PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1855.

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 advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sepl6dtf

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

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

WHISKEY POLITICS AND THE LIQUOR LAW.—The liquor dealers and their friends, in this State, have organized a secret, oath-bound association for the purpose of securing the repeal of the Liquor Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and to oppose all efforts of the friends of temperance to restrain the sale of liquor by the Maine Law or similar enactments. The chief centres of this movement are Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It is stated by members of the Liquor Order here, that they number in this County already two thousand five hundred, who are all sworn to vote for persons only who are in favor of repeal. It is also said that a fund for this County alone, of $20,000, has been subscribed, and $5,000 paid in. It is also reported that they have subsidized a press in this city. We make these statements from rumor, which has doubtless exaggerated the number and power of the organization. That it exists, however, there can be no doubt; neither that it appropriates money freely and is very active and zealous.

The sudden rise of this secret association, and the facility with which it acquires funds, shows how much stronger is *interest* than *principle*, in controlling the actions of men. Temperance men have been laboring for years, and yet have no wall organized force, and never have any of the "sinews of war." The power of interest over principle is also exhibited in the slavery question. While the south is a unit on all questions which affect slavery and moves in a solid column for its protection and extension, the north is divided and indifferent, even while professing to be profoundly convinced of its sinfulness and flagrant injustice. Thus the liquor dealers are organized and active, while the friends of temperance are hesitating and undecided.

It is to be regretted that the temperance men had not something better than the law of last winter for a rallying point. The question is asked, has not the law inherent defects which will prevent its being of much utility? If so, is it not a serious question for temperance men to consider, whether it is wise to waste their strength and weaken their cause in a struggle to preserve a law which does not reach the root of the evil, while it arouses the opposition of liquor dealers and the owners of tavern sites just as strongly as a better and more stringent law would do.

Instead of having one coherent and practical law, we now have three. There is, first, the law which punishes by fine and imprisonment, the selling of liquor to minors, insane persons, persons intoxicated, or who are habitually intemperate. This law is nearly a dead letter for want of enforcement. Secondly, we have the Sunday law, which is partially enforced in some localities. Thirdly, the Law passed last winter, and which goes into operation in October. Its provisions are as follows:

THE ACT TO RESTRAIN THE SALE, &C.

1. *All Drinking Houses prohibited*, and a fine not exceeding $50, with imprisonment not exceeding one month, for selling, and affording a place, inducement, or any other convenience, where intoxicating liquor may be sold and drank. For the second offence $100, and not exceeding three months' imprisonment. The same penalties when two or more persons combine, the one to sell, and the other to furnish a place for *aiding or abetting*.—2. All sales in less measure than a quart, are prohibited. Courts of Quarter Sessions may—not shall—grant licenses to citizens of the U. States, provided they be of temperate habits, and give bond, with two good securities, in the sum of $1000, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws relating to the sale of said liquors, to be filed in Court; on which bond, fines and costs may be collected, upon the conviction of the principal. The applicant for license must present his petition, have it lawfully advertised, and the Court shall fix a time when objections may be heard. 3. No hotel, tavern, eating or oyster-house; no theatre nor any other place of refreshment or amusement, can receive license to sell *by any measure whatever*, and no *unnaturalized* person, under any circumstances. 4. Druggists are prohibited from selling intoxicating beverages, except when *mixed with other medicines*. 5. Clerks of Quarter Sessions cannot issue a license until the bond has been filed, fees paid, and the certificate furnished. Fees for license, three times the present amount; but no license granted for less than $30. 6. Persons licensed to sell by the quart and greater measure, must frame their license, and place it conspicuously in their chief place of business, or forfeit it; and all sales contrary to this act, punished according to the second section. 7. Constables, for wilfully failing to return places, kept in violation of this act, are fined not exceeding $50, and imprisoned from one to three months. 8. Importers may sell in the original package, without appraisment and license; commissioned auctioneers are also exempted; domestic producers, brewers and distillers, may sell liquor *made by them*, in quantities not less than five gallons. 9. Appraisers of licenses, under this act, are appointed according to former laws, except in Philadelphia, where three temperate and reputable citizens, in no way connected with or interested in the liquor business, shall be appointed annually by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The main provisions of this law are: The abolition of all drinking houses, and all sale in small quantities. 2. The transfer of liquor selling from taverns and saloons to stores and other places of business.

—If this law can be rigidly enforced it will doubtless do great good, by breaking up those resorts which entice the young to form intemperate habits, the great source of drunkenness, and of the ruin to which it leads. We fear, however, that public opinion is not up to the work, and that the evil will not be eradicated in this way. We believe it would be easier to enforce a genuine Maine law than this system of half measures.

As the law, whatever its defects, goes into operation in October, it will not do, however, to let it fall as a dead letter upon the statute books. As it has been enacted, it should have a fair trial, and if found of little or no utility, let it be abandoned. If it should prove to be beneficial, let it be preserved. To do this will require no ordinary exertion, in view of the powerful secret association leagued for its overthrow.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The first Convention held by the Whigs having been controlled by Know Nothings, and the party disbanded without making nominations, for the purpose of benefiting the Know Nothing ticket, a new Whig Convention has been called to meet on the 27th. The call is signed by Wm. M'Daniel, Samuel Livingston, R. R. Reed, R. F. Cooper, L. C. Truesdell, David Clarke, and Wm. Lee. The call appears in the *Commonwealth*. The old Whig paper, the *Reporter*, could not find room for it. It supports the Know Nothings, while the *Commonwealth* retains its fidelity to the Whig party. We would kindly suggest to Washington Whigs the propriety of uniting in the Republican movement as the more effectual way of uniting the North in resisting the aggressions of Slavery.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Whig County Convention met in Hollidaysburg on Wednesday. A pledge was exacted of the members that they did not belong to the Know Nothings. A part of the members signed and finally withdrew, with the chairman, and organized in another place, and adjourned to the 28th of August. The Know Nothings who remained reorganized and, passed a resolution adjourning to the 10th of September. When will this contemptible business of interfering with parties to which they do not belong be discontinued by the Know Nothings. No honest man can approve of such conduct, and none but a mean-spirited man would be guilty of it.

THE MAIN LINE NOT SOLD.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Wednesday gives the following account of the abortive attempt to sell the Main Line:

The proposed sale of the Main Line of the Public Works of the State drew together a very large company of merchants, business men, and others, at the Merchants' Exchange, last evening, and much interest was manifested in the result. At about 7½ o'clock, the hour designated for the sale, Gov. Pollock entered the rotunda, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Myers, the auctioneer; Mr. Franklin, Attorney General of the State; Mr. Curtin, Secretary of State, and the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act directing the sale. By direction of the Executive, Mr. Myers proceeded at once to offer the works for sale, and read the conditions prescribed, which were, that no bid of less than $7,500,000 should be received, and the purchaser to deposit immediately with the Governor $100,000, the same to be forfeited to the State in case the conditions of the sale were not complied with, and this not done, the Line to be again immediately put up, the same as if no sale had been made. There being no bid, Mr. Myers said it was utterly impossible for him to sell the property if there was no one present to buy, and solicited that it might be stated, "Will no gentleman make an offer. Fourteen millions, thirteen, twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, eight millions nine hundred thousand," and then receded by hundred thousands to the minimum price, but still there was no offer.

Governor Pollock, after consulting with Mr. Franklin and others, then stated that if after five minutes there was no bid, the sale would be adjourned. Still there was no disposition manifested on the part of any one to bid, and as the time wore away, it became manifest that there would be no offer. It was then announced that the sale, if adjourned, would be without day; and after a further effort to solicit a bid, the sale was accordingly, by direction of the Governor, declared adjourned *sine die*.

So the State has the Maine Line on her hands, and idle at that. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of destroying the business of the State works, and throwing it on to the Central road, bought out the transporters, and the taxpayers of the State have the delectable prospect before them of seeing the works which have cost so many millions of dollars going to destruction, and yielding no revenue to the State, and no benefit to the people, while a mammoth corporation fattens on the business it has robbed the State of in this most reprehensible manner. The Directors of the Railroad Company never did a more unwise act, and it behooves the stockholders to call them to a strict account. No act would be more prejudicial to the future interests of the company, and injurious to the real interests of the stockholders.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—Not Kansas, but Nebraska! Slaves are now bought and sold in Nebraska. The abominable traffic in human flesh in that free soil, is going on in the light of day, and the boast is made, that not only Kansas but Nebraska also shall be perpetually desecrated by slavery. Read the following advertisment, taken from the Nebraska *News*, of July 16:

FIVE NEGROES FOR SALE AT NEBRASKA CITY.

FIVE SOUND, HEALTHY NEGROES ARE now offered for sale at this place. Three Girls, good house keepers, and two Boys, Bute and Joe, fine field hands, compose the lot. Terms, easy. For further particulars, inquire at the *News* office. jy14

GEO. LAW, the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency turns out to be a foreigner. Ha! ha! His naturalization certificate is copied into the New York *Times*. Ullman, the K. N. candidate for Governor of New York, only escaped being a foreigner by the "skin of his teeth," and "Pap." Taylor, the K. N. candidate for Mayor in Cincinnati was born in "ould Ireland," the land of the nativity of Geo. Law! So we go.—The simon pure Natives are smart fellows. They keep up a perpetual hubbub about Americans ruling America, and put up a "broth of a boy" from the "awate Isle" for office.

Thos. MORGAN, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Washington county, died last week.

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The Star of the West, from Nicaragua arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, with 863 passengers and $1,000,000 spec e on freight.

Col. Kinney and his expedition had not arrived.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Defeat of Captain Walker, with the loss of twenty men—burning of the Barracks of San Juan del Sur—Seizure of a schooner by Captain Walker, and his departure.

The following is an extract from a letter from San Juan del Sur, received at the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company:

"Captain Walker was beaten out of Rivas, with the loss of twenty men; the natives who had joined him all deserted. He was hotly pursued by General Bascker. He threw off his coat, containing all his documents and private letters. The party passed through San Juan del Sur on the night of the 1st of July, seized a schooner in the harbor, and sailed for parts unknown. They left the barracks at this place a smouldering mass of ruins. They took the passengers off boards of the company to embark in, but returned them, and in no way violated the rights or property of the company. Thus ends the famous Walker expedition."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have files of San Francisco papers to Saturday, the 30th of June, inclusive, two weeks later than our previous advices.

Political.—The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 27th of June. The first ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken on the 28th—there being no choice adjourned to the 29th, when Gov. Bigler was nominated, receiving 157 votes out of 285. Lieut. Governor Purdy was also nominated for re-election. The platform adopted is pro-slavery, opposed against agitation of the Slavery question in every shape, and in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Burning of the Steamer America.—The steamer America, Capt. Jones, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of June, in Oregon Bay. She was on her way from San Francisco to Puget Sound, with 182 men of the U. S. Infantry, under command of Major Prince. No lives were lost, and the cargo was likewise saved. Capt. Wright estimates the loss to the owners at $140,000, on which there is no insurance. A letter from Capt. Wright, the principal owner, attributes the origin of the fire to spontaneous combustion among the coals on board. An effort was to be made to raise the hull and machinery of the vessel on the return of the steamer Goliah, which had been chartered to convey the troops to their destination.

Affairs of Adams & Co.—Judge Lake of the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, issued an order on application of Alvin Adams on the 28th of June, citing A. A. Cohen, receiver of Adams & Co., to show cause on the 29th, why the assignment made by C. C. Bowman, J. C. Woods and D. H. Haskell as attorneys for Adams & Co., and the orders of the Court founded thereon should not be set aside.

The case came up for a hearing on the 29th of June, and was postponed until the next day.

Mr. Cohen has issued a card requesting a suspension of opinion in the matter, until he can have an opportunity of filing counter affidavits.

Agricultural Prospects.—The grain crop throughout California had been considerably injured by the mildew and rust. In some districts wheat was almost entirely destroyed in value; in others it was quite good. There was some difference of opinion as to whether the supply of grain would equal the demand. In Sonora it is stated that the wheat crop was almost entirely ruined.

The papers before us are full of complaints relative to ravages by grasshoppers in all sections of the State.

From the Mines.—The *Alta California*. states that the accounts from the mines continue to be of the most encouraging nature. Tunnelling and quartz-crushing was being prosecuted with extraordinary activity, and the interior press teems with flattering notices of the discovery of new and rich leads.

In Calaveras county the most successful operations were going forward in Campo Ceco, Chile Camp, French Hill, Empire City, Stewart's Hill, and other famous mining places. From other portions of the state the news was equally cheering.

Some excitement existed at Sacramento in consequence of the discovery of gold in considerable quantities in the immediate vicinity of the city, as much as $700, is said to have been taken out in a single day.

Indian affairs.—The report of the murder of six whites at Klamath Reservations, by Indians, received by the previous steamer, is officially contradicted by Mr. Whipple, Indian agent. Subsequently, however, Messrs. J. Dyer and D. McHose had been waylaid and shot, while on their return from Mooney's Ranch. Six of the murderers had been given up by the Indians, and at the latest advices all was quiet, though some of the volunteers were still out.

The Humboldt *Times* of June 23, mentions a report of the killing of four men by the Indians, near the upper crossing of the Mad River, on the trail from Buckaport to Weaverville.

Miscellaneous.—The U. S. steamship Massachusetts left San Francisco on the 21st of June, on a cruise.

The U. S. revenue-cutter Jefferson, Capt. Pease, was at Puget's Sound on the 16th of June. She had struck on a rock (not laid down on any chart) in the Straits of Rosario about the 10th of May. She was somewhat damaged, and would probably sail for San Francisco about the last of July, to repair damages.

Angel's Camp, near Stockton, was totally destroyed by fire on the 23th of June. Loss about $40,000. A despatch from Wells, Fargo & Co. states that all their valuables and treasure were saved.

The steam distillery mill of Messrs. A. Campe and Eggert, at Oakland, Mrs. G. Mollenhauer's store, and Mr. A. Campe's private house, were destroyed by fire on the 19th of June. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

An Irishman namec Fitzgerald was detected at Gross Valley on the 11th of June, in the act of setting fire to a building. The people were roused by the ringing of a bell, to sit in judgment upon the criminal. A large party were in favor of hanging him forthwith, but the sheriff of the county arrived, and after considerable opposition succeeded in carrying off the prisoner.

Judge Hoffman of the U. S. District Court, has decided that the Fremont decision was not made on peculiar or exceptionable ground, but was intended to apply generally to grants made under the colonization laws. Under this ruling no colonization grant can be rejected for indefiniteness of boundaries or the failure to perform the condition of settlement and cultivation. An appeal has been taken, under a bill of exceptions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

A warrant was issued from the Twelfth District Court of San Francisco, on the 16th of June, for the arrest of Mr. D. D. Page, but it could not be served, as he he had left a few hours previously by the steamer for the Atlantic coast.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The advices are from San Diego to the 16th, Los Angeles to the 28th, Santa Barbara to the 21st, and Monterey to the 23d of June.

The Los Angelos *Star* of the 17th publishes a long account of a naval battle off San Diego on the morning of the 13th June, between a Russian seventy-four and a French corvette.

The Los Angelos *Californian* of the 20th says that the story is a hoax, which is probable, as no mention is made of it in the San Diego papers of the 16th.

Theodore McKoy, who belonged to the U. S. surveying party on the Colorado Desert, separated himself from the rest of the party while returning to camp at Alamo Mocho, over one of the worst portions of the Desert. A letter to the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, expresses an opinion that McKoy is no longer alive, but must have perished among the sand hills of the Desert or of exhaustion and thirst. Every effort had been made to discover him.

FROM OREGON.

The *Oregonian* speaks of the same prospects of the harvest as we find in most of the papers nearer home. It says:

The coming harvest bids fair to yield the farmer a rich reward for his labor, provided there is a market for the surplus now growing. There will be double the quantity of wheat, oats, barley, corn gathered this year in Oregon than in any previous year.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The advices from Honolulu were to the 2d of June.

The U. S. ship Decatur sailed from Honolulu on the 1st of June, to render assistance to the barque New World, from Sydney to San Francisco, which vessel was reported to be in distress while beating up for Honolulu. She had 74 passengers on board.

The Hawaiian legislature have granted a banking charter to Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., of Honolulu. Its provisions are not fully stated in the papers but from the scattered notices which appear, it is probable that the house has obtained an exclusive privilege to prosecute banking for at least ten years.

The Polynesian states that there has been no new developements there relative to the Swan forgeries.

The Rev. Dr. Pierson, with a native Hawaiian missionary and his wife, was about to embark for Micronesia. A farewell meeting of the friends of missions took place at the Bethel on May 23d.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The following call is published in the Conneautville *Banner*:

The citizens of Western Crawford, desirous to sustain and advance correct principles, and believe those enunciated by the Ohio Republican Convention to be the true sentiments of Northern in the present crisis are invited to meet at *Boynton's Hall, on Saturday*, July 28th, at 74 o'clock, P. M., to affect an organization on the Republican basis.

The call is unanimously requested. The Conneautville Banner heretofore a strong Know Nothing paper repudiates the Know Nothing ticket and takes ground for the Republican party as follows:

A call is issued recommending the holding of a Republican State Convention at Harrisburg or Pittsburg, to take the necessary steps to organize on a firm Republican basis, and thereby combine the Anti-Slavery men of all parties We heartily join in recommending such a Convention and trust it will meet with encouragement from every friend of Freedom. The Republican Party has shown itself to be the true friend of free institutions in every State where it has been organized, and has been more successful in blending all the opponents of Slavery, without respect to former party ties, than any other organization. The people of the North have been experimenting politically about long enough, and no organization has stood the test so well as the Republican Party of Ohio, Michigan and other States. It is established firmly there, and has completely absorbed or annihilated all other parties. Many of the leaders of the American Party have labored hard to have their organization supercede all others in the promotion of freeprinciples, but have only partially succeeded, and in many places we have found their efforts useless. In Ohio and other States the most prominent members of the American Party are now co-operating with the Republicans, and consider it no sacrifice of principle to do so. This is the true policy as we believe it will yet be made apparent to all Anti-Slavery men everywhere. The North has become so divided by different parties and organizations, that their power cannot be felt until some measures are taken to unite them, and if the organization of the Republican Party will effect this result, we hail the event as a glorious era in the history of American Liberty. The time has come when the great question of the day—that which most completely engrosses the mind of American citizens—is Slavery, and since the battle for Freedom must be fought, let the freemen of the North array themselves in order, meet the issue as one man, in a firm and decided manner, and success is inevitable.

DIED—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Louisville, Ky., (formerly of Allegheny City,) Dr. JOHN D. ARMSTRONG, of Cholera, aged 27 years.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., Dr. WM. THORN.

The funeral of the latter will take place MORNING at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, on Wylie st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On such subjects the testimony of women should be conclusive.—New York, August 2, 1852.—Mrs. Cluts, of No. 274 Second st., believing her child, aboutSyears old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it two teaspoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
jn21-dawly Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

Read This!—A Hollander's Testimony.—JACOB RINSKES, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for a long time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to perfect health.

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

See advertisement in another column. ju21-dawS

Heal the Sick.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness.—We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are a sure antidote. See advertisement. jn25-2w&3wT

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia:

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1854.

Messrs. Wm. S. Beers & Co.: Gentlemen—Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of *"Carter's Spanish Mixture,"* for that almost incurable disease, *Scrofula*.

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted and all the usual remedies failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases; for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise influence or control. Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

ju25-dawtwy&2T

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Star of the West, from Nicaragua arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, with 863 passengers and $1,000,000 spec e on freight.

Col. Kinney and his expedition had not arrived.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Defeat of Captain Walker, with the loss of twenty men—burning of the Barracks of San Juan del Sur—Seizure of a schooner by Captain Walker, and his departure.

The following is an extract from a letter from San Juan del Sur, received at the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company:

"Captain Walker was beaten out of Rivas, with the loss of twenty men; the natives who had joined him all deserted. He was hotly pursued by General Bascker. He threw off his coat, containing all his documents and private letters. The party passed through San Juan del Sur on the night of the 1st of July, seized a schooner in the harbor, and sailed for parts unknown. They left the barracks at this place a smouldering mass of ruins. They took the passengers off boards of the company to embark in, but returned them, and in no way violated the rights or property of the company. Thus ends the famous Walker expedition."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have files of San Francisco papers to Saturday, the 30th of June, inclusive, two weeks later than our previous advices.

Political.—The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 27th of June. The first ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken on the 28th—there being no choice adjourned to the 29th, when Gov. Bigler was nominated, receiving 157 votes out of 285. Lieut. Governor Purdy was also nominated for re-election. The platform adopted is pro-slavery, against agitation of the Slavery question in every shape, and in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Burning of the Steamer America.—The steamer America, Capt. Jones, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of June, in Oregon Bay. She was on her way from San Francisco to Puget Sound, with 182 men of the U. S. Infantry, under command of Major Prince. No lives were lost, and the cargo was likewise saved. Capt. Wright estimates the loss to the owners at $140,000, on which there is no insurance. A letter from Capt. Wright, the principal owner, attributes the origin of the fire to spontaneous combustion among the coals on board. An effort was to be made to raise the hull and machinery of the vessel on the return of the steamer Goliah, which had been chartered to convey the troops to their destination.

Affairs of Adams & Co.—Judge Lake of the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, issued an order on application of Alvin Adams on the 28th of June, citing A. A. Cohen, receiver of Adams & Co., to show cause on the 29th, why the assignment made by C. C. Bowman, J. C. Woods and D. H. Haskell as attorneys for Adams & Co., and the orders of the Court founded thereon should not be set aside.

The case came up for a hearing on the 29th of June, and was postponed until the next day.

Mr. Cohen has issued a card requesting a suspension of opinion in the matter, until he can have an opportunity of filing counter affidavits.

Agricultural Prospects.—The grain crop throughout California had been considerably injured by the mildew and rust. In some districts wheat was almost entirely destroyed in value; in others it was quite good. There was some difference of opinion as to whether the supply of grain would equal the demand. In Sonora it is stated that the wheat crop was almost entirely ruined.

The papers before us are full of complaints relative to ravages by grasshoppers in all sections of the State.

From the Mines.—The *Alta California*. states that the accounts from the mines continue to be of the most encouraging nature. Tunnelling and quartz-crushing was being prosecuted with extraordinary activity, and the interior press teems with flattering notices of the discovery of new and rich leads.

In Calaveras county the most successful operations were going forward in Campo Ceco, Chile Camp, French Hill, Empire City, Stewart's Hill, and other famous mining places. From other portions of the state the news was equally cheering.

Some excitement existed at Sacramento in consequence of the discovery of gold in considerable quantities in the immediate vicinity of the city, as much as $700, is said to have been taken out in a single day.

Indian affairs.—The report of the murder of six whites at Klamath Reservations, by Indians, received by the previous steamer, is officially contradicted by Mr. Whipple, Indian agent. Subsequently, however, Messrs. J. Dyer and D. McHose had been waylaid and shot, while on their return from Mooney's Ranch. Six of the murderers had been given up by the Indians, and at the latest advices all was quiet, though some of the volunteers were still out.

The Humboldt *Times* of June 23, mentions a report of the killing of four men by the Indians, near the upper crossing of the Mad River, on the trail from Buckaport to Weaverville.

Miscellaneous.—The U. S. steamship Massachusetts left San Francisco on the 21st of June, on a cruise.

The U. S. revenue-cutter Jefferson, Capt. Pease, was at Puget's Sound on the 16th of June. She had struck on a rock (not laid down on any

WELCH & GRIFFITH'S
PATENT GROUND SAWS.
HAVING purchased from Mr. Wm. Southwell his Patent Right, for grinding circular and other Saws, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same.
This is the only Machine ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.
They will require less sett—will not heat while running—will run smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.
All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.
We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS.
Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.
JOS. WOODWELL..... J. WILEY..... W. K. WOODWELL.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,
jn21 d6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.
The Fast Train leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.
MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.
These trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday
Through Tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West
The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 a. m. and 5.15 p. m., and New Brighton at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.
For Tickets and further information, apply to
J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN,
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. Ticket Agent.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $317,614—Assets, $335,092. Securely invested.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in Town or country.
The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.
The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.
CLEM. TIGLEY, President.
B. M. BIRCHMAN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley,	Lewis R. Ashhurst,
Wm. H. Thompson,	George N. Baker,
T. C. Rockhill,	Benj. W. Tingley,
J. W. Carpenter,	Z. Lothrop,
Robert Steen,	H. L. Carson,
C. S. Wood,	Robert Toland,
Marshall Hill,	Edward G. James,
James L. Taylor,	Wm. Musser,
Jacob T. Bunting,	Archibald Getty,
G. M. Stroud,	Wm. M. Semple, Pitts'g.

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.
m&s-1y fo

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
REUBEN HILLER, JR., PRESI'T..... W. M. GORDON, SEC'Y.
Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
DIRECTORS:

S. Miller, Jr.,	Thos. Scott,	Jas. McAuley
J. W. Butler,	A. Nimick,	Geo. Dorsey,
Wm. Lyon,	G. W. Ricketson,	Nath'l Holmes,
G. Thomson,	J. W. Jackson,	J. Lippincott,
	Wm. H. Smith.	

☞ A home Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 62 Water Street, (Spear & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh.
jn8o

HOLMES, RABE & CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery,
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER AND 107 FIRST STS., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STS.
☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers'
AND
DRAY WHIPS:
THONGS AND SWITCHES,
Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, London Wagon, Buggy Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Trimmings, &c.
☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.
☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.
☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜
jel4-1y dawtf

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
(between Wood and Market,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh24-tf

WILLIAMS & ALLEN.
SUCCESSORS TO
ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY.
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.
A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 25 Market st., Pittsburg

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.
Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.
Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of
LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRADY & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARZ, 77 Dock st., Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KNOBODY & CO.
JOHN FLEMING..... L. WILSON, JR.....COCHRAN FLEMING
FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

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

The Sheriffalty.
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
OF THE AGE.
Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cure *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most inveterate cases of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor that is start There are no lifs nor ands, hums or has's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.
To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. When the body is sound it work quite easy, but where there is anything out of sort of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never