PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 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 6 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.

ANOTHER VETO.—The *Post* states that Gov. Bigler has vetoed the bill passed by the late Legislature, intended to facilitate the extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to this side of the river. This bill passed the House nearly unanimously, only nine votes against it. The Governor should have strong reasons to justify his flying in the face of so large a majority of the law-making power.

It is truly singular that so reasonable and important a matter as the extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to its proper terminus, and its connection with the Central road should have met with such a furious opposition: and it is especially singular that the Governor should interpose his constitutional authority to keep up a gap here, so injurious to Pittsburgh and the whole State. There is an unwritten history behind all this pother which may some day be disclosed; in the meantime the question arises, what course will the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad take in the position in which they are placed? Will they yield to a factious and unreasonable opposition, or will they use the powers they already possess for the accomplishment of the object in view. We contend that they can make the connection without any further legislation, and it is their duty in accordance with the resolution of the stockholders' meeting, and in a spirit of fidelity to their high trust, to proceed to make the connexion without delay. If they await the action of another Legislature, another season will be lost, and before such squandered time can be recovered, both Pittsburgh and the stockholders of the road will be reaping the fruits of such hesitating and cowardly policy.

THE WARD MURDER.—The excitement growing out of the acquittal of the murderer of Butler by a Kentucky jury is not subsiding either in Kentucky or throughout the country. Matt. F. Ward, the murderer, has made an appeal to the press, in a card published in the New Orleans Delta, to suspend its judgment until a report of the trial is published by G. D. Appleton & Co., of New York. This has called forth another storm of just indignation. The New York *Times*, in reference to this modest request, says:

Besides, it is only fair that the public should understand the manner in which this "full and impartial" report of the trial has been prepared. We have been informed, on very good authority, that before the trial the Wards, or some of their counsel, wrote to Cincinnati for a reporter, who would prepare a report of the proceedings, subject in all respects *to their direction*. Mr. Richardson, who has been employed on one of the Cincinnati papers, was employed in accordance with this request, and has been paid by the Wards *by the day for* his labor. The report, therefore, is substantially that of the Wards themselves. It was ordered, and has been prepared avowedly for the purpose of aiding their cause with the public.

Speaking of this "card" of the murderer, the Philadelphia *North American* remarks:

The "card" of Ward is addressed "To the Editors of the United States;" and if anything were wanting to prove the callous, obdurate, remorseless nature of the assassin of Professor Butler, it would fully answer that purpose.—Viewed under all the ascertained and incontrovertible circumstances of the tragic affair that has justly excited so much public indignation all over the country, it is a document which could never have emanated from any one except a hardened and heartless reprobate. In the very first sentence, which we quote as exhibiting the self-complacent tone of the whole, we find the writer using the following remarkable language:

"My position is one which may well be considered peculiar to the United States, where the laws have hitherto always been respected, and where the verdict of a jury has been considered final in all criminal cases. Acquitted, though still accused; free, though still persecuted, I must appeal, through the columns of the Delta, to your generosity, and beg a suspension of opinion until the evidence in my case can be laid before you."

In a subsequent passage, he conjures every editor in the country, "in the name of justice and humanity, to read the forthcoming report of his trial, to weigh well the testimony on both sides, and then declare to the world whether he has not the right to say that injustice, black injustice, has been done him." Now, we venture nothing in predicting that every intelligent man who reads the above extracts will agree in pronouncing them instances of as cool assurance and presumption as could be well encountered. What sort of spectacle is it which we have here presented! A man who has notoriously committed one of the most brutal and dastardly homicides in the annals of murder, who has escaped the just penalty of his crime by prostituting the jury which tried him, and who, by his own confession, has hired a short hand writer, at a doubtless munificent price, to make a special report of the testimony and proceedings in the case, for his justification, has the unblushing effrontery to arraign the public before the bar of his censure on the allegation of having prejudged him in arriving at its conclusions on the evidence published at the time of the trial, instead of reserving judgment until a statement of the facts could be got up and issued by a mercenary stenographer whom he has employed to prepare it. And not content with this piece of folly, which could not possibly expect to succeed in its hope except on the assumption that the people of the United States are as easily influenced and imposed upon as the panel of corrupt rascals who gave him the miserable life he had forfeited, he complains that because, forsooth, the verdict in his case is not universally received as conclusively establishing his innocence, he has been the victim of "black injustice," that "popular prejudice and intelligence," in persisting in the belief of his guilt, notwithstanding the fact of his technical acquittal by a perjured jury, are exhibiting a reprehensible contempt for the laws.

The attempt to palliate the offence of Mr. CRITTENDEN against the morality, peace and well-being of society, on the ground of a lawyer's duty to his client, meets with no better success from the out-spoken, independent press of the country. The New York *Times*, in an article on the subject, utters the following just and withering remarks:

The public mind will very heavily criminate the lawyers. It has disposed of the Jury in the quickest sort of style, and handed them over to their doom. But the lawyers concerned involve the Profession—its present ungovernable license, its bold assumption; and honest people are having their eyes turned to the unwarrantable powers these men are exercising. One good will surely come of this evil, viz: Public opinion will now form its standard of professional conduct, and hold lawyers to it. Hitherto the Court has been the only restraint, and that in points of evidence alone. Lawyers, in their speeches to the Jury, were set free. Whatever they had to use, they could use to their heart's content. Twisting, sneaking, undermining—all forms of logical deceit and verbal impositions—in a word, *the utmost freedom from moral responsibility*, in their appeals to the Jury, were considered proper and commendable. The whole code of lawyers, on this branch of their duty, as commonly believed and practiced is a heinous abomination. It is a curse to the bar and to the Jury.

Try its principles by the sentiments of common sense and universal ethics. A gentleman of the Bar makes a speech in favor of his client, and the Jury is bound to hear every word. The oath of these twelve men compels them, in its spirit, to be most attentive, patient, and profound listeners. His eloquence has this advantage to begin with. The position of the lawyer gives him a prodigious command over his sworn audience, and puts their hearts beneath his hand. How ought any man of moral honor, sensibility and uprightness, to feel in such a solemn relation? If the lawyer has any soul in him, he will enter into the responsibilities of the scene. He has no more moral right to abuse his talents, employ his professional skill, pervert his position, to give a false coloring to the conduct of the prisoner, than he has to steal or murder. He owes something to the Law—*does he not?* He owes something to Public Sentiment—*does he not?*—He has a country, in this Land—*has he not?*—The country is his Maker and his final Judge—is everything on earth and Heaven to be sunk in the safety and security of his client? It is a villainous doctrine that so teaches; for, obviously, it absolves the lawyer from all law, human and divine. It permits him to be a hypocrite and liar, if he choose, and he can use the arts of Belzebub without infamy. Let him exercise his dexterity in guarding his unhappy client from injustice and malice. Let him employ his brains to the utmost in seeing him *put right* before the jury. But is this any licence to distort facts, to crucify justice, to cheat the law?—If the labor to place the criminal in a position to which the evidence does not entitle him, he perjures his own soul before God, and under cover of his profession, outrages every instinct of right, every sentiment of duty, every interest of society, every sanctity of religion. What is it, in the name of humanity,—what is it but making the *lawyer* an antagonist to the *law?*

There is just as much of a *moral limit* to the efforts of a lawyer as there is to any other relation of life. *All he can*, is not the rule. But *all he can consentiously, justly, honorably* in view of the facts, interests, circumstances of the occasion. His eloquence is amenable to the laws of eloquence. His tact is subordinate to truth and goodness. His profession is secondary to his agency and accountability as a moral being. And before God and man, if the lawyer as a lawyer, uses his place and power to clear a guilty wretch, he is as morally culpable as if he were to give him the facilities of escaping from a jail.

Let the community wake up to the solemn significance of this event. If the spirit, that is now getting to be rife at the bar, is not boldly checked by public sentiment, the law will soon be a farce, and juries the creatures of lawyers.

* The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is still in session. The Senior Bishop, Waugh, presented the following resolution, passed by the last Troy Conference:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be requested to present to the several Annual Conferences for their approval, preparatory to the action of the ensuing General Conference, the following rule on slavery, viz—"The buying or selling of human beings, except with a view to their emancipation, and the voluntary or mercenary holding of them in bondage."

On motion of the Rev. B. Griffin, the Conference non-concurred by a vote of 88 to 5. This is the third Conference that has non-concurred with the resolution presented to them from Troy. —*Baltimore American.*

☞ Why should they non-concur in so just and scriptural a resolution? Does the New York Annual Conference consider it right to hold slaves voluntarily, or for mercenary purposes? If they do, what reason was there for a separation between the Northern and Southern Conferences? They might as well come together again, for the Southern Methodists ask for nothing more than a recognition of the right, in view of scripture and the law of God, of holding slaves voluntary, or for mercenary purposes.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that at a meeting of the Directors of the Wheeling Bridge Company it was resolved to proceed at once to rebuild that structure.

DEATH OF JOHN D. WICK.—The sudden death of this gentleman, on Saturday, after a very short illness, caused profound regret in commercial circles. Mr. WICK was a *man*, in the highest sense of that term, and enjoyed the general esteem and confidence of those with whom he associated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The night sessions of the House have recommenced, thus practically and promptly giving "the lie direct" to the Douglass confederates, who foamed at the mouth with assertions last week that the opponents of the bill had no more speeches to make against it. This falsehood may have had some influence on simple locofoco souls at a distance anxious to fix the charge of faction upon the Whigs, but was known here by every one to be a baseless pretence. It happens that of the Whig mess of which I am a member not one has been able to obtain the floor or expects to get it, though three of them have been anxious to speak.

What a caricature of the freedom of debate it is to drag men to the Hall in the night, after a day's faithful service in the House and on committees, and make them speak or listen to speeches on such a question as this. Lightnight Hon. Edward Wade, of the Western Reserve, a whole-souled champion of freedom, delivered an admirable speech on the question, which, had it been spoken in the day time to a full House, would have startled some of the southern supporters of the bill. But they are infatuated and and almost demented with their dreams of conquest and triumph. The propagandists are drunk with success.

If your democratic contemporaries would but give currency to the insolent and incendiary diatribes of the democratic organs in the South, directed equally against the Whigs and Democrats of the north, this monster called Nebraska would be throttled and crushed on the instant; but then, and that is the pinch, the servile and dirty northern politicians who sustain it, would be spurned and driven into obscurity at the same time. I do not refer to those obscure and irresponsible prints that have never been known for anything but their pro slavery rancor and undisguised hatred of every thing north of Mason's and Dixon's line, but to the acknowledged organs of what has been called Union and National Democracy at the South. Take the Richmond Enquirer, the Examiner, edited and owned by the United States *Charge* at Turin, the Charleston Courier and Mercury, the Georgia Constitutionalist, the Mississippian, and the Norfolk Argus. One and all of them speak of "the North," *all* the people of the North, *of all parties*, their statesmen and politicians, their manners, and their sentiments, with a malignant and virulent hatred and contempt which have never been manifested before, save between hostile nations whose feelings have been exasperated by a long course of injuries and disasters mutually suffered and inflicted in open warfare.

We have among us, as every people struggling for its rights has had, purchased and perjured traitors, and servile auxiliaries of the common foe, like that gang of conspirators who are now betraying us to the south, but the heart of the people is sound; the masses of the Democratic party are honest and true. Let, then, the Democratic press of the north candidly lay before their readers what the Democratic press of the South say of them. I would not be invidious.—Let them equally quote from the Richmond Whig and every other vehicle of slander and vituperation against the North, which is a recognized exponent of opinion at home, without regard to its party here. I know it will be said that we have presses at the north which habitually malign and abuse the South. But your democratic editors well know that there is this great distinction: our Abolition papers are the organs of a small and paltry faction, numerically, who do not speak for the north, nor any powerful party in the North, nor any large division of northern people.

But the infamous lies, the bursting gasconade about Southern honor and prowess and northern poltroonery and mendacity, the beggarly display of Southern assumption, the daring plans for the final subjugation of the North, and the horrible devotion to piratical, marauding and repudiating principles, to which I refer, constitute the staple of the Southern Democratic press, with here and there a base coadjutor, like the Richmond Whig, from the other side. These are the facts which I wish the Democrats of the North to know at the hands of their political instructors, and until they do so learn them our people will never properly appreciate their true position toward them, I can truly say that I expect no party advantage from the powerful agitation on which we are now entering. For myself, I wish to see the two great parties of the North merged together, and banded in one indissoluble league against the ambition and rapacity of the South. We are now groping in the thickest night, when will the morning come?

The arrogant pauper press of this city has received another lift. Some Senator has discovered that the Sentinel is starving. The Sentinel is the Hardshell organ of the Senate. Its editor is an F. F. V. of the first water, a scion of that noble race which has risen, prospered and decayed in the elevating pursuit of breeding and selling men and women for the southern market. It seems that the Union, the administration pet, was running off with all the pap under the law which gives the printing of the documents for both houses to the printer for that one which first orders them printed. It was generally supposed that the Sentinel, which is the organ of that beggarly "good society" which the South boasts of monopolizing, as well as of the Senate, would scratch along until the end of Congress, when, by some hocus pocus or other, a gift of $30,000 to the concern would be foisted into some of the Appropriation bills. But the case is too desperate for that and so Bright, of Indiana, got up a nice little scheme for paying the Sentinel for the re-publication of the debates from the Globe, the official reporter, at the rate of five dollars a column. This motion was amended so as to include the Union and the National Intelligencer. The type will be borrowed by one office from the other. The debates will average ten columns a day. If the House concur, its debates will make as much as nine, making say about twenty columns a day, equal to $100 a day to each paper, and $300 for all. By the same resolution 5,000 additional copies are to be purchased of the Congressional Globe. Now all this is pure waste of public money. The Intelligencer is a respectable conservative journal.—The others, except the Globe, are exactly the reverse. They are miserable sectional pro-slavery organs, owned and edited by Southern men, for Southern purposes. Their insolent denunciation of all Northern representatives in Congress, as abolitionists, incendiaries and agitators, who oppose the Nebraska treachery, ought to ensure them the stern proscription of every Northern vote. The party sectionalism of the whole thing is further shown in the fact that the able and dignified National Era, which fully supports itself, though the law is impudently violated to deprive it of public patronage which an existing law would give it—this paper is left off the list of those to be benefitted by the Senate's benevolence.

We have had three glorious speeches in the House to-day against Nebraska from Mr. Banks, of Mass., Mr. Parker, of Ia., and Mr. Peckham, Harlahell, of N. Y. The speaking will go on till midnight, and all day to-morrow when the gate will be shut down.

I do not attach the slightest credit to the stories that Mr. Soule is implicated, or has been charged save in this country, with connivance, in the insurrection of the Catalans. He has been well and deservedly snubbed for his assurance in the correspondence on the Black Warrior case, and there is yet no proof at all that he has not taken it very quietly. If this paltry and wretched administration does not drive the country into civil war, as it is laboring to do, I have no doubt it will try to bide its disappointment in a Spanish war. But let the fact be known in advance that if the South goes into that war for Slavery and Cuba, it must go through it and come out of it, as it best can, for the North will have no lot nor part in it. We have no quarrel with Spain nor with Cuba.

JUNIUS.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—Please announce the name of JAS. BRICE BACKHOUSE, of Ohio township, as a candidate for nomination on the Whig ticket, for the General Assembly. Mr. B. is a farmer, a man of mild and gentle manners, of general information, of sound judgment, of irreproachable morals, of sterling worth and incorruptible honesty. As a member of the Legislature he would prove to be in his place always ready to discharge his duty, and beyond the reach of bribery and corruption. The section of the county where Mr. B. resides has not had a representative for many years, and is justly entitled to one. Believing that Mr. B. would make a most excellent, able and reliable member, we present his name to the Whigs of the County. SEWICKLEY.

FROM EUROPE BY THE EUROPA.

Some excitement was occasioned on Monday, 1st, by the statement of a sailor representing himself as Gaston Tunque, second mate of the French brig Ville de Marseilles, and who called on Lloyd's Agent at St. Ives, Cornwall, with the report that he had swam ashore from a Russian brig-of-war which captured his vessel. He stated that the capture took place 20 *leagues from Cardiff*; that the frigate first hoisted English and then French colors; the captain and crew of the brig tried to escape but were fired into; and the captain and three men were killed. The frigate he reported to have gone up the channel. The Admiralty instantly sent out two steamers in search of the alleged frigate.

On the 5th the excitement was materially increased by the publication of the following paragraph in the London Herald, "News has reached the Admiralty that an American clipper, the Grapeshot has captured a Russian merchant ship off the Land's End. The Grapeshot cleared out of New York on the 23d March, for St. Thomas, with 1500 packages on board, professedly of hardware but really containing muskets, supposed to be bound to Finland, and falling debarkation, then for the Mediterranean. This will explain the story of a Russian frigate in the Channel."

THE WAR.—The following important despatch was telegraphed from Vienna, late on the 17th:

"It circulates in Bucharest that on the 18th or 19th of April, Omer Pacha advanced with 70,000 men towards the Dogruischa, and a battle took place with Luder's corps between Silistra and Rassova. During the night Omer Pacha had detached a division in the direction of the Black Sea, and, when the battle was at its height, fell upon the next corps of the army, the Russians in the rear, causing unexampled confusion and consternation. Gen Luders retreated towards Czernanda, and it is said the Russians lost many guns, amunition, stores, and baggage wagons, and even military chests.

"On the 20th a Turkish flying corps crossed the Danube below Silistria in order to destroy the bridges which stand between there and Kalaresh where there was hard fighting for some hours. The Turks fought bravely, but being overmatched, were ultimately forced to retire."

The Paris Patrie has received accounts that the Russian army in the Dobrudscha has suspended its march in obedience to the orders of Prince Paskiewitch. It appears that the orders given by the Emperor of Russia are that the Russian army instantly on entering the Dobrudscha was to march on without delay to Shumla, and strike a blow before the allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress.

Authentic accounts to April 23d confirm that Silistria had been exposed to repeated and violent attacks, but to the above date was uninjured. A Bucharest correspondent of the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna paper) writes that the Turks daily send about 1000 balls into the Russian entrenchments. To 19th the Russians had 800 wounded men, including many officers; the loss in killed is not known. A letter says "as it is affirmed that Silistria is invested on the land side, the news has found its way into some of the foreign press, but it is incorrect, the Russians not having even passed a defile between Rassova and Silistria, which is some 600 yards in length." Gen. Gruch, in command against Silistria had asked for reinforcements.

THE BALTIC.—A most formidable force of rowboats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleet from the shallow waters. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. All the boats of the Neva Yacht Club are placed at the service of the State. A considerable number of those are assembled at Sweaborg and Cronstadt. Sir Charles Napier is so well aware of the formidable nature of this place, that he has lastly applied to his government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever rowboats can.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—*Athens*, April 28.—On the 25th Arta was taken by the Turks, and 3,000 insurgents under Karaiskaki were defeated by the Turks under Omar Pacha. Many Greeks, attempting to join the insurgents, have been taken by the French ships, and have been delivered over to Faud Effendi. An attempted insurrection in Samos has failed.

Another letter from Corfu, published in the Paris Patrie, mentions further particulars: Arta, (it says) the principal centre of the Greek insurrection, was taken on the 25th ult., by the Ottoman troops under Osman, after a combat of fifty minutes. The insurgents, 3,000 strong, under the command of Tsavellas and Karaiskakis, left one hundred and fifty dead; the number of the wounded is not known. Tsavellas' private secretary was among the killed. Faud Effendi was present at the action.

Yet another account, while it confirms the capture of Peta, near Arta, also announces the retaking, by the Sultan's troops, of the town of Metzovo, a very important position, for it commands the principal pass over the Pindus mountains between Epirus and Thessalyo. The inhabitants of the city are entirely Christian, and are mostly wealthy. They openly allege that they were induced to throw off their allegiance to Turkey by the representations of Signor Rosetti, the Greek Consul, who has just been expelled from Janina. No sooner had they done this than the Greek General Grivas came to "protect" them, and commenced his protection by levying a contribution of 100,000 piastres. He next exhorted the inhabitants to defend themselves against the Turkish attack on the city, and shut himself up in some loop-house where he was quite safe, the Turkish General, Abdi Pasha, having no artillery. When the city was taken Grivas escaped with the treasure he had collected.

At Peta documents were found on the body of Tsavellas' Secretary, which entirely compromise the Greek Government.

The recently discovered Greek conspiracy, of which the Russian emissary Baron Velsner was one of the prime movers, was a formidable affair. The plan was to raise a host of 60,000 conspirators in various parts of Turkey, who at a given home were to put their neighbors to the sword. The principal blow was to be struck at Constantinople and the further direction of the revolt was to be entrusted to an English adventurer named Plantagenet Harrison. This Harrison, we believe, served in some of the Central American States. Oelsner—who, during the very time he was organizing the conspiracy, was receiving 1000 piastres a month as a Turkish spy—was weak enough to confide the knowledge of his schemes to a physician named Aska, who at once betrayed him to the Turkish authorities. One of Oelsner's accomplices was Constantine, master of a Greek vessel, who was in correspondence with M. Metaxa. Constantine had undertaken to find forty Greek captains who would engage to convey arms and ammunition to Constantinople, and to assist in the work of death. A Col. Bobinian was the middle man between Oelsner and Gortschakoff.

Gen. Klapka has had audiences with Reschid Pasha and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Reschid recently informed a deputation of Poles that the hour was come for action, and that Gen. Wysocki would speedily receive a definite answer to his proposals. At a *soiree* given by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, Gen. Klapka was an invited guest, but on his entering the room all the Austrian officers left! It is stated that the British Government has recommended the Porte to enrol a Polish legion.

Servia and Montenegro.

Many reports were current to the effect that the Austrians had entered, or were preparing to enter Montenegro, but these rumors had no guaranteed authenticity.

A Scutari correspondent of the *Oest Deutsche Post*, states that forty Russian veterans were getting ready for captaincies in Montenegro. By his summons to his people Prince Daniel had *de facto* declared war against the Porte. Hostilities began on the 10th, near Sliva, on the road to Nicksich. Two hundred armed Montenegrins under the command of the Voivode Georgie Petrovitch, attacked a Turkish convoy of provisions and ammunitions which was on its way from Nicksich to Grakovo. A Turkish detachment came to the rescue, and the Montenegrins were repulsed.—The news of what was going on in Montenegro, had created a great sensation at Vienna. Thy movement of troops from Bahemia and Moravia to the southeast of the empire continued uninterrupted.

The Russians have deprived the Wallachians of every description of weapon,—even of scythes and axes.

The Paris Constitutionel's correspondent says 12 Polish officers were shot, near Bucharest.—One of the officers was a colonel, and they were accused of an intention to desert to the Turks.

Mr. Fonblanque wrstes from Belgrade on the 4th of May, at a quarter to 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and says:—

"Admiral Dundas announces through her Majesty's consul at Varna, that a division of steamboats of the combined squadrons destroyed, on the 22d of April, the Imperial mole and the Russian ships at Odessa. The mole of the quarantine, the foreign ships and the city itself, have not been injured, great care having been taken with respect to private and neutral property.—The Pasha of Belgrade stated yesterday that the great powder magazine had been blown up, that the land batteries had been entirely destroyed, and that the loss which had been sustained by the allied fleets did not exceed 5 men killed, and 18 men wounded." (General Cheers.)

BUCHAREST, May 2.—The Turks have issued a very tranquilizing proclamation. None are to be prosecuted for political opinions. Every one is to continue his usual occupation, and it is promised that everything shall be paid for.

There is thousand kilogrammes of rice are to be distributed to the poor.

The Bishop of Krajova goes to met the Turks at the head of deputation.

Since this morning there is a report of the evacuation of Great Wallachia.

In Odessa it was reported on the 28th that the Russian fleet left Sebastopol on the 24th or 25th.

CANDIDATES.

D. S. 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 experience, together with unchroaking of the modern improvements in the profession, may reasonably be supposed to impart to me many advantages which those less experienced would 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.—my15-tf

R. N. AVERY, Principal of the 1st Ward Public Schools, Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools for Allegheny county. my18-3t-wtd

AUDITOR.

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

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

THOMAS K. WILSON, of the First Ward, Allegheny, is a candidate for the State Legislature, before the Whig Convention. my15-dawtc

I offer myself to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Party of Allegheny County, as a candidate for nomination, to represent them in the State Legislature, and if nominated and elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity. my4-wdaws 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-dawtc

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 the county. my10-dawtc AN EAST DEER WHIG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES CRAIG, of the City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for County Commissioner. my13-dawtc

JOHN BUHOUP, Esq., of Duquesne Borough, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for County Commissioner. my16-dawtc

Col. JAMES B. OLENN, of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for County Commissioner. my9-dawtc

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

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.

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

my1-dawtc

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. ALEX. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1854.—ap4-dawtc

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin township, will be a candidate for Register, before the Whig Convention in June next. my5-dawtc

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. ap17-tc

WM. R. VAN KIRK, of Elizabeth Borough, is a candidate for Register, at the coming Whig Convention. ap14-dawtc8

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 HORNER will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Courts. ap20

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. ap15-dawtc

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-dawtc8

ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY OF DRESS GOODS AT MURPHY & BURCHFIELD'S.

We have just completed the opening of our usual supply for this Spring of NEW GOODS. Our assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Talmas, Mantillas, Mantilla Silks, Crape and other Spring Shawls; Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Laces, &c., is very extensive, including new styles of scarfs and desirable goods; also, MEN & BOYS' WEAR, large assortment, and all the variety of Hosiery and Gloves, suitable for the season.

It is rarely that buyers find so large and choice a stock of goods to select from so late in the season as can now be found at our establishment, and all will find it their interest to call with us. MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,

my22 1wf North East corner of 4th & Market sts.

Shoulder Braces.

Should you be stooped and troubled with a Hacking cough, pain in the breast, side or back, Or any of those symptoms arising therefrom; you will Understand me when I say that a Shoulder Brace will Lessen and oftentimes permanently cure these Dangerous harbingers of pulmonary consumption. Every one is aware of the advantage such a Remedy possess in straightening and Bringing the body to a natural position— Remember this all who desire an erect form. A full chest and capacious lungs. Call at Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where he is Ever ready to fit all sizes and conditions with Shoulder Braces of the best and latest fashions.

[From the Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, Feb. 24, 1853.]

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—Persons who have scented a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. It answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of the trousers is so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulder to their natural position, and expand the chest. We purchased one some time ago, and have been so pleased with it that we unsolicited gave it a "puff" gratis.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the brace sold are humbugs.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Feb. 4, 1854.]

☞ Having worn one of Dr. Keyser's Washington Shoulder Braces, until it is no longer fit for service, we feel perfectly competent to discourse upon its merits. By using it, the weight of the pantaloons aids in throwing back the shoulders and expanding the chest, which it answers every purpose of suspenders. No one who is "stoop-shouldered" or whose occupation is sedentary, can afford to be without one of these braces. Women and girls, whose health is too often injured by the weight of their under-garments, should wear them. We have tried several kinds, but none seem at all equal to the "Washington," and we wish others to profit from our experience.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of George H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood st., corner Wood and Virgin alley.

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar.

N. B.—I also keep every variety of Trusses, Supporters, Body Braces, Pile Props, Elastic Stockings, Suspensary Bandages. my2-dawT

Ladies Fancy Furs.

M'CORD & CO. would most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising of Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Sable, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs Victorines, Polanaisir Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

my15

R. C. LOOMIS,

Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

je13-dly'53

HARDWARE

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country,

RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE, and which they offer on the most favorable terms. Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 52 Wood st. Pittsburgh,
14 doors above Fourth. ELEPHORA 5 fe1-dly&ws

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak

KNEE JOINTS AND WEAK ANKLES.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and the public generally, to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints and the various diseases used in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.

☞ I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

GEO. K. KEYSER, Practical Druggist,
mh23-1m8 No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

Especial Notice to persons using Cod

LIVER OIL—The subscriber having made arrangements with Messrs. Peppler & Thompson for a regular supply of their genuine COD LIVER OIL, put up in pint bottles, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of the article, being fully persuaded that for purity and freeness from rancid taste or smell, it is unrivaled. There is now in use no Cod Liver Oil superior, if equal, to the above. Hundreds of bottles have been sold, and given universal satisfaction. In the article of Cod Liver Oil, persons taking it should be careful to obtain a genuine article, as there is none that is so pure and smell, as its virtues are greatly enhanced by its being acceptable to the stomach and not producing nausea—purifying and a pleasant taste make it more readily taken up by the lacteals and absorbents, thereby increasing the system causing the richness of that fluid giving a tone and healthy condition to every organ through (which it passes.—Sold by GEO. K. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st., and Virgin alley.

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Stemler & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of Lawrenceville, have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of LORENZ & STEWART, for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Cherry and Short streets, where they have on hand an assortment of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. FREDERICK LORENZ,
THOS. H. STEWART.

my22-3td

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,

Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,

Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery.

Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WAREHOUSE, No. 21 Wood st., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND ☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing

AND FITTING GENERALLY.

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Dwellings, Public Buildings, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hotels or Dwellings, No. 25 Market st., Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLEMING. WILCOX, JR. COCHRAN FLEMING.

FLEMING BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NO. 69 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or

CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such wonderful cures, we can simply reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than but heretofore have been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to do, and our space is limited for the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from headache are tormented no more in this world, the victims of bilious derangement, whose complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Elixir or Cordial. This remedy, supported by ten fragable proof, are perented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint