is necessary from us to the language employed by the *Journal* towards us. Such language is characteristic of that sheet, and the community know how to look upon it. In our article of Saturday we stated no opinions of our own on the facts at issue, and made no charges against the Mayor.—We merely stated the undeniable facts of the case, and the belief and motives under which the Sheriff acted. The Sheriff may have been mistaken; but that he acted under the convictions and motives we attributed to him is unquestionable. The whole matter is now a subject of litigation, and not proper matter for newspaper discussion, and we therefore drop it.

THE SABBATH DESECRATION QUESTION.—We have received a well written communication reviewing the decision of Alderman Buckmaster on the Sunday Omnibus question, which shall have an early insertion. There can be no question that society is more injured than benefitted by the running of Omnibusses on the Sabbath, and that, the *necessity* plead for a breach of a Divine and Statute law is a pitiful perversion of the meaning of that exceptional phrase. We are surprised that the owners of the Excelsior Line do not see that they would be greatly benefitted by giving their horses rest on the Sabbath day. They would most certainly profit by it even pecuniarily, and we cannot but believe the *would* feel the better for their obedience to the Divine Command. If that line will set the example the others will no doubt follow. If they have any doubts of the evil which they are inflicting on the community, let them ride in their own omnibusses for one Sunday, or take their stand on the route and witness for themselves how much they are disturbing the peace and sanctity of the day of rest.

It was supposed at one time that a great loss and evil would be inflicted on community, by stopping the mails on the Sabbath, and by Railroad cars standing idle. The result of the experiment throughout the West shows that all these fears were futile. No trains are run in Ohio, nor we believe in Indiana, on the Sabbath, and no mails are carried, and yet no inconvenience of which any reasonable man can complain, has been felt. Every year less trains are run on the Sabbath, and fewer mails are carried, and we do not believe a Railroad train will be run on the Sabbath, or a mail be carried, in five years from this time, in any of the Northern, Middle, or Western States. Now, shal Pittsburgh be an exception to this general rule, which is eminently safe and reasonable? We trust not. We hope to hear that the proprietors of the Omnibus lines have yielded to this just and reasonable requirement of their fellow citizens

CANNEL COAL.—Mr. Davis, of Marion County, Va., has presented us with a sample of a superior quality of Cannel Coal, which has lately been discovered in that region, on the Monongahela river, about five miles below Fairmont. Two different veins have been discovered, each about fourteen feet thick, and of apparent immense extent. It is underlaid by about two feet of bituminous Coal. The specimen left with us is of a quality superior to any we have seen of this country's production, and is very similar to the English article, and apparently in every respect equal to it.

The discovery of this superior quality of Coal, so important in the manufacture of iron, and various other purposes, shows the necessity of extending the Monongahela Slack water to Morgantown, and as far beyond as the river will allow. We feel anxious about this improvement, and beg leave to ask, on behalf of our readers, for information as to what is doing in the matter. Is it to go on, as was so confidently asserted some time since, or is it to be suffered to sleep on for a few years longer, greatly to the injury of the permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh? Will those having it in charge please enlighten the public on the subject.

## EASTERN CITIES.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Sept 1, 1853.

Man has been variously designated as a talking, thinking, cooking and house building animal, and by some other descriptive terms, supposed to mark the broadest distinction between him and all other creatures. But after some reflection I have come to the conclusion that, apart from his moral characteristics, the only quality which man possesses to the entire exclusion of all the lower orders of animated nature, is that of being a dancing animal. For beasts and birds do talk, only their language has fewer articulations than ours, and a more limited power of expression. As to thinking or reasoning, who can doubt that the dog and the elephant remember, reflect, and combine ideas? And for the house building, who has not admired the simple but most effective architecture of the wren and the swallow. The beaver is famous for his skill in house carpentering, and the eagle adopts a very lofty style in erecting his family homestead. But man alone *dances*, that is to say voluntarily; for though in the wantonness of power and that refinement of cruelty which is natural to him, he loves to force other animals, as dogs, horses and monkeys, into contortions—but I am making too heavy a draft upon the patience of your readers. Pittsburgh and Washington were well represented on this genial occasion. Indeed Miss White, of your city, was generally pronounced the belle of the evening, and Mr. W. renewed his youth in the contemplation of his daughter's triumph. Mrs. Samuel Haight, another native, and lately a resident of Pittsburgh, moved with matronly sedateness among the gay revellers, as one who surveyed with chastened pride a field on which former triumphs had been won. The "feed" prepared was, I am told, very choice and elegant, but eating in the midst of a fashionable jam, is less disagreeable by only one degree than taking pot luck with a miscellaneous crowd.

To-night the weekly "hop" at the Metropolitan was of a character quite sufficiently *recherche* and brilliant to recover any advantage which the above affair may have given its rival. Beauty and style are returning from their annual pilgrimage to the watering places. The fashionable residences in the up-town districts are tenanted by their owners, and the fashionable churches of the same vicinage have been reopened for the accommodation of the piety which is clothed in fine linen and fares sumptuously every day. The country has had its season, and after the lapse of a few weeks the gaities of city life will recommence.

The weekly returns of the banks show a marked improvement in their condition. Their specie and deposites have increased, and their liabilities, excluding circulation, have decreased. As there is no doubt of the perfect soundness of all the city banks, a considerable expansion of their circulation is not undesirable. The movements for the establishment of a clearance board for the settlement of balances between the banks, are likely to result in the appointment of a sort of voluntary bank commission, consisting of a president, secretary, and several clerks, whose salaries, with the incidental expenses, will amount to about $15,000 per annum. It is calculated that the system will dispense with an amount of labor in the several banks, costing a much larger sum than the estimated expensed of the propose board.

Notwithstanding the relaxation of the pressure, however, a broker told me to-day that money was, within Wall street, two per cent. a month. It must be taken for granted that the sums so usuriously loaned are small in amount, and lent not upon the best possible security.

I learn that the Collins' Company have no intention of beginning another ship, to sustain the reputation of their line. Here we see another of the weakening effects of over strained government patronage. A private merchant, however, is doing what this bloated government monopoly has not the energy to attempt; Mr. Edward Mills, the projector of the Bremen line, is building a steamer which he believes will beat the best of the Collins or Cunard ships two days in the race across the ocean.

You may safely pronounce all the malicious and despicable scandal in the "Union" and cotton journals about Mrs. Stowe in England, false. It is not only grossly false that Mrs. Stowe sought and was refused a presentation to the Queen, but it is true that she was invited to dine with the sovereign, and did dine with her, and in that meeting conferred as well as received honor. If there is any thing which could arouse indifferent persons to a detestation of slavery, it seems to me that it would be found in the cowardly and unmanly abuse which the editors of pro-slavery journals, north and south, calling themselves men, have belched forth upon that lady, whose genius is an honor to the country, and who has produced a work which has simultaneously stirred up the human heart through all races and all climes within the limits of christendom. The foul and disgusting libels poured out upon her through a hundred slimy channels, reach not her reputation, and the creatures who give them utterance have no reputations to be blackened by the recoil of their own filth, for the reflux of the stream to its loathsome fountain is sure to commence at no distant day. Although the equanimity of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would not have been disturbed, had the Queen of England declined to grant her a public reception; yet I am glad that the authentic private information now communicated, exonerates the sovereign of the con try, to which we love to trace our ancestry, from the charge that she has been influenced by the miserable ribaldry of our cotton pensioned press, to cast an intended slight upon Mrs. Stowe.

JUNIUS.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, will open this evening at Masonic Hall, and continue two or three days. This is one of the most attractive and popular annual exhibitions about Pittsburgh, and draws large houses. The exhibition this year will no doubt be a very fine one.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The returns for the fourteen weeks ending yesterday at G. A. M., since the first yellow fever death took place, are as follows:

| Week ending on Saturday— | Total. | Yellow Fever. |
|---|---|---|
| May 28 | 140 | 1 |
| June 4 | 142 | 4 |
| June 11 | 164 | 4 |
| June 18 | 147 | 7 |
| June 25 | 167 | 9 |
| July 2 | 177 | 25 |
| July 9 | 188 | 59 |
| July 16 | 344 | 204 |
| July 23 | 617 | 429 |
| July 30 | 723 | 555 |
| Aug 6 | 1134 | 947 |
| Aug 13 | 1494 | 1262 |
| Aug 20 | 1584 | 1302 |
| Aug 27 | 1648 | 1365 |
| Total | 8579 | 6170 |

The cases in which the doctor's certificate did not give the cause of death, were as reported by the Board of Health for the last five weeks in the preceding table, to the number of 279. Of these at least six-sevenths were yellow fever cases, giving 230 for that class of disease out of the 279. These, added to the 6170 at the foot of the general table above, show that in the four districts of this city, from May 28 to August 27—or within a day of three months—6448 human beings have died of yellow fever.—*New O. Picayune, Aug. 28.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The yellow fever continues to abate. The deaths yesterday and day before were as follows:

| | Yel. Fever. | Oth. Diseases. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 31 | 110 | 28 | 138 |
| Sept. 1 | 103 | 16 | 119 |

The Howard Association, since the fever began, have attended to over 9,000 cases, and the whole number will probably exceed 12,000. They have received money to the amount of $70,000, and have had bills presented to over $90,000, with more still to come.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—For the twenty four hours ending yesterday morning, there were 117 deaths—of which 96 were from yellow fever. The disease, in a very malignant form, is extending along the coast.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bee of the 27th ultimo, says:—"The greatest mortality during the present visitation was exhibited in the reports of the Board of Health on Monday. The total number of interments was 283, and from yellow fever 254. Yesterday's report showed a diminution of 90 from these figures—the whole number of interments being 193, and from yellow fever 164; the latter includes the cases marked unknown. This is a notable decline in the mortality, and induces the hope that we have passed through the worst of the pestilence."

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Galveston News says that the congregation mania is daily increasing in the whole of the western counties.

"On last Monday about 100 emigrants from Cong, Menio, and Dangun, in the neighborhood of this town, left the terminus in the 12 o'clock train, on their way to America. It was truly heart-rending to witness the scene which was presented upon that occasion. It is melancholy to see the bone and sinew of the land thus flying away at a time when it might be supposed sufficient employment could be obtained at home.—But not even the certainty of constant employment, and the high wages which agricultural pursuits must receive in the gathering in of the approaching harvest, can induce the Irishman to remain at home. It would seem as if the removal of the entire race from their native soil has been pre-ordained. We are quite certain that, at no period during the last century, was the want of labor so keenly felt in this country as it will be within the next four months. The impolicy of not adopting some energetic means of retaining the working population in Ireland, will be seen when it is too late, when those who remain will have sufficient cause to repent that social disorganization which produced the exodus which is now thinning the homes of Ireland, and carrying to a foreign State the strength and hope of the country."

THE REPORT IN PARLIAMENT ON THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—The important report recently laid before the English House of Commons, by a special committee on slavery and the slave-trade, alleges that the fact is notorious, that slave-trading vessels are fitted out in Cuba under the guns of Spanish men-of-war; that great facilities are afforded to the importation of negroes; that, when once landed, they are called natives and all attempts to trace and liberate them are commonly defeated; and these abuses have increased precisely in proportion to the bribes accepted by the Cuban Government Up to 1840 the Captain General received half a dollar for every slave imported; but General O'Donnell, in 1843, succeeded in raising this fee to three doubloons a head, and, with the exception of Concha, who refused the bribe, the same blood money has since been levied by every Governor of the Island. Nor does the crime stop here. The slave-trade is carried on by persons of high and mighty lineage at Madrid, who have power to obtain the recall of any honest officer, and who contrive to keep up all the horrors of this system to gratify their own avarice at the expense of humanity and of the national interest.

Commenting upon this report, the London Times discourages the folly of protecting Spain any longer in the enjoyment of her slave trade, and partially recommends that she be handed over to the tender mercies of the American filibusters.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—There is no reason to doubt: the purpose of Great Britian to arrest the slave trade in Cuba. Not only does the traditional policy of the Government look to such a consummation, but it is loudly proclaimed by the London journals, avowed by orators in both Houses of Parliament, put forth in the official reports of Committees, and made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. Motives of interest as well as of sentiment concur to render this object paramount in the minds of British statesmen. As our readers will have seen, in the Parliamentary report which we published yesterday, not only have millions of money been paid to Spain as a consideration for her abandoning the slave trade, but the maintenance of the squadron on the African coast has cost many millions more, and still constitutes a heavy burden on the treasury. New Cuba is the only considerable market for negroes still open to the African trade, and if it were closed, the expence of this squadron would cease to be necessary.

The report in question expresses no hope that the Spanish Government can be led by reason or justice, or regard for its own solemn obligations to abolish the trade. The inference then, is that other means must be brought in to gain the object and that what neither asking or coaxing nor preaching can obtain must be bought and paid for. This is not the language of the report, but it is the only conclusion that can be drawn from it, for we cannot suppose that the English Government would favor or even tolerate the only other way to end the trade namely, the transfer of the island to the United States. We must believe then, that England will, as a next step, negotiate with Spain for the emancipation of the Cuban slaves, and that another squadron in the West Indies to prevent blacks from being carried away from the one and imported into the other. To this end there is every reason to believe that British diplomacy is now vigorously directed; indeed, it is reported that so far are negotiations advanced that the decree of abolition is actually in the hands of the Spanish ministry for consideration and signature.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD—SIMON DRAPER'S LINE.—This Company, which received its Charter at the late session in Albany, is beginning to organize. The most prominent men in the direction are Mr. Ernest Crosby, Robert Ray, Simeon Draper, and Levi S. Chatfield, one of the ex-Mayors of New York. The great object of this scheme is to provide a substantial six foot guage from New York to the Pacific Ocean, running through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico and California. The estimated cost is $100,000,000, which is to be raised by the stock of the Company. It is believed that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have offered to build one hundred miles each, on the route above described, and to take in payment fifty per cent. cash, twenty five per cent. in the bonds of the Company, and twenty five per cent. in its stock. The Chatfield is spoken of as the President of this gigantic concern.—*N. Y. Mercantile Jour.*

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.—It is stated that the yellow fever has prevailed to a considerable extent at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The Union of yesterday says:

The Secretary of the Navy received a telegraphic despatch, dated Pensacola, August 31, stating that Purser D. Fauntleroy and Captain D. D. Baker, of the marines, died on that day of yellow fever; that Captain Tatnall was ill with the same disease, and that the fever was assuming a more malignant type.

The Mobile Tribune of the 28th ult., says:

The fever still prevails at the Pensacola Navy Yard, though whether in an increased or less degree we are not able to say. On the 25th there were four deaths at Warrington and in the naval hospital. Lieut. Hanson, one of the commission to look after Gardner's mine, just returned from Mexico, died on that day.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—Mr. Walker's resignation of the Chinese Mission seems to be a fixed fact, if we may credit the following paragraph from the New York Courier:

It is a little singular that the Union should officially announce the appointment of Hon. R. J Walker to the Chinese Mission at the very time when it first becomes known that he has declined it, and is about to engage in undertaking the very opposite of diplomatic employments. Mr. Walker has no design whatever of going to China. The state of his health and the imbecility of the Government, as evinced in its failure to furnish him any suitable means of conveyance, alike preclude his departure upon that Mission. We learn, however, that Mr. Walker will bring his admirable talents to bear for the interests of the country in a different sphere, but in a not less effective manner.

FREEMAN, the alleged fugitive, claimed by Ellington, and confined in the jail at Indianapolis, has been set at liberty. Here is an evidence of the evil growing out of the Fugitive Law, and one that will be remembered by the people of Indiana in all time to come. This slave-hunting minister, who has been bold enough to attempt to kidnap a free negro, has all at once become convinced that Freeman is not his slave. But have we any reason to believe that, had the trial proceeded, Ellington would have succeeded in proving Freeman to be his slave? It certainly could not have resulted otherwise, as the witnesses were allowed the privilege of making a private examination of his person. Ellington we understand has secretly absconded from Indianapolis, leaving Freeman to take care of himself.—*Rushville (In.) Republican.*

The New York Tribune's information respecting the exportation of the clothes of yellow fever victims at New Orleans, is corroborated by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who says that he has been told, both by the captain and mate of a vessel sailing between that port and New Orleans, that the old clothes of persons who died of yellow fever were bought and packed into casks, in order to pass them into New York. It is stated on the other hand that the clothes are thoroughly purified before leaving New Orleans.

COPPER ARRIVALS.—The schooner G. W. Ford has just arrived bringing down 72¼ tons of copper from the Minnesota, in barrels and masses, and 3¾ tons from the Forest. Propeller Peninsular has arrived with 60 tons from the Cliff, and 14 from the North American, in barrels and masses. One mass from the latter weighing 6300 pounds, destined for the World's Fair, is now at the lower landing ready for shipment.—This mass is a small slice of the one lately exposed in that city, computed to contain one hundred and fifty tons.—*Lake Sup. Jour.*

OLE BULL and the pianist Strakosch gave a concert at the Castle Garden, New York, on Thursday evening for the benefit of the New Orleans relief fund. Every available space was occupied by the audience, and many could not get within the building.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers confirm the gratifying intelligence of the marked decrease of the fever. The Bulletin of the 27th ult. says:—

After repeated disappointment, in our hopes and calculations, in reference to the subsidence of the dreadful scourge, which has been, for the last fourteen weeks, depopulating our city, we can perform the grateful office of announcing to our friends abroad, that there is a very perceptible change for the better in our mortuary reports, as well as in the condition and number of the cases.

The total of deaths for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 o'clock A. M., was 193, against 219 for the 24 hours previous, and for the same time there was a decrease of thirty-six yellow fever deaths. We learn from a number of our physicians, that there is a marked diminution of cases in private practice, and from personal observation, we know that in the Charity Hospital there has been a gradual decrease for some days past.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—One of the most horrible deaths that it has ever been our lot to record, occurred in this county on last Friday. The facts, as they have been related to us, are as follows:—Two men, named David Bell and John Taylor, had been to Lakeville Station, on the O. and P. Railroad, in the Western end of this county, for the purpose of getting a load of goods which were to be taken to the village of Oxford, six miles south of this place. When they arrived at Nashville, on their return, they were greatly intoxicated from the too free use of ardent spirits, and when about two miles east of that place, in passing over an unlevel piece of road, the wheels on the upper side were run over a stump, the wagon upset, and the man named Bell instantly killed. The jaw of the other man was fractured in three places, and he was otherwise injured, so that it is thought impossible for him to recover. It is a sad thought, to see two men thus brought to premature deaths by the fiend *whiskey*. Should not something be done to stay its ravages?—*Holmes Co. (O.) Whig.*

A LARGE AND VALUABLE CARGO.—The U. S. steamer Hermann, which arrived at New York on Thursday, from Bremen, via Southampton, is full to overflowing with both goods and passengers, the agents having been obliged to erect a temporary accommodations on deck for a number of passengers and for a quantity of freight. The passengers number over 200, and the cargo consists of a very valuable and costly selection of merchandize from Germany and France, shipped respectively from Bremen and Havre.

Among the articles on exhibition at the Crystal Palace are some beautiful specimens of Bronzes, or figured silk stuffs, of American manufacture. The Tribune says:

"Not a twentieth part of the American People would believe, on being shown them, that such goods were ever manufactured in this country. These are said to be the only Brocatelles ever yet woven by steam in the world. They are made of Seymour, (late Darby,) Conn. Another lot, almost as creditable, are said to have been woven in this city."

REVOLUTIONARY WIDOWS.—Twenty-four hundred claims have been made upon the Department for pensions under the act of February 3, 1853, granting pensions to the widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution who were married subsequent to the year 1800. When the law was enacted it was generally supposed that there would not be more than three hundred claims in all

THE New Jersey State Temperance Convention held a meeting at Trenton on Wednesday, and was very largely attended. A series of resolutions were reported, debated at length, and adopted. One of them is for calling a Convention in October to make a nomination for Governor, if they deem it expedient. The Convention adjourned with three cheers for prohibition.

THE EDYMOIN CASE.—*Auburn, Friday, Sept. 2.*—Judge Humphreys having given notice that he would render his decision in the case of Francis B. Edymoin at 9 o'clock this morning, the council on both sides appeared in Court at that hour. The Judge decided that the Court could not go behind the pardon, and that Edymoin be discharged. The decision gives great satisfaction here.

COAL.—The stock of coal in this market, for sale, is reduced to about 65,000 bushels of Pittsburgh Unless we have an early fall rise, this supply will be exhausted. We hear that there are fully 200 pair of boats at Pittsburgh, all laden with coal, ready to start out on the first rise. —*Louisville Courier.*

AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.—Mr. Arder, of London, having purchased from an Arab at the Sepulchral diggings about Luxor, Egypt, a roll of papyrus, has been instrumental in the publication of two pleadings at the Greek bar of Hyperides, felicitously deciphered from the reporter's notes, which, from the fact of their being three hundred years older than the Christian Era, claims precedence in seniority before all known manuscripts. Longinus had a high opinion of the orator Hyperides.

The Wheeling Intelligencer is in error when it says the opposition ticket, at the election of Directors of the Central Ohio Railroad, was headed by the name of Hon. Samuel F. Vinton: his name was not on the ticket.—*Zanesville Courier.*

CAPT. MCKAY, of the Boston clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, has just returned from Liverpool, in the steamer Europa, bringing with him the contract for a clipper ship of 2200 tons, to be built by his brother Donald, for an English firm.

MOUNT ST. Mary's College, Md, has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Carroll Spence, Esq, the newly appointed Minister to Constantinople.

IMMIGRATION FOR EIGHT MONTHS.—The immigration at New York since the 1st of January last shows a total of 162,129, against 218,866 for the same time last year.


O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO., BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 15 WOOD STREET, One door from First Parrett, 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, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000).

☞ Mr. Solomons—Dear Sir:—Being one of the first who purchased SPECTACLES of you in this place, and having had ample time to try them, I must say in justice to you that those of yours that I am now using are fully per ent. better than any I ever had. Respectfully, yours, &c. STEPHEN BARRETT.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1853.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Mr. Solomons would inform the public, that inasmuch as, on frequent occasions, after leaving cities where he had sold his celebrated SPECTACLES and GLASSES, unauthorized persons keeping a fancy store 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 have one pair of Spectacles unsold—as those persons who so would not scruple to misrepresent the truth after Mr. S. has gone. sc3t2w

Mr. S. would advise those persons requiring Glasses to apply in Philadelphia, and they will have their sight well suited by proper opticians and respectable men.

☞ 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 whilst in Pittsburgh, during a short period:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1500 pairs Blue Steels, | $3 00 per pair. |
| 700 pairs Common Frames, | 2 00 per pair. |
| 150 pairs Silver, | 4 50 per pair. |
| 150 pairs Gold, average, | 10 00 per pair |

Besides sundry Fancy. sc3t1w

☞ Worms—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE beg leave to call attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after trying most of the remedies 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 justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been