The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. GAMBLE,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

☞ We have had the pleasure of taking by the hand our excellent friend B. F. Brown, Esq., of Washington City, now in our place, on a tour to the West. Mr. Brown appears to be in fine health and exceedingly good humor. We trust that he will find his visit to our city a very pleasant one. He has our best wishes for his prosperity.

☞ Our correspondent "Henricus" neglected to give us his name.

Platform of the State Convention.—No. 8.
Flogging in the Navy.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Young, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention deem it their duty, at this time to express their disapprobation and detestation of the barbarous law now upon our National Statute Book, authorizing the flogging of American Seamen, on Ship board, viewing it as repugnant not only to humanity but to every principle of republicanism and justice.

The earliest idea of punishment is that of pain inflicted on or endured by a person, as a satisfaction or atonement by him of some offence which he has committed. The Mosaic law was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. But in the process of time a new law was given to men: Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.

All punishment should be for the moral reformation of the offender, and to deter others from committing a like offence. That flogging will produce a moral reformation we deny; and that it will prevent a repetition of the transgression we not believe. Why were public executions abolished in some of the States? Because the violent stimulus which they produced on the lower faculties of the spectators, was too often the direct cause of a new crop of victims for the gallows. Our views on capital punishment are well known to our readers, and it would be out of place to introduce them here; but the action of a Convention of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, on the subject of another relic of barbarism, gives us the hope that the time is approaching when Justice will be tempered with Mercy; and the moral sentiments of man, instead of his animal propensities, will become the guides of his conduct.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have none of that sickly sentimentality that would let crime go unpunished; and by loosing all proper restraints destroy every principle of government. Naval discipline should be upheld; insubordination and crime should be promptly and sufficiently checked by salutary correction; but that correction should not be bestial. The honor of the American Navy requires that all blackguards should be excluded from the service. If a man of depraved character gets into the navy, as soon as he is found out confine him, so that others will not be contaminated by his intercourse; and on the first opportunity dismiss him. This will have a wholesome effect upon the seamen; and while it will prompt them to watch closely their conduct and observe the rules of the service, it will prevent the occasion of that natural sympathy for a comrade tortured with a cat o'nine tails, which leads to hatred of the petty tyrants of the quarter-deck, and sometimes to mutiny; and which also lessens those sentiments of patriotism that should fill the bosoms of American tars.

The Convention have unanimously declared the flogging of our Seamen to be repugnant not only to humanity but to every principle of republicanism and justice. Let Democratic Conventions in our sister States unite in sentiments with ours, and disgraceful instruments of torture will never again be seen in a vessel sailing under the glorious banner of the republic. The idea that a veteran Seaman who has served for years his country without a blemish upon his character, and who bears upon his body perhaps the wounds received in glorious battles, should for some petty offence be tied up to the very gun he has served against the enemy, and his honorable scars be torn open and the flesh made to quiver under the lash, and the damning brand of cruelty made to obliterate forever the proud memento of a soldier's honor—oh! it is disgraceful to humanity, and tenfold disgraceful to the first republic in the world, that such a relic of barbarity should exist on her naval code! Foremost in the advancing column of civilization, the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania repudiates the cruel policy of degrading a Seaman on a national ship by the ignominious punishment of the lash; and the call upon the National Government to wipe out the stain upon the clemency of our laws, so that blood shall never more stain a plank of a National Ship unless from honorable wounds received in the battles of the country.

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

The Commercial of the 13th says: "From the reports furnished by our own reporters, and those by the Board of Health, the Cholera and other diseases have made fearful ravages amongst us from the 1st of June (the period at which we may date the epidemic,) to the present time, embracing forty-two days. The figures stands as follows:

Deaths of Cholera	2,571
" " other Diseases	1,034
Total deaths	3,605

This shows an average of mortality of 93 per day. The severest week was the first week in July, and from that date the disease has been gradually subsiding.

Annexation of the Canadas.

We see that the *Daily News*, of this city, and other Whig papers, are out in favor of annexing the Canadas. At the first roar of the British lion they will all change their ground, and say they were never inclined to annexation. Mark the prophesy.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ Of course they will. The whigs in and out of Congress, on all proper occasions, have manifested their partiality for England, and English supremacy in the New World. The *patriotism* of Daniel Webster, and the whigs generally, during the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary question, is well known to the country.

Free Soil Convention.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by us on Friday night, but was mislaid, until yesterday:

CLEVELAND July 13, 1849.

The Free Soil Convention is very large. It assembled under the Oberlin Tent. Ex-Senator TAPPAN, Chairman. Speakers, Messrs John Van Buren, S. P. Chase, Joshua R. Giddings, James W. Taylor, Henry L. Ellsworth and Judge Spalding.

Yours truly,
THORNBURGH.

☞ A Company has been chartered by Illinois, in which Gov. Casey, Gov. Reynolds, &c., are interested, for the purpose of mining bituminous coal, which has recently been discovered at Caseysville, Ill., eight miles east of the Mississippi. This mine promises to prove of immense value to that section of the country. A railroad is to be built to Brooklyn, opposite St. Louis. The consumption of coal is three millions of bushels in St. Louis alone; and the boats will soon adopt this fuel in preference to wood, as thereby a saving of $30 to $180 per day can be made.

THE TRIBUTE OF AN OPPONENT.—The *Daily Sun*, a nativist paper in Philadelphia, says John A. Gamble, Esq., of Lycoming county, who is the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a strong man, well versed in the State Improvements, and made an excellent legislator. It will require a strong candidate to beat him.

For the Morning Post.
The Scrip.

There seems to be but one common feeling of indignation expressed against the movements of the men who voted at the last meeting of the Councils to suppress the interest on Scrip. Public curiosity wishes to know why a company of any kind can violate their obligations and consider it an act of justice;—why a Corporation, who solemnly pledge themselves to do such and such things, can turn in contempt at any moment from their honest pledges, and defy the individuals on whom they have imposed. Why is a man to be cast down and abused when he fails to dance up to his written bonds, and a Company permitted to escape? We, as citizens of Pittsburgh, have voted for these Councilmen, under the delusion that they were honorable in mind and independent enough in action. But we have been deceived. They have turned out to be mere puppets—trifling egotists, who, under the sickly plea that it would take too much money to do right, have backed out entirely, and are now unanimously agreed to let the community whistle for their expected and reasonable claims. On the principle that these characters have acted, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, of this place, would have the same right to "shut down" to-morrow, and the holders of their notes whistle for their pay.

The Scrip movement was gotten up in the first place by a set of property holders in the Council Chamber, as a sort of relief to the immense amount of taxes which they had to pay. The people took it and considered it all right; and the wish of all honorable men is that it shall be all right. That the city shall not be disgraced; that fraud shall not take the place of integrity; that justice shall not be sacrificed to the whims of wily politicians; and whatever we have pledged ourselves to do, that we will do it, and do it well. For some years past, the community have been overburthened with this trash. The Brokers appealed to those that issued it so recklessly, to cease—but they turned a deaf ear to the demand. They said in the Chamber and at the door of the Court House; they told it at the corners—at the public places—in the highways and byways, that there was no danger of it going down. And what reason—yes, what honorable reason did they give for their belief? This is it—hear it all men, and clasp your hands at the wisdom of the Solons. "The brokers have commenced to take it," said they; "and they dare not quit. They dare not, because they have always so much on hand, that if they will do so it will almost ruin them. The people like it, because they know it; and they will compel the brokers to take it on; for the moment that goes down, where are their deposites to come from, and how is their business to be sustained?" These were the beautiful arguments they advanced; this was the sublime logic on which they acted. It never struck them in the plenitude of their wisdom that there is a possibility of a thing breaking down by its own weight. Napoleon said about his battles, "let war feed war;" and the Councilmen said about scrip, "let scrip feed scrip." But the sandy deserts of Egypt glared around the path of the Corsican, and Russia spread her wide dominions with snow, and the consequence was death, ruin, and misery beyond description. The Councilmen issued scrip until the market was glutted with it. The brokers had to force it upon strangers and the strangers went away displeased. They had a dislike for Pittsburgh shinplasters, and the consequence was that the war upon it commenced away from home, because there was more at home than the wants of the people required, and down it went. The logic of the Councilmen turned out to be nothing more than milk and water—the splendid base upon which their cherished piles of scrip rested, proved to be nothing better than loose sand. The wind beat upon their house and it fell. There was too much superstructure above for the support below, and a lamentable and disgraceful fall has it been. I blush for the city where I was born. I see her disgraced, not for the want of means, not for want of enterprise, not for want of spirit, but merely through the unwise legislation of a set of political quacks who care as little for the public honor if they get private revenge gratified, as the vulture does for the mother of the lamb upon which it prays.

RIGHT.

WELLAND CANAL.—We learn from the St. Catharine's Journal, that the business of this canal shows an increase upon last year. During the month just closed, 817 vessels went through, against 238 for the corresponding month last year. In June, of 1847, when Commerce was the busiest ever known, the numbers reached 376. Of the vessels last month, 110 passed up, and 115 down for American ports, and 40 up and 52 down for Canadian ones.

A BANK DEFAULTER.—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, July 7th states that Mr. Jackson Duplcao, formerly a teller, and but recently elected cashier, of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, has turned out to be a defaulter, while teller, to the amount of $48,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. His bond, as teller, for $20,000, is solvent. His security, Ellis Clement, now Ellis Gallott, has been tried for forging a note for $10,000.

Flare up at the Bank of Tennessee.

We learn from the Nashville Gazette that there was quite an excitement for a short time on the 30th ult., at the Bank of the State of Tennessee, caused by a person named John Owens, from Kentucky. Mr. Owens called at the Bank, and enquired of the paying teller if he could exchange sixteen hundred dollars Kentucky funds, for the same amount of Tennessee bills. Mr. Read, the teller, informed him that they had no Kentucky funds, but if the amount in silver would be an accommodation he should have it. Owens assented and counted out his bills—and while the teller was counting the silver, Owens said he would step out for few moments. Shortly after he returned and informed the teller that he had found a place where Kentucky bills could be had, and at the same time demanding the return of the Tennessee funds. To this the teller objected. Owens became excited, and drawing a knife he leaped over the counter, and placed its point at the breast of the teller, at the same time picking up the pile of Tennessee money left at the Bank by him. Mr. Owens was brought before Justice Raworth. On hearing the testimony of several persons who witnessed the affair, the Justice bound Mr. Owens over in the sum of $250 for the assault, and $1000 for the felonious taking of $1600 claimed by the officers of the Bank as their money.

Railroad Movement at Mansfield.

The following intelligence from the Mansfield Shield and Banner, of the 11th inst., will be interesting to most of our readers:

A meeting was held on Monday evening in the Court House for the purpose of adopting measures to procure the extension of the Pittsburgh Rail Road west from Mansfield to Marion, and thus connect with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail Road. Mr. GODMAN, of Marion, and Messrs. T. W. BARTLEY and JAS. STEWART, addressed the meeting showing the advantage this great thoroughfare would be to the citizens of this and other counties through which it would pass, as it would be a line which would eventually not only connect with the great commercial emporiums in the south and west, but on the Pacific.

T. W. Bartley, E. Wilkinson, G. W. Waring, E. Teegarden, Robt. Bentley, and F. E. Cope, were appointed a committee to open books and solicit stock to this road, and otherwise take charge of the interests of the company in this county.

The Wool trade of New Lisbon.

Our Wool dealers are rapidly gathering in their last purchases for the season. The trade this year, has been confined principally to three houses whose purchases amount as nearly as we can learn to the following:

Harburgh and Thompson	50,000 lbs.
Hannas and Graham	156,000
Thomas McCoy	220,000
	426,000

The average price paid by our purchasers, has been between 27 and 28 cents per lb. Some lots rating as low as 20 cents and some choice clips at 33 and 35.—*Ohio Patriot*

ELECTION SCENE AMONG THE WEST INDIA NEGROES.—The election at the French Island of Martinique for two Members of the National Assembly has been a great event among the people. 70,000 enfranchised slaves voted upon the occasion. Pesette, a colored man, and Puicol, a planter, were returned by a large majority. 130,000 votes were polled. Besette had suffered punishment at the hands of the planters, in the cause of emancipation. He participated in the late revolution in France, and scarcely allowed the Provisional Government to get well into operation, before he petitioned for the emancipation of the blacks in all the colonies of France. Besette and Puicol are said to be of the Red Republican order.

Important Opinion—Cornelius Darragh.

The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes the following opinion of our townsman, Cornelius Darragh, Esq., Attorney General of this State, on some questions recently submitted to him:

The Auditor General of the Commonwealth, through Thomas Biddle & Co., desires the opinion of the Attorney General on the following case:

"1st. A holder of State stock, recently deceased, has, by his will, bequeathed his property as follows: —A life interest in the whole of it to his wife; after her death legacies to some friends (not relatives) and the residue to his wife. The State stock is not mentioned in the will. The property in England is much more than sufficient to pay the legacies. Will it be admitted that the stock forms part of the residue and is therefore exempt from tax?

"2d. We presume when stock stands in the joint names of two parties with benefit of survivorship, and one dies, that it will be admitted the survivor has become the sole owner, without being subject to the payment of the tax or any part."

The questions submitted arise from the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved 10th April, 1849, which extends the laws in relation to tax on collateral inheritances to persons having their domicils in another State, territory or country.

The last clause of the 13th Section, Act 10, April, 1849, provides, "if any person or persons having their domicile in another State, Territory or Country shall die, leaving real or personal estate within this Commonwealth, the said estate, whether real or personal, shall be subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax."

This clause of the 13th Section of the Act 10th Ap., 1849, makes the estate, real and personal, of persons non-residents of Pennsylvania, subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax in the same manner and to the same extent as though such person or persons were residents of the State at the time of their death. Then what estates of citizens or residents of Pennsylvania were subject to the tax previous to the Act 10th April, 1849?

The act of 7th April, 1826, which created the collateral inheritance tax, is comprehensive it its terms: "All estates, real, personal and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, passing from any person who may die seized or possessed of such estate, being within this Commonwealth, either by will or under the intestate laws, or any part of such estate or estates, interest or interests, therein, transferred by *deed, grant, bargain or sale, made or intended to take effect, in possession or enjoyment, after the death of the grantor or bargainor*, to any person or persons, or to bodies politic or corporate, in trust or *otherwise*, than to and for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, children and lineal descendants, born in lawful wedlock, shall be subject to the tax, &c. The 11th Sect. Act 10th April, 1849, extends the exemption cases from the operation of the collateral inheritance tax, "to the estate, real or personal, passing by will to, or in trust, for the wife or widow of a son of any person dying seized or possessed thereof."

I think that the words of the Act 7th April, 1826, answer the second question, (to wit: as to the stock in the joint names of two parties with benefit of survivorship,) in the negative. The benefit of survivorship mentioned, is nothing more than a "*bargain made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment* after the death of the bargainor." In Pennsylvania there is no such thing as survivorship in real or personal estate, and the stock standing in the names of two parties with benefit of survivorship, would be subject to the collateral inheritance tax, to the extent of the interest of the one deceased.

As to the first question submitted:—In my opinion the liability of the stock bequeathed to the wife during life—after her death certain legacies, and the residue to wife, will depend on the action of the executors of the will. The will says nothing about the stock, and if there is other estate sufficient to pay the legacies, the stock would, I think, be exempt from the tax. The exemption in the law in favor of wife is made in regard to the relation of husband and wife, and on that account should receive a liberal construction. During the lifetime of the wife the stock is not subject to the tax, and if the executors can show that the legacies to friends (not relatives) can be paid out of the other estate of their testator, it certainly part of the residue bequeathed to wife, and exempt from the tax.

It is suggested that the Bank of Pennsylvania should be informed what papers are to be required of them, as a protection, under Act of last session, (Act 10th, April, 1849.

The 10th Section of this Act provides that—

"Whenever any foreign Executor or Administrator shall assign, or transfer any stock or loans of this Commonwealth, standing in the name of a decedent, or in trust for a decedent, which shall be liable to the collateral inheritance tax, such tax shall be paid to the Register of the proper county on the transfer thereof, otherwise the Corporation, permitting such transfer, shall be liable to pay such tax."

This section puts to the Bank or Corporation, permitting the transfer of the stock or loans, the obligation of knowing that the tax is paid. The receipt of the Register is the best evidence that it is paid. Whether the stock or loans are subject to the collateral inheritance tax, depends as it did before the passing of the Act 10th, April, 1849, on the fact whether the heirs or devisees, or legatees are lineal or collateral heirs.

The Bank, I think, may refuse to permit the transfer, until the Register is satisfied that the stock is not subject to the collateral inheritance tax.

If the Bank chooses to permit the foreign Executor or Administrator to transfer stock or loans standing in the name of their decedent, without the receipt of the Register as to the payment of the tax, such Bank becomes liable to the payment thereof, should the stock so transferred be found to be subject to the collateral inheritance tax.

That the Register's receipt for the payment of the tax, is authority, of itself to permit a transfer; that is clearly not so. The seeing to the payment of the tax when it attaches to stock or loans standing in a name of a decedent, is an additional obligation put on the Bank by the act of 10th April, 1849. The papers giving authority to Executors, &c., to transfer, must be proven, certified, and exhibited as before, according to the provisions of the 22d Sec. act 13th, April, 1843.

I cannot see anything in the Act 13th, April, 1843 which shows that the State waives the right of taxation on foreign holders of State loans for collateral inheritance.

C. DARRAGH.
Attorney General.

JULY 2d, 1849.

Mortality in St. Louis—Statistics.

It has already been stated in our paper that the number of deaths in this city for the week ending July 2d, were 903; of these, the deaths by cholera were 619; those of five years and under, 230. In the previous week, ending June 25th, the total was 764; by cholera, 635; of five years and under, 171.

The most remarkable feature of this malignant pestilence is, that the greatest number of its victims are from those in middle life—the period most exempt of all others from death by ordinary diseases—those in the vigor and strength of manhood—the father and mother, at the period when the young family is most numerous and most needing aid and guidance, are the principal feed for the destroyer. In the first week, ending 25th ult., those between 20 and 40 years were 251, or exceeding five-twelfths of the whole number, and exceeding the deaths of the same ages by other diseases nearly 8 times.—While of 5 years and under, the deaths by cholera were only about equal to deaths of the same age by other causes.

In the week ending July 2d, the number of deaths by Cholera, between 20 and 40 were 336, or much exceeding half of the whole number.

It is said that a very large portion of the deaths, the conjecture is about three-fourths, were foreigners, badly provided with the comforts of life, and perhaps many of them not having seasonable medical attendance.

Some particular spots have been particularly known as infected districts, and have been nearly swept of their population. At the corner of Washington avenue and Ninth street, opposite to the late ground of the caravan, several houses were left tenantless, the disease having taken off every one of the inmates. In a part of the city known as Shepherd's grave yard, there have been from 80 to 100 deaths by the disease. The latter place is described as abounding in aliment for pestilence. In the former, also, there is a good accumulation of offensive matter. The whole surface of the city, however, requires much more cleaning than it has yet had.—It is not possible to do this effectually and thoroughly while the unwholesome and disgusting practice is allowed of flowing the streets and alleys with slop water.—*St. Louis Union, July 7.*

LONGEVITY OF POETS.—Wordsworth was lately present at a Queen's Ball in London. A London journal thereupon remarks:—"Poetry must truly be a healthy occupation. It was never considered very fattening, but the vital and divine spirit must be strong in the tuneful tribe. Here is Wordsworth, aged 79, travelling from Westmoreland, and joining in the court gayties, beside writing sonnets. There is Samuel Rogers, aged 77 running about to routs and picture sales. James Montgomery, at Sheffield, in his 77th year, is still intent on poetry and benevolence; and Thomas Moore, the Little, who, upon Monday, entered upon 70, sings his Irish melodies with as much gusto as ever, sips his pint of claret, and now and then indites honeyed verses on rosy lids, blue eyes, and "all that sort of thing." Joanna Baillie, bordering on fourscore, still graces her retreat at Hempstead. One of the early lakers, Thomas de Quincy, after encountering many reverses in seventy years, and after eating more opium than would kill a company of grenadiers, dreams and writes classic dreams somewhere about "Auld Reekie," joined occasionally by Prof. Wilson, who is getting lazy, though only sixty-one."

From Sharpe's Magazine.
THE FATHERLESS.

"Speak softly to the fatherless!
And check the harsh reply
That sends the crimson to the cheek,
The tear-drop to the eye.
They have the weight of holiness
In this rude world to bear;
Then gently raise the fallen bud,
The drooping flowret spare.
Speak kindly to the fatherless!
The lowliest of their band
God keepeth, as the waters,
In the hollow of his hand.
'Tis sad to see life's evening sun
Go down in sorrow's shroud,
But sadder still when morning's dawn
Is darkened by the clouds.
Look mildly on the fatherless!
Ye may have power to wile
Their hearts from sadden'd memory
By the magic of a smile.
Deal gently with these little ones,
Be pitiful, and He,
The friend and father of us all,
Shall gently deal with thee!"

From the Pittsburgh Californians.

The following extracts are from a letter from a member of Pittsburgh and California Co., Mess No. 18. The members are Wm. P. Skelly, Dr. A. J. M'Armlby, Jerome Miraben, —— Lucwick, —— Shaffer and McCready.

INDIAN TERRITORY, May 18, 1849.

DEAR FATHER:—I take this opportunity of informing you that I have arrived at Fort Childs after some trouble with our mules. In the first place we had lazy mules and a very heavy load, but having lighted some three or four hundred pounds by throwing away our trunks, lead, shirts, and picks, we have been able to keep up with the train. We had some notion of packing the other day when two of our mules gave out.

Our company has separated in all sorts of ways, most of the messes have thrown away all of the articles I have mentioned and many of them more, crackers, and almost all of their loads, so as to make more headway. We average about eighteen miles a day, our train is composed of nine wagons and 45 men, but we can whip all the Indians that come in reach of us, we have become perfectly wild. If you could see us driving our long eared horses you would laugh. I have become a very good hostler at least the boys say so. We are now about 325 miles from St. Joseph, and our mules are pretty well done out, but I have embarked for California and go I must if God spares me long enough. You have seen a good deal of the world but if I ever reach home again I can tell you wonders. We have encamped about 2 miles from Fort Childs, where there are stationed about 100 soldiers. They live in houses or huts built of logs, the roof being made of brush covered with sods and are quite comfortable. The Fort is not yet built. We are in sight of the Platte river, it is a very good sized stream with a sandy bottom so soft in many places as to render it dangerous to cross for fear of swamping. The worst stream and the most difficult to ford was the "Big Blue."

So far I cannot say the Indians have troubled us much, I heard yesterday that the part of our Company that went by Fort Kearney had lost 50 head mules but as they have not come up to us yet, we do not know that it is so, but I expect it is true.

The Pawnees are very bad, they will steal any thing they can get their hands on, but we keep a very strong guard out every night. When we were crossing the Grindstone creek we came among a group of Friendly Indians that lives there. I had walked 18 miles that day and my feet were sore.—One of the Indians bantered our boys for a race and held up their money to bet, the boys insisted on me running against the Indian which after some persuasion I agreed to. Bets were freely made on both sides, (the distance marked off, 60 yards,) we started and I beat Mr. Indian only about six inches, such a shout as was sent up from the plain from our boys, you never heard.

We met a small party of Mormons to-day from the Salt Lake, where they left on the 14th April on their way to New York. They had with them about $4,000 in gold dust. They gave us charming accounts of the diggings and say the reports we have had from there are not the least exaggerated, if so I think I will try hard to help myself to about $50,000 at least. Some of our boys are going down to the Fort now to take our letters, I must conclude, &c.

JEROME M——.

The Marriage Altar.

Judge Charlton, in a recent eloquent address before the Young Men's Library Association at Augusta, Ga., thus sketches the marriage scene:—

I have drawn for you many pictures of death; let me now sketch for you a brief, but bright scene of beautiful life. It is the marriage altar; a lovely female clothed in all the freshness of youth and surpassing beauty, leans upon the arm of him, to whom she has just given up herself forever. Look in her eyes, ye gloomy philosophers, and tell me if you dare, that there is no happiness on earth.—See the trusting, the heroic devotion, which impels her to leave country, parents, for a comparative stranger. She has launched her frail bark upon a wide and stormy sea; she has handed over her happiness and doom for this world, to another's keeping; but she has done it fearlessly, for love whispers to her that her chosen guardian and protector bears a manly and a noble heart. Oh, woe to him that deceives her! Oh, woe to him that forgets his oath and his manhood!

Her wing shall the eagle flap,
O'er the false hearted.
His life blood the wolf shall lap,
Ere his life be parted;
Shame and dishonor sit
On his grave ever.
Blessing shall hollow it,
Never! Oh, never!

We have all read the story of the husband who, in a moment of hasty wrath said to her who but a few months before had united her fate to his—"If you are not satisfied with my conduct go, return to your friends and to your happiness."—"And will you give me back that which I brought to you?" asked the despairing wife. "Yes," he replied, "all your wealth shall go whith you—I covet it not." "Alas!" she answered, I thought not of my wealth—I spoke of my maiden affections—of my buoyant hope—of my devoted love; can you give these back to me?" "No!" said the man, throwing himself at her feet—"No! I cannot restore these: but I will do more—I will keep them unsullied and unsustained. I will cherish them through my life, and in my death, and never again will I forget that I have sworn to protect and to cheer her who gave up to me all she held most dear."—Did I not tell you that there was poetry in a woman's look—a woman's word? See it here! the mild and gentle reproof of love winning, from its harshness and rudeness, the stern and unyielding temper of an angry man. Ah, if creation's fairer sex only knew their strongest weapons, how many of wedlock's fierce battles would be unfought—how much of unhappiness and coldness would be avoided!"

Jacob B. Moore, Esq., who has gone out with a commission from General Taylor as his postmaster at San Francisco, was once a Federal editor in New Hampshire, in which vocation he signalized himself as the most wanton and virulent calumniator of Gen. Jackson in New England. He was the printer and distributer of the infamous Coffin Hand Bills, in New Hampshire and the adjacent States. For such acts as these, we suppose, he has been rewarded by the illustrious "Second Washington."—*Wash. Union.*

George the Second, at a masquerade, observed a lady whose dress displayed rather a large portion of her shoulders and chest—"Madam," said the monarch, "allow me to place my hand upon that soft bosom!" "Sir," replied the lady, "give me your hand, and I will put it upon a much softer place." She took his hand and laid it on—*his forhead.*

VERY GOOD.—The following curious sentiment was drunk at one of the celebrations on the Fourth: *Woman*—Gentle, patient, self-denying; without her, man would be a savage and the earth a desert. "Without her," we guess, "man" would be a scarce article even to make a savage of.

WAR UPON WOMEN.—The Westchester Republican state that Sarah E. Suerret, postmistress at Howard, Centre county, has been removed, and a Whig appointed in her place.

A House and Lot for Sale.
A Lot of ground situated in the 4th Ward of the City of Allegheny, having a front of twenty feet on Liberty street, in said city, and extending back seventy-five feet to an alley, with a comfortable two story frame house thereon. For terms enquire of
THOS. M. MARSHALL,
Attorney at Law, 5th st.
jy17:d3t [Gazette copy.]

For Sale.—A Good Chance Offered.
THE subscriber offers for sale his STAND upon the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, which is at present doing an excellent and profitable business. Any one wishing to go into the business which has been so long and successfully carried on in the house mentioned, should call immediately and ascertain the terms of sale. GEO. SCHNECK, Fourth st.,
jy17:3t opposite Larimer's Banking House.

FISH—30 barrels Mackerel No. 3, large.
10 half " " " for sale by
jy17 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ERROR.—The Compositor who put in type the certificate published yesterday morning, from the citizens of Freeport, left the greater portion of it out, and we are compelled to re-publish it corrected. It is as follows:

FREEPORT, July 14, 1849.

Mr. Editor:—The following account was given by Samuel S. Miller to the undersigned before his death by cholera in this place.

He said he came a passenger on the Express Boat, and stopped at the tavern at the Lock, asked for admittance but was denied. He then went to another hotel on Water street and was again denied, he then walked to the Allegheny House, and obtained admittance, he said he vomited for about two squares before reaching the Allegheny House. He said the cause of his death was over exertion.

Dr. W. F. LOGAN, THOMAS BEALE,
DAVID ALTER, M.D. JOHN HANEY.

FREEPORT, July 14, 1849.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. S. S. Miller stated to me a short time before his death by cholera, in this place, that the Landlord at the Lock refused him admittance. Mr. L—— also told me he refused to take in Mr. Miller. WESLEY BOWMAN.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY—SEVERAL ROWS.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in Allegheny City, in a frame building, on the corner of Beaver Street and Gay Alley. The building had formerly been occupied by Mr. South, Coach Maker, but has not, we understand, been tenanted for some time. The fire communicated to a stable, and from thence to the adjoining buildings, destroying in its progress some Thirty houses. The greater majority of the houses destroyed were brick, and among them was Dr. Swift's Church.

We noticed some time since, that the Fire Association of Allegheny City, because the Councils had refused to appropriate to them a sufficient amount of money to keep their apparatus in proper repair, had resolved that in case of fire they would not go in service, but that their engines could be used by the citizens if they wished to do so. This we considered perfectly right. Every possible odium has heretofore been cast on the members of fire companies. The greater majority are not property holders—they all belong to the toiling masses, and it was asking too much of them to keep their apparatus in repair at their own expense, and in case of fire to work at the risk of their lives to save the property of others. We consider that the Councils of Allegheny City did wrong in refusing to make the appropriation requested by the firemen, and we told them at the time that they would find that they had acted "penny wise" in the matter. The Fire Companies went out of service on the first of the present month—seventeen days ago, and yet the Councils stubbornly refused to make the appropriation. What has been the result? the destruction of some thirty thousand dollars worth of property, and some twenty or thirty families rendered houseless.

The fire, evidently the work of an incendiary, could have been checked when but a trifling amount of damage had been sustained; but the firemen, equally as stubborn and mulish as the members of Council, refused to make a single effort toward checking the progress of the flames, and the fire was permitted to burn on, burn on, until it burnt itself out, and laid four squares in ashes.

We are willing to and always have praised the firemen, when others have censured, believing that they were "more sinned against than sinning." We have said that the firemen of Allegheny City had a perfect right to muster themselves out of service, their time is their own, and they can assist to check the progress of a fire or not, just as they please; but they have no right to prevent others from attempting to save the property of their fellow citizens.

The firemen of Pittsburgh, we understand, were willing to work their apparatus, but were prevented from doing so by the firemen of Allegheny city threatening that if they attempted to throw water they would chop the engines to pieces. If this be true their conduct is very culpable and deserving of the strongest censure. The Hose of the Washington Engine we know was demolished and several rows, in which a number of individuals were seriously hurt, occurred in the neighborhood of the Engine, and the Engine finally compelled to leave the ground, but whether it was done by firemen or outside rowdies we are unable to say. The rows was quelled by Capt. Knox, of the Penn, who appeared anxious that the Washington should be permitted to do all the service that she could.

The conflagration is much the largest that has ever been visited on the city of Allegheny, and is entirely owing to this unhappy misunderstanding between the authorities and the firemen, and the loss falls principally upon those most unable to bear it.

The following is a list of a small portion of the property destroyed:

Dr. Swift's Church in the cupola of which was the town clock. The building was insured to the amount of $6,000, which will but partially cover the loss.

One three story brick house near the corner of Ohio and the Diamond, owned by H. M. Dunlap, and occupied by John Burgess & Co. as a Dry Good's and Grocery Store.

Mr. Wallace's Marble works on Ohio Street.

Two three story bricks, occupied as stores, a frame tavern occupied by J. M'Niel, and several dwellings on Beaver street, all owned by Mrs. Dewsnap, and partially insured.

Three two story brick dwelling houses, on Ohio street, owned by Dr. Geo. S. Hays.

South's Coach factory on Beaver street.

A great many dwelling houses and stables were destroyed, but we were unable to procure the names of the owners. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock and raged with violence until after seven.

Mayor Rush hearing that an attempt would be made to fire the city in another quarter during the night, appointed a patrol consisting of 25, to keep watch.

We heard it remarked last night that the authorities intended instituting legal proceedings against the firemen.

Mayor Rush has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of any of the persons who attempted to prevent the Fire Companies from this city from working.

RETURNED.—The remainder of the Allegheny Fire Company arrived from Philadelphia with their apparatus, yesterday afternoon, and were escorted through Allegheny City by the other companies, with a band of music, at the time the conflagration was at its height. The whole crowd appeared just as unconcerned as if only a pile of shavings had been burning. We were sorry to see it.

THE MINSTRELS.—As might have been expected Apollo Hall was crowded again last night, with the beauty and fashion of the city, to hear the Empire Minstrels. Each one of the band appeared to exert himself to the utmost to please the audience, and to judge from the shouts of laughter, we should say they did it to a charm. They perform again to-night—the simple announcement is sufficient to fill the house.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, July 15.

CHOLERA.—There have been no more cases of Cholera since noon yesterday.

CHOLERA REPORT.—Gentlemen—There were 11 cases of Cholera from noon on Sunday to noon on Monday and one death.

Very respectfully,
W. M'K. MORGAN.

To the Sanitory Committee.

CHANGE.—The Letter List appeared in the Journal yesterday morning. We hope the Deacon won't cry about it—poor fellow, it's a pity he can't have all the "phat."

POLICE.—There was only one offender in the Tombs yesterday morning. He was charged with drunkenness—paid the usual fine and sloped.

BATHING.—Some one has said, and we believe he told the truth, that frequent ablution of the person is undoubtedly one of the surest methods of preserving health. Cleanliness is as necessary to physical well being as purity to a good condition of the heart. In New York the subject of free baths for the poor has been discussed for a long time, and steps have been taken approximating somewhat to the establishment of free baths. Their establishment has often been talked of in this city, but like every other benevolent enterprise which would touch the pocket of our liberal, generous hearted, ahead of the age we live in citizens, has all ended—in talk. A bath house could be erected on the Allegheny at very little expense; and we are astonished that some enterprising person has not entered into the speculation long ago. There is not a city between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, that has not one or more floating baths, and we do not know why it would not "pay" as well here as any place else.

Speaking of bathing, a cotemporary very correctly remarks, that after taking a bath in the morning, a person feels fresh and clean all day. The mind receives additional strength, for the mental acts with the physical more than most people are willing to believe. To wash the hands and face only on rising in the morning, is as if the washerwoman only washed the bosom and wristbands of a shirt. Those who have steadily kept up the healthy practice of bathing, would not be tempted by any consideration to give it up. They enjoy more, in an increased vigor of nerve alone, than we are aware of. Their minds are clear, there is a glow about the countenance, their eyes almost speak, they seem to have a confidence in their existence. We use these descriptive terms more particularly with reference to those who indulge in the luxury of a cold shower bath every morning.

COULD'NT WALK.—A man who had been indulging, yesterday, so freely in the juice of the corn that his legs refused to do their office, was hauled to the Tombs on a dray.

CIGARS.—Harrison, on Fourth Street, keeps prime Cigars. We have often tried them, and ought to know.

CHOLERA.—A woman died, in Minersville, of Cholera, yesterday morning.

Underwriter's Sale.
THIS morning, Tuesday July 17th, at 10 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, on account of whom it may concern, 2 Bales best quality Brown Muslin, suitable for Shirtings or Sheetings—slightly wet on the Pennsylvania Canal last week. Although sold as damaged, (with the exception of 4 or 5 pieces on the outside,) they are entirely perfect.
jy17 JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Agents Wanted.
THREE or four agents can find desirable situations, to take subscribers for two or three valuable works, highly recommended in the Eastern Cities; and entirely new in this vicinity—by applying soon to
EDW'D. TODD & CO.
jy17 corner 5th and Market sts., up stairs.

To Contractors.
PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Committee of School Directors of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, for furnishing materials and building a Public School House, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications, which will be ready for examination on Wednesday the 18th inst. at the store of J. Jaynes, 70 Fourth street. Bids will be received until Thursday, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.
J. JAYNES,
R. MILLER, Jr.
Pittsburgh, July 17, 1849. (jy17:dtt) Committee.

APOLLO HALL.
Last Night of the EMPIRE MINSTRELS.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 17th,
BENEFIT OF DICK SLITER, the best dancer in the U. S., and LAST APPEARANCE OF THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS: upon which occasion he will offer *THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.*
New Songs, New Dances, &c. &c.
☞ Remember this is positively the last night.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence 8.
Admittance 25 cents.

DRESS BONE.
J. G. & G. W. CARR, *Wholesale Cutters, and Manufacturers of Umbrella, Parasol, Cane, Whip, Bonnet and Dress Bone.* We respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to the largest and best variety of the above articles in this city at the lowest prices.
No. 133 North Third above Race street, adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia. jy17:d6w

Property for Sale.
A Valuable property of 10 Acres, in a desirable location adjoining the City Line of Allegheny, and about ¼ of a mile from the Market House, the whole is in a high state of cultivation—as a Market Garden abounding in choice Grapes and other Fruits, Shade Trees, &c., and excellent water. This property could readily be divided to make three or four Family residences; or is well suited for any public building, its situation is high, healthy and pleasant. S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
jy17 Smithfield street.

Valuable Books for Artists.
HARDING'S Principles and Practice of Art; 4to.
" Elementary Art; 4to.
FROST'S Hints on Light and Shadow; 4to.
FIELDS' Chromatics, 8vo.
HOWARD Imitative Art; 12mo.
HAND-BOOK of Picture Cleaning; 12mo.
HAYTER on Perspective; 8vo.
WILSON'S Use of a Book of Colours; 8vo.
Modern Painters; 12mo.
BELL'S Anatomy of Expression; 12mo.
Just received and for sale by
JAMES D. LOCKWOOD,
jy17 63 Wood street.

BEESWAX—1 barrel Beeswax, just received on consignment, and for sale by
GREGG & M'CANDLES,
jy17 97 Wood street.

ORANGES—50 boxes Oranges, just received and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES,
jy17 6 Wood street.

LEMONS! LEMONS!—75 boxes Lemons, just received and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES,
jy17 No. 6 Wood st.

For Sale.
TWO large Brick Dwelling Houses and two Frame Houses and Lots. The brick houses each contain four rooms, basement kitchens and finished garrets—the Lots each 19 feet 6 inches front by 100 feet deep, situated on Etna street, 5th Ward, between Walnut and Factory streets. Terms accommodating. Enquire of JOHN A. PARKINSON,
jy16:d1w-w5t Alderman.

Household Furniture of a Private Boarding House at Auction.
ON Tuesday, July 17th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, the Household Furniture, Bedding, Kitchen utensils, and Cooking Stove of a private Boarding House, as the owner is declining that business. Among the articles are:
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Mahogany and Cherry Stands, Wash stands, Fancy and Common Chairs, Settees, Bedding and Mattresses, Carpeting, Windsor Blinds, Fenders, Ash Pans, Fire Irons.
1 excellent Cooking Stove and fixtures, complete.
1 Mantel Clock; together with many other articles.
JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
N. B. The above furniture will be in front of the Auction Room early in the forenoon of day of sale.
jy16 J. M'K

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—Received this day, at 89 Market street—
40 doz. Gent's Suspenders;
20 " Boys' "
50 " Combs, ass'd kinds, late styles;
A large assm't fine and com. Jewelry.
Together with Trimmings, Laces, Variety and Fancy Goods, newly purchased in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
je27 HOGAN & CATNWELL.

EVERY PURCHASER OF DRY GOODS should call at MASON & CO'S, No. 62 Market street, for bargains. They will sell good fast colored Lawns for 8 cents, Organdie Lawns, for 10 cents, Scotch Ginghams 10 cents, Fast Colored Calicoes 6¼ cents, Fine Merrimack Calicoes for 8 cents, best quality Calico for 10 cents, Rich 4-4 Calicoes 12½ cents; Brown and Bleached Muslins 4½ cents, Gloves 4 cents per pair, Muslin and Lace Collars from 6¼ to $1,00, elegant Muslin Capes, from $1,75 to $3,00, together with the largest and best stock of CHEAP GOODS to be found in the Western country.
Remember the number No. 62 Market street.
jy16 A. A. MASON & CO.

Magic Lanthorn.
THE subscriber offers for sale a splendid Magic Lanthorn, manufactured by Voegtland, with a lens 8 inches diameter, and throwing a focus of ten feet. Together with six thousand transparent figures, painted in artisticle style, consisting of
Portraits, Mythological figures,
Naval Engagements, Physiological
Humorous
And others too numerous to mention. It can with little expense be changed to a Microscope, and to a College wanting such an apparatus would be invaluable. It will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon to
J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.
jy14:d1w 76 Wood Street.

WANTED.—An experienced Manager, to take charge of an Iron Works. Also, an experienced business man, competent to take charge of that department of an Iron establishment. Address A, Gazette office. Communications will be considered entirely confidential. jy14d3t

J. H. LAWMAN'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar21

Boot and Shoe Warehouse.
HUGH M. ROBB having removed to the spacious building formerly occupied by Wallace, Lyon & Co., No. 116 Wood street, near Fifth, would respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to the large and fine assortment of GOODS he is now offering *Cheap for Cash.*
All persons wishing a durable and cheap article in the SHOE line, are invited to call and examine his stock.
Also, a lot of fine Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS, and a good assortment of TRUNKS, alway on hand.
N. B.—He also continues to manufacture, as formerly
ap12:3m&w

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 16.

A Telegraphic Despatch to the New York Courier contains nothing very definite as to Rome or Hungary.

The late victories of the Austrians over the Hungarians were much exaggerated. The Hungarians having crossed the Waag, suddenly made a violent attack on the Imperialist position, and penetrated into the centre.

After a battle of three days with two Imperialist armies, the Hungarians retreated to their former position, but not without having in their onset done great damage to the Imperialist corps.

The Austrian Republicans have published a decree of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Hayman, in which that military chieftain states that the inhabitants of the borough of Boschortpig having aided and abetted the Hungarian insurgents in their attack upon the Brigade of Gen. Wyes, he, Gen. Hayman, had ordered their town to be burned and annihilated.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Porte has refused to comply with the imperative demand of Russia for the passage of 80,000 troops through Servia.

ROME.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the French Government had received a Telegraphic dispatch announcing that the French had occupied St. Ovio, which gives the command of part of the city of Sardinia.

The Austrian garrison had quitted Alexandria.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

There were 20 cases and 14 deaths from Cholera at the Blockley Almshouse to-day.

The funeral obsequies to the memory of JAMES K. POLK, took place at the Museum this morning. The pageant was solemn and imposing. Mr. Dallas pronounced the eulogium. It was a glowing tribute to the exemplary, private worth, eminent public services of the illustrious dead.

He was an hour and twenty minutes delivering the speech, during the whole of which time the most profound attention was paid to the speaker. The flags on the shipping and public buildings were all placed at half mast.

There were 469 cases and 111 deaths from Cholera for the week ending Saturday.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.

Interments from Cholera on Saturday 99; from other diseases 42. On Sunday from Cholera 53, from other diseases 34.

The weather is cool and cloudy.

The health at the Quarantine is improving.

The steamer Gov. Biggs, sunk at the landing, has been raised.

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

Interments from Cholera to-day 69; other diseases, 44. Yesterday 87 deaths from Cholera; other diseases 44.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.

For the 48 hours during Sunday, there were 199 cases, and 88 deaths from Cholera.

NEW YORK, July 16.

There were 158 cases, and 65 deaths from Cholera to-day.

NEW YORK, July 16.

There were one thousand deaths last week against 284 same week last year, of which 424 were from Cholera.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Thirty-nine cases and 9 deaths from Cholera today. The Almshouse not yet reported.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

There were fifty-four cases, and sixteen deaths on Sunday.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

Mr. John D. Buck, Clerk of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Copper Smelting Company, was murdered in his office last night. The murderer is unknown.

[NOON REPORT.]
NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Flour.—The market was extremely active to-day, and heavy sales were made for the East and for exportation. Holders continue firm, and prices upon the whole appear to have an upward tendency.

Grain.—There is but a slight business doing in grain at previous rates.

Provisions.—The market is dull, a decline is anticipated.

Cotton.—The market is firm, and several samples have been withdrawn for higher rates. We note sales of Fair New Orleans and Mobile at 10c; Fair Florida and Uplands at 9¼.

Darings Circular quoted Ohio Six per cents at $100@102 and scarce.

[EVENING REPORT.]
NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Cotton Market.—The sales to-day reached 3000 bales at the following prices: Fair New Orleans and Mobile at 10½; Florida and Uplands at 9½; the market closed firm.

Flour.—All description have been active to-day, and prices are a shade better. There is a good Eastern home demand, with some shipping inquiry, with sales of Common State and mixed brands at $4,00 ⅌ barrel.

Grain.—The receipts have been extremely light, with limited demand for shipping.—Sales of Ohio wheat at $1 02@1 06 the supply of corn is light.

Provisions.—There is no movement visible in any article, there is a pretty full supply of Pork in market and sales were made of mess pork at $10 62@10 75 per bbl.

Lard is in active request at kegs 7¼, for bbl. 6⅞@6⅝c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

Flour.—The demand is limited to the wants of the home trade at $4 93@5,00.

Provisions.—We note sales of shoulders at 4¼, of hams at 7.

Whiskey.—Sales of 300 bbls. 16½c per gall.

Constable's Sale.
THE following articles will be sold at Constable's Sale, on Liberty street, near Garrison Alley, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Rings, Breastpins and other articles of Jewelry.
jy16:2t J. SHARP, Constable.

Wanted.
100 LAND WARRANTS, for which the highest cash price will be paid by
THOMAS STEEL, Alderman,
jy14:1w 4th near Smithfield.

251!
BOOBYER & GRIBBLE,
BEE HIVE CLOTHING STORE!
NUMBER 251 LIBERTY STREET,
THREE DOORS ABOVE IRWIN STREET, SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN BEE HIVE.
MESSRS. G. & B. would respectfully inform the public that they can at all times find at the above place a splendid assortment of
CLOTHING AND CLOTHS,
Suitable for Custom Work. It being our intention to do a Cash business, we shall endeavor to sell all articles in the Clothing line at the lowest possible rates, and there can be no doubt that our friends and the public generally would find it their interest to favor us with a share of their patronage. BOOBYER & GRIBBLE.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the *fitting* of Clothes.
B. & G.
☞ No. 251 Liberty street, three doors above Irwin sign of the *Bee Hive.* ap23

By Express.
JUST RECEIVED, AT THE BEE-HIVE CLOTHING STORE, some splendid *Tweeds, Vestings and Cassimeres* of the latest styles. Those desirous of procuring anything in our line, are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock. BOOBYER & GRIBBLE.

Orphan's Court Sale.
OF A FARM OF LAND.—Will be sold at the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of July instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Farm of HUGH MCILVRIDE, situated about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Frankstown road, in Wilkins Township; and containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES—more or less; and bounded by lands of Joseph R. Keating, William Donaldson, Henry Morrow, John Morrow, and others.
The Land is of excellent quality, and contains coal. The title is indisputable.
To be sold by order of the Court, by
WILLIAM DONALDSON, Esq.
and JOHN SHEAPPER, Adm'rs.
jy10:3d1ew; 13w.

Bathing Tubs.
THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of Bathing Tubs, consisting of the following kinds:
Plung Bath Tub, large size;
Ottoman Bath Tub;
Sponging;
Hanging Shower Tub;
Children's Bath Tubs;
Hand Shower Baths;
Leg;
Stomach Heaters, &c.
These Tubs are made of good materials and neatly Japanned. JOHN DUNLAP & CO.
ie21 Corner Market and Second streets.

Greenwood Garden.
STRAWBERRIES, FRESH FROM THE VINES, are now served up in this *SUMMER RETREAT*, with all the other good and wholesome refreshments nature and art can produce.
Boquets of choice Flowers, tastefully put up.
Tea every evening at 6 o'clock.
The Steamboat THOS. SCOTT leaves the foot of Pitt street the beginning of each hour, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M., landing at the Garden gate.
Closed on Sunday, and conducted on Temperance principles. [Gazette and Dispatch copy.] jo11