PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 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 notice 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 CAROTHERS, of Wilkins.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN M. FORTUNE, of Taren tum,
JOHN J. MUSE, of Versailles.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair.
JOHN P. FABRIC, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER.
HUGH H. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

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

FOR COMMISSIONER.
EPHRAIM J. BROOKS, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR.
JAMES MCGIBBONEY, of Pine.

FOR DISTRICT SURVEYOR.
JOHN KENNEDY, of West Deer.

THE MANLINESS OF SLAVE CATCHING.—Mr. Marshall Wynkoop has again entered upon a race for distinction. His latest exploit is recorded below, in a letter which we find in the *Philadelphia Ledger*. One cannot too much admire the manliness which prompted five courageous white men to attack a defenceless negro, nor the valor shown by them in flying disgraced from the field. Five upon one, and beaten at that! Almost every endeavor to enforce the Fugitive law has thus far excited abhorrence; but no event in the history of that law, is calculated to stir up more loathing than that recorded below:

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 3, 1853.

"An attempt was made this morning, about half past 6 o'clock, to reclaim a portion of Southern property, in the person of a fine young mulatto, a waiter at this hotel, named Bill, who has been living in this place about a year. The party were Mr. George Wynkoop, Deputy Marshall, one Jenkins, and three others, making an effective force of five. The time chosen for the arrest was at early breakfast, at which Bill served as a waiter. To so much breakfast was over one of the party threw his arms round the waiter and the other four rushed upon him. A fight ensued which lasted twenty minutes. The alleged slave threw the man from him who seized him, when he was struck with the maces of the officers and a handcuff fastened on his left arm—he struggling all the while with desperate energy. One of the party received a severe blow over the head with the handcuff, making a considerable gash. The officers then called upon an individual present who had formerly aided in arresting a slave to aid them. No warrant was shown. He told them they were five to one, which he thought enough, and besides he thought they had as many as could work to advantage. The slave seized a knife from the table which was taken from him and he escaped out of the room, the officers after him, exclaiming: "shoot him!" "shoot him!" In the yard in front of the hotel, three pistol shots were fired. The slave ran for the river Susquehanna, which is some forty yards in front of the hotel, threw off such of his clothes as had not been torn off in the scuffle, relatinted into the river and plunged in. Being unable to swim he waded in as far as possible, the officers firing at him with pistols.

In the mean time a crowd collected, but no one interfered with the majesty of the law. A negro barber of this place, named Rex, then procured a pair of pantaloons, and the slave came on shore and put them on. The officers came up, and he again sprang into the river. Here he stood at bay—his face cut, bruised, swollen, and covered with blood. After some time he crawled out tired, chilled and completely exhausted, and lay upon the bank, the handcuffs still on his arm, but declaring that he would not be taken alive, and that he would rather be shot than be carried back to the river, and drown himself.—Here was three fourths Anglo Saxon blood struggling for liberty. The officers seemed to be satisfied of this fact, and gave up the pursuit. The slave then came ashore, having been in the water an hour, and went up the river bank alone, with what fate is not that was seen of him. The officers then took their carriage, and left, but with what views is of course unknown. As the slave must still be in the neighborhood, it is very possible that they may not have abandoned their design. To say nothing of the loss of the much valuable property, the idea of five able bodied men, armed with the authority of the United States, and pistols and maces besides, being defeated by a naked mulatto, cannot be very creditable to the parties engaged. However, they had a fair opportunity, as no one interfered at all, except one citizen who took the name of the party, and the negro barber, who gave the slave a pair of pants. Whether the latter act is treason perhaps Judge Grier could determine.

Though every opportunity was given the officers to make the arrest, it is certain there was considerable sympathy for the slave. To see a young man, nearly white, hunted like a wild beast into the water, cut and bleeding, and probably wounded with pistol shots, and declaring that he would have freedom, or perish in the attempt, will always, in spite of the compromises of the Constitution, excite pity among those who are not brought up in the midst of our peculiar domestic institution."

Southern men who are here express much indignation at the performance of the officers, and denounce the shooting, as especially cowardly.—Every one says that the slave might have been taken, with ordinary tact, in a decent way, and that they could have had all enough to do it.—As it is, the officers received some bruises in the fight, but no large amount of sympathy. Those who have aided before in catching slaves here, especially ridicule their want of success. A bystander remarked, "the five who were at the slave called for assistance. The slave said nothing, but had an imploring look which unnerved me." Great country, this!

KAPPA.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident, caused by cattle, occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad last evening, shortly after dark. As the Express train, coming towards Pittburgh, was passing a point about thirty miles west of the city, three cows suddenly sprung upon the track, immediately in front of the train. The signal for putting on the breaks was given as quickly as possible, but the three cattle being together, the cow-catcher would not throw them all off, and a serious shock took place, by which the engine and the platforms of the cars were a good deal broken. The Engineer remained at his post and was unhjured. The only person seriously hurt was a gentleman named Oliver, of Lawrence county, one of whose legs was broken. He was left at New-Brighton. Another train was immediately procured, and the rest of the passengers arrived at Pittsburgh about two hours after the usual time. The passengers generally united in a written certificate, exhonerating the Engineer and Conductor from all blame.

MRS. HARRIET C. LINDSEY, of Covington, Ky., is on a visit to this city to obtain subscriptions to the Kentucky Garland, a weekly paper of which she is editor. She tells us in her prospectus, that having to provide for a large family of small children, by her own exertions, and being better acquainted with the editorial department of a newspaper than any other business, she has established the Garland at $1 per annum. We commend her to the kind attention of our citizens. She is staying at the Monongahela House.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—*Mapleton: or More Work for the Maine Law:* By Pharellus Church, D. D., author of "Philosophy of Benevolence," and various other works. Fourth edition: New York: Lewis Colby & Co.:

This is an excellent and most timely book, and will be read with deep interest by all. We recommend to all the friends of temperance to obtain it, and refresh their zeal in the good work from its exciting pages. This is no time for apathy or half-way measures. Whatever we do must be done with the *might*, and with the determination to conquer. For sale by Davison & Agnew Market, street.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 31st ult., urges the adoption of stricter quarrantine measures at that port. Five vessels had arrived in the river, from New York, within three days, having on board two hundred and fifty persons. If permitted to enter the city, the probabilities are, most of them would fall victims to the epidemic.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1853.

Last week was a sort of moral Carnival.—Temperance, Anti-slavery, Woman's rights, Vegetarianism, and a good many other aspirations and inspirations directed to the universal reformation and elevation of humanity held a saturnalia—Women in pantalettes and short skirts, in no case pretty and generally bold and ugly, ladies in elongated drapery upon the old model, all of them more or less crazy, and men to match, foregathered in Metropolitan Hall and delivered themselves of their views. My pen is too feeble to do justice to the scene. At all times charitable and tolerant, I am an advocate for the largest liberty in others which does not interfere with my liberty. Every man has a right to do as he pleases provided his pleasures do not trench upon the freedom of any body else. But I must confess I have no sympathy with this hasty desire to rush before the public with theories for the reconstruction of society. It rarely happens that any permanent good, any practical reform comes of them. Of all the schemes for social advancement which were pressed upon the public by these male and female philanthrophists—and that many of them are influenced by motives of sincere benevolence I do not question; not one, with the exception of the restriction of the rum traffic, will have any result that will be remembered ten years. The manufacture and guzzling of spirituous liquors are an evil and vice which ought to be diminished by law, if severer legal coercion than is now provided will be effectual to that end. As to woman's rights, the ideas of the persons who held forth at Metropolitan Hall on that topic are something more than nonsensical flummery; they are very mischievous fallacies, destructive of the true dignity, delicacy and modesty of woman. The position of woman is determined by nature. Her physical and mental constitution prescribes the limits of her sphere, and mark the line of distinction between the duties and capacities common to her and to man. As wife and mother she shines in unapproachable excellence. But even in those high and exclusively feminine characters she fills only relations to others, and cannot perform her part with any success without the co-operation of the husband and father. Corporeally she is beautiful and delicate but fragile; mentally, she appreciates the elegant, the pretty and refined, but how inferior are her perceptions and powers to the lordly intellect, the heaven descended mind, which assimilates her partner to their Creator. What can she do that man cannot better do?—Can she sew, or paint, or embroider better than he? It has been thought that she can, but this is a great mistake; she can do nothing, disconnected with the great duty of replenishing the earth, so well as man. It has been thought that she possessed an art which gave a peculiar charm to her correspondence. This is another illusion. *Sevigne, D'Arblay, D'Abrantes* and Mary Stuart wrote well, but spirited as are their letters they are vapid and feeble compared with those contemporary tattlers and gossippers, Horace Walpole, Chesterfield, Boswell and Voltaire. It is her feebleness which constitutes the necessity for woman's subordination. We love her, admire her, would die for her, and do die for her, because of her generosity, her devotion, her never-faltering affection, her faith in us, her soft clinging upon and about us, and those indefinable qualities of her nature, which stamp her in our hearts as the better and purer part of humanity. But inasmuch as she is not strong but weak, inasmuch as she cannot contend but must depend, cannot act but must be acted upon, she is what she is, namely an attachment to man, unknown to the world, recognized in the family alone, and reverenced there. Now, what is the use of talking of woman's political rights, or her right to influence and control the State? God has denied them to her by withholding from her the capacity to exercise them. But the experience of the world from Eve's day to the natal morn of Mary Stone, is to be ignored. The spirit of the age points to the pantaloons and forthwith Bloomer comes forth armed for dominion with the extremities thrust ent upon an astounded world a foot and a half below the petticoat. Then comes strong minded women from Vermont and the interior wildernes of New York, [Heaven forgive me that I should say *how* ugly they were or *looked*,] to talk to a dish of "forked radishes" about marriage and divorce and baby-dom—upon the latter Mr. Swinehelm could beat the best of them hollow—and to scatter the poison of a bestial infidelity upon the holiest of the domestic relations. There is in all this something of honest self deception, but far more of a morbid thirst for notoriety, of silly conceit, of consuming vanity, and an indecent contempt of the world's opinion. But I am getting a little more excited with my subject than the heat of the weather renders advisable.

There is much excitement in the Grain Market. The news from Europe is thought to be peaceful, but the meagre crops of short crops are confirmed. The accounts from our own crops are also better, and the prospect of a liberal surplus is better. The want of ships is much felt, and where the means of transportation for the immense shipments now contemplated are to be found, I cannot imagine.

It is said that the dispute between Russia and the rest of Europe on the Turkish question is settled. If it is settled, I venture the opinion that Russia has carried or secured the speedy realization of all her plans, as well as she could have done by a successful war. She has yet manifested not the slightest intention of evacuating the Turkish Provinces. I do not believe she will restore them. The governments of France and England have been both deceived and intimidated, and they have manifested an imbecility and cowardice, which must convince Nicholas that he may now proceed and carry out his European system of conquest and annexation without the slightest fear of opposition from them.

JUNIUS.

Special Correspondence of N. American & U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1853.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker's resignation of the Chinese mission has been accepted. The cause of the resignation is believed to be the remonstrances of his relatives against going, as his health does not improve as rapidly as it promised to do when he accepted the appointment. The appointment of his successor may be expected at an early hour.

Mr. John W. Davis, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

Samuel Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul at Talcahuana, Chili. It is a valuable place.

Captain William T. Sherman, of the Subsistence Department, has resigned. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of some officer from the line of the army.

The Navy Department has no advices of the death of Capt. Tatnall, at Pensacola, and doubts the statement.

The sloop of war Jamestown, on the Brazilian station, is to be relieved very soon, and sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Second Assistant Engineer Thomas A. Stephens, of the Navy, has resigned.

OWNERSHIP OF THE CALIFORNIA MINES.—San Francisco papers, received by the last arrival, contained a decision of much importance, which was recently made by the Supreme Court of California. It is to the effect that the United States government is nothing more than a private landholder in California, and that the mines of gold and silver in the public lands are as much the property of the State, by virtue of its sovereignty, as are similar mines in the lands of private citizens. The Court says that the State has, therefore, solely the right to authorize them to be worked, to pass laws for their regulation, to license miners, &c. This doctrine has all along been practically acted upon by Californians, though it can hardly stand the test of the United States Supreme Court, if carried thither. Should it be allowed by that tribunal, the Mormons of Utah, or any other squatter community which might get to be a State, would have the same right to the lands in their own territory. In Australia the gold mines have yielded a very large revenue to the government, but in California, where the State claims them as her property, she scarcely derives revenue enough from them to keep the Treasury from bankruptcy. As they are at present managed, they are the property of whoever works them.

The Mobile Register states that the sickness in that place has increased materially. After giving the number of interments for the week ending on the 27th, as seventy six, of which tere were forty-nine fever cases, it says:

"Thus, notwithstanding all our sanitary precautions, the unexampled efforts and energy of the corporate authorities to protect us from disease, the fever among us has assumed a malignant form, and although the physicians assure us that cases receiving prompt attention are generally controlled by remedies, it would be extremely imprudent for unacclimated persons to think of visiting us."

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?—This question is asked in sorrow and anxiety, by the *Cincinnati Gazette*, in view of the foul enormities which have lately disgraced that city, and defiled its Courts of Justice. The Gazette says:

What are we coming to? Precisely what we are coming to cannot be told so easily. We know things are in a very bad way, and that they are daily getting worse and worse, but where we shall halt in our downward course, no one can tell. It may be less difficult to check up this rapid descent, much less stop, until we reach the lowest depths of degradation and crime, and our *men* and *women* shall *feel* the necessity of reform. Not a day passes but some new crime or disgusting vice, or some new scene of disorder, violence, robbery, and bloodshed is heralded in newspapers, as evidence, not of our improvement under the new Constitution and our new officers, but of an increase in the amount and enormity of crime. Not of an increase in the number of capable, efficient and faithful public officers, but on the contrary, an increase in the number of those who are too vicious to restrain their own propensity to violate not only the rules of propriety, but of law. Even a Judge is in our midst—the sole Judge of the Criminal Court—elected but a short time since by an overwhelming majority of the voters, who, while in Court, hesitates not to violate the acknowledged rules which have heretofore regulated the conduct of those who have filled Judicial stations, and to so conduct himself as to bring the Courts and Judges into contempt. Beyond that, though especially declared by law a conservator of the peace, himself is found engaging in street brawls, making cowardly assaults on peaceable citizens, coming up in the public market space behind their backs and without warning, felling them to the ground.

We see a Judge opening his own Court in the morning, and charging the Grand Jury to inquire into and present all persons guilty of offences in the county—then adjourning that Court to take his place in the criminal box of the Police Court, where, failing to shuffle off his responsibility for violating the law, he is tried, convicted and sentenced for his violence and assault and battery to pay a fine, and to stand committed until the fine and costs be paid! What are we coming to? In the Court where the Criminal Judge is tried, and during the progress of his trial, we witness such demonstrations of applause and disapprobation as the case took a turn one way or the other—of such applause as is heard at boisterous meetings, and in circuses and Theatres, and, in addition, we witness continued disturbance, which the Court is powerless to suppress. We see in Court, during the trial, a member of the bar, in open defiance of the law and of a seat, peremptorily and insultingly ordered outside of the bar, then seized by the collar and dragged across the floor, and then *struck, in the presence of the Court, by an officer, with a club!*

Well may we ask, what are we coming to, when such shameless proceedings are enacted in our courts of justice, in broad daylight, in the face of the whole people. If these things are tolerated in this community, there is cause for alarm—strong reason for enquiring, what are we coming to? and unless the people arise in their majesty and strength, and good men band themselves together to put an end to these outrages and this misrule, and to bring into power men of better morals, of higher character, of more extensive legal attainment, and of firmer integrity—men better suited to discharge properly the high and important duties confided to them, we need not look for improvement in the public morals, for we ought not to expect any. We have sowed the wind, and should expect to reap the whirlwind.

LIFE IN FRANCE.—The regular Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—Robert Walsh, Esq.—was at Dieppo on the 10th inst., and writes thus of this fashionable bathing place:

Since the middle of last week, our weather has been perfect, sea and land radiant and refreshed by a constant, keen breeze. We are in the height of the gaiety season; the foreign company was never more numerous or more distinguished by pretensions. Titles and toilettes rival at the balls and concerts, those which figure at Paris, in the winter, at the most fashionable mansions. Every morning, between 9 and 11, hundreds of dames and girls may be contemplated from the arcade, dipping and splashing, or swimming at some twenty or thirty yards from the shore. The British are the most numerous in the Flemish and Dutch paintings, strike out with surpassing vigor and display; multitudes of gentlemen look on from above; laughter and sarcasm are rarely spared; feminine delicacy is obsolete. Saturday last, the market day and eve of the steeple chase, brought in rustic and urbane multitudes. The aboriginal costumes of Normandy and Brittany always captivate my vision. Our hotel keepers were obliged to billet throngs of genteel strangers on the house-holders of the town, and the latter were nothing loth, for the consideration was not niggardly. On the Sunday, all proved equally propitious for the races; the first of the season arrived in the best condition; seven of them from England. All the dignitaries of Rouen, and not a few of the capital, presented themselves with their ribbands and crosses; the stipend of a four-wheeled vehicle for the occasion, was sixty *francs*.

The concourse of carriages, and of equestrians and pedestrians on the ground, may be reported at twenty or thirty thousand. Eleven horses started, the majority English; it was a fine picturesque outset. The sport, however, quickly became cruel; the first barrier or obstacle to be leaped, was a very rugged, broken wall, more than three feet high—too much for several of the horses; many were balked, heavily thrown, and crushing the jockies; five of the competitors only reached the goal. The second heat was attended with like accidents; horses were broken up, and two of the riders dangerously injured. The gladiatorial pastime of the Romans has been stamped barbarous; the Sabbath work rest Dieppe was assuredly more barbarous than Christian. Ladies in the booths shrieked and fainted. The Journals remark, if their sensibilities was so exquisite, why did they go? If the gentlemen, too, find the thing rather savage, why do they encourage it by their presence? Without their auspices, our hippodrome,—now of wide renown—would be a desert. The English and French people are fond of the sports, make them, some twenty thousand francs. I am more and more inclined to the idea that a due public observance of the Sabbath is indispensable for the preservation of religious sentiments in what Christian community soever.

There is no doubt of it. Abolish the Sabbath, or habitually desecrate it, and public morality goes with it. America has immense interests at stake in this question. Beware of the entering wedge of gradual prostitution of the sanctities of the Sabbath, unless you are ready to adopt the habits and customs, and foster the moral sentiments which have destroyed public virtue, political honesty, civil liberty, and true religion in so many countries of Europe.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—The statement of the New York *Courier* that Mr. Walker has thrown up the mission to China was noticed by the *Union* yesterday, but was not contradicted, so that the public is left to infer that the statement is true. The *Union* favors us with no explanation of the cause of Mr. Walker's relinquishment of the mission, but in lieu thereof abuses the Whig administration for leaving to its successor a defective a steam navy. The *Courier*, we think, did the present Administration injustice in attributing to "imbecility" the not furnishing a war steamer to convey Mr. Walker to China, because the public service had required the employment of all the disposable national steamers on either duty; and, as we have before had occasion to remark, the Government found it exceedingly difficult, and not until after many months' delay, to man the steamers placed in commission. Although the Secretary of the Navy is, according to a Washington latter writer for the Richmond Enquirer, "*doing wonders* to build up a steam navy," still it is not the work of a day; and, not doubting that he is doing his best, these "wonders," according to the same writer, are limited merely in having "advertised for proposals to repair the steamer San Jacinto." It is not less unfair, however, for the *Union* to blame the Whig Administration for not bequeathing a more efficient steam navy to its successor; and the reproach will appear singularly unfortunate when it is recollected that for our most efficient steam ships—nay, for almost our entire steam navy—the country is indebted to Whig Administrations. If it is not as efficient as it ought to be, the blame belongs to the Democratic party, which had the control in Congress during the last four years, and refused to grant the appropriation asked by the Executive to put the Navy on a more respectable footing.—*Nat. Intel.*

A COMET VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.—The captain of ship Honqua, arrived at San Francisco, reports a comet W. S. W, at 7 P M, April 13 or 30, 1853, lat. 56 deg. 52 min. S. long. 70 deg. 12 min. W. Accounts from Australia state that a beautiful comet became visible at Adelaide on the first of May; its place was in the constellation of Orion.

Professor Bond, of Cambridge Observatory, writes under date of September 1st, and says: "I have no other than newspaper accounts of the comet seen in the Southern hemisphere in April and May last. We shall no doubt have a good account of it from Mr. Maclear, the Astronomer Royal at the Cape."

No trace of Lamparter, the murderer, has yet been discovered. There was a report in circulation a few days ago, that he had been seen in the neighborhood of Freeport, but we could not ascertain that it had originated from any authentic source. Sheriff McGill has, on his own responsibility, offered a reward of two hundred dollars for his recapture. Mrs. Lamparter, who was released on bail, has been surrendered, and is now in prison.—*Butler Whig.*

CAGES IN EUROPE—*The Excitement in the Breadstuffs' Market.*—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of the 22nd ult., thus writes of the excitement in the breadstuffs' market:

The intelligence which you received by the last packet of the King of Naples having decreed the admittance of grain of all kinds into that country, duty free, until December next, produced a decided effect on the London corn market, which was further greatly increased by the measure just mentioned as having been adopted in France. It is now admitted to be unquestionable that the harvest in Italy and the South of France will be seriously deficient, and all the purchases of wheat, &c., in the Black Sea have lately taken place with a view to the wants of those countries, while within the last few days our own market has likewise been resorted to for the same purpose.

The large stocks of Odessa wheat taken by our capitalists during the past month or two will therefore yield splendid profits. Meanwhile the harvest throughout Great Britain is going on much more favorably than was ever anticipated. The improvement in this respect, however, has not been followed by a fall in prices. That event would have occurred but it has been wholly counteracted by the continental demand. Indeed, from this latter cause the buoyancy of quotations has been remarkable, and from the recent fall of 12 per cent, a recovery has now occurred of about 8 or 9 per cent., the advance obtained yesterday on the best qualities of English wheat being as much as 4s. sterling per quarter.

To avoid being misled by this excitement, however, it will be well for your merchants to bear in mind that much of the present high price arises solely from the scarcity of freight in the Black Sea—a circumstance that will soon find its cure, and produce a re action. According to the last advices from Odessa the rates paid for vessels to this country were 115s per ton for tallow, and 15s. 8d. per quarter, (equal to $3 90) for wheat.

The wheat crop not only in France, but in Italy and in other parts of Western Europe, is unquestionably short. Preparatory measures to insure a sufficient supply for the coming winter, are being taken by several Governments. The corn merchants and producers of the United States have already been notified of several imperial decrees, published by Napoleon III., having for their object the prevention of scarcity, which in France is certainly perhaps than in any other country of Europe, is sure to be accompanied by extraordinary political excitement. Indeed, some of the journals that would be hostile to the powers that be if they dared, have recently with a satisfaction more plainly implied than expressed, recalled to mind that many of the restrictions that have changed the aspect of affairs in France during the last seventy years, have been, if not caused, powerfully promoted by concurrent scarcity of food, pinching severely all but the wealthy classes.

The Emperor is evidently wide awake to the dangers, political, and social, which threaten to test the solidity of his newly established power by the coincidence of this providential cause of commotion in those essential to all violent change like that which he has recently effected. His three late decrees clearly show this. For he takes care always to accompany them in the non-official columns of the *Moniteur*, with remarks of a character to quiet the public alarm which they might excite, ascribing them to purely commercial causes or to perhaps excessive paternal caution that would result from his dear people overthe possibility of suffering for want of bread.—We know that a short time since the Minister of the Interior convoked the principal editors of Paris, and warned them to publish nothing of a nature to excite alarm touching the two prominent subjects of the day—the Eastern question and the crops. The reality however of the threatened scarcity and the alarm it occasions are shown by the facts that funds to the amount of $6,000,000 have been recently sent to Marseilles for the purchase, on account of Government, of wheat in Egypt and elsewhere, and this over and above the numerous ship loads already introduced at Havre, and the seventy millions of pounds engaged and now in store in the English warehouses on account of the Minister of War.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Courier.*

FACTS ABOUT THE FEVER.—The New Orleans Crescent says, a few months ago a merchant of this city took to his home and heart a youthful bride, and went to reside in the Fourth District. Wishing to live in privacy, he engaged only one servant—a fresh green girl, from the Emerald Isle. She took the fever and died in a few days. Another was hired and shared the same fate.—A third and a fourth filled the vacancy in the household, and followed in succession the sweeping summons of the same fell destroyer. Following the impulse of a natural dread, the merchant went to Mobile to avoid the further visitation of the scourge, and the next day buried his young and beautiful bride. Disgusted with a home where aught but empty chambers served to call up the memories of departed joys, he returned to the city to sell out his household, determined to leave a locality to him so suggestive of scenes of sorrow. He died that day. When our informant visited the premises, there was but one living creature. It was a solitary parrot, swinging in its lonely cage, wailing unwittingly its deserted state. Alas, poor poll!

A THRILLING SCENE.—A few days since, as the express train for Baltimore was passing the vicinity of Bladensburg creek, at the rate of forty miles an hour, a horrifying sight was witnessed by those having charge of the train. A man, apparently a fisherman, inhabiting one of the shantics close by, who was laboring under *mania a potu*, had thrown himself upon the rails for the purpose of self destruction; but two females driving drawn him off, they were engaged in a dreadful struggle to prevent his throwing himself before the train. One had a deadly grip of his legs, while the other was kneeling upon his breast, as the iron horse went thundering by, just grazing her clothing; indeed so close was she, that her own escape from instant death was most imminent. The whole scene occupied but an instant, and scarcely any of the passengers were aware of the calamity which had been impending. Those who witnessed it were much struck, knowing the impossibility to prevent the destruction of all three, if the maniac succeeded in struggling only a few inches nearer the rail.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.—The London Times devotes two columns to the genealogy, the exploits and public honors of this hero, whose death we briefly noticed yesterday. It recounts with much boasting, the marauding in Chesapeake Bay, and glorifies Sir George Cockburn for his share in the destruction of between 22,000 and £3,000,000 of public property at Washington, which it calls a *"splendid achievement."* For this, more than all his other exploits, Admiral Cockburn was loaded with honors by his sovereign and by successive parliaments; and for this, more than for anything else, he will be honored with a place among the great in Westminster Abbey. On this side of the Atlantic, however, he has long since secured an immortality of infamy for his vandal deeds of the year of the Canada war, and for the cruelties perpetrated by him along the Chesapeake, during the war of 1812.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—We still continue to hear of parties proceeding to America, chiefly of the peasant class. We are afraid that though the harvest in Ireland has been so bountiful, the laborers will be few.—*Tuldamoise Star.*—We see no prospect of any decrease in the emigration, but, on the contrary, numbers are still preparing to leave the country. The harvest is most luxuriant, labor is in demand; good wages can be obtained, and yet the people, as if seized with a mania, are emigrating by hundreds.—*Sligo Chronicle.*—We learn upon good authority, that within the past 7 days about 200 persons have left this town and neighborhood for Waterford and Dublin, to take shipping thence to America.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

A Hippopotamus has arrived at Paris from Egypt, after a journey of 3000 miles, and has taken up its residence at the Jardin des Plants. He immediately took a bath in the basin constructed for the elephant, in which he seemed to find great enjoyment. Thirty goats which supply him with milk, arrived with him. He does not, however, live exclusively on milk, but eats melons and some other vegetable productions.—He is exceedingly tame, much attached to his keeper, and allows himself to be handled by strangers. He is quite young, not having yet finished cutting his teeth, but has already attained the size of an ordinary cow.

Attorney General Cushing's speech at the Crystal Palace opening, (or in Newark,) is made the subject of severe remarks in the Mexican Universel, as going to prove that the present administration of the United States is bent on forthe acquisition of territory, without regard to the rights of others, under the plea that such is the decree of destiny.

KILLED:—M. T. Alexander, who killed a man named Lougee, in Louisville twelve years ago, it is stated, was himself killed recently in Arkansas.—*Balt. Sun.*

M. J. Alexander killed Lougee, the broker, in Third street, Philadelphia, about 12 years ago, and was pardoned by Gov. Porter. If he is the person referred to, his case is but another illustration of the fact, that crime and violence have usually but a brief career.—*Phila. Ledger.*

GEN. CASS, as will be seen by our Special Dispatch has been offered the Mission to France. Should he accept the post he will have an opportunity of writing another book in glorification of Royalty; for he will find in the person of the swindling cut-throat, who now sits on the French Throne, ample material for a work which should throw "The Court and King of France" quite into the shade.—*N. Y. Trib.*

A NEW GOVERNOR FOR OREGON.—The Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, (the President of the last Democratic National Convention,) has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

ELECTIONEERING CORPORATIONS.—A late number of the London Times states that the proprietors of railway stock in Great Britain are computed to have squandered seventy millions of pounds sterling in Parliamentary contests, and to have obtained leave to make railway lines to the aggregate value of forty millions of pounds sterling, which they have in the end been glad enough to relinquish. And though the estimated traffic on these lines has seldom deceived the calculators, yet in these wasteful contests and visionary schemes the expected dividends have been swallowed up. The practice of corporations interfering in Parliamentary contests commenced with the East India Company, which formerly wielded such immense political power in England. We are sorry to find this corrupt and pernicious business undertaken by some great railroad corporations in the United States, which, though apparently profiting by the success of their measures, must in the end be ruined by them. It would not be difficult to point out glaring instances of such interference in elections, yet, indeed, to designate a case, as lamentable as it is astonishing, in which the whole political complexion of a sovereign State has been completely changed by the interference of a single railroad corporation in its elections.—*N. Amer.*

Disease Among the Fish—The singular phenomenon recently exhibited in the waters of the Patapsco, of great numbers of dead fish, has not been confined entirely to that locality. At Newbern, North Carolina, the same singular occurrence has been observed, the water being covered with the dead and swelled carcasses of numerous varieties of fish, mostly, however, of the smaller kinds.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Mr. Solomons would inform the public, that insamuch as, on frequent occasions, after leaving cities where he had sold his celebrated SPECTACLES and GLASSES, unauthorised 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.

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.

☞ MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—Mr. Solomons: *Sir*—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community at large, that SPECTACLES I bought of you suit me well. I can say sight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my sight continue to improve by the use of them, I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a short time. Yours, truly, T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 25, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a distress in my eyes, which my sight has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons' skill as a practical Optician, and the successful tact with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision. D. B. SUTTON,

No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

June 22, 1853.

☞ 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.

☞ 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 expulsion of these annoying, and often fatal enemies 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. It is a safe, 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 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, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh,
successors to J. Kidd & Co., 90 Wood street.

FLOWERS WILL GROW where the Waters Run.—If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous growth of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Beal, Page, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Unan & Reiter. (aug22

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

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES:—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it was witnessed FROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 20th of June last, when my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood, and was but a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a sixty paper burned; and further, I would advise any person who is doing a business, to do no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ New Certificates.—MR. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 24 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you suited me with Spectacles that did my eyes much 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 meet any misfortune with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration. Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN MAGEE, corner High and Webster streets.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

MR. SOLOMONS:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what hurt my eyes sahe,—I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or candle-light, for any length of time, with the greatest ease and comfort.

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses.

I remain, Yours, Truly,
L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie street.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without fatigue, until I obtained a pair of Mr. Solomons. By the aid of those I bought of him, I can see as well as ever I could. I can read or write with them for hours, without the least fatigue, both by day and candle-light.

I have tried, in all the st