THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 303

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
WHITE & CO.
DAVID NYE WHITE.] [SAMUEL HAIGHT.
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD.

TERMS:

DAILY—Six dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

WEEKLY—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Three copies per annum	$5 00
Six copies do	9 00
Ten copies do	13 00
Twenty copies do	20 00

The package for each club to be addressed to one person, and to be paid invariably in advance. No club papers will be sent after the year expires, unless the money is sent for a renewal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate,) one insertion	$0 50
Do each additional insertion	0 25
Do one week	1 75
Do two weeks	3 00
Do three weeks	4 00
Do one month	5 00
Do two months	7 00
Do three months	9 00
Do four months	10 00
Do six months	11 00
Do twelve months	18 00
Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum)	6 00

One dollar for each additional line.

One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper ... 25 00

For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.

Advertisements exceeding a square, and not over fifteen lines, to be charged as a square and a half.

Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Announcing candidates for office to be charged the same as other advertisements.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates.

For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township, and other public meetings, and all political meetings and notices, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Bishop or ☞ notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $2 each.

Real Estate Agents' and Auctioneers' advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates, but allowed a discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent from the amount of bills.

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.

One Square, three insertions ... $1 50
Do. each additional insertion ... 37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.

One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion ... 50 cents.
Do. each additional insertion ... 25 cents.

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
N. HOLMES & SONS, Brokers.
No. 57 Market st. between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.		Branch at Xenia	1½
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Branch at Youngstown	do
Exchange Bank of do	par	City Bank, Cincinnati	do
Mer. and Manuf's of do	par	Commercial Bk, Cincin'ti	do
Bank of Commerce	par	Franklin Bank	do
Bank of North America	par	Lafayette Bank	do
Bank of North'n Liberties	par	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co.	do
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	Western Reserve Bank	do
Bank of Penn Township	par	Bank of Massillon	—
Commercial Bank of Pa.	par	Small Notes	1½
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Girard Bank	par	All solvent Banks	¼
Kensington Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	New York City	par
Mechanics' Bank	par	Country	1½
Moyamensing Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Philadelphia Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Southwark Bank	par	Country	1½
Tradesman's Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Western Bank	par	All solvent Banks	¼
Bank of Chambersburgh	1½	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of the Valley	1½
Bank of Danville	par	Bank of Va. Richmond	"
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	"
Bank of Germantown	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	"
Bank of Gettysburgh	1½	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	¼
Bank of Lewistown	—	North Western Bank	"
Bank of Middletown	1½	Branches	"
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par	Bank of St. of N. Caroli'a	2
Doylestown Bank	par	Com. Bank, Wilmington	2
Easton Bank	par	Merchants' Bk, Newburn	2
Erie Bank	1½	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	par	Bk of the St. of S. Carolina	2
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par	Bank of South Carolina	2
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	Bank of Charleston	2
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	par	Planters' & Mechan's' Bk	2
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	1½	GEORGIA.	
Franklin Bk Washington	par	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co	—
Harrisburg Bank	1½	Bank of Augusta	2
Honesdale Bank	1½	Bk of Brunswick, Aug'a	2
Lancaster Bank	par	TENNESSEE.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	All solvent Banks	3
Lebanon Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	½	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	1½
Monongahela Bank	par	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	"
West Branch Bank	½	Northern Bk of Kentucky	"
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	½	Southern Bk of Kentucky	"
York Bank	1½	MISSOURI.	
Relief Notes	1½	Bk of State of Missouri	1½
OHIO.		ILLINOIS.	
Ohio State Bank	1½	State Bank and Branches	50
Branch at Akron	do	Bank of Illinois	75
Branch at Athens	do	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Bridgeport	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Chillicothe	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Cleveland	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	3
Branch at Toledo	do	Government Stock Bank	3
Branch at Dayton	do	Peninsular Bank	3
Branch at Delaware	do	Insurance Company	3
Branch at Columbus	do	State Bank	3
Branch at Ashtabula	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Salem	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Mansfield	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Ripley	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Cincinnati	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Washington	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cadiz	do	On New-York	1¼
Branch at Lancaster	do	On Philadelphia	do
Branch at Steubenville	do	On Baltimore	do
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Newark	do	Cincinnati	1½
Branch at Springfield	do	Louisville	"
Branch at Marietta	do	St. Louis	"
Branch at Troy	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16.00
Branch at Zanesville	do	do Patriot	15.50
Branch at Norwalk	do	Eagle, old	10.50
Branch at Piqua	do	Eagle, new	10.00
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Fredericksd'ors	7.80
Branch at Eaton	do	Ten Thalers	7.80
Branch at Ravenna	do	Guineas	5.00
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Sovereigns	4.83
Branch at Massillon	do	Ten Guilders	3.90
Branch at Wooster	do	Napoleons	3.80
		Ducats	2.15

PRICES OF STOCKS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
A. WILKINS & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 71 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, August 25, 1854.

LOANS.	Par.	Ask'd.	Off'd.	REMARKS.
United States 6's	100	—	—	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	—	—	Int. Feb. & Aug.
Pennsylvania 6's	100	—	—	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	—	—	Int. Feb. & Aug
Alle'ny Co. 6's	100	86	—	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's scrip	100	82	—	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	87	—	do
Pittsburgh city 6's	100	87	—	Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N. Y.	100	87	—	do
Allegheny city 6's	100	85	—	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100	86	—	do.
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	58	57	Div. May 4 ℔ ct.
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	60	57½	do 5
Exchange Bank	50	57	55½	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	235	225	
Pitts. Trust Co.	50	56	55	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	50	52½	51½	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25	23	Div. Mar 4 ℔ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	37	35	Div. Jan. 8 ℔ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2.00 p s
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 25 pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	—	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	5	10	8	Div. 20 ℔ ct
Western Insurance Co.	—	19	18½	Div. May $2
Citizens' Insurance Co.	—	21	20	
Associated Firemen's Co.	—	10	8	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	Div. Qr. 5 ℔ ct.
Pittsburgh & Louisville	50	40	37	do
Lake Erie	50	25	—	
Morse's Magnetic	50	—	—	
RAIL ROAD, SLACKWATER, GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	68	68	
Monongahela Slackwater	50	42	41	Div. July 4 ℔ s
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	16	—	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	44	42	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	45	44	
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	—	—	
Cleveland & Wellsv'le R. R.	50	—	—	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	100	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	50	50	—	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	—	
Do. do. (new)	100	35	—	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	—	
Alle. & Perrysv's Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	5	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	—	—	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	—	180	170	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	—	145	138	Div. 1854, $20
North America	—	72	65	New Stock.
North Western	—	25	22	
Iron City	—	3	1	
Eureka	—	2	—	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	—	4	3	
Ohio	—	2½	1½	
Adventure	—	2½	1½	
Merchant	—	—	—	
Douglass Houghton	—	7½	6	
Ontonagon	—	—	—	
Ohio Trap Rock	—	25	20	
Ridge	—	7	6	
Fire Steel	—	3	2	
Colling	—	3½	2½	
Aztec	—	1½	—	
Bluff	—	2½	1½	
National	—	27	20	
Forest	—	12½	10	
Phoenix	—	—	—	
Norwich	—	10	6½	

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF
A. WILKINS & CO.,
United States Bank Building, No 71 Fourth street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, bought and sold. Collections made throughout the Union. Business paper discounted and loans negotiated. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed when left for a specified time. dec3

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c.,
No. 74 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
☞ All Transactions at most liberal rates. ☞ oct31

HARDWARE FOR SADDLERS AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
R. T. Leech, Jr.,
No. 131 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Also, Cloths, Laces, Damasks, Moss, Deer Hair, Dent Staff of Jersey Timber, Springs, Axles, Varnish, &c., &c. apl9-ly [Journal and Post copy.]

E. BATEMAN ... 1854 ... S. FALLIS.
BATEMAN, FALLIS & CO., Commission Merchants, and General Forwarders, by Canal, River and Railroad, No. 25 Canal street, (between Main and Sycamore streets, South side,) Cincinnati, Ohio.
REFER TO— Messrs. Miner, Andrews & White, J. C. Butler & Co., Bishop, Wells & Co., W. D. Baxter & Co., Cincinnati.
☞ Particular attention given to Tran Shipments from Pittsburgh, by Canal to Wabash Valley and Toledo. my5-6md

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
IMPORTED CIGARS,
58 Market street, Pittsburgh, between Third and Fourth. my6-ly

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

JOSEPH S. & A. P. MORRISON, Attorneys at Law. Office No. 143 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa. my24

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. au30-ly†

ROBERT E. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law, St. Louis, Mo. fe7

ROBERT POLLOCK, Attorney at Law—Corner of Fifth and Grant streets, opposite the Court House steps, Pittsburgh. my24-y'53

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. ja15-dly

FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Attorney at Law, No. 170 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

JASPER E. BRADY, Attorney at Law, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TIERNAN & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 95 Wood street, corner of Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Buy and sell Bank Notes and Coin. Discount Time Exchange, and Promissory Notes; make Collections in all the principal cities of the Union; Receive Deposits on call and on interest, and give their prompt attention to all other matters appertaining to a Broker's business.
☞ Eastern Exchange constantly for sale. mh23-ly

ALLEN KRAMER ... EDWARD RAHM ... FLORENCE KRAMER.
KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Exchange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and Bank Notes, negotiate loans on Real Estate or Stock Securities, purchase Promissory Notes, and Time Bills on East and West. Buy and sell Stocks on Commission. Collections made on all points in the Union. Office corner of Third and Wood streets, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. myl-ly

H. D. KING, Coin, Stock and Exchange Broker, Fourth street—Buys and sells Stocks on Commission; Exchange on Eastern cities supplied at current rates; Collections made on the West at low rates; Western Bank Notes Bought and sold. jy28

WATERMAN PALMER ... JOSHUA HANNA ... WM. K. HART.
PALMER, HANNA & Co., Successors to Hussey, Hanna & Co., Bankers, Exchange Brokers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes and Specie—N. W. corner of Wood and Third streets. Current Money received on Deposit. Sight Checks for sale, and collections made on nearly all principal points of the United States.
The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold.
Advances made on consignments of Produce, shipped east, on liberal terms.

WM. H. WILLIAMS ... J. R. M'VAY.
WM. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
All transactions made on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. ja9-ly

A. WILKINS & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 75 Fourth street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. All transactions at most liberal rates. jy10

WM. LARIMER, Jr., Banker and Broker, 4th street, No. 66, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

BOOKSELLERS &C.

J. L. READ, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

J. R. WELDIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Blank and School Books, Paper and Stationery, No. 63 Wood street, (between Third and Fourth) Pittsburgh. mr23

JOHN S. DAVISON, Bookseller and Stationer, successor to Davison & Agnew, No. 6 Market street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY S. BOSWORTH, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, &c., No. 83 Market street, near the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KAY & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. School and law books constantly on hand.

COMMISSION &C.

WM. H. SUTTON.
Wholesale Grocer, Importer and Dealer in
FOREIGN WINES, Brandies and Old Monongahela Rye Whisky, No. 12, South-East corner of Wood and Front sts., Pittsburgh, Penna. mh21

R. W. POINDEXTER, General Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, 167 Front street and 118 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap25-lmd

WM. A. McCLURG, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, corner of Wood and Sixth Streets. Is now receiving a large assortment of Fresh Goods, in addition to his already extensive stock, purchased from first hands in the Eastern markets, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
☞ Hotels, Steamboats, and Families, buying by the quantity, supplied at wholesale rates.
☞ Goods delivered in the city free of charge. apl8

A. & A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wool and Produce generally; also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 114, Second street, Pittsburgh. ap5-ly'53

ROBT. ROBISON ... SAML. R. ROBISON.
R. ROBISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja10

SPRINGER HARBAUGH ... ALEXANDER FORSYTH.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., (Successors to S. Harbaugh,) Commission and Forwarding Merchants; Dealers in Wool and Produce generally, Nos. 145 First and 116 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5-ly

J. & W. REA, Flour Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and Dealers in Produce generally. Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactures promptly attended to. Nos. 74 Water and 90 Front sts., Pittsburgh, Penna. apl-ly

A. A. HARDY ... WM. B. JONES.
HARDY, JONES & CO., Successors to ATWOOD, JONES & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, Pittsburgh.

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 57 Water st., Pittsburgh.

MERCER & ANTELO, General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce generally.

JOHN WATT ... JOHN WILSON.
JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 266 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD, late of Warren, Ohio, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ash, and Western Produce generally, Water street, between Smithfield and Wood, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS LITTLE, SR. ... THOMAS LITTLE, JR.
(Late of firm Robison, Little & Co.)
T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh. ja19-y3

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lake Fish and Produce generally, 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my31

VON BONNHORST & MURPHY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 34 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe26-ly'53

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 55 Market street, between Third and Fourth street, Pittsburgh. mh5-'53

W. McCLINTOCK, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Steam Boat Trimmings, No. 112 Market street.

MORRIS & PATTON, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, on the Eastern side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

FRANK VAN GORDER, Dealer in Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves; Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c.; Gent's. Furnishing Goods and Fancy articles; a full assortment of which can always be had at No. 83, corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. apll-ly

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH...C. L. ANTHONY & CO., N. YORK.
A. A. MASON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Merchants, corner Fourth and Market street, Pittsburgh.

GROCERS.

JOHN FLOYD ... RICHARD FLOYD ... WILLIAM FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 173 Wood and 224 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jel0

ROBERT MOORE, Wholesale Grocer, Rectifying Distiller, Dealer in Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 315 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela Whiskey, which will be sold low for cash.

OLIVER BLACKBURN ... GEO. B. JONES.
O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures; Oils, Pitch and Oakum always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. sep12:y

ISAIAH DICKEY ... ROBERT DICKEY.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, No. 56 Water street, and 107 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'GILL ... JAMES D. M'GILL ... WALTER C. ROE.
M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Liberty street Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY ... JOHN S. COSGRAVE, W. K. WOODWARD ... RALPH BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM A. M'CLURG, Grocer and Tea Dealer, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, has always on hand a large assortment of choice Groceries and fine Teas—Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Wholesale and Retail. Dealers supplied on the lowest terms.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. WICK ... DAVID M'CANDLESS.
WICK & McCANDLESS, successors to L. & J. D. Wick, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

A. CULBERTSON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD ... RICHARD FLOYD.
J. & R. FLOYD, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce—Round Church Buildings, fronting on Liberty, Wood, and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY ... JOHN S. COSGRAVE, W. K. WOODWARD ... RALPH BAGALEY.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

AGENCIES.

A CARD.—Having been appointed the exclusive Agents for Pittsburgh, for the sale of Patent Riveted Cemented and Stretched Leather Belting, manufactured by P. JEWELL & SON, of Hartford, Connecticut. We now offer for sale a large assortment of all widths, manufactured, at the manufacturer's prices, his article being superior to any Leather Belting ever before offered in this market. Also, a large stock of all widths of India Rubber Belting constantly on hand, and for sale at the "Machine Belting Depot," No. 116 Market street.
sep26 J. & H. PHILLIPS

AUSTIN LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, Stock, Merchandise and Bill Broker, office No. 92 Fourth street, above Wood. Business promptly attended to. jy8:dly

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, 94 Water street.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Co., 92 Water street.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for Franklin Fire Insurance Company, north-east corner of Wood and Third streets.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent for Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, 42 Water street.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR ... ANDREW J. HUSTON.
GEO. H. TAYLOR & HUSTON, (successors to Taylor & Idiorne,) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manilla, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Soda Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally. Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 48 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati. ja26-3md

JAS. A. HUTCHISON ... A. W. WALLINGFORD.
J. A. HUTCHISON & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, Dealers in Sugar, Molasses, Pig and Bar Lead, Hemp, Oakum, Zinc, Paint, &c., &c. fe7

MUSIC, &C.

JOHN H. MELLOR, Dealer in Piano Fortes, Music and Musical Instruments, School Books, and Stationery. Sole agent for Chickering's Piano Forte, for Western Pennsylvania—No. 81 Wood street.

HENRY KLEBER, Dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, and Importer of Italian Strings, Sole agent for Nunns & Clark's grand and square Pianos, with Coleman's Æolean Attachment. Also for Dunham's Pianos.

H. SCHRŒDER, Music Store, Fourth street, between Market and Wood. New Music constantly receiving, and Musical Instruments of all kinds.

DRUGGISTS.

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guffey,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 141 Wood street, 3 doors below Virgin Alley, Pittsburgh. ☞ Regular Agent for Dr. Ford's Medicine. mh30

L. WILCOX, JR. ... JOSEPH FLEMING.
L. WILCOX & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, corner Market street and the Diamond, keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, and articles pertaining to their business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. my19

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 290 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
☞ Agent for London & Co's valuable family medicines. mar 24-ly

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, corner Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mch7

R. E. SELLERS, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c., No. 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Goods warranted. Prices low.

FREDERICK BRAUN ... GEORGE REITER.
BRAUN & REITER, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 24, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Successor to L. Wilcox & Co., corner Market street and Diamond—Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to his business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. ja9:ly

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Wool. Goods No. 137 Liberty street. tar4

MEDICINE.

DR. JAMES KING: Office and Residence, No. 112 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral, Pittsburgh. jal:ly

WM. VARIAN, M. D., Office 6th street, below Smithfield. *Office Hours*—8 to 9, A. M.; 2 to 3, P. M.; 7 to 8, P. M. my26 lyd

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. nol5:y

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Draper and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, 181 Liberty street.

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, 181 Liberty street.—We are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the newest styles and finest quality. Our friends and customers will please give us a call. [mh1]

MANUFACTURING.

J. W. WOODWELL, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Ware, No. 83 Third street.

JOHN WETHERELL, Manufacturer of PATENT BOX VICES, a superior article, SOLID BOX and BRAZED BOX VICES, corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, one square from the Hand street Bridge, Allegheny City.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, je27 No. 251½ Penn street, above Hand.

Bolivar Fire Brick and Crucible Clay Manufacturing Company.

THIS COMPANY HAVING ENLARGED their capacity for manufacturing, are now prepared to meet the increased demand for their Brick, Crucible and Building Clay. Orders promptly attended to by KIER & JONES, Canal Basin.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1853.

Boots and Shoes!!

JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street, 3d door from the Market House, would inform the public that he has now a very full stock of every thing in the Boot and Shoe trade, such as Ladies' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Jenny Lind Pumps, Lace Boots, and all the styles found on the Eastern cities; also, Misses' and Childrens' Gaiters and Fancy Boots and Shoes, in all their varieties. Also, Gentlemens' fine French Patent Calf Boots, French Calf Boots, Congress Gaiters and Shoes; also, Boys' and Youths' Boots, fine French Calf.
Please give us a call as we wish to sell such an article to all who favor us with their custom as will give satisfaction. Remember the place, 89 Market street. my29

JOHN D. M'CORD ... JAMES S. M'CORD.
M'CORD & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets. aug30:dmly

New Coach Factory—Allegheny.

M. H. WHITE & CO., would respectfully inform the public that they have erected a shop on Lacock, between Federal and Sandusky streets. They are now making and are prepared to receive orders for every description of vehicles, Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., &c., which, from their long experience in the manufacture of the above work, and the facilities they have, they feel confident they are enabled to do work on the most reasonable terms with those wanting articles in their line.
Paying particular attention to the selection of materials, and having none but competent workmen, they have no hesitation in warranting their work. We therefore ask the attention of the public to this matter.
N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ja20:tf

Coach and Carriage Factory.

JOHNSTON, BROTHER & CO., corner of Belmont and Rebecca streets, Allegheny City, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are manufacturing Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, Sleighs and Chariots, in all their various styles of finish and proportion.
All orders will be executed with strict regard to durability and beauty of finish. Repairs will also be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Using in all their work the best Eastern Shafts, Poles and Wheel Stuff, they feel confident that all who favor them with their patronage will be perfectly satisfied on trial of their work.
Purchasers are requested to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. oc6

PITTSBURGH
COACH FACTORY.
No. 40, Diamond Alley, near Wood Street.
E. M. BIGELOW, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants to his fine stock of Carriages, ranging in price from $100 to $1500. These Carriages are built from the best material and workmanship, and under his own supervision; he can, with confidence, warrant his work to be inferior to none manufactured in the Union. The success of his business and the great increase in demand for this class of work, has induced him not to build any common or low-priced work in his establishment. Persons wanting good honest work will please call and examine his stock before going East. All work warranted.

L. R. LIVINGSTON ... CALVIN ADAMS ... J. K. MOORHEAD
J. J. ROGGEN ... W. K. COPELAND.
Livingston, Roggen & Co.
NOVELTY WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRACK and Depot Railroad Scales, Hay, Cattle and Grain do.; Platform and Counter do.; Door Locks of all sizes, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Coffee Mills of various kinds, Paint Mills, approved patterns, Bolts and Fastenings; Malleable Iron Castings of every variety in form and finish. dtf

W. W. WALLACE,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
319, 321 and 323 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantels, Imposing Stones, &c., always on hand, and made to order, by machinery, at the lowest prices. Three hundred original and selected designs for Monuments, &c., on hand. Block and Slab Marble furnished to the Trade at the lowest prices. All orders filled with despatch at 319 Liberty street.
au23 W. W. WALLACE.

New Goods and Fashions for Gentlemens' Clothing for Spring of 1854.

E. WATTS & CO. beg leave respectfully to inform their numerous customers, i. e. the public generally, that they have just received a fresh supply of Goods adapted to their patronage—*i. e. the best the Eastern markets afford*—and that they are ready to receive orders for making them up in their usual superb style.
The satisfaction so generally expressed by their customers hitherto, with their humble efforts to please, stimulates them to fresh exertions in the same direction. Walk in, gentlemen.
NOTE.—Strangers are informed that our house is No. 175 Liberty street, North side, above St. Clair. ap22

Gentlemens' First Class Goods.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have rec'd their Summer Stock, comprising the newest and most fashionable Fabrics for Gentlemens' wear.
E. WATTS & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
jel7 185 Liberty street.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From VISSCHER & SCHELL'S General Advertising House, No. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, (late No. 8½ Nassau street.)

Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safe Depot.

WM. McFARLAND & CO.,
33 *MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.*
Warehouse 145 Pratt st., Baltimore, Md.

BANKS', Jewelers' and Counting House Safes of every size, constantly on hand for sale, and warranted in every respect.

NEW YORK, April 5th, 1854.
Messrs. Wm. M'Farland: Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to inform you that your Safe preserved my Books and Papers uninjured in the fire last night, by which every thing else on my premises was consumed, and although it was exposed throughout the fire, to intense heat, its contents remained unharmed. The Safe, with little repairing, will, I think, answer for another trial. Respectfully yours,
jy4-y T. JENNY, Jr., 11 South William st.

Elegant Cabinet Furniture.

SCHAFFER & SUCKOW,
Nos. 125 & 127 Anthony st., New York,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Rich Carved Rosewood Furniture of every description. No inferior articles. Orders by mail faithfully and promptly executed. Dealers and others are invited to call and examine our stock. jy4-3mv

FEVER AND AGUE.
DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S
STAMPEDE MIXTURE,
For the Fever and Ague, Chagres Fever, Dirpepsia and all Billious Affections.

THE Proprietors of this Medicine will state without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that the STAMPEDE MIXTURE has cured more persons where it has been introduced, than any other medicine in use for the above diseases. This medicine has neither Arsenic nor Quinine in its composition, all of the ingredients are of a perfectly healthy character and highly stimulating and invigorating in their tendency. Persons while using this medicine will not be affected by exposure to water or damp atmosphere no more than when in their usual health. Planters in sections of the country where the Ague prevail, will do well to adopt this medicine, as the patient is not obliged to lay by while under treatment and they may be *assured of a speedy cure.* The Proprietor could introduce thousands of certificates from those of the highest respectability, but prefers saying to the sick, buy one bottle and you will have the infallible proof in yourself. Full directions for its use accompany each bottle.
Certificates can be seen at the office, showing where this Medicine has cured when all others have failed.
For Dispepsia and all other Billious Complaints there is not a better Medicine in the market.
It has also been taken with the most astonishing success in several cases of Rheumatism and Gout; for these complaints take a tablespoonful a day.
One bottle of this Medicine very often has the desired effect. Price $1 per bottle.
For sale by Druggists in all parts of the United States and Canada.
All Wholesale orders must be addressed to MEAD & BLEEKER, sole Proprietors, 93 Broadway, New York.
AGENTS—Fleming Bros., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., L. Wilcox & Co., and Geo. H. Keyser, Pittsburgh. je30-lyv

The Peoples' Book!

NO one who can read should be without a copy of THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.
Just published a large 8vo., heavy paper, 52 pages, illustrated with fine Portraits of Washington and Jefferson on tinted paper.
PRICE—Cloth, 25 cts.; Paper Covers, 12½ cts.
Considering the style in which this Book is got up, it is one of the CHEAPEST as well as one of the MOST USEFUL books ever published.
Liberal terms to the trade. Booksellers send on your orders to the Publisher THOS. FREEK, 83 Nassau street, New York.
N. B.—Reliable Agents wanted to sell the above Book throughout the country. je30-lfv

The Eagle Manufacturing Company

Manufacture and offer for Sale the following desirable Goods, at a discount from the price of FOREIGN GOODS:
RICH SILK BROCATELLES AND COTOLINES,
in great variety of Patterns and combination of Colors; all of which Patterns are
CONFINED TO OUR OWN SALES.
An entirely new article for
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.,
Which combines the greatest amount of DURABILITY and RICHNESS found in any articles ever before used.
These Goods are made by Power Loom and are the only Goods of that manufacture ever offered for sale. Dealers will do well to examine these Goods before purchasing.
☞ Office of the Co., No. 4 Park Place, N. Y.
jel6-3mv S. S. MARSH, Agent.

IRON WAREHOUSE,
MARTIN, SPRING & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
262 Greenwich Street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bar, Rod, Band, Hoop, Horse Shoe, and other IRON.
STEEL OF ALL KINDS.
Merchants from all sections of the country are invited to call or send their orders before buying.
Orders by mail entrusted to our care will be filled at the lowest market rates. MARTIN, SPRING & CO.,
jel3-v 262 Greenwich st., N. Y.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.
Have removed to No. 170 William st., cor. of Beekman.

IMPORTING the leading Drugs from their original markets, both in Europe and East Indies, and also French and English Chemicals, Perfumery, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Hair Gloves and Straps, Paris and Trieste Sponges, Corks, Soaps, &c., &c., they offer them on the most reasonable terms. Orders either in person, or by mail, will receive their best attention. jel3mv

KUMBEL'S
PATENT MACHINE STRETCHED LEATHER BANDING.
The only Patent Bands in the Country.

THEY are made from the best oak tanned leather, and thoroughly stretched, cemented, and rivited together, and made to run perfectly straight, and with a perfect hug to the Pullies, and warranted to be a first rate article and to please the purchaser. They can be had single, double or round, with Lace Leather, Rivits and all necessary articles in the line, by addressing
jel2-3mv WM. KUMBEL, Patentee, 33 Ferry st., N. Y.

Globe Iron Railing Works.

Nos. 311 and 313 Monroe street, New York,
OPPOSITE THE ALLAIRE WORKS:
SALES ROOMS, 122 GRAND STREET,
FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

THE subscribers having extensive and unsurpassed arrangements for manufacturing every article in their line, are now prepared to offer to the public and dealers throughout the country,
WROUGHT & CAST IRON RAILING,
of every description.
Gratings, Shutters, Doors, Portable Iron Bedsteads, plain and ornamental, Cribs and Cradles for children, Iron Chairs, Settees, Wash Stands, Flower and Work Stands, Umbrella and Hat Stands, &c., &c.
Also, a superior quality of Iron Farm Fence, all of which they will warrant to surpass in strength, durability, beauty of design and cheapness, the manufactures of any other house in their line. Orders from every section of the United States thankfully received and executed with the utmost despatch.
my19-3mv 122 Grand street, N. Y.

SAMUEL L. CAVERLY, Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Painted Pails and Tubs, Wood and Willow Ware, Baskets, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Wicking, Match es, &c., 204 Greenwich st., New York. mh9-lyv

WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, Table Oil Cloth, &c.—JOHN TERHUNE, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, No. 10 Catharine st., and No. 6 Chatham Square, New York. mh9-lyv

MISCELLANEOUS.

PITTSBURGH
COACH FACTORY.
No. 40 DIAMOND STREET,
E. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor.

ROBERT H. PATTERSON'S
LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE,
Corner Diamond street and Cherry Alley,
apl5-tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASHLAND HOUSE,
ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR.
☞ *Price of Board, $1,50 per day.* ☞
May 3, 1854—lyd

Patent Process for Tanning.

J. J. FULTON'S Patent Chemical Process is decidedly the greatest improvement ever made in the art of Tanning. Leather of all kinds can be manufactured in one-third the time required by the old process, at much less expense, and for smoothness, strength, weight and durability is unsurpassed by any other process of manufacturing Leather. For particulars, enquire of
apl J. S. NEWMYER, No. 22 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Linden Lead Company of Wisconsin.

THE Corporators of this Company have opened books for subscription to the Capital Stock, at the Banking House of Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO., No. 71 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing Charter, Geological Surveys, &c. can be obtained by parties desiring information relative to the Company. mr9

JOHN P. CLARK ... DAN. D. CARR.
GateMan. Nat. Tel. Office.) (late St. Charles & Perry Hotels)
CITY HOTEL, (late Brown's,) corner Smithfield and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., CLARK & CARR, Proprietors.
☞ This large and commodious House having undergone thorough repair, and furnished with new equipments throughout, is now open for the reception of the traveling public. CHARGES MODERATE. sp25-d6m

S. CUTHBERT ... S. L. CUTHBERT.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Negotiating Loans, on Bonds, Mortgages, &c., No. 140 Third st., Pittsburgh. ap3-ly

T. C. WARRINGTON;
(DIPLOMA.)
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE. He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se30-lyd

F. FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842; received four premiums; 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas—Manufactory, 49 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Beware of numerous counterfeits. se23:dly

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer of and Dealer in Plain, Figured and Decorative Paper Hangings No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sole Agent of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Delicourt & Co., of Paris. mh3-53

ALEX. FRASER,
Ornamental Plasterer,
James street, (3d Ward) Allegheny City.

J. A. BROWN, would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand, at his stand on the west side of the Diamond, Allegheny City, a complete assortment of Venitian Blinds; Also, Venitian Shutters are made to order, in the best style, warranted equal to any in the United States. His Blinds can be removed without the aid of a screw driver. Having purchased the stock, tools, and wood of the Cabinet Establishment of Ramsey & McClelland, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large, with every thing in their line. Agency, No. 5 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
mch26 J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, SR. ... THOS. WIGHTMAN.
PENN GLASS WORKS;
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 63 Water and 65 Front streets, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to odd sizes of Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials. sep22

ISAAC JONES ... JOHN F. QUIGG.
JONES & QUIGG, Manufacturers of Spring and Blister Steel, Plough Slab Steel, Steel Plough Wings, Coach and Eliptic Springs, Brass Nut Tapers, Patent Screw, Mail and Hammered Iron Axles, Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh.

D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Rogers's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1854.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Late Wm. Evens.

The death of William Evens, Sr., which was so briefly announced on Wednesday, is an occurrence demanding more than a mere paragraph under the obituary head. Mr. Evens was the pioneer of sacred music in this place, and his memory deserves to be held in honorable remembrance by all who can appreciate the solemnity and peace of mind that music can give to the troubled soul.

He arrived in this country from England in 1804, being then 21 years of age, and resided in Massachusetts about four years, singing in various church choirs in Boston, Charleston, Lexington, &c. The two following years he spent in Upper Canada, giving instructions in music to eight schools. From thence he came to Pittsburgh, in 1811, bringing with him much experience and an enthusiastic spirit in the cause that nothing could depress.

From his first arrival here until within the last three or four years of his life, he had his classes, usually quite large, every winter, and must have become more familiarly known to our people generally than any other person.

His love of music and of order led him to give early attention to the formation of choirs for churches, and although he had powerful prejudices to encounter he succeeded in establishing those indispensible adjuncts to various churches. As early as 1818 he had also so well tutored many of the young persons as to have formed the Pittsburgh Musical Society, which gave a creditable concert in Dr. Herron's church during that year. The society devoted its chief attention to the performance of Handel's choruses, and possessed so vigorous a life as to exist till 1830, a period of 18 years—many of the most respected ladies and gentlemen of mature years, who are still among us having been members, and are still looking back with pleasure to the time when they took part in it.

The industry of Mr. Evens was untiring. In addition to his musical avocations he was a working mechanic, a plane maker, at which trade he labored until the invention of machinery so cheapened planes that he was forced to quit the business; when his pecuniary means, which had been ample, and had secured him an admirable musical library, became gradually so contracted that he was compelled to part with many of his fine volumes.

This assiduity was also conspicuously shown in the copying of vocal music, which by all conversant with the matter is allowed to be the extremity of drudgery—the music of this kind copied by him into bound volumes, for his own use, when laid together on their flat sides, formed a pile *six feet and half high!* making, of themselves, a monument to his industry, which few persons, if any, have ever equalled in that line.

The books, pictures, and papers which he had so laboriously accumulated during the last forty years, all liberally marked over with references by his own hand, conspicuously show a mind ever active, and seeking knowledge. The writer of this has many a time devoted hours, he might almost say days, to the pleasurable curiosity of turning over the contents of the library so variously stored.

The position which Mr. Evens held brought him very prominently before the public in an earlier time when the population was small, and many who were on the same level with him in those days, when he was comparatively well off in this world's goods, have since become rich in money, whilst he, devoted as he was to the art which is an inexhaustible mine of wealth of another sort, gradually fell back into the ranks of the poor, but without ever forfeiting his self-respect or the respect of those who knew him in his more flourishing days. Especially may this be said of the patriarchs who yet sojourn for a little season with us, whose white hairs tell of the frosts of many winters—they remember him as the untiring builder of their church music, without which the worship of God is but imperfectly performed, and love him as one of the instruments of Providence in making the church an attraction more potent than any other, and which in the course of time has helped greatly to make Pittsburgh so famous for its many churches.

He has gone down to the tomb at the ripe old age of seventy-one, and the birds on each neighboring tree are chanting the requium which we who are in the vigor of manhood ought not to have neglected. May he rest in peace.

A. T. M.

From the New York Times.

Trouble with the Catholic Bishops of the United States.

Following the custom of the country, the Pope's Bishops in the United States have been doing some thinking on their own account, and consequently they have not all arrived at the same conclusion. In a word,—and we do not make the statement without positive knowledge of its truthfulness,—Know-Nothingism has broken out in the family of Roman Catholic Bishops on this side the Atlantic, and in these our States. There are among them to-day those who view the "White hat and black band" of the Know-Nothing with little less reverence and ambition than they formerly bestowed upon the scarlet hat of a Cardinal. The cause of this, so far as we have been informed, has not arisen from any desire to retard the progress of Popery here, but from a difference of opinion as to how its wider spread can be most easily attained. On this point the American and foreign-born Bishops have arranged themselves on opposite sides, and the contest, though thus far carefully kept from the public's knowledge, has been going on vigorously for several weeks. The two positions may be briefly stated as follows:

The foreign-born Bishops behold an insurmountable barrier to the enlargement of their flocks in the present movement against foreign influence. They believe that if everything not purely American is to be viewed with suspicion, a papal edict will fail to command the reverence necessary to its effectual enforcement, and the Pope himself be denied a voice in American affairs, until he shall have changed his residence, declared his intentions and received his naturalization papers, as any other alien must do, before he is entitled to all the privileges of an American citizen. And, for the purpose of proving the necessity of "crushing out" this feeling, they instance with some warmth the well known growing desire throughout the country, among good Catholics, to retain possession and control of the temporalities of their churches. This, which is now simply a desire, they claim, if not destroyed, will become, as in the case of the Church of St. Louis at Buffalo, a positive demand, and the head of the Church will be left to excommunicate *en masse*, or depend on mere spiritual influence for existence and support.

The American-born Bishops, while they do not incline to go quite so far as the great body of the Know-Nothings, in their opposition to all kinds of Foreign influence, are still unable to perceive in their organization so great a danger to the Roman Catholic Church, in its purity, as their Foreign-born brethren. They have what Capt. Ryndeas calls "an abiding faith" in the spiritual influence of the Papal Church, and believe that it will continue to have strength sufficient to bring to its use all the temporal aid it requires for legitimate purposes. They also take another ground. They see and know that at the present time there is alive among the people an even more than usual opposition to anything like "Monarchical tendencies," and with a very accurate appreciation of its strength, they strenuously oppose any declaration of desire to relieve the citizen from any of his rights or responsibilities; and have no inclination to quarrel with any standard which experience has shown to be, for a time at least, necessary for the measurement of those who seek places of trust through the votes of the people. Neither are they inclined to force an opinion here which Dr. Cahill expressed a few months since in Ireland, "that the genius of the Roman Catholic Church is eminently Monarchical." They are disposed to believe it Republican.

Standing thus on different grounds, the occupants of each position have sent to Rome their differences, to be settled by the Pope. Meanwhile the feud continues. How it will end, we have not yet been informed.

The opinion of the high authority from which we derive our information is, that another Nuncio will be despatched immediately, notwithstanding the recent failure of Bedini. The same high authority is confident that if the Pope sends a Nuncio, not personally so obnoxious to many residents here as was the last, he will be well received, and return with a satisfactory report. From another quarter we learn that the matter will be definitely settled at Rome, by a Council of which the Pope will be the head.

So the matter stands at present, and a knowledge of it is interesting, as it throws a new light upon Brownson's late *coup de Review.* Brownson has espoused the cause of Know-Nothing Bishops, and will no doubt fight for them as long as he finds it profitable. It is said that the "white hat and black band" will embellish the cover of the next number of his Review, but we do not believe he will care to commit himself so far, before having an inkling as to which party is to be the successful one.

It is perhaps unnecessary for us to say that both parties agree that the course pursued by publications pretending to represent Roman Catholic sentiment in America, has been the prime cause of trouble in the Church here; and that the liberal Catholic sentiments expressed by Thomas Francis Meagher, and received with enthusiasm by the people throughout the United States, have rendered it absolutely necessary for the Church in America to declare openly and bodily either for the liberal or for the illiberal course. The American born Bishops and Thomas Francis Meagher stand, so far as we have been able to learn, upon the same Catholic platform.

We await the arrival of the Bull from the Vatician with considerable curiosity.

The Destruction of Greytown.

We have deferred any extended remarks in relation to the recent brilliant naval exploit at Greytown, because unwilling to express any judgment in the case until, having obtained all the particulars, we could do so intelligently. In reply to a resolution of Mr. Chandler, calling for information respecting the affair, a message from the President was communicated to the House of Representatives on Monday, accompanied by such documents as were deemed necessary to shed the required light upon the subject. Enough is disclosed in the extracts from the papers which reached us in the telegraphic report of the proceedings of Congress, to determine the only point which the people doubtless were at all curious to ascertain. As to the character of the act, the public mind came to a pretty unanimous conclusion at once. It was no sooner announced than it was condemned almost universally, as an instance of pusillanimity wholly unworthy of the United States. Censure was at fault in not knowing whom to hold accountable for the outrage; and that the honor of the nation might not be to deeply involved in the disgrace, we were disposed to hope that upon investigation, it would be found that the officer who gave the order for the destruction of the town acted without the authority of his government.

While disclaiming any unkind feelings for Capt. Hollins, we cannot but regret that, as much the least of two evils, the whole responsibility in this matter does not rest with him, individually, instead of the administration. The facts, however, will not admit of any such escape for the credit of the country. It is clear, beyond dispute, that the entire blame and odium of the transaction must fall on the State, according to every just view of the circumstances. It is very evident that the Executive and his friends are conscious of the great blunder that has been committted, and that even they are sincerely ashamed of what has been done. It is no less certain that they will shrink from the reprobation that has been incurred—they will endeavor by disavowing any intention to sanction the conduct of Captain Hollins, to make him the convenient scape-goat of their sins, and so save their reputation with the people. But the attempt will fail if made, and to the discredit of their original offence, the administration will add the baseness of a mean purpose to skulk from the responsibility by casting it upon a too obedient servant.

The only question to be settled is, whether the instructions issued by the government, and under which Captain Hollins acted, were capable of being so construed by him so, as to warrant the extremity to which he proceeded. We can only answer this by referring to the instructions themselves, and the first that we shall notice is the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hollins. After stating the necessity of the presence of a national vessel at Greytown, enumerating the grievances for which reparation was to be demanded, and ordering him to proceed with the Cyane to that station, Mr. Dobbin, in the following passage of his letter, conveys to Capt. Hollins the views and wishes of the Department:

"It is very desirable that those people should be taught that the United States will not tolerate the outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt work much good. The department reposes much in your prudence and good sense. Former despatches have acquainted you with the peculiar political position of this town, and of the relations of your government to it."

Now, it will be observed, that while deprecating a resort to extreme measures in the execution of the mission of which the officer named was sent, the Secretary clearly and expressly informs him that the ultimate means of redress to which recourse may be had, if necessary, are "destruction of property and loss of life." In the very fact of uttering the hope that there would be no occasion to use such violence, the Department virtually and by fair implication directed it to be employed in the event of exigency which it obviously contemplated as possible. There is no other rational interpretation to be put upon the paragraph. But Captain Hollins is not without further warrant for his proceeding. He is told by the Secretary in this same letter, that "he will learn from Mr. Fabens, Commercial Agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of those people, and the views of our government which have been communicated to him from the State Department." Now among the documents referred to, is a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens, dated June 9th, 1854, from which we make the following extract:

"Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, has represented to this government, that while recently at San Juan, he was insulted by the authorities, or people of that place. An indignity offered to the nation, as well as to him individually, cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. If done by the order of the authorities of the place they must answer for it in their assumed political character. Nothing short of an apology for this outrage will save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits."

What could Mr. Marcy mean by the expression "save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits?" There is certainly about the phrase, standing alone, an ambiguity which might greatly puzzle and perplex the most astute understanding. But read in connection with the more explicit sentence quoted above from the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, we submit whether most persons would have been able to gather any other meaning from it than that which Commander Hollins understood it to convey?

It will, however, we doubt not, be urged in defence of the Administration, that though it was intended to authorize a destruction of the town in the last resort, yet that the extremity in which it was designed to apply so violent a remedy did not arise, and that the instructions of the government were, therefore, exceeded. But this argument will not help the blundering functionaries at Washington out of their unhappy dilemma. It will not avail them to charge their chosen agent in this delicate business with a want of due discretion. They were bound to select him with a careful regard to his fitness for the important errand upon which he was dispatched. It was their duty to entrust no one with an enterprise of the kind whom they did not know to be possessed of all the prudence and intelligence the occasion demanded. International interests require that governments should be strictly held accountable for the acts of their agents, and that they should, therefore, be cautious in their selection. It is one of the most valuable guarantees of the peace of the world, that States, in their political intercourse, shall not employ rash, ignorant and incapable men in transactions affecting their national rights and honor. If Commander Hollins was really not competent for the task assigned him, it is the fault of those who chose him for the purpose, and they alone are justly chargeable with all the consequences of his appointment. But they are estopped effectually from using this excuse in their vindication by their own admission.—Secretary Dobbin, in his official orders to Commander Hollins, tells him that he is selected for the duty for which he was detailed on account of his peculiar qualifications for it. He says:

"The Government has recently received intelligence that the interests of our countrymen require the presence of a national vessel at San Juan or Greytown, and from your experience in that region, and confidence in your energy and prudence, and in pursuance of the wishes of the President, the Department has concluded to direct that you proceed with the Cyane to that port so soon as she can be fully ready for the cruise."

So strong is this faith in the character and capacity of the officer addressed, that the assurance of it is reiterated in a subsequent part of the same letter, where it is said, "the Department reposes much in your prudence and good sense." It will not now do to allege that this confidence was misplaced. It is not, at least, legitimate to invoke it as a plea of acquittal for the principal from responsibility for the folly of his agent. And to do Captain Hollins only justice in this matter, it ought to be said that a much more practised diplomatist might easily have been misled by instructions such as were given to him. They were, it seems drawn so ingeniously as to betray the ambassador into disaster and disgrace, and permit his constituents to creep out of the difficulty unscathed. Now, in this circumstance, the Administration is greatly censurable. Their instructions should have been in this, as they should be in all instances, so clear, express and intelligible, that no man of common sense could misunderstand them. If it be contended that they were sufficiently explicit, then Captain Hollins, being a person of at least ordinary ability, must have interpreted them correctly, and he is, in that case, absolved from blame. If, however, they were so obscure and equivocal that he could not but misapprehend them, then he is equally innocent of any error into which he may have fallen. In short, it is obvious that, in this whole affair, the government is chiefly, if not altogether, in fault, and no explanation can release it from responsibility for the most contemptible event that has disgraced the heroism of modern civilization.—*Phila North Amer.*

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, July 21.

The accounts to be transmitted by this packet are again in every way gratifying, both politically and commercially. The prospects of the harvest are such as have rarely been exceeded and further favorable intelligence has been received of the progress of the war both on the Danube and in Asia.

With regard to the crops, the fine weather which set in last week, after a long period of rain, has continued without interruption, and the statements from all quarters as to the appearance of the wheat, and the rapidity with which it is ripening, are such as to create the most sanguine expectations. Should no unfavorable change occur, the season will unquestionably be one of the most abundant ever known; but, even assuming the possible return of bad weather, the growth and condition already attained are such that some practical persons assert we are certain, under any conceivable circumstances, of a return twice as great as that of last year.

When in connection with these reports it is also stated that there is a prospect this season for the first time for seven years of the potato crop being preserved both in Great Britain and Ireland, it will be understood that the anticipation respecting the future cheapness of food in this country, must be of the most encouraging kind. From the continent likewise the information on the subject continues to be highly satisfactory, although in the wine growing countries, especially France and Portugal, severe distress seems likely to be experienced from an intense re-appearance of the grape blight.

While the tendency to confidence is thus stimulated by our agricultural position, the daily announcements from the seat of war, are also calculated to inspire reliance as to the final infliction of due chastisement upon the Emperor of Russia. Not only is it shown that the recent defeat of his troops at Giurgevo was accomplished by an inferior number of Turks—whose total was 25,000 against 30,000 Russians—and without any assistance from the allies, but that their simultaneous defeat at Oltenitza was also complete, and that the Turks are now entire masters of both banks of the river from the latter place to Kalafat.

It also appears that the Sulina mouth is at length wholly under the control of English ships, that the obstructions placed there by the Russians are being removed so as to allow a sufficient force of war vessels to be sent up, and that the Russian flotilla, by which the river has been occupied since the commencement of hostilities, is now in imminent danger, and can escape capture only by being voluntarily destroyed by its own commanders.

At present, it has no choice but to cruise helplessly a distance of about 70 miles between Czernavoda and Galatz, and measures are in active preparation to hem it in between two fires. For this purpose, 150 British sailors (under Lieutenant Glyn of the Brittannia—the son of the London banker) have been despatched overland from Varna to Giurgevo, to man the Turkish boats at that place, and to proceed down the river, while a corresponding force from the British vessels at Sulina will ascend the stream to support them.

With the command of the river totally cut off, the helpless state of the Russians in Wallachia may at once be perceived; and a hope is therefore entertained that neither Omar Pasha nor the allies will attempt to follow them for the purpose of fighting a battle, in which success could bring no important result. They may remain there in the open plains, but it can simply be at immense cost to themselves, and without damage to the Turks, or the possibility of achieving a single object. The expectation, therefore, is that the Turkish army will continue to hold all the fortified places, and even to advance further down the river towards its mouth, the English gun-boats meanwhile commanding it, while the allied forces will forthwith be ordered to the Crimea, to commence the long desired attack on Sebastopol.

In relation meanwhile to the course of Austria the friends of that country still assert that she will unequivocally join the Western Powers, but she has lost the golden moment, and her aid is now little wanted. Her hesitation after the last reply from St. Petersburgh has given Omar Pasha time to perform in a much more effective manner the service that was required from her, and instead of being as she fancied herself, "the arbiter of the war," she is now put upon her proper level.

Among the various movements it is scarcely possible to lay too much stress on the importance of the occupation of the mouth of the Danube, which has now been secured by the allied Powers. Its value is not merely a matter of military appreciation, but is also of the higher character in a commercial point of view.—For many years past the grain produce of the rich districts of Wallachia and Bulgaria has been kept back by constantly accumulating obstacles to the navigation which the Czar, who was bound by solemn treaties and the "honor of a gentleman" to prevent or remove them, has deliberately caused in order to impoverish "the dying man" and to promote the growth of the rival Russian port of Odessa.

Measures, however, for the clearance of the channel are now being rapidly adopted, and consequently the expectation may be entertained that as the Russians are driven from the river, immediate supplies will find their way to all parts where they may be required by the allied armies, and also for exportation, if future prices should render it profitable. Under the circumstances it is not too much to predict that from this date the growth of trade on the Danube will be such as to rival the most extraordinary instances of the rise of commercial communities.

Concurrently with the good accounts from the Principalities, intelligence has been received, although of a less reliable character, which warrants the hope that the Turkish army in Asia have achieved something quite sufficient to counteract the effect of their recent reverse. According to advices from Constantinople of the 10th of July, Kerim Pasha has surprised 12,000 Russians in the mountains near Adahan, and defeated them with the loss of 6 guns and prisoners. It is also reported that Schamyl, who has characteristically declined the co-operation of European officers, on the ground that he has thus far fought the battle of independence solely by native means, and would prefer to continue doing so, has likewise gained some new successes.

The Spanish insurrection is spreading like a fire. By the telegraphic accounts this morning the cause of the Government which has hitherto, owing to the concealment practised, been represented as almost everywhere successful, is evidently hopeless. Not only have most of the leading provincial towns including Saragossa, declared against them, but the capital itself and the garrison are now alleged to have joined the movement. Gen. Espartero having put himself at its head and being on his march to occupy Madrid. The expectation seems to be that Queen Isabella will not be deposed, but she will be compelled to restore the constitution of 1837.

The Ministers, or the late Ministers as they may now be called, will of course take to flight, if that resource be still open to them, and the Queen mother, Christina, against whom the insurrection has obviously been directed, has already had the discretion to escape, and is probably by this time on the French frontier, at a point whither by a curious coincidence Louis Napoleon and his Empress have just proceeded for sea air and Summer tour. Gen. Narvaez has not joined the outbreak, but is alleged to have offered his services to the Queen, and to have been engaged at the latest moment in what may be hoped to prove the vain attempt of forming an administration in which his own unscrupulous power might be restored.

At the last date consols were quoted at 92½.

The *Times* of the 21st has published the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Vienna, Thursday evening:—"Prince Daniel of Montenegro has dispersed some rioters who took possession of a convent; the ringleaders fled. The main body of the Montenegrins is peacefully disposed towards the Turks. It said that the great masses of the Turkish army is marching towards the mouths of the Danube, and that Giurgevo is held merely by a division."

The *Independence Belge* says that Sir Charles Napier's withdrawal from Cronstadt was occasioned by orders received from home just as he was about to commence the attack.

The *Cassel Gazette* contains a letter from Wisbaden, which says:—"It is affirmed that the English officers residing here have received from their Government a notification to return immediately to England, the last news received by the British Government not allowing any hope to be entertained of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question."

LATEST OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.—Our own correspondence from the seat of war, un fortunately too often retarded by the tedious and imperfect arrangements of our Post-Office, affords the only authentic means possessed by the British public and by ourselves of correcting the numerous misstatements circulated by the continental press, and transmitted to this country by the telegraphic lines. Thus, we now learn with certainty that on the 8th of July the light Division was still at Devna, the 1st Division at Aladyn, and the 2d and 3d Divisions between that place and Varna. The advance of the army upon Giurgevo was a thing only talked of in the camp, and even the visit of Omar Pacha to the British headquarters on the 4th, was not followed by any decided movement. We are less accurately informed as to the position of our French allies; but it is clear from the intelligence now before us, that the statement of the Moniteur that 18,000 allied troops had reached Giurgevo on the 7th of July was entirely inaccurate, and the honor of the exploits recently performed on the left bank of the Danube belongs, exclusively to the Turkish army. We approve as much as anybody can do the caution of the allied commanders in not exposing their fresh and highly-conditioned armies to the uncertain accidents or the certain evils of a campaign among deserts and marshes, and of preserving their forces intact until they are certain as to the best point upon which they can be used with the best effect. At the same time, we cannot wonder that this delay has occasioned the surprise and suspicion of our Turkish allies, who may not unreasonably conclude that a rough-and-ready army, which moves without baggage, and often fights without food or pay, is sometimes preferable, for the rude and more desultory purposes of war, to the elaborate organization and equipment of European troops.

It is not, however, to the difficulties of locomotion, and far less to any indisposition to face the enemy, that the inactivity of the British army must be attributed. On the contrary, the impulse of every man in that gallant host would have been to rush forward to the scene of action without delay. But a moment's reflection convinces us, that to plunge into extended operations on the banks of the Danube would have been to abandon or defer the chief exploit of the campaign, and we confidently believe that the regret felt at an apparent want of alacrity in marching to the relief of Silistria, or in joining the attack at Giurgevo, will be effectually removed by orders to the whole force to proceed against Sebastopol. This is the real point for us to assail, and on the Danube the Turks have stood in little need of our aid.

Acting unquestionably upon this independent principle, Omer Pacha threw forward the bulk of the army from Shumla to the Danube early in the present month, and there is no reason to suppose that the accounts we have already received of his success are at all overstated. Even the Russian organs admit the evacuation of Giurgevo in language similar to that in which they described the abandonment of the siege of Silistria. It appears that the Russian force in and about Giurgevo must have amounted to nearly 30,000 men, while the Turks had not more than 25,000 men; but the result of the battle was, that the whole Russian corps was driven back behind the Argish, and the left bank of the Danube, from Turnu to Oltenitza is in possession of the Turks. We trust that Omer Pacha will not be led to risk this important advantage and the fate of his gallant army by prematurely accepting the challenge of the Russians to fight a general action; for it is clear that several considerations of importance must be weighed, before the allied general could take the step of marching northward, with a view to a passage of the Danube and a campaign in Wallachia. It was, in the first place, highly improbable that such a step would be taken until the allied commanders were satisfied that the river itself was under their command, both because it is indispensable to have entire security as to the communications of the army in its rear, and because the navigation of the Danube would powerfully assist the movements of the forces, by affording water carriage to the stores and supplies. In other words, if the army is to engage in a campaign in the Principalities, having its operations in Bulgaria, the command of the Danube is naturally to be regarded as an indispensable preliminary; and, whether the allied forces actually advance in that direction or not, it is of the greatest importance to secure the free navigation of the great stream on whose banks the struggle must be conducted.—*London Times, July 21.*

MARSEILLES, July 17.—The cholera continues to commit great ravages in our city. The deaths yesterday were 157. To-day at 11 o'clock the 89 deaths were recorded at the Hotel de Villa. Upwards of 80,000 persons have left the city, and orders have been given for all the troops to embark at Toulon.

SPAIN.—It is reported in Paris that Narvaez has formed a Cabinet. Letters from Paris say that if this account be correct, the question arises as to what part Espartero and O'Donnell will take, and fears are entertained that a serious war of faction will arise. It is doubtful whether the Queen can ultimately retain the throne.

MADRID, July 14.—Various documents and letters have been seized, which throw some light on the ultimate intentions of the insurgents. In case of success, the throne is to be declared vacant, and as the interest of Spain requires that the whole peninsula should henceforth be governed by *one* sovereign only, a sovereign, subject to the same laws, having the same allies, the same friends and enemies; the crown would be offered to the young King of Portugal, Don Pedro V., Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, who by his mother, belongs to the house of Braganza, and by his father to the Coburgs.

All the officers of the insurrection know this plan, but no intimation thereof has yet been given to anybody connected with the Portuguese Government, so as not to occasion a possible refusal till the arms of the insurgents have decided one way or another.

The insurgent Generals, O'Donnell and Dulce have issued a programme intended to draw the Progressistas to their colors. They say:

"Henceforth there are no more Progressistas nor Madredos; we are all Spaniards, and imitators of the men of July 7, 1829. Return to the Constitution of 1837—maintenance of Queen Isabella II—perpetual exile of the queen mother—dismissal of a despotic ministry—withdrawal of the forced loan—re-establishment of peace—such are our objects, which we will attain at any cost, as the traitors shall learn on the field of battle, where we will punish their blind and wicked follies."

MADRID, July 18.—The rebels are advancing upon Mastos, and not upon Granada. General Turon has joined Gen. Blacco. The insurgents of the cavalry regiment of Monters are being pursued very closely. Buceta is marching towards Teruel.

CARTHAGENA, July 13.—The Military Governor ordered all the inhabitants of Carthagena to deliver up their arms within 24 hours. The French Consul interfered in behalf of his countrymen, who were allowed to deposit their guns and pistols at his office.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—In order to complete the history of the transaction, we insert this morning the remainder of the Correspondence, with the exception of two letters, which merely repeat the statements contained in others, sent by the President to Congress on Monday, respecting the bombardment and burning of Greytown. It seems to us, however, that very little is disclosed in these documents beyond the facts previously known to the country; nor is there anything in them, we apprehend, which will have the effect to soften the condemnation so generally expressed by the public press against the barbarity of the destruction of the town.—We do not learn, from Mr. Borland's own account, what was the precise nature of the "rude and disrespectful" treatment he received by the inhabitants of Greytown; we do not perceive the exact nature of the provocation which his interference for the protection of a murderer gave to the Greytown mob for their rough treatment; nor is it clear that the instructions to Capt. Hollins contemplated a retribution so extreme as was inflicted on the inhabitants of the unoffending town, although it appears that some reparation or punishment was due if the particular offenders could have been got at; but those, it seems, or a portion of them, had left the country. It is clear, indeed, from the tone of the comments of the official paper on the correspondence, that the Government did not contemplate the destruction of the town by Capt. Hollins, and is preparing to wash its hands of this act. The *Union* of yesterday, says:

"Certain New York papers have undertaken to assert that the course pursued by Capt. Hollins in the destruction of Greytown was distinctly indicated in his instructions *the recklessness* [groundlessness] *of these assertions will be apparent.* That letter was drawn by Secretary Dobbin with singular *prudence and caution.*"

We think ourselves that the act is covered more decidedly, if covered at all, by the letter of instructions of the Secretary of State, than by that of the Secretary of the Navy.

But it appears that the Government has not received all the information it expects in regard to the proceedings of Capt. Hollins. The *Union* continues:

"We do not propose to indulge in any comments either of *commendation* or of *censure* as to the conduct of Capt. Hollins. Certainly we should be inexcusable for intimating anything like censure of his conduct in the absence of any *authentic statement of the immediate facts on which he acted.*" .... "And until he arrives and makes his report of the case we shall regard it as wholly inexcusable to prejudge and condemn his conduct."

We supposed that the official report made by Captain Hollins of his proceedings, and his reasons therefor, had contained all the information which he could furnish on the subject, but if he has anything yet to communicate which will give a better phase to the transaction, either for the Government or himself, we shall be sincerely glad to see it.—*Nat. Intel.*

WANTED—A purchaser for the handsomest house and grounds on Troy Hill. "It is a home." Enquire of je25-lm THOS. WOODS, 75 4th st.

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