PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK;
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE;
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER;
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ Copies of our DAILY PAPER can be obtained of Mr. PRITCHARD, on Smithfield street, near the Post Office.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The truce-breakers in Congress have succeeded so far as to fix the time when the debate on the Nebraska bill shall close; which is next Saturday, at noon. The opponents of the measure have fought hard and well, and deserve the thanks and plaudits of the country. We hope they will make good use of the time allotted them to prepare for a successful resistance to the passage of the measure, when it comes to a final vote. We have little or no hope, however, that they will be able to save the country from the indelible disgrace of repudiating its contracts with its own citizens. The conspirators, backed by the whole power of the administration, are too strong for the defenders of national honor and human freedom.

But the people, have they nothing to do at a crisis like this? Ought they not to show some sympathy with their struggling representatives, who are fighting in forlorn hope the battle of liberty? Have not our Representatives, Messrs. HOWE and RITCHIE, a right to expect to hear the approving voice of their constituents in a time like this? Indeed, ought not the people of the Free States to embrace the brief time allowed them, to assemble together to utter their firm protest against the iniquity, and to give expression to their solemn and unalterable resolve, that they never will consent to this fraudulent and base scheme of extending slavery? Ought they not to tell the conspirators, that they will never cease to demand the repeal of the accursed act of Punic Faith; that they will resist forever hereafter the admission of new slave States; that they will repudiate all compromises with slavery, and will never cease to oppose it until its power is completely destroyed; that they will labor on resolutely, patiently, perpetually, to create a public opinion in the North which will effectually overpower and control the slavocracy, and free the country forever from all responsibility for the foul blot which now pollutes our national escutcheon? Let the South be fairly warned of the uncompromising war which will be waged upon her peculiar institution, if she persists in the attempt to defraud and humiliate the North.

What is done must be done quickly. New York, the great metropolis of the country, has uttered a mighty voice. Let Pittsburgh and Allegheny be the first western cities to send up to Washington a response which will rejoice the hearts of the defenders of freedom.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The ... this road will take effect ... May 16th, when a third through train will be put on, so as to make close connections at Crestline with all the trains to and from Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

The Mail Train and the First Express will leave Pittsburgh, as heretofore, at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., and arrive here at 11.40 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. The Second Express will leave Pittsburgh at 2.30 A. M. and reach Crestline at 11 A. M., connecting with the morning trains for Cincinnati and Indianapolis. This train, returning, will leave Crestline at 4.20 P. M. and reach Pittsburgh at 12.30, night.

The Accommodation Train will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5.30 P. M., and New Brighton at 6.45 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

It is intended by the foregoing arrangement to obviate the necessity of any detention of passengers at Crestline.

The Roll of Infamy.

The Representatives from the free States named below voted on Monday week to take up the Kansas Nebraska Bill with a view to urge its immediate passage, viz:

Maine—Moses McDonald.
New Hampshire—Harry Hibbard.
Massachusetts—*None.*
Rhode Island—*None.*
Connecticut—Colln M. Ingersoll.
Vermont—*None.*
New York—Th. W. Cummings, Hiram Walbridge, Silas Sloan, William M. Tweed, William A. Walker, John J. Taylor.
New Jersey—Samuel Lilly, Geo. Vail—2.
Pennsylvania—Thomas B. Florence, John Robbins, Jr., William H. Witt, John McNair, Samuel A. Bridges, Christian M. Straub, Hendrick B. Wright, Asa Packer, William H. Kurtz, John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout—11.
Ohio—David T. Disney, Fred. W. Green, Edson B. Olds—3.
Indiana—Smith Miller, Wm. H. English, Cyrus L. Dunham, Jas. H. Lane, Thomas A. Hendricks, John G. Davis, Norman Eddy—7.
Illinois—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Richardson—3.
Michigan—David Stuart, D. A. Noble, Samuel Clark—3.
Iowa—Bernhardt Henn.
California—Milton S. Latham, James A. McDougall.

Total 41 from Free States; to whom add J. Glancy Jones, of Pa., who paired off in favor of the bill, which was the same as voting for it.

We hope the people of the Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer district, in this State, will send a better representative the next term than the man TAUTE, who has betrayed his constituents in the most shameful manner. What views of honesty can a man possess who votes directly contrary to the will of the people who sent him? He should be received, when he returns, with the scorn and contempt of every respectable man. His company should be shunned, men should consider it disgraceful to speak to him, and the finger of scorn should point to him as the man who betrayed his trust.

We hope that district will send back their former able, honest and faithful representative, Mr. Allison, of Beaver, who was defeated in the last election by the reprehensible carelessness of his Whig friends.

FRUIT.—After considerable inquiry, and some personal examination, we have come to the conclusion that we shall have a very fair fruit year. Nothing appears to be injured by the frosts, but early peaches, and probably some early cherries. Apples, pears, cherries, and smaller fruits will be produced in abundance; and of peaches there will be a tolerable crop. In the Western Reserve, Ohio, there will be a full crop of all kinds of fruit; the peaches there having sustained no injury.

☞ The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, now in session at Steubenville, have decided to hold their next meeting at Lynchburg, Va.

SUMMERHILL DAIRY.—We call attention to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Summerhill Dairy. The proprietor, Mr. Barbour, is a young man of energy, who will redeem all his promises in the milk and butter line, and we can certify to the superior character of the latter article, as manufactured by him.

THE HORTICULTURAL REVIEW AND BOTANICAL MAGAZINE.—The number for May is welcome to our table. It is an excellent monthly, published at Cincinnati, by H. W. Derby, at $2 per annum. We recommend the work to our horticultural readers.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for April, has been received. Published for this country by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at $8 per annum.

LATER BY THE ATLANTIC.

A dreadful catastrophe had occurred in the English Channel. At 2 o'clock morning of April 28th, the American bark Hesper, Captain Jones, from Charleston, S. C., for Antwerp, came in collision with the Bremen bark Favorite, Capt. Hoegman, from Bremen for Baltimore with 180 passengers. The Favorite was struck on the starboard bow, cut down to the water's edge, and foremast carried away. The captain, mate and four seamen of the Favorite got on board the Hesper during the collision, and the remainder of the crew are thought to have taken to the boat, but have not since been heard of. At daybreak nothing was seen of the bark, which no doubt sunk immediately with all on board. The Hesper sustained damage, but proceeded on her voyage, having sent the crew and mate of the Favorite to Portsmouth by a pilot boat. The collision occurred off the Start.

THE WAR.—It was prematurely announced in most of the English and French papers a week before the event took place, that the Allied fleets had bombarded the city of Odessa! Without stopping to comment on the remarkable circumstance that the intention of the English Admiral evidently leaked out in advance of his sailing upon it, we now announce that a portion of the Allied fleet *has* actually bombarded Odessa. An account of the bombardment is officially promulgated at Vienna, whence it has been telegraphed to the French and British press. It seems but a half measure after all, but perhaps the accounts need to arrive by mail may show it in a more satisfactory light.

It may be remembered that on the 6th ult. the British steamer Furious was sent with a flag of truce to Odessa to bring off the British ex-consul and some seventy British subjects. The Russians refused to let the steamer enter the harbor, and, on her persisting, fired six or seven shots from the walls, and sent out some ships to chase her. The Furious escaped, and brought back to the fleet a statement of the treatment she had met with. This was on the 6th of April, and the next we hear of was the arrival off Odessa, on the 14th or 16th—for accounts differ—of several ships of the allied fleets. The last advices from Odessa, received here, per steamer Canada were to April 20th, at which date, although some English steamers were in sight, all was quiet; consequently the accounts in the papers that the city was bombarded for one hour on the 18th, is manifestly incorrect.

At all events, on the morning of the 22d nine steamers of the allied fleet took up a position before the forts that command the entrance to the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city.—We have, as yet, to glean our information from the telegraphic scraps, and flying rumors, consequently do not know what steps preceded the bombardment—whether the British Admiral made any formal demand upon the city which was refused, or whether the Russians at once acted upon the aggressive. Not unlikely both these circumstances occurred. One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another, that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night. The Austrian official account published at Vienna, 20th, states as the result of the action that, "a battery of four guns was destroyed, and one Austrian ship (the Sta. Catherina) and eight Russian (merchant) ships in harbor were burned."

The Russian telegraphic account is significant. It is in these terms: "The English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city is destroyed. *An attempt to land* 1,800 *men failed. The bombardment has produced no effect.*"

Three of the English steamers were badly damaged.

A despatch to the London *Daily News* states that on the 22d, a partial bombardment took place, but not much damage was done except setting some buildings on fire. Communications were suspended, and a summons was sent to the place to surrender. In the event of a refusal, the Admirals, French and British, threatened to destroy the city on the succeeding day. On the 24th was the attack. It was further stated that the Russian fleet sailed out of Sebastopol, and advanced against the allied fleets, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa, or getting it between two fires, but on a portion of the British ships offering battle the Russians withdrew to their stronghold.

Prince Worowgoff's palace at Odessa, was entirely destroyed by bombardment. Four frigates (English) were badly damaged. A private dispatch states that the whole of the allied fleet left Odessa on the 25th, and was to cruise off Sebastopol to prevent the egress of the Russians.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbors. Small Pox had broken out on board the British ship James Wall, and Sir Charles Napier has caused a number of the sailors to be vaccinated.

It was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rustchuk, Nicopolis, and Rassova. No fears were entertained of the ability of Omer Pasha to maintain himself until the allies arrive. The Turks from Kalafat have already occupied Muglavit, Gunis, Pojana, and Palechiti, and were expected to reach Krajova on April 28 or 29th. The Russians, on 24th evacuated their hospitals and magazines at Krajova; Gen. Liprandi, with the division under his command, was expected there on the 27th.—The evacuation of Little Wallachia by the Russians is complete, and was skillfully performed, the retreat being covered with a succession of unimportant yet harrassing attacks upon the Turkish positions. The retreat of the Russians of course render necessary a change in the Turkish front, and makes it no longer requisite to maintain at Kalafat the 50,000 men and an immense force of artillery, hitherto mounted there. Most of the Turkish force from Kalafat has therefore occupied Malgavit, &c., as above recited, and another portion is moving on more menaced points of the Danube, and in particular on Lom, Bahova, and Rustchuk. By this change the army will be under the hand of Omar Pacha who will be able to concentrate his whole strength, in case of necessity, to meet the new operations of the enemy. The right wing of the Russians will now probably rest on the river Alute, with its headquarters at Bucharest, and the main interest of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and especially between Rut-chuk and Silistria. Notwithstanding the accounts of the siege of this latter fortress, there is still some reason to believe that the reported bombardment was confined to the fire of some heavy guns from the opposite bank of the Danube.

The important position of Silistria is closely invested, but telegraphic despatch of date 26th, says that to that date, the fortress had suffered no damage.

Accounts from Bucharest, April 19th, mention that it (Silistria) had been hard pressed since the 13th, and would ere then have fallen but for the determined valor of its defenders, who express themselves able to hold on till aid shall arrive. The Russians on the contrary expect to reduce the place in a few days. Mustapha Pacha has a strong garrison, but it is said to be neither victualled, nor properly supplied with amunition. The ford is in possession of the Russians, as are also the entrenchments at the junction of the Dristra, the Turks having retired within the defences.

The Russians were expected to assault on the first May, with 30,000 men. They have erected seventeen heavy batteries, under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage of Oltenitza is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding all these formidable statements, we must not forget that Silistria is too strong a position to be carried without a severe and perhaps a prolonged struggle.

Other Incidents of the War.

Besides the above intelligence which is positive, our news is trifling as to the other operations on the Danube.

The *Moniteur* authenticates the telegraphic statement (already given) that the Russians had experienced a considerable check at Csernavoda, in the Dobrudscha. It was not, however, in consequence of this reverse that they evacuated Little Wallachia.

English officers had gone to Asia Minor, and French to Tunis, to purchase horses.

A circular had been addressed to all the Consuls at Trebizonde, informing them that the Porte will be at the cost of removing to the Pirous the Greeks who are too poor to bear their own charges. The Greeks had yearly all left Constantinople, and a further delay of fifteen days had been granted to merchants and to domestic servants. This respite has been granted at the intercession of the U. S. Legation.

The state of feeling in Persia is reported by a present traveller to be generally favorable to the Turks.

Some fears expressed that the Bulgarians will rise against the Turks.

There was some talk about Mehomet Ali returning to the Ministry of war. Omar Pascha is on bad terms with Riza the present Minister at War and with Redschid Pasha; and it is said that Omer wrote to the Sultan strongly against Riza's appointment.

An Austrian paper states that 26,000 Russia dragoons are on march to the Danube.

The first instalment of the French and English loan to Turkey of 20,000,000f has reached Constantinople.

A letter from Athens says that King Otho fearing he will have to flee from his Kingdom has hired a Prussian ship which may protect him by its national flag.

On the 29th April the British 44th, 50th, 93d, 4th, 28th, and Rifle Regiments were at Gallipole, and the 33d, 41st, 49th, 77th, 47th and 88th at Scutari. To the 10th April 10,000 French and English had reached Constantinople.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople had published an address to the Greeks advising them to remain quiet.

Osman Pacha, the Turkish Governor of Matschin, has been arrested and is to be tried by council of war on a charge of treason. Letters to him from Gen. Luders are said to have been seized. Osman was arrested by order of Omar Pasha on the charge of cowardice in the face of the enemy, and treasonable connivance with the enemy's plans. Omar ordered him to be publicly degraded from his rank, and imprisoned at Shumla; but unwilling to take the responsibility of putting him to death, referred the matter to Constantinople. Orders are now on the way from the Government ordering his execution.

To April 10th, the number of Russian merchant ships captured in the Black Sea, was fifteen.

Money is the scarcest of all commodities with the Turks at present. Such is the scarcity of funds that Gen. Caurobert found only fifteen days provisions provided for the French army—Government having been unable to obtain credit with the dealers to any greater extent.

According to the Paris Constitutionel, a proclamation from the Czar, has been read in all the villages of Montenegro, appealing to the religious fanaticism of the people against the Turks, and promising that Russia will not conclude any treaty of peace, until it secure to the Montenegrins the Herzegwina, the plains of Bosnia, and a slice of Albania!

A Greek ship called the Spiridon, laden with gunpowder, has been seized at Taltu. Lord Raglan left Malta, April 25th, for Constantinople.

The British fleet had been further reinforced and was awaiting the arrival of the French squadron. Until the latter arrives the British force only consists of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia.

On the 21st nineteen British ships anchored before Stockholm. Admiral Napier arrived on the 24th, and on the 25th had an audience with King Oscar. He returned to the fleet the same day.

A Russian powder factory, on the island of Cronstadt, and containing 60,000 lbs of powder, blew up and killed sixty operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

The Russian schooner Libertas, Capt. Raas, was taken by the British, and a prize-crew was put on board to navigate the vessel to England. Capt. Raas, being acquainted with British ports, supplied his captors with an unlimited allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russian nailed them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Carlscrona!

A strong note has been sent by France and Britain to the Senate of Lubec, calling the Government of that city to account for having permitted the clearance of a cargo of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

A letter from an officer of the fleet, dated 18th tells the following rather good story: "One morning, a few days since, we saw a large vessel 8 or 10 miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war; as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As we rapidly came up with her, we found her to be what was under reefed topsails, (fighting trim) so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, 'hands, bring the ship into action!' For some three minutes everything was bustle, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes more and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match-lines in their hands, waiting for the word to fire. Just as we got within good distance the blackguard ran up American colors, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we would clear for action. If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of Heaven, never believe me!"

Accounts from Asia, via Constantinople 17th, state that the snow was still deep on the hills, and the weather was severe. Money to the amount of 14,000,000 piastres is required for the payment of the troops at Erzeroum and Kars. At Batoum the troops were healthy, though during the winter they had suffered much. The 4,000 men who recently refused to march to Kars are shut up in their barracks at Erzeroum.

England.

The Proceedings in Parliament are totally without interest, except in so far as they give explanations of the progress of the war. In answer to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord John Russell replied that Servia had not been occupied by Austria, which power has stipulated to abstain from such a measure, except in the event of an entrance of Russian troops into the territory, or of a general insurrection of Servia. Mr. Cobden prefaced an enquiry, whether the Government contemplated laying before Parliament any papers relating to the insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, by some severe comments upon the views and policy of both the British and Turkish Governments in relation to the insurrection. Sir John Russel said, that the British Government hoped shortly to lay before Parliament papers relating to this subject, and explanatory of the present relations of Britain with the Court of Athens, and he reiterated the statement he had made upon a former occasion—which latter information, he said, confirmed—that the Greek Government had been most active in fomenting the insurrection. The expulsion of the subjects of Greece from Turkey was a step which the Sultan was perfectly competent to take. The creation of this civil war was, he observed, one of the consequences of the unjustifiable aggression on the part of Russia which found scarcely an apologist anywhere, except, perhaps with the Hon. member Mr. Cobden.

Three more Russian trading ships had been captured in the Channel and brought to England namely, the bark Fyra Broder, 400 tons; the bark of the same tonnage, name unknown, and the schooner Johannes. All the prizes were laden with salt.

James Montgomery, the poet, died at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, April 30th.

Mr. Hobbs, the famous lock-picker was invited to Manchester, 26th ult., to pick a lock manufactured by Edward Cotterell, of Birmingham, and was allowed twenty-four hours to accomplish the task. He failed to open it within the time specified, and frankly owned up.

A very large sum was collected in the churches throughout Britain on the day of humiliation, for the support of the soldiers in the East. Government is about to issue a "recommendation" how to manage this fund.

The Preston operatives' strike is at an end, and the men have returned to their work. Lack of means to carry on the contest brought about this result.

France.

France does not cease in preparations for a great war. Incessant activity is displayed in all the departments of the army and navy.

The Moniteur denies that the reason for the Russian evacuation of Little Wallachia is to be looked for in a desire to please Austria. Austria (the Moniteur implies) cannot be won from her alliance with the Western Powers by any such concession.

Says the *Moniteur*—"Russia having withdrawn its *exequatur* from the French Consul-General at Warsaw, and from the Consulat Odessa, and having ordered them, together with the French agents accredited at Jassy, Bucharest and Galatz to quit those places within eight days, the Government of France has adopted a similar measure with regard to the consular agents of Russia in France. The *exequatur* has therefore been withdrawn from the Russian Consul-General at Marseilles, and Vice-Consuls at Cette and Toulon. These agents and their employees have received their passports. A similar measure is about to be taken with regard to the Consuls of Russia at Havre and Bordeaux."

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock.—No later news from Odessa or the Baltic.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The ratifications of the Austro Prussian Treaty were exchanged here today.

Greece.

Insurgents defeated, with a loss of 100 killed 120 prisoners, 4 guns and 60 barrels of powder.

Grivas had been defeated near Metzobo, and fled to Thessaly with 16 men.

Disunion prevails among the commanders, and despondency in the revolutionary committees.

DALMATIA, April 26.—The Pasha of Mostar has raised the Laudsturm against the Montenegrians.

DIED.—In Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, on the 13th inst., of the mid-heats of the father, Albert G. White, Rev. MILO LOUT ANN WHITE, in the 31st year of her age. 4d*

On Tuesday, May 16th, at 6 P. M., Mrs. LYDIA, relict of the late Judge Hays, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Liberty street, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CANDIDATES.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—Please announce the name of JOHN KELLY, of the City of Allegheny, as an applicant for the office of County Superintendent of the Common Schools of the County of Allegheny.

In continuation, I would most respectfully state to the various Boards of School Directors of the aforesaid county, that having spent a longer period, I believe, in the profession of teaching than any person in this county, it may not be deemed presumptuous in me, to say that such an experience, together with much reading of the modern improvements in the profession, may reasonably be supposed to impart to me many advantages which those less experienced could not be expected to possess.

Should the Directory of the County think proper to honor me with the appointment, I pledge myself to discharge the duties appertaining to the office impartially, and endeavor, to the best of my ability, to render satisfaction to the public.

JOHN KELLY.

May 12th, 1854.—my12-tf

AUDITOR.

N. P. PEARSON, of Birmingham, will be a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. [Dispatch copy] my11-d4w1cS

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WM. WILSON, Esq., of South Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

my17-d1t4w2t*T

I offer myself to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Party of Allegheny County, as a candidate for nomination, to represent the County in the State Legislature, and if nominated and elected, will endeavor to serve the public with fidelity. my4-wd4w8 JOHN M'ELHENY, of Shaler Tp.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of North Fayette Township, will be a candidate for the nomination for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

my13-d2w1cT

BENJAMIN F. KING, the old Whig Supervisor on the Penna. Canal, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention of this county

my10-d3w1cT AN EAST DEER WHIG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN BUHOUP, Esq., of Duquesne Borough, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for County Commissioner.

my10-d4w1c

Col. JAMES B. GLENN, of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate before the Whig County Convention for County Commissioner.

my9-d4w1cT

FRANCIS KARNES, Esq., of East Deer Township will be a candidate before the Whig County Convention for County Commissioner. my5-d4w1c

D. N. WHITE, Esq.:—Please announce the name of GEO. W. IRWIN, of the Borough of Lawrenceville, for nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, and oblige MANY WHIGS.

my5-d4w1cT

WM. N. HURCHFIELD, of Peebles Township, is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention.

my1-d4w1c*T

REGISTER.

Notice.—From the numerous solicitations of my friends and fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, to be held on the 31st day of May next.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1854.—[ap1-d4w1cT

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin township, will be a candidate for Register, before the Whig Convention in June next. my8-d4w1cT

WILLIAM FORSYTHE is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap18-tc

WM. PERKINS is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap18-tc

WM. R. MAN KIRK, of Elizabeth Borough, is a candidate for Register, at the coming Whig Convention.

ap14-d2w1c8

H. J. LEMON is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap12-tc

HENRY WOODS is a candidate for the nomination for Register, before the Whig Convention. ap5

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

JOHN HORNE will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Courts. ap26

ALEXANDER HILANDS will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention. ap12-wd8

RECORDER.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK is a candidate for the office of Recorder before the Whig Convention. ap11

JOHN MAGILL, of West Deer Township, is a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Whig Convention.

ap22-d4w1c8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Free Soil State Convention.

A Mass Convention of the Free Democracy of Pennsylvania, will be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1854,

to take into consideration the nomination of a State Ticket. All Free Democrats are invited to attend.

The Committee will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day above named, in WILKINS' HALL, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield.

WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman.

m12-d2w1ds

M'Lane's Liver Pills—From the unsolicited testimony continually offered from all quarters of the country, it is impossible to resist a conviction of the great excellence of these Pills in all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The following letter from Toronto, Canada, is one of the many the proprietors have received.

TORONTO, April 27th, 1854.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—SIRS: I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from Dr. M'Lane's vegetable Liver Pills, the past year, which I was afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of fullness in the head; I became beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve me, and was, as a last resort, myself could judge by a diseased state of the liver and stomach. Some few days after reading your pamphlet various other remedies were tried; but all in vain, for the state that the snow was still deep on the hills, and the weather was severe. Money to the amount of 14,000,000 piastres is required for the payment of the troops at Erzeroum and Kars. At Batoum the troops were healthy, though during the winter they had suffered much. The 4,000 men who recently refused to march to Kars are shut up in their barracks at Erzeroum.

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Three more Russian trading ships had been captured in the Channel and brought to England namely, the bark Fyra Broder, 400 tons; the bark of the same tonnage, name unknown, and the schooner Johannes. All the prizes were laden with salt.

James Montgomery, the poet, died at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, April 30th.

Mr. Hobbs, the famous lock-picker was invited to Manchester, 26th ult., to pick a lock manufactured by Edward Cotterell, of Birmingham, and was allowed twenty-four hours to accomplish the task. He failed to open it within the time specified, and frankly owned up.

A very large sum was collected in the churches throughout Britain on the day of humiliation, for the support of the soldiers in the East. Government is about to issue a "recommendation" how to manage this fund.

The Preston operatives' strike is at an end, and the men have returned to their work. Lack of means to carry on the contest brought about this result.

France.

France does not cease in preparations for a great war. Incessant activity is displayed in all the departments of the army and navy.

The Moniteur denies that the reason for the Russian evacuation of Little Wallachia is to be looked for in a desire to please Austria. Austria (the Moniteur implies) cannot be won from her alliance with the Western Powers by any such concession.

Says the *Moniteur*—"Russia having withdrawn its *exequatur* from the French Consul-General at Warsaw, and from the Consulat Odessa, and having ordered them, together with the French agents accredited at Jassy, Bucharest and Galatz to quit those places within eight days, the Government of France has adopted a similar measure with regard to the consular agents of Russia in France. The *exequatur* has therefore been withdrawn from the Russian Consul-General at Marseilles, and Vice-Consuls at Cette and Toulon. These agents and their employees have received their passports. A similar measure is about to be taken with regard to the Consuls of Russia at Havre and Bordeaux."

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock.—No later news from Odessa or the Baltic.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The ratifications of the Austro Prussian Treaty were exchanged here today.

Greece.

Insurgents defeated, with a loss of 100 killed 120 prisoners, 4 guns and 60 barrels of powder.

Grivas had been defeated near Metzobo, and fled to Thessaly with 16 men.

Disunion prevails among the commanders, and despondency in the revolutionary committees.

DALMATIA, April 26.—The Pasha of Mostar has raised the Laudsturm against the Montenegrians.

DIED.—In Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, on the 13th inst., of the mid-heats of the father, Albert G. White, Rev. MILO LOUT ANN WHITE, in the 31st year of her age. 4d*

On Tuesday, May 16th, at 6 P. M., Mrs. LYDIA, relict of the late Judge Hays, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Liberty street, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. S. M. KIER—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oc26

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E. A. KEEVIL.....A. B. KEEVIL.

Copartnership Notice.—In pursuance of the partnership has this day been formed between E. A. KEEVIL and A. B. KEEVIL for the purpose of wholesale and retail selling and manufacturing of Salts, Copperas, &c., under the name and styles of ALF. KEEVIL & CO. All the debts of E. A. Keevil and A. B. Keevil will be settled by the above firm, and all persons indebted to either of the above parties will make payment to ALF. KEEVIL & CO.

ALF. KEEVIL & CO.

Pittsburgh, May 10th, 1854—my12-3t*

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M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The cure of Mr. T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

See advertisement. my17-d4w1mT

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