PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 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.

Allegheny County Whig Ticket,

CONGRESS—21st DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. R. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. H. CUNNIAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUEE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES T. FLANAGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins,
JOHN MEKEE, Birmingham,
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

☞ **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.

☞ **Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.**—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium for 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.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

THE AMISTAD CAPTIVES.

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." Such were the grateful and adoring language quoted by the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in a letter to one of the Supreme Judges, acknowledging his gratification at the memorable decision which set the Amistad Captives free from the bitter curse of slavery. Millions of glad hearts joined with the noble and heroic old patriot in the devout exclamation of praise and thankfulness.

These Amistad Captives were heathens, ignorant and helpless, who had been stolen from their native land, and who were destined to endure the bitter lot of slavery in the Island of Cuba, when a kind Providence interfered for their deliverance, by throwing them into the hands of our national authorities, by whom they were adjudged to freedom after a struggle ever memorable in our history.

Our readers will be pleased to know that the fruits of this glorious victory over the fell spirit of slavery were not wholly reaped by the friends of human rights in this country. One, at least, of those benighted Africans is now an intelligent, useful and happy Christian, and is laboring to elevate her countrymen by her personal and most arduous labors. She was educated at the Oberlin Institute, in Ohio, and has returned to Africa as a Missionary Teacher. The following letter addressed by her to her friend and benefactor, whose munificent charities for the elevation of the colored people of this country have caused his name to be mentioned with respect and gratitude by that injured race both in America and Africa, we have been permitted to publish as an evidence of the wonderful strides which may be made in one generation in the elevation of a debased and heathen people by christianity and education. Such an SARAH MARGRU GREEN is now, christianity and education can accomplish for the millions of Africans, whether they dose away their lives in Africa or groan under the driver's lash in America. The letter is written in a clear, easy hand, and the spelling is correct. We copy it verbatim:

KAW-MENDI MISSION, *Sherbro*, Jan. 28, '54.

CHARLES AVERY, ESQ.

Sir:—I do acknowledge my unfaithfulness to you in not writing to you as I promised to do.—The reason is, because the card you gave I thought it was lost: but I have found it sometime back, and I now embrace the present opportunity of writing to you. I always remember you in my prayers to God every day, and I must say that I do thank God that I am still laboring for God in the mission to convert my countrymen, and turn them from all their idols to serve the true God. The Mission here is flourishing and there are two more added to it by the name of *Mo-Tappan* and *Good Hope*. I hope the time will soon come when all Africa shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord. Perhaps you have heard that I am married. I was married on the 16th September, 1852, to a young man who is teaching school here, and we both are laboring here. Our school is very large; we have about a hundred scholars, and our chapel is filled every Sabbath with those who love to hear the Word of God, and we have very large prayer-meetings on Wednesday evenings. I should like to hear how your Institution is going on. I hope many shall be raised from it who will love to go to Africa. I never forget your kindness to me in the missionary meeting. Please to send me some shoes, No. 6, for I am in need of them, and some clothing of any sort you think best, and an umbrella. I hope you will send immediate answer, for I long to hear from you; and after this I will send you a translation of the *"Lord's Prayer"* in Mendi language. Give my love to all the families.

I am your dear child,
SARAH MARGRA GREEN.

The claimants of the Amistad captives are still pressing Congress for indemnity. They want the price of the flesh and blood and sinews of Sarah Margru, and her fellow captives, although they have been adjudged free by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the South stands ready to admit the justice of the claim. The claim has hitherto been rejected through the diligence and perseverence of the friends of human rights, but we understand it is to be again pressed upon the attention of the present Congress, which has shown its base subserviency to the slave power. Slavery demands this sacrifice, not that it cares for the interests of the claimant. It treats with contempt claims of undoubted justice, incurred in defence of liberty and country. It wants this indemnity to be made as a recognition of property in man. It wants the people of the United States to pay for persons which have been adjudged to freedom by our laws, that their national sanction may be given to chattel slavery. It wants to humble the North, and to be revenged for the victory which human rights obtained when the Supreme Court adjudged the Amistad captives to freedom. We trust, for the honor of the nation, that the foul attempt will not succeed. If the mantle of the departed Adams, who breathed out his great soul within the walls of the Capitol, has fallen upon any successor, it cannot.

We are indebted to Adams' Express for full files of California papers.

THE WHIGS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—The Louisville *Journal* would gladly preserve the National Whig party, and it racks its brains to discover some plan by which its object can be effected. It has finally come to the following result:

"If the Whigs of the North shall be willing to let the southern Whigs think, and feel, and speak, and vote as they please upon the Nebraska law, and if the southern Whigs shall cheerfully accord the same freedom to their northern brethren, we see no reason why the great Whig party of the nation cannot be as harmonious in all future elections as it has been in any past election."

"O most lame and impotent conclusion." If each section will agree to ignore as a national question the most important and vital question before the nation, the one paramount to all others, then the National Whig organization can be maintained! What a ridiculous proposition. Of what benefit would be such an organization, and if the party was successful, what would be the result but the further humiliation of the North, and the triumph of Slavery? No, no. We want no organization on such a basis. We must have a cordial agreement upon a national platform of principles, embracing at least the restoration of the Missouri Compromise and the rejection of Kansas as a slave State, or there can be no political fellowship between the Whigs of the North and the South. Will the Whigs of the South agree to this? Will they agree to the platform of the Whigs of Pennsylvania? No. How is it possible, then, that there can be any union?

THE SHALL NOT CONSPIRACY CASES.—As these cases have excited much interest in this section, we give the opinion of the Supreme Court in full, on the writ of error carried up to that tribunal. The Judgment of the Court affirms the decision of the Court below, in the most emphatic manner. The opinion of the Court states at some length the law in regard to conspiracy, and is therefore worthy of the attention of all persons who may be exposed to the temptation of joining in unlawful acts. There are no doubt many persons who are liable to punishment for conspiracy, who escape because prosecution is not entered.

The term of imprisonment of the small note conspirators, we believe, expires on Saturday.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

FULL DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, June 27, 1854.

The chief event since the departure of the last packet has been the arrival of the answer of the Emperor of Russia to the summons of Austria for the evacuation of the Principalities. In pursuance of the usual policy of delay and evasion, it has been kept back as long as possible, and now turns out to comprise a fresh attempt to break up the alliance against him, by submission to an extent that may satisfy Prussia if not Austria: but that will altogether fail to deceive or arrest the movements of his two more earnest adversaries.

He is ready to treat upon the basis agreed upon by the four powers at Vienna at the beginning of April last. The free navigation of the Danube, a united protectorate of the European Powers over the Christians in Turkey, and the evacuation of the Principalities simultaneously with the withdrawal of the forces of France and England, will all now be conceded. He has learned something therefore by his defeats.

While he abandons all the main points upon which in April he was resolute, he endeavors to obtain concessions which are certain to be rejected, and will cause all this humiliation to be sustained in vain. He still demands that the troops of the Western powers shall be withdrawn at the same time as his own, and that, pending the negotiations for peace, he shall be allowed to occupy the upper part of Moldavia, bounded by the line of the Screth. It may be said that he might probably be ready to waive these and other points, if his present dispositions were properly encouraged; but he must be well aware that no European power would now for a moment trust his word sufficiently to suffer themselves to be betrayed into what might be intended merely for fresh delays.

In his present emergency he had the choice only of two courses. The first would have been to recognize his true position, and to avow that he was ready to repair the outrage he had committed to the full extent that could in reason be expected,—a complete indemnity for all the expenses to which he had put his opponents being one of the prominent features of any such proposal. The second would have been to maintain his first pretensions intact, and to declare that he would stand by the cause for which he had commenced war so long as the means of resistance remained to him.

The chief question of interest connected with the arrival of the Czar's reply at Vienna, is as to any effect it may have in inducing Austria to vacillate. With respect to the King of Prussia, no concern is felt, since although it is known he is anxious to serve his Imperial brother-in-law, it is also equally certain that the feeling of his subjects will render him powerless to do so, unless he can induce the Emperor of Austria to aid him. On that head it seems impossible to believe that the Court of Vienna will be tricked into any further hesitancy.

It is true that an announcement which has arrived simultaneously with the news of the Russian answer, to the effect that the order for the Austrian troops to enter Lesser Wallachia has suddenly been countermanded, has excited some new misgivings, but the whole of the Russian movements seem to be intended to threaten Austria on her Transylvania frontier, and this circumstance may therefore be the result of an altered plan of campaign. Moreover, as one of the conditions on which Russia now professes her readiness for peace is that Austria shall not enter the Principalities, it may have been felt proper to suspend that final step for a day or two until the communication had been submitted to a conference of all the powers, so as to leave them free to accept it or reject it, and then to shape their course accordingly.

According to the latest news from the Baltic an attack on Cronstadt was hourly imminent. Indeed a telegraphic despatch, conveyed from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw, whence it has reached London, asserts that a bombardment of that place was commenced on the evening of the 20th of June. Of the truth of this it is impossible to form an opinion. Our latest regular advices from the Baltic are to the morning of the day at the close of which the fight is alleged to have begun, but although they describe the fleet as in a position at which an engagement may at any moment, they throw no light on the question as to whether an immediate blow had been decided upon.

Meanwhile Bomarsund, the principal of the Aland isles, near the Swedish coast in the Gulf of Bothnia, has been successfully assailed and its batteries entirely destroyed. Only five men were wounded in the affair and not one killed. Should the fleet remain in the Baltic throughout the next Winter, Bomarsund will probably be used as their port of shelter; and on the terrified nation of the warthis and the neighboring islands will perhaps be alienated altogether from Russia and handed over to Sweden.

In the Black Sea some ships of the line and steamers lately sailed from schastopol, to attack three steamers of the allied fleet which were cruising off that place. Upon the cruisers showing a disposition to fight, however, the Russians, although in greatly superior force, ran to shelter as fast as possible.

The next operation in the Black Sea is expected to be an attack on Anapa, one of the last strongholds held by Russia on the Circassian coast. Should this operation be successfully carried out, the extinction of her power in that region will have been completed. Meanwhile, however, there is bad news of another battle in Asia in which the Turks are said to have been defeated with a loss of 3000 irregulars.

From Spain the accounts are still contradictory, but they denote that although the insurgents have apparently not met with the full support they anticipated, the Government cause is by no means secure. The battle fought shortly after the commencement of the insurrection, beneath the walls of Madrid, appears to have been a sanguinary affair on both sides. On the 6th some fresh troops were sent for from the city to pursue the insurgents, who were marching upon Guidad-Real, apparently discouraged from the absence of intelligence of any sympathetic risings throughout the province.

The English funds have again been very dull during the last few days, but without any signs of permanent reaction. Consols at the last date were quoted 93, and have since touched 91¼ but they subsequently recovered to 92, and, have closed this evening at that price.

The prospects of the harvest continue favorable in all directions, although the last fortnight has been a period of heavy rain. The accounts likewise from the Continent, as well as from Egypt, Algeria, &c., are all highly satisfactory, the yield promising to be abundant, while owing to the high prices of the past year, the breadth of land under cultivation has everywhere been beyond the average. The reports from Ireland regarding the potatoe are also good, although as this is exactly the critical period, no positive conclusion can be drawn until another fortnight has passed. The combined influence of all these statements has caused another fall in the wheat market, of nearly two shillings per quarter.

SPECTATOR.

P. S. Since the above was written, advices have been received from St. Petersburgh to the 23d July. At that date there had not only been no attack on Cronstadt, but the fleet had sailed, and was out of sight.

A failure has just been announced in London, to the amount of £150,000, the house being that of Mr. Mark Gopevitch, who was here as correspondent of Mr. Spiridone Gopevitch, of Trieste, a large speculator in grain, by whom heavy losses have been sustained through the detention of wheat, which he had purchased and paid for, in the ports of the Black Sea.

THE WAR ON THE EAST.—Respecting the terms of the Czar's reply to Austria and Prussia, the London Times of July 11, holds the following just and temperate language:

According to all the principal journals of the Continent, these conditions are that the Western Powers should simultaneously evacuate the Ottoman territories, and that Austria should not enter it; that Russia should retain the line of the Screth, that is, the greater part of Moldovia and its capital, Jassy, "for strategical reasons;" and that nothing unfavorable to Russia should be undertaken pending the negotiation—a condition which would virtually amount to an armistice. These conditions are obviously inadmissible, and inconsistent with all the principles laid down in the treaties, the protocols, and elsewhere.

France and England have entered the Ottoman territory by virtue of conventions with the Sultan; Russia has, on the contrary seized and invaded a portion of that territory in defiance of right and law. There is therefore no parity in the two situations. But, even while she speaks of evacuation, Russia claims the line of the Screth "for strategical reasons"—that is, she announces her intention to hold a large portion of Moldovia and the best military position which the Principalities afford, in order that when the best opportunity offers she may again advance to the best advantage.

Thirdly, she annexes to these in conclusive proposals a condition which would practically suspend the operations of war during a negotiation which might be indefinitely prolonged. It is needless to comment on such a scheme. Russia, in making it, must have known that she was asking that to which no Ministers of the Western Powers could by possibility consent; and she must have formed a very low opinion of the capacity and energy of the Austrian government if she imagined that it would be imposed upon by such language as this.

The whole course of modern Russian policy seems to be an attempt to intimidate the world by exaggerated demonstrations, none of which have as yet supported the touch of reality. The Emperor is reported to say that the war is not yet begun in earnest, but that sooner or later we shall see him at the head of half a million of men, scattering the nations before him like another Attila.

This bombast is all intended for the same object—to cover his retreat and to press and terrify the timid into negotiations; at which the Emperor is to preserve his exalted position, and magnanimously to vouchsafe that peace which England, France, Germany and the East are supposed to be anxiously awaiting at his hands.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna of the 8th and 9th state that unsatisfactory as are the Russian propositions brought by Prince Gortschakoff (brother of the General) to Vienna, the Austrian government has returned to the work of negotiation. Gortschakoff had an audience of the Austrian Emperor on the 8th.

It is not expected that the negotiations can enter into their next phase under a fortnight.—Meanwhile Austria undertakes not to enter the Turkish principalities. The Czar, however, is marching fresh troops into Moldavia.

It is rumored that Prussia influenced Austria to defer the advance of the Austrian army into Wallachia.

THE DANUBE.—The French and English troops were continuing to concentrate themselves between Varna and Shumla.

On the 22d of June, the allied force arrived, numbering 50,000 men, and the division of Generals Forey, and about 4,000 English, left at Gallipoli, were still to come up.

The Austrian field Marshal Hess was to have an interview with Omar Pasha and the allied generals at Rustchuk, on the 5th.

A flotilla of English and French boats has destroyed the Russian works at the Sulina, mouth of the Danube. A sharp but ineffectual resistance was offered. A Russian general was taken prisoner. The guns were thrown into the Danube.

Advices from Vienna to the 10th of July are that the Turks having crossed the Danube in considerable force, an action was fought on the 6th inst., at Giurgevo, in which the Russians had 150 killed and 300 wounded.

General Prince Gortschakoff returned to Bucharest on the 7th, where a reinforcement of 20,000 to 30,000 Russians had arrived. They were in expectation of further attacks by the Turks upon their positions, and meant to remain in Bucharest on the defensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—Some not far distant and serious operations are expected to take place on the Black Sea. The division of General Forey passed before Constantinople on the 28th, on board the squadron of Vice Admiral Bruat, and, without anchoring in the Bosphorus, that squadron entered directly into the Black Sea. It carries 8,000 men. The place of their destination was not known at Constantinople, for the commanders of the ships and Gen. Forey himself had received sealed instructions which they were to open only when in the Black Sea.

Incidents.

It is reported that the English and French convoys at Berlin had received orders to demand categorical explanations from Prussia as to her future course.

It was believed in Vienna that the principal forces of the Emperor of Russia are being concentrated against Austria, and that they amount to 300,000 men, but this the Times says must be a vast exaggeration.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.

The Turks at Shumla are much hurt at what they consider the slow advance of the Anglo-French contingent. Those acquainted with military affairs, and the difficulty of conveying large bodies of men, with the materials for war, are quite satisfied that the generals are as active as can be expected, and that, on the whole, there is little to complain of in the manner in which affairs are being conducted; but it is natural that our Ottoman allies, who have now borne the brunt of the conflict for months, should be anxious to see the allies of whom they have heard so much, and whose assistance they have been led to expect would bring matters speedily to a close. They are said to have an idea that the Gincur allies have been revelling in every luxury at Gallipoli and Scutari, and that they are slow to accept the hardships of actual campaigning in the place of the enjoyments of those blissful spots.

It appears certain that the Russian fleet has made a little *sortie* from Sebastopol, though probably more for the purpose of exercise than with any hostile purpose. The Descartes and two English frigates were cruising not far from the Russian port when they observed the steamers and five sail of the line, which had evidently just left the harbor.

The enemy, it seems, were not desirous to leave at a distance the friendly shelter of their batteries, and allowed the steamers to advance alone. The Anglo-French force immediately opened their fire with some effect, for the Russians immediately made for the fort, and one of their vessels is said to have suffered severely from the fire of the Terrible, English steam frigate. The steamers immediately made sail for the combined squadron at Baltschik. An Ottoman brigade, consisting of a regiment of infantry, two squadrons of lancers, and 20 pieces of cannon, commanded by Mostapha Pasha, has been attached to the 3d division of the French army commanded by Prince Napoleon.

The sending up of the French troops to Varna goes on with speed, considering the inferior means of transport at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The boats of the Messageries Impériales are crowded with troops. The Euphrates lately brought 600 from Malta.

The decks are impassable for passengers, who must remain below during the intense Summer heat, or, if they rise to the surface, must sit still, as in one of our river conveyances, there being no room to move, as the unfortunate soldiers are packed close all around like negroes in a Brazilian schooner.

The troops expect almost immediate orders to march up to Silistria. Great anxiety prevails to be at work at once, and whatever may be the desire of the Turks to have their allies at hand, it cannot exceed the impatience of our countrymen at their long, though perhaps necessary, inactivity.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated July 10, to the London Times, says:

Our advices from Madrid of the 6th states that on the previous evening "a column of operation" left Madrid composed of three brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a company of engineers, of which the minister of war was to take command on that day.

Gen. Freron has assembled the disposable troops from Logrono, Burgos, Victoria, and Pampelona, and is expected at Madrid.

The Captains-General of Granada and Andalusia announce that they have assembled their troops to march against the rebels, and that the utmost tranquility prevailed throughout the districts under their command.

Later advices from Madrid, of the 8th, state that the rebels were marching upon Cuidad Real. The regular troops were on the point of reaching them, and they are said to be completely demoralized. Madrid remained perfectly tranquil.

From Richardson Brothers & Co's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, July 10, 1854.

Some reports of the appearance of the potatoe disease have reached us from the Cheshire side of the river, and also various localities in Ireland.

Some forced sales of wheat and flour have been made under the current prices of Friday.

11th. We had but a moderate attendance at our market this morning, and during the greater part of it the weather was much finer than for some days previously, which had the usual depressing effect on the Wheat and Flour trades, and of both articles the sales effected were only of a retail character, and for such, a decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. was submitted to on the general runs of foreign Wheat, and 6d per bbl. on Flour on the prices of our last; the value of fair to good qualities of American and Canadian White being 10s 3d to 11s and 11s 2d per 70 lbs., and of Baltimore and Canadian Flour, 36s @36s 6d.

INDIANA—TROUBLE IN THE CAMP—The Indianapolis Journal says that the Democracy of the fifth Congressional district, held a Convention at Cambridge on the 19th. The old Hunker wing of the party nominated a Mr. Buckles as their candidate. The other wing of the party nominated Mr. J. Holman, so that there are now two Democratic candidates in that district.

The Russian troops in Wallachia are described as being thoroughly cut up, and the well known writer in the Medical Journal at Vienna, no very authentic authority perhaps, says, in writing his farewell letter from the Russian camp, "is had spirit has taken possession of our army, *and all the wounds of our generals were not given by Turkish bullets.*"

JUDGE BRONSON.—The Troy Whig, of Friday, publishes the following paragraph:

We regret sincerely to learn that Judge Bronson has met with a heavy loss—no less than nearly his entire fortune, by the failure of the Empire Stone Dressing Compahy. At his time of life, to have the earnings of so many years swept away is a case of hardship that will occasion universal regret.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—*New York, July 22.* It is gratifying to learn that the Cholera this week will be much less than was anticipated a few days ago. Up to 12 o'clock the total number of cases of cholera reported was 182—probably by 4 o'clock this will have reached 200, but no more.

This will be an increase of only 63 on the preceding week, but a decrease of about 500 on the corresponding week in 1849. The total deaths this week will amount to about 850—an increase of 50 on the preceding week. The same week in 1849 it was 1409.

Jonathan Roberts, who was buried yesterday, once occupied a large space in Pennsylvania politics. He was born in the year 1771, and was elected to the State Legislature somewhere near the beginning of the present century. He served with distinction in both branches, and took an active part in all the prominent movements of the period. Subsequently he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, and was an earnest advocate and supporter of the war of 1812. About the year 1816 he was chosen a Senator from his native State. Mr. Roberts was an old school Democrat, and sustained the administrations of Madison and Monroe, and at the close of the latter joined in the movement to make Mr. Crawford his successor. When this failed, along with most of the leading men who took part in that movement, he attached himself to the party of Mr. Adams. Our elder readers will remember the bitter feuds which existed between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Roberts; the threats of personal violence made by the former when the latter was a Senator, and the vehement denunciations of General Jackson, when a candidate for the Presidency, which Mr. Roberts published all over the country with his proper signature.

Mr. Roberts was at one time a Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and he was an early and steadfast friend of our system of Internal Improvements. In 1841 he was called from retirement by General Harrison, and appointed Collector of the port of Philadelphia, from which he was afterwards removed by Mr. Tyler, because he refused to dismiss from the public employment certain friends of Mr. Clay. Since that period he has lived in the midst of an admiring circle of friends and neighbors, on his paternal homestead, revered for his great experience, and the extent of his attainments, and esteemed for his unswerving honesty. Mr. Roberts was a self-taught man, but he possessed a vigorous intellect, and by habits of observation and study had amassed a large amount of information. In his personal relations, he was kindly and charitable; and throughout his whole public career he was distinguished by a steady and firmness, which led to the performance of what he believed his duty at every sacrifice.—*Phila. North American.*

NEW YORK, July 23.—Advices from Barbadoes to the 14th of June give frightful reports of the ravages of the cholera. In the small city of Bridgetown upwards of 2000 deaths had occurred in fourteen days. On the 18th there was 244, and the number daily increasing.

Reports from other West India Islands state that the cholera was spreading in every direction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.—The number and formidable character of the diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Most of these diseases, classed under the general head of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without any hope from medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints of a bronchial character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Mr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly upon the Liver: and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the mortal diseases which have their origin in this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease, but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States. jy21-d&w3

Myer's Extract of Rock Rose, an invaluable Remedy for all
Scrofulous Diseases, Indigestion, Chronic and Acute Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaint or Dysentery, Bilious Diseases, Cutaneous affections, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker, Nursing Sore Mouth, and General Debility:

And as a Purifier of the Blood, unequalled.

From the New Haven Palladium.

☞ *Prest Worth or Rock Rose.*—A medicine under the title of "Rock Rose," made from a plant of that name, is having a great run for public favor, if we judge by the properties The cry of "quack," so truly applicable to at least one half of the medicines of the day, cannot be justly applied to the Rock Rose, for it has "made its mark" in this city in other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States. jy21-d&w3

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. 54 Wood str (4 DOORS ABOVE THIRD.) Pittsburgh.
ALLEGHENY HOTEL. jy1-1d&w8

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 Supporters and bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints and the various appliances 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. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
mh23-d&w3 No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

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

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse.
D. W. C. BIDDLE, Manufacturers' Agt.
no7-1j14 144 Front street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
And Produce generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AGENTS
State Mutual Fire & Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL $350,000.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA;
CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,
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PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund,
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ON THE
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mh16-'53 yp3tf For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.

M. Bally's Antidot and Lotion. celebrated throughout the land as the only reliable preparations ever invented for the cure of
Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Piles, and Female Complaints.

The great success these extraordinary Medicines have always met with in curing the above complaints, has surprised even the Proprietors themselves, saying nothing of the thousands of individuals who have been permanently cured by their use. We would secure the public that they are not mere *patent humbugs*, compounded solely to sell, but are prepared by a thorough Chemist, with the most choice and rare ingredients which can be obtained, and are intended to do good. But one trial is required to convince all that such is the fact.

They are put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying them, the Antidote at $1, and the Lotion at 50 cts. per bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in two or three days.

Invented by M. BALLY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and prepared by DUROY & CO., General Agents for the United States and Canadas, to whom all orders must be addressed. Principal Depot, 498 Broadway, corner Grand st., New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROS., (successors to J. Kidd & Co.) No. 60 Wood st.; Wheeling, J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. jy21-3m&6.

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Braun & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample Druggists, Allegheny.
Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED APRIL 26, 1850.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh.—Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (cash Capital, $170,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital 10,000,000.) ul

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH
FROM JULY 16 to JULY 23, 1854.

Diseases.	*Adults.*	*Children*
Congestion of Brain	1	2
Fungus Hæmatodes	1	0
Old Age	2	0
Cholera Infantum	2	0
Accident	1	0
Measles	0	3
Brain Abscess	0	0
Cholera	0	1
Consumption	3	1
Dropsy	1	0
Inflamation of Windpipe	1	0
Exhaustion from Heat	2	1
Scarlet Fever	1	0
Inflamation of Bowels	0	1
Dysentery	0	1
Spasms	0	2
Hydrophobia	1	0
Unknown	0	2
Rheumatism	1	0
Brain Fever	0	3
Disease of Heart	2	0
Typhus	0	1
Total	21	20

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE,
Under 1 year 20
1 " 5 to 10 1
10 " 15 to 20 2
15 " 20 to 30 3
20 " 30 to 40 3
30 " 40 to 50 0
40 " 50 to 60 3
50 " 60 to 70 3
70 " 80 1
Males ..... 31 Females ..... 30 White ..... 51 Colored ..... 0 Total ..... 51.
By order of the Board of Health,
A. C. MURDOCK,
Physician of Board of Health.

STRAY COW came to the subscriber, living in Ross township, a small Cow supposed to be 1½ years old, marked as follows: White face, red around the eyes, no horns, both ears red, white small slit in each, both flanks white, and hind legs white. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property and take her away.
jy25-3tw* WM. BARNHART.

THE ENTERPRISE GALLERY, Wilkin's Hall, Fourth street, is now open for the reception of visitors and customers. The attention of the public is directed to its central location, ample rooms and superior facilities for the production of article and likeness. Daguerreotypes, the materials of the best quality used, and prices very low for first class pictures. Children taken in a few seconds in the best style of the art. Call and examine specimens.
jy22-d&w1y

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE HOUSE situated on the North-East side of the Diamond, and known as Lindsay's Exchange, is 40 feet in front, one hundred and twenty feet in depth by twenty wide, and has on the rear a twostory brick tenement. For terms and other particulars, apply to
jy20-tf O. HOLLIDAY & CO., 54 Wood st.

BROWN LAWNS—An assortment of the above article, of all the various qualities, including a lot of fine at 12½c per yard, just rec'd by
jy26 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

STRIPED & PRINTED LINENS, for boys' and childrens' wear, rec'd by
jy26 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

WANTED—A Male Superintendent and a