PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1855.

Removal.

THE OFFICE of the Pittsburgh Gazette has been removed to the new building on Fifth street, above Smithfield, and immediately adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or 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.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertisers, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month ly or yearly contracts are made. sep14dw

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

☞ Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburgh Courier, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

Our readers will bear us witness that when the northern delegates seceded from the National K. N. Council we heartily applauded their spirit and rejoiced in the firmness which their action manifested. We withheld no praise which seemed to be due; and, widely as we had differed from them in their Nativism, we yielded it all in our admiration of the heroic stand taken by them on the Slavery question. The motive for all this was plain. We thought that the time had come when men could bury their minor differences, such as were involved in the Native question, lasting them rest for a while out of sight, and unite on one common platform of resistance to Slavery aggression; we thought that the secession movement at Philadelphia opened the way for such a union; and we rejoiced accordingly. But we have been disappointed. The Northern Know Nothings, by their action since the Philadelphia Convention, have shown that they do not intend to and *will* not subordinate Nativism to Anti-slavery; and while professing, in various localities, more or less anti-slavery sentiment, they do it in such a way as to show that it is a mere secondary matter, not to be named in the same breath with their more important proscriptive principles. They invite the co-operation of anti-slavery men; but that co-operation is invited in behalf of NATIVISM, *and* the little anti-slavery they have chosen to mix with it. Under these circumstances it is plain that those who hold the slavery question to be of paramount importance *cannot* co-operate with the Know Nothings. To do so would be treachery to all their professions. If Nativism is to be *the* issue, the sympathies of the great mass of anti-slavery men would carry them anywhere but into the Know Nothing ranks; and if not—if the great and absorbing question of the day is to have its due and be the rallying point for the masses of the North, all other issues must be thrown aside as so many obstacles in the way of the object to be attained.

The following from the New York *Tribune* is so pertinent in this connection, that we ask attention to it, premising that what it says about Massachusetts and Connecticut, is applicable also to Pennsylvania:

"When the Northern Know-Nothings went out of the Council at Philadelphia they did so for the reason distinctly and manfully expressed, that they held the question of Slavery Extension to be paramount to all others. They then proclaimed themselves to be far more earnestly devoted to the work of securing the liberties of the country against the inroads and domination of the negro oligarchy than to the distinctive purposes of Nativism. Indeed, though they did not then explicitly renounce Nativism, they stated its doctrine in their address to the people in a form so mild and guarded that it would req ire a very sharp and searching criticism to find fault with it. In thus going out of that Council they gave to the Free States a positive pledge that they should henceforth subordinate all questions concerning foreigners, Catholic influence and what not, to the truly vital and imminent question whether the Federal Government is to be administered in the interest of Slavery, or in that of Freedom. They might still be Natives, just as other men are still Whigs or still Democrats, as far as their political theory is concerned; but nevertheless they now announced in the most public and solemn manner that they were ready and resolved to postpone their Nativism, just as others postpone the Whig or the Democratic measures to which they are attached, in order to co-operate for the superior and more urgent duty of saving the nation from the dangers that attend it with such dark and gloomy menace. For if they were not animated by such a resolution, why did the Northern delegates go out of the National Council? All that was required of them by that body was to subordinate their convictions against Slavery Extension to Nativism; this they indignantly and gallantly refused, and the burst of universal applause which followed their act showed that its generous and manly character had touched the public heart as politicians rarely have the fortune to touch it.

"If was this aspect of the northern secession from the Philadelphia Convention, which filled us with hope and admiration. It looked like the beginning of a united movement of all opposed to the extension of slavery, comprehensive enough and powerful enough to settle that question and secure the freedom of the country forever. But we must say that the course of the Know-Nothings since that memorable demonstration has not added much to our hopes. It is true that in Connecticut and Massachusetts they have in terms approved the action of the seceding delegates to Philadelphia; but at the same time they have scrupulously abstained from following the lead of those delegates. They still declare their hostility to Slavery extension, to be inflexible; but they avoid the way to give it the most efficient manifestation. They persist in keeping up the programme and the machinery of Nativism and of secrecy; and though they invite others to co-operate with them in resisting the designs of the Black Power, they make the invitation as Natives, and not on the broad ground of merging all minor differences for a common end of the highest moment and most instant and pressing necessity. Thus, instead of really and thoroughly approving the conduct of their delegates at Philadelphia, they substantially stamp it with reprobation. They still proclaim that in their view Nativism is of more account than Republicanism; and that they will engage in no combination in which the policy, means, and appliances of the Know-Nothing lodges shall not hold the ruling place.

"Such is the appearance of affairs in these States to-day. We are aware that various explanations are given of the result in Massachusetts, and that the blame is thrown on the avertion of the leaders of the old parties to engage in a combination where the members of the new party must play so large a part. But why should old party leaders be consulted at all—What right have these few gentlemen to stand in the way of a great popular movement? Why not at once appeal to the masses, unfurl the Republican banner and rally round it the earnest and disinterested millions of voters who desire no offices for themselves, but only to roll back the arrogant aggressions of Slavery! Why not boldly and frankly carry out the policy of the Philadelphia seceders and their address?—This is to be done in Indiana where a Republican State Convention is called for the 13th inst.; why should not Massachusetts and Connecticut occupy an equally noble position?

WICKED RIDICULING.—A telegraphic despatch dated Baltimore, July 5, says:

"Thomas Winans's Mansion and Grounds are magnificently illuminated, to-night, in honor of the repulse of the Allies at Sebastopol! The Garden contains about six acres, and is brilliantly illuminated with variegated lamps."

Mr. Thomas Winans is not alone in sympathising with Russia, for many other Americans do the same; but he is the only one who has had the audacity to make himself jubilant over the slaughter of thousands of brave men. We do not envy him the position he has chosen before all his countrymen; and we fancy that even those who have suffered their feelings to go out in favor of Russia in the pending contest must despise him for such a heartless demonstration.

Mr. Winans may say that he has substantial reasons for entertaining a warm feeling toward Russia, inasmuch as he was for several years an assistant Engineer to the late Major Whistler, in the employ of the Emperor Alexander upon the St. Petersburgh and Mossow Railroad, and, while in the service of Russia amassed a fortune of two millions of dollars, with which he purchased one of the most elegant mansions in the United States. But is that any reason why an American citizen should be found so utterly lost to decency as to select the hour and occasion of Russia's reverses for a public ostentatious demonstration of exultation? The same steamer which brought intelligence of the repulse of the Allies from the Redan tower, conveyed, also, the melancholy tidings of the fall of Gen. Campbell, a brave and good man, of Col. Yale, Col. Shadforth, and four thousand of the rank and file of the British army. This circumstance should have been enough of itself to have checked such a display, which, under the circumstances, cannot but serve to act as a national stain.

A rash act may be palliated by circumstances—a revengeful act may sometimes be defended upon the ground of great provocation, and the weakness of human nature. A sordid act may be at least accounted for, if not defended, through the incentive of gain, or the motive of avarice, but a purely mean and dastardly act can call forth nothing but execration. *This* act lacks even the thin pretext of a motive. It was essentially the act of a flunkey. He got rich in Russia, and *therefore* he must rejoice over the reverses of the enemies of Russia.

"LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. BY WASHINGTON IRVING. In three volumes. New York: G P. Putnam & Co. 10 Park Place."

No American work of modern times has been hailed by the public with so high a gratification as Irving's Life of Washington. The announcement that the great American writer, whose literary and historical works had elevated the American name and won for its literary character a high position in the walks of learning and eloquence in Europe, had undertaken to write the life of Washington, carried a thrill of joy to the whole country. Who so fitted to write the life of WASHINGTON as WASHINGTON IRVING! The work was undertaken many years ago, and was long since announced, and many an earnest prayer has been uttered by fervent lips that the distinguished author might live to complete his great task, one which would link his name indissolubly with that of the Father of his country, and would confer a lasting favor upon his grateful countrymen. That prayer has been answered. The first volume has been published, and the others are in the hands of the printers.

In looking over the first volume, which treats of the earlier part of Washington's life previous to the Revolution, giving his expeditions into the wilderness, his campaigns on the frontier in the old French war, and other experiences by which his great character was formed for the work and destiny of his after life, we were struck with his frequent visits to Fort Pitt and the region around this city, in Western Pennsylvania. It was here he laid broad those foundations for public confidence to rest upon, which led to his selection for the important and dignified post of Commander in Chief of the Army of the Revolution. The work, therefore, possesses especial interest to the dwellers in this region, as we live on classic ground, and in the neighborhood of the scenes of the youthful exploits and perils and sufferings of the hero of the story.

This may be said to be the only life of Washington ever written. Spark's life is too voluminous, and is rather a collection of papers and correspondence. Marshall's life is too heavy, and is rather a history of the times than of the man. Irving has thrown around his story the graces of his brilliant style, and imparted a variety to his pages which never suffers the interest of his readers to flag. His work is a real, solid acquisition to the living literature of the age, and will take its place among those favored few which will go down to posterity.

The work is sold only to subscribers. It is published in two forms—an octavo and a duodecimo. Putnam & Co. are bringing it out in beautiful style, and the illustrations are of the most superior character. The agents for the work in this city are Messrs. T. J. Kissner & Co., opposite Mason's buildings, Fifth street.

OUR COAL TRADE.—We notice in one or two of our exchanges a statement credited to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* that in the neighborhood of this city we mine *"for all purposes, ten millions of bushels* of coal per annum." We mine more than *double* that amount, the aggregate being about 25,000,000 bushels. In 1853, according to the statement of the Monongahela Navigation Company, 15,716,867 bus. came through the lower lock of that improvement, to which is to be added the immense amount mined below that point, both for our own consumption and shipment. In 1854 the Board of Trade gathered all the available statistics of the coal trade, and in their memorial to Congress they stated the *shipments* of that year to be 23,738,906 bushels, to which the amount of home consumption has to be added. In 1855, up to this period, the amount shipped is largely in advance of the same period in 1854. Taking, however, the shipment of 1854 as the basis of calculation, we are within bounds when we affirm that we mine, for all purposes, twenty-five millions of bushels of coal per annum, which is equal to one million of dollars

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE AVERY INSTITUTE will take place this afternoon, at the College building, at 3 o'clock. As this is an institution of learning of a high grade, for colored pupils, founded by the munificence of our benevolent fellow citizen, CHARLES AVERY, Esq., every citizen who favors the elevation of that oppressed race should attend. We have no doubt they will be greatly gratified.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

Two Weeks Later from California, Direct.

There is at the San Francisco Mint, for the purposes of being coined, a very large amount of treasure—ranging from two to three millions. The average amount coined per day is stated to be $100,000.

The steamer brings 457 passengers and $828,972 in specie, exclusive of a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

By this arrival we have a confirmation of the landing of the force under Col. Walker, and the capture of San Juan del Sud and Rivas.

One of the most important items of intelligence is the confirmation of the Bolton claim by the Land Commissioners, embracing ten thousand acres of land in the most eligible part of San Francisco, estimated in some of the papers at $40,000,000.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.—There is, and for the next arrival or two no doubt will be, conflicting intelligence of the filibustering expedition under Col. Walker. According to the statement furnished us by the purser of the Northern Light, Col. Walker, having received some aid from Realijo, landed at Prito on the 27th of June, about fourteen miles from San Juan del Sud, with 375 men—another account says 276—and took possession of a small village called Rivas, not to be found in any gazetteer. On the following day he entered San Juan del Sud, a smaller and even more defenceless place than San Juan del Norte, and took what arms and ammunition the place contained, no one opposing.

Next we have a report "from a passenger" to the effect that the marauder landed his whole force, consisting of *sixty men*, near San Juan, and distance marched on Rivas, which place offered, of, and probably could offer, no resistance; and that at this place he was joined by Ca tillon's men, numbering about 200. This would make the combined forces of Walker and Castillon to be under 300, which is no doubt the truth.

Yet another account, dated from Virgin Bay, June 28, is that both Nicaraguans and Americans from this party were coming in small parties of five and ten, and in a pretty considerable hurry, across the Transit road, and making for Costa Rica, and a postcript mentions positively the defeat of the marauders. We have little doubt that the last report will prove to be the correct one. When Walker left California he had but a small company of men, and his arrangements and equipments were far inferior to those of his disgraceful and disastrous expedition to Senora. Beside we have no faith in the success of these illegal, brigandish, piratical expeditions. They have no moral force and command no confidence. Their ultimate failure is certain. Walker will come out of this business with greater dishonor than from his Lower California buccaneering exploits, however, he may for a few days succeed in robbing, plundering and destroying helpless villages.

Since the municipal election, occurring on the 28th ult., San Francisco has been generally quiet. The returns have been canvassed, and the result found to differ but a few votes from the account sent forward by the last steamer edition of the *Alta Californian*. The returns of the Fourth Ward have been a matter of dispute up to this time—there having been two sets of returns thence. It is thought that those votes in consequence will be thrown out, in which event there will be a difference in favor of Judah, for City Attorney, and of Glenn, for City Marshal.

A man named Smith fell from the mizzen truck of the barque Yankee, on the 3d inst. striking on the spar of the spanker gaff, and from thence to the quarter deck, killing him instantly. He was a native of Germany, aged between 22 and 23 years.

A plague of grasshoppers has been experienced around Marysville, by which all green things are devoured. They have been collected and eaten by buckets by the Indians.

The cargo of the clipper ship Winged Racer, lately arrived from the eastward, consisted almost entirely of locomotives, baggage cars and machinery for the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The work will be completed and the cars in motion in a short time.

Madame Lola Montez, the world renowned, took her departure from California, where she has been residing for above two years in the barque Fanny Major, for Australia, on the 6th inst. She carried a troupe with her, and will take the route to Europe via India.

A large fire occurred on the morning of the 13th of June, in the square bounded by Dupont, Jackson, Stockton and Washington streets. About twenty small frame houses were burned, and six brick houses. The extent of the burned ground on Jackson street is about 120 feet; on Dupont, 100 feet; and many houses on the alleys in the centre of the square were burned. The fire did not reach Washington street or Stockton. The tenements burned were occupied almost all by Chinese and Spanish women.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM THE PLAINS.—The first emigrant train of the season passed through this village yesterday morning. It consisted of several wagons, and about 600 head of cattle. The train belonged to Mr. Hooper, who had a ranch on Bear River, whither the train was moving. We were informed by one of the party, that this, in company with 12 other trains, and several thousand head of cattle, wintered at Salt Lake. They are now all on their way to California. Mr. Hooper's train being in the lead, and the first to cross the Summit this season. Six weeks have been occupied in making the trip from Salt Lake.

The Indians were friendly, grass was abundant in the valleys, and the rivers were generally low. Considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the Summit, where they found the road covered with about fifteen feet of snow. They travelled three days upon the snow, and of course, without any feed for their cattle.

The stock, which consisted mostly of cows, generally looked as well as could be expected after such a trip. A portion of the trains had taken the Carson route. There had been no arrivals of emigrants from the States at the time of their departure from Salt Lake.—*Grass Valley Telegraph June 12.*

LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Sea Bird arrived last evening, about 10 o'clock, bringing papers of two weeks later date from San Diego, Los Angelos, Santa Barbara and Monterey.

LOSS OF THE WHEAT CROP.—From the best information we can gain, the prospects of our wheat growers for the incoming crop are entirely blasted, in many instances, and partially destroyed in others. Some are harvesting in the hopes of obtaining a sufficiency for seed, while others have given up their crop, deeming it useless to expend any more time or expense, feeling convinced that the amount saved would not pay for the trouble.—*Star.*

STRAY SHOTS AND SHELLS.—SHINPIPERS.—Melancholy accounts continue to reach us of the general ruin throughout this and the adjoining county of San Bernardino, of the wheat crop. Whole fields are completely ruined. The Mormons have one enclosure of 4000 acres entirely gone with the rust, or *chahavista* as the Californians term it.

The crop of barley is very good and abundant, as is the case with every other agricultural production. Corn which thrives and produces more abundantly here than in any other part of the United States, looks finely and promises well.

A good degree of anxiety has been manifested by our ranchoros on account of the multitudes of grasshoppers which made their appearance a few weeks since, swarming over the face of the country, like the locusts of Egypt, threatening to destroy the grass entirely. Fortunately, however, before any very general damage had been effected, the grass became dry, and therefore secure from their depredations.—*Ib.*

Col. Stokes is reported to have left Salt Lake for California by the northern route. Some fifty of the Mormon ladies also left, having united their destinies with the outside barbarians composing his command. Quite a little excitement resulted therefrom.

FROM OREGON.—The advices from Oregon are to the 9th of June.

General Lane, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been re-elected by nearly 2000 majority. The following are the majorities as given in one of the latest papers:

Multnomah	79
Wasco	69
Clackamas	158
Yamhill	42
Marion	285
Linn	297
Polk	235
Benton	190
Clatson	52
Douglas (Lane Town precinct only heard from)	41
At Fort Oxford	39
Total	1654

Washington county went Know-Nothing by 23 majority.

Columbia county is uncertain.

Jackson, Coos, Umpqua, Douglas, Tillimook and Lane (except Long Tom precinct) remain to be heard from. Allowing those counties the same ratio, Lane will be elected by not less than 2,000 majority.

The Whigs could have made a much better fight without the aid of "Hindoo Allies."

The people of Oregon have voted in favor of erecting that territory into a State.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—Yesterday the operation of the Prohibitory Law was manifested in the fact, that a very large majority of the liquor shops were closed—either really or apparently so—and this was particularly true of the German larger bier shops. Several of the lower sort have, we understand, refused to sell anything of an intoxicating nature since the 4th, and those who do sell are said to have to resort to private rooms to which special person to come in the house; but there was little drinking at the bars. The demeanor of persons met in the streets was generally quite orderly, and scarcely a drunken person was to be seen.—*N. Y. Courier.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk street, ate of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills:

☞ Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I used them all was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 23, 1852.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the city.

☞ Let all those who have been afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague