PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 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 6 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.*

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

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

FOR SENATE,
Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilkins.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. PORTER, of Tarentum,
JOHN P. MUER, of Versailles,
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair,
JOHN M. PARKER, of Manchester,
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR SHERIFF,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

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

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. BROOKE, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES McGIBBONEY, of Pine.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of West Deer.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COUNTY Committee, I hereby appoint the following COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for the ensuing year:—

Josiah King,	John Morrison,
Thomas M. Marshall,	Ephraim Jones,
James J. Kuhn,	D. B. Fleharman,
James A. Kain,	John Beaumont,
Alexander Hillands,	Henry Woods,
C. S. Ryster,	C. P. Magee,
	Daniel McCurdy.

JAMES A. KEIN, Secretary.

☞ The above Committee will please meet, to organize on SATURDAY EVENING, September 10, at the OFFICE OF MR. JONES, Avery Row, Fifth street, Burgh, at 7 o'clock P. M.
sep7:it J. KING, Chairman.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY.—The National Intelligencer of Monday contains a communication from Mr. Benton, enclosing a letter from Superintendent Beale, and one from Mr. Harris Heap, giving an account of their progress towards the Pacific. Mr. Beale's letter is dated "Great Colorado of the West, June 30," and states, that on arriving at that river towards the last of the month, he found the river so swollen by the melting of snows from the mountains as to be impassable. The company set to work immediately to make a canoe, with which they transported about half their luggage, and some of their men; but unfortunately on another trip the canoe, containing nearly all their guns, ammunition and provisions, was overset, and the contents lost. It thus became necessary to send back most of the party to Taos to obtain supplies. Mr. Beale remained, with one white man and one Indian, with the intention of depending upon hunting for subsistence until his party returned. With regard to the route, Mr. Beale says:

"So far this route is without doubt the only one that I know of which admits of settlement by whites all the way. Up to this time I have not made a single camp without a super-abundance of water, and grass and wood. On the Arkansas of course, wood was scanty. My hands are so cut up with work that I can scarcely hold a pen; but you will be able to read my letter nevertheless. Full notes of every day's work, and sketches of all camping places of note are taken by Heap, who is the best companion in the world, and shines brighter the more he is rubbed. I must give you great satisfaction to know that to the Grand River your letter (to the people of Missouri) is perfectly accurate in every thing.

When I came to the Grand river, and for forty miles before, and from there on to Walker's Pass, there is no mountain, and nine-tenths of the way a dead level plain. From our notes you will be gratified to learn that the *Coo-cha-tops* takes its name from the fact that the buffalo made the first trail through and still use it, and no other, for exit from the valley of the Del Norte."

Mr. Heap's letter is dated, "Taos, July 7," in which he gives substantially the same account as Mr. Beale, with the addition of a description of his success in procurring supplies. His letter concludes with a postscript, of July 12, in which he states he was to leave on his return in half an hour.

With this supply the party no doubt went on, and is probably by this time in California.

Mr. Benton, in communicating these letters, says that the only debateable ground has now been traversed, and is found to be favorable, and the country good for roads and settlements, and inviting the hand of the farmer to improve it.

There can be no doubt we think, that a favorable route for a Railroad to the Pacific can be found, and that the next Congress will take some definite action on the subject.

CORPORATE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS.—The highly important decision of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, affirming the legality of corporate subscriptions to Railroads, will be hailed with gratification by our citizens almost universally. Although many think, and we among the number, that no further subscriptions of this character ought to be made by this city or county, yet a decision against the the validity of subscriptions already made could be viewed in no other light than a public calamity. We are glad the question is set at rest, as it will give greater value to those bonds belonging to several companies not yet negotiated, and it will also teach our corporate authorities, if any of them doubt, if that they have incurred a responsibility which must be met, should any of the companies fail to sustain their credit. This will lead, we trust, to a cautious and prudent policy in the time to come. The principal points in the opinions, on both sides, read by the Judges, will be found in an other column.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We welcome with pleasure the September number. Although devoted to a considerable extent to the interests of Presbyterianism, it contains sound and able articles on various subjects of common attraction to persons of different theological and ecclesiastical news. Published by Willis F. Hazard, Philadelphia.

PITTSFIELD, MASS. YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—We direct the attention of parents and guardians to the advertisement of this institution, in another column. It is one of the very best institutions of the kind in America, and is eminently worthy the patronage of the public.

We are indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express, of this city, for a copy of the *Melbourne Morning Herald*, of Feb. 13, by which we see that that enterprising company has established an agency in that far-off land. The whole paper is taken up with advertisements, including also, an extra sheet.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

SALAD FOR THE SOLITARY: By an Epicure; Lamport, Blakeman & Law, No. 8, Park Place.

This is no ordinary book. Its singular title gives no idea of its character. It is a collection of articles on different subjects, in which the author displays the training and instincts of a gentleman, a cultivated and vigorous intellect and a warm heart. Sold by Gildenfenny & Co., Fourth street.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Wells' Patent Circular Burr Saw, in to-day's paper.

ARREST OF ESCAPED SLAVES.—The British ship Samuel which sailed from Norfolk on Thursday with, as it was suspected, three fugitives slaves on board, was overtaken in Hampton Roads by the steamboat sent after her, and on search two of the slaves were found secreted among the timber with which the ship was loaded, and also a marine who had deserted from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. They were taken back to Norfolk together with Captain Morris, the master of the vessel. The opinion seems to be that the Captain did not know of the presence of the negroes on board his ship.

LOCOFOCO TROUBLES.—From the Stroudsburg (Monroe county, Pa.) Jeffersonian we learn that the Locofoco convention, which lately assembled in that borough to nominate Legislative candidates, split into two parties, and made separate nominations. One party appears to be opposed to Gov. Bigler.

THE TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.—The telegraph has kept our readers informed of the progress of the trial of the Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey, commenced at Camden last week. The New York Times furnishes the following as the substance of the presentment:—

Specification 1. In contracting numerous and large debts, beyond his means of payment, amounting in March, 1849, to $280,000—his property being not above $130,000.

2. In untruly stating that he gave up his property to meet a debt not personally to himself, but growing out of his ventures for Christian education, in St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College.

3. In defrauding Michael Hays, of Burlington, by misapplying notes endorsed by him.

4. A similar charge of defrauding Joseph Deacon.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, charge him with having obtained the names of Joseph Deacon and others, to endorse his notes, by false representations, and offering notes, without having property to meet them.

12. In jeopardising the property of his ward, George D. Winslow, by appropriating the same to his use.

13. In defrauding the Camden Bank in the sum of $100, by inducing the cashier not to protest a note, promising to send the money.

14. In drawing checks upon Burlington and other banks not having money therein to meet said checks.

15. In using undue solicitation to induce Sarah C. Robardet to loan him $8,000.

16. Obtaining books from Herman Hooker for a Parish library, and misapplying the money collected for that purpose.

17, 18. In incurring heavy liabilities while insolvent—several cases particularized.

19. In signing the name of Horace Binney, as a subscriber to a church, for $1000, without consent of said party.

20. In procuring from Mrs. Lippincott a security held by her, under promise of returning the same which he failed to do.

25. Charging Bishop Doane with "procuring" on Michael Hays to endorse notes to the amount of more than a thousand dollars for the accommodation of himself, in order that the said notes might be discounted, for which endorsements he pled, or engaged to pay, said Michael Hays at an exorbitant rate, to wit, often at 20 per cent. per annum in the several sums for which said notes were drawn, thereby violating the laws of New Jersey, when said usurious contracts were made, becoming guilty of usury himself, and inducing said Hays to incur equal guilt—all which was immoral and unbecoming a Bishop."

26. In endeavoring to intimidate Joseph Deacon from taking proceedings against him, by doubling his fist and using the words, "I'll kill you, I'll kill you."

28. Charges him with making an affidavit, purporting to give a full and true list of creditors, whereas the said affidavit did not contain a full and perfect list—thus being guilty of a sinful disregard of the solemnities of an oath, and either deliberately swearing to what he knew to be untrue, or of rashly, hastily and unadvisedly swearing to what he did not know to be true.

31. In being repeatedly guilty of using spirituous and intoxicating liquors to a degree unbecoming a Bishop; being so intoxicated on board the steamboat Trenton, in Nov. 1851. A charge of having been drunk in Bordentown borough in 1847, contained in the former presentment, is not repeated.

The Episcopal Recorder (a Low-Church paper) seems to look at this matter with considerable anxiety, thinking it quite possible, in view of antecedents, that Bishop Doane will deny the jurisdiction of the Court and withdraw, and that perhaps his counsel will do the same. In that case, it inquires, "would any of the Bishops be parties to such a line of action, and if so would they, could they, be sustained by their respective dioceses?" and "what would be the future relations of the clergy of New Jersey to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States if by conventional action they should sustain the contumacy?" It adds:—

We feel that we have reached a crisis not only in the history of one of our Bishops, but also in the Church to which he belongs. A rash and defiant procedure on his part, or faltering, indefensible course on the part of his peers, will lead to ailing pregnant with evils that we will not dare to contemplate. Earnestly do we entreat all our readers who know the worth of praying, and have a true love for Zion, to carry the entire case to the mercy seat of God, and ask Him to preside over this court by the abundant influences of His spirit, and cause all its deliberations and conclusions to redound to His own glory and the purification and increase of His Church.

MEXICAN FRONTIER.—Santa Anna has determined to remove the seat of government of the State of Tamaulipas from Victoria to Camargo, with a view to a closer and more advantageous superintendence of the frontier. The Tamplco Comercio, in announcing this movement, observes that, although there is no reason to dread any incursion or invasion, yet it is best to act on the principle of "forewarned, forearmed." This movement is therefore of importance as one of the numerous indications that Santa Anna anticipates trouble on the United States borders, and is making every possible preparation to meet it when it does come. Under the present Mexican administration the Governor of each State is appointed by Santa Anna, and is a mere military commandar, subject entirely to his orders. When, therefore, he removes the capital of the State to Camargo, he removes thither a military commandant, with all the forces immediately under his orders, which is tantamount to a large increase of the military force in that direction.

THE SEWING MACHINES.—It is said that Stewart, the famous retailer of New York, lately discharged a large number of needle-women from his carpet room, supplying their place with one of the newly invented sewing machines. It is also said that the same labor saving invention is used at Lowell and other New England towns to do all the coarser kinds of plain sewing. Of the advantages of this revolution, there exists, meantime, great difference of opinion. The unfortunate seamstresses, always poorly paid and hardly worked, now find their business slack, even at its pitiful wages, in consequence of the invention. Hundreds of them in New York, Boston, and even our own city, have been thrown entirely out of employment. When we consider how few are the avenues for work open to females, the probable closing of this, the most important of all, becomes a very serious affair. For while admiting that, in the end, the introduction of these machines will prove beneficial, not only to society, but to the sex, it is plain that, during the process of the change, and until the machines have supplanted hand labor, they will carry misery to thousands, if not drive many to positive dispair. It will be, in short, the old story of the power-loom against the hand-loom, though in a varied form and on a larger scale.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS.—The affairs of this Bank, it is stated, are brought nearly to a final settlement, affording another melancholy illustration of the folly of attempting to establish a great monied institution with comparatively little real capital, to be managed for the benefit of borrowers. The Bank failed in 1842, or then suspended specie payments; and made an assignment of its effects in 1845.

At the date of the assignment, April 10, 1845, the amount of bills and certificates in circulation, was reduced to $497,479; of which $402,227 have been since redeemed, besides a further sum of about $10,000 not yet burned; leaving an amount outstanding of about $89,292. It is not expected that there will be anything for the private stockholders, and consequently the whole stock paid in, except the State stock, will be a total loss.

The great Bridgewater Will Case, in England, has at length been decided by the House of Lords in favor of the present Lord Alford, by which decision that nobleman will come into possession of Property said to produce between £60,000 and £70,000 per year. This was bequeathed by the Earl of Bridgewater to the late Lord Alford, on condition that during his lifetime, he should attain to the dignity of Marquis or Duke of Bridgewater, which he failed to do. Whereupon the whole estates were claimed by Charles Henry Egerton, the next in remainder, on the ground that the young Lord Alford could not inherit under this alleged vitiated title.—*North Amer.*

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—At the date of our last advices from England the land line of the Submarine and European Telegraph had been opened to Birmingham, and had begun to transmit despatches to that point, extending to it the great European line in an unbroken chain of communication through London. It was to be rapidly carried forward to Manchester and Liverpool.—When it is completed, the chain of communication extending to nearly all the central points of information in Europe will be so perfect, that on the arrival of every Liverpool steamer at Halifax or New York, the people of this country will be at once informed of any important event which may have happened to the date of the steamer's departure from Liverpool in almost any part of Europe.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN died recently in England, at the advanced age of 82 years. He will be remembered in the United States by his operations upon our Atlantic coast during the last war with Great Britain. He served also with great distinction under Nelson, Hotham and Jervis, at Toulon, the Italian coast, St. Vincent's, etc. He commanded the vessel which bore Napleon to St. Helena. He was several times senior naval lord. The English papers speak of him as the Wellington of the navy, though with what justice is not apparent.

FROM EUROPE BY THE ATLANTIC.

The news brought by the Atlantic, is to the 24th of August, from Liverpool. The following summary possesses much interest:

ENGLAND.—The English Parliament was prorogued upon Saturday, August 20, by a royal message delivered from the throne by commission.

We quote the following from the message of the Queen:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently risen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavors to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honorable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of a representative government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provsion for its future defence.

We are also commanded to congratulate you that, by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honorable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.'

At the close of the Queen's speech the Chancellor then declared Parliament prorogued until Thursday, Oct. 27.

Sir Charles Napier was at the point of death when the Atlantic sailed.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn, died at Leamington Spa, on the 19th, aged eighty-two. His name is associated with the British side in the American war, and to the history of that time we refer for note.

Major Gen. Lord Saltoun is dead, aged 69. He was one of Wellington's intimates and brothers-in-arms, and served with Moore in the Peninsula.

A public meeting had been held at Merthyr, Wales, to discuss the effects of the strike of the iron-workers. A memorial was put in from the workmen, claiming a fair share of the increased value of material, and offering by mutual concessions, to adjust matters with their employers.

The London News of Aug. 19th says:

A numerous meeting of merchants, ship-owners, captains, and others interested in navigation, was held yesterday, at Lloyd's to receive from Lieut. Maury, of the United States Navy, superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, explanations of the system adopted by the government of his own country for collecting and disseminating information relative to the direction and force of winds and ocean currents in all parts of the world, and meteorological observations.

Mr. Maury addressed the meeting, explaining his system of observations. Resolutions were adopted commendatory of Lieut. Maury's system, and pledging the ship-owners and their officers to assist in the completion of the system so ably commenced. The company also agreed to a vote of thanks to the government of the United States for their liberal offer to furnish copies of Lieut. Maury's valuable charts and sailing directions to masters of British ships who should undertake to furnish the results of their observations in the prescribed form.

Another fabulous bottle had been picked up at Bellmullet, Ireland, purporting to be from Sir John Franklin, dated May, 1852, stating he is now residing on an island, and the natives won't let him leave.

The camp exercises at Chobham had broken up.

J. Green, Pittsburgh Pa., had been figuring before the London police magistrates, as complainant against two parties in the Grenadier Guards, who, sometime between night and morning, picked his pocket of a pair of white kids and gave him a black eye.

The Liverpool Courier estimates the deficiency in the English wheat harvest as equal to 25 per cent, which adds, thus between England and France, less wheat by 18,500,000 quarters compared with last year.

FRANCE.—A decree has been published fixing the duties on corn, breadstuffs, rice and dried vegetables, at 25 cents per kilogramme. This rate of duty will remain in force to 31st December next. To that date the vessels of any nation which shall arrive in the French ports with cargoes of corn, breadstuffs, rice, dried vegetables, and potatoes, shall be exempt from duties on tonnage, and *pro rata* for parts of cargoes.

A note appended to the decree states that by the operation of the law of April 15, 1832, as settled on the 31st of July last, the right to import breadstuffs at a simple *droit du balance* of 25 centimes, into all the departments, would soon occur. The present decree is promulgated that importers may avail themselves of the present favorable season for navigation.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Dieppe, and taken up their lodgings at the Hotel de Ville. All the ships of war had received orders to assemble at Dieppe.

The Prince of Eckmuhl, Duke of Auerstadt, only son of Marshal Davoust, had died at Paris, after a lingering illness of six years.

THE EASTERN OR ROMAN QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on Sunday, August 20th says:—The following memorandum has been communicated by the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the ministers of the several foreign courts.

The events of the 24 of July at Smyrna present in a double point of view a serious deviation from the principles of international law.

1st.—The Commander of the United States ship of war St. Lawrence threatened his Imperial Majesty's brig, the Hussar, with a hostile attack, levelling his guns against the latter, and announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual, detained on board, and whose nationality was contested between the agents of the two governments, was not surrendered to him at a certain hour, he would take him by force.

2nd.—This act of hostility was committed in the port of a neutral power, the friend of the two nations. No doubt the threat to attack the ship of a Sovereign State, and which carries its flag, is nothing less than a menace of war. Now the right to make war is necessarily, and by the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power.

The frontiers of the republic of the United States of America have fully acknowledged from the commencement of the Union, the rights reserved for the sovereign power. The articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of the 9th of July 1778, consider the Sovereignties individually. "That the Congress of the United States shall alone, and exclusively, exercise the right of declaring war and making peace."

But this right, which is reserved for the supreme power of each State, would be illusory and null if the commanders of naval forces, or others, were authorized either explicitly or tacitly, to undertake, either at their own suggestion, or at the command or with the assent of a diplomatic or consular agent, acts of hostility of or war against the ships or troops of another nation, without a special order from the supreme authority of their country, notified in the terms prescribed by the laws of nations.

We arrive at the second of the two questions of international law mentioned above. There is no doubt that if there be any point of maritime and international law precise, clear, and adopted by all nations in the world, it is the inviolability of neutral ports, the absolute prohibition to commit any acts of war or violence there, even against an enemy against whom war has been declared.

The manifesto then goes on to mention what are called parallel cases, and finally quotes an opinion on neutral laws pronounced by Judge Henry Wheaton. In conclusion, it says: If every act of hostility against a declared enemy within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral State, which is on terms of friendship with the two parties, be disloyal—if captures effected by belligerent cruisers within the bays of the neutral State, or even by boats of ships within its territory, whilst the ships remain within it, are null and illegal according to the decrees of the maritime tribunals of Great Britain, the attack of a ship belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port, would merit to be more severely stigmatised.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 13th, stated that there was no alteration in general business. The Turkish question was looked on as settled, provided the Porte would accept the proposition of the four Powers. It was added, "all unpleasantness will soon disappear as the Russian forces move homewards."

Russia was preparing another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus, and expected to take the field about the end of August.—A flotilla was being armed on the Sea of Azof to support the movements of the army.

The following private telegraphic despatch was received in Paris, via Trieste:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.—The council has deliberated on the note of the powers. It is disposed to propose the acceptance of it to the Sultan.

The *Constitutional* says it has been accepted conditionally on the Russians evacuating the principalities soon.

A despatch from Bucharest, 10th, states that the greatest excitement prevailed among the Boyards, in consequence of a firman from the Sultan dismissing the Hospodar for having received the Russians with too much favor. This firman having been read to the Assembly of Boyards, they petitioned the Hospodar to retain his office, to which the Hospodar assented. Upon this the consuls of France and Britain immediately suspended their relations with his government. The French Consul has placed his countrymen under the protection of the Greek Consul, while the British Consul has declared to the British residents in the principality, that he could no longer officially protect them, since the Hospodar opposed his sovereign's commands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8, 1853.—An extraordinary commission has just been despatched into Servia.

The concentration of Austrian troops towards the Bosnian frontier was awakening apprehension in Constantinople. Austria firmly believes or affects to believe, that that the agents of Kossuth are actively employed in exciting the population of Servia and Bosnia, with the view of making an opportunity for a revolution in Hungary and Transylvania. Latest telegraphic accounts, of which details have not yet come to hand, indeed state that an insurrection had actually broken out in Servia, with the view of establishing the son of Prince Milósch on the throne of the Principality.

A Vienna paper declares the rumor of a projected occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians an absurd story.

As a set off against this opinion, a Vienna correspondent of the London press states that M. de Bruck had actually made the proposal to Reschid Pascha, that in case of conflict Austria should occupy Servia, "in favor of the Ottoman Porte." Reschid, backed by Lord Stratford, declined the proposal; M. de la Cour was in favor of it.

A German journal, the Journal de Frankfort, has intelligence of the outbreak in Servia, and calls it a "slight *emeute*."

An important subject is mooted in the London Times—a ship canal from the bend of the Danube to the Black Sea. This would render navigation independent of the obstacles at the mouth of the Danube, and would avoid nearly two hundrod miles of dangerous sailing against the current of the river. The execution of such a work would obviously lower the freights on the produce of the Danubian countries, and would shorten the route to Constantinople, by water conveyance entirely through Turkish territory.

THE VERY LATEST DESPATCHES.—The latest mail at Liverpool on Wednesday morning says:

No official confirmation of the reports that the Porte has accepted the propositions of the Four Powers, nor, is it said, that the proposition has been refused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, 1853.

"The Austrian Internuncio has, in the presence of the ministers of France, Great Britain and Prussia, assured the Ottoman minister that Austria does not by any means intend to encroach upon the integrity and sovereignty of Turkey, and that, in case the Porte should not accept the ultimatum, occupation of Servia to be opportune, Austria would at once give up the idea of so occupying Servia.

The Austrian consul at Adrianople, who had left his post, has been ordered to return and resume his post.

HOLLAND.—The Pope has consented to the modification of the oath to be taken by the Bishops in England, and permits that these prelates may in future take the oath of fidelity, in civil matters, to the King and to the laws of the country.

Letters from the Hague mention that on the 15th, the Second Chamber unanimously adopted the bill to open the spice trade of the Molucoas to all nations.

DENMARK.—The report of a treaty of neutrality between Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in the event of a war in Europe, is destitute of foundation.

In consequence of the cholera, the opening of Copenhagen University had been postponed for a month. Six hundred families are living in tents and ghanties outside the city. The disease has, however, relaxed its virulence, and not more than 50 new cases were announced per day.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria was affianced on the 19th ult., at Ischl, to the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Duke Maximillian of Bavaria. So says a telegraphic despatch.

ITALY.—A letter from Florence, 14th, states that a popular demonstration was made at Leghorn, on occasion of laying the first stone of the new fort. Two shells were exploded before the quarters of the Grand Duke. The citizens, moreover, refused to illuminate their houses on the occasion. Guerrazzi was still in prison on the 14th; no day was fixed for his departure. The Gonfalonieri of Florence had received orders from the government to suspend the right of popular election to municipal offices.

Increased anxiety was felt at Naples with regard to the harvest. According to letters dated the 12th ultimo, a decree was issued on the 8th, permitting the importation of wheat, flour, barley, oats, maize, and pulse, into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, duty free, until December 31st. The previous duties on wheat were almost prohibitory, namely, 25s per quarter, if imported in foreign ships, and 16s in native vessels.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—A Panama correspondent of the New York Post, writing under date of 15th August, gives the following account of the condition and prospects of the Railroad at the Isthmus. The destruction of life among the laborers on the works owing to the sickly character of the country, is said to have been fearful. The writer adds:

I hazard nothing in saying that the road, completed from Aspinwa l to Panama, a distance of six miles, and placed in running order, with rolling stock, will not cost less than seven millions. To these acquainted with the Bay of Panama, I need not say that for all purposes of transportation, except as regards passengers, this terminus will be unavailable, unless the work is carried into the bay a mile and a half, at a depth of twenty-eight feet upon masonry that will withstand the operation of the storm, surf and tide—or continued south to Toboga, ten miles, where vessels can come very near to the shore. This will add at least, another million and a half or two millions, before the road can be of essential practical advantage. It is true, lighters may be used for the trans-shipment of merchandize, but I can hardly believe with any great degree of success.

Between Barbacoas, the present terminus of the road, and Gorgona, seven miles, much of the road is graded, and thence, to Cruces, six miles, there is some evidence of work; but from Cruces to Panama, twenty-three miles, the road is across the high, broken Isthmus range, and not a day's labor has thus far been expended upon it.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing under date of August 18th, says:

Austria has recently made another demand upon the government of Sardinia for the extradition of certain political refugees from Lombardy claiming them this time as "criminal fugitives from justice" under the language of the treaty. The subterfuge is obvious enough, and the insolent demand was of course peremptorily denied. This renewed insult to a government which had withdrawn its diplomatic representative from Vienna on account of other and greater wrongs, with the approbation of France and England, indicates that there is no prospect of the restoration of friendly relations.

An Austrian martial order has just been issued at Milan, calling by name upon 48 political refugees to answer before a court martial to charges of high treason, on peril of being pronounced guilty in their absence. Austria has no bowels of mercy; but her wrath in these cases is impotent. We have accounts to-day, however, of 21 more executions in Lombardy for political offences, including several noble youth of high character. Truly this ferocious power is daily treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath.

MAINE POLITICS.—The Loco Foco party of Maine is more distracted than the same party in this State. There are two sets of Candidates in nomination, from governor downward, with hardly an exception in a single county in the state. And this war is waged with extreme bitterness. On the other hand, the Whigs are perfectly united, on principles and candidates, and will make a good fight with a fair prospect of securing a complete victory. Such a result would be extremely gratifying, for, besides Governor, Legislature &c., there is a United States Senator to elect; and it is long since Maine has been represented by a Whig. The chances now are that she will be in the next session of Congress, and for years thereafter; for present success will prove a guarantee of many future triumphs. The election takes place on the 12th, and the result will be impatiently waited for.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A party of southern "bloods" came to Philadelphia, and put up at a first class hotel. Having a room in the third story, they engaged in a spree of the most aggravated character.—Having become about as drunk as they very well could be, they rang for more liquor. A black waiter came up, but did nothing the kind asked for. So one of the party coolly took hold of the poor darkey and threw him out of the window upon the side-walk below. Presently the landlord rushed up, exclaiming that they had killed his waiter. "Oh, never mind," said the offending "blood," "put it in the bill!"

☞ 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.

You can see by this 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 these, I read until one dozen more. You have found the old way of fitting Glasses by rule and guess work, by trying with the eyes, is a humbug. Your system of fitting by the aid of the Optometer is the true one. There is almost prohibitory, namely, 25s per quarter, if imported in foreign ships, and 16s in native vessels.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—A Panama correspondent of the New York Post, writing under date of 15th August, gives the following account of the condition and prospects of the Railroad at the Isthmus. The destruction of life among the laborers on the works owing to the sickly character of the country, is said to have been fearful. The writer adds:

I hazard nothing in saying that the road, completed from Aspinwa l to Panama, a distance of six miles, and placed in running order, with rolling stock, will not cost less than seven millions. To these acquainted with the Bay of Panama, I need not say that for all purposes of transportation, except as regards passengers, this terminus will be unavailable, unless the work is carried into the bay a mile and a half, at a depth of twenty-eight feet upon masonry that will withstand the operation of the storm, surf and tide—or continued south to Toboga, ten miles, where vessels can come very near to the shore. This will add at least, another million and a half or two millions, before the road can be of essential practical advantage. It is true, lighters may be used for the trans-shipment of merchandize, but I can hardly believe with any great degree of success.

Between Barbacoas, the present terminus of the road, and Gorgona, seven miles, much of the road is graded, and thence, to Cruces, six miles, there is some evidence of work; but from Cruces to Panama, twenty-three miles, the road is across the high, broken Isthmus range, and not a day's labor has thus far been expended upon it.

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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, 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 fifty per cent. 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 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 one pair of Spectacles unsold—as there are persons who would not scruple to misrepresent the truth after Mr. S. has gone. seddlw

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 knew 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.
500 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.	seddlw

☞ 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 worms. Its operation is mild as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision.

Hundreds of them in New York, Boston, and even our own city, have been thrown entirely out of employment. When we consider how few are the avenues for work open to females, the probable closing of this, the most important of all, becomes a very serious affair. For while admiting that, in the end, the introduction of these machines will prove beneficial, not only to society, but to the sex, it is plain that, during the process of the change, and until the machines have supplanted hand labor, they will carry misery to thousands, if not drive many to positive dispair. It will be, in short, the old story of the power-loom against the hand-loom, though in a varied form and on a larger scale.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS.—The affairs of this Bank, it is stated, are brought nearly to a final settlement, affording another melancholy illustration of the folly of attempting to establish a great monied institution with comparatively little real capital, to be managed for the benefit of borrowers. The Bank failed in 1842, or then suspended specie payments; and made an assignment of its effects in