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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::JULY 31, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday forenoon, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BURKE, the Chairman, read the call of the committee, and briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the different Townships, Boroughs and Wards in Allegheny County, be requested to meet on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at their usual places of meeting, to select delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held on the Wednesday following, (August 20th,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for County officers. The Democrats of the various Townships will meet between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.; and the Democrats of the different wards of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and of the Several Boroughs, will meet between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock.

A. BURKE, Chairman.

L. HARPER, *Sec'y.*

JUSTICE IS IMMUTABLE.

Although this is a truism, yet how widely different are the conclusions of men respecting the principle of Justice itself; and what a great change is wrought by time in relation to its administration. But the change in the minds of men is not greater in this respect, perhaps, than in many others. We find, for instance, that, among reformers, those are most zealous, (and very frequently most intolerant and bigoted, too,) who were once among the most violent opponents of the doctrines they are striving to establish.—The infidel of to-day, becomes, to-morrow, the eloquent, enthusiastic, and devoted advocate of the pure and simple precepts of the Gospel.—The drunkard of yesterday is to-day the vehement and bitter reviler, of all who make or sell intoxicating drinks. The shameless debauchee of the past week can find no terms too strong, with which to condemn, even a slight departure from virtue. All such changes as these, in the action of individuals, are reasonably accounted for upon the ground of a certain peculiarity of temperament, leading men to become ardent in whatever they undertake; and with these consistency is not thought of, except in connection with the present line of conduct.

But let us apply these positions to communities, instead of individuals, and the question involved becomes much more difficult of solution. Communities, we may be told, are but made up of individuals; and this we are ready to admit: but we are to recollect, also, that a conclusion is not arrived at here: for while all the individuals of a community belong to one class, and the same class composes other communities; we are also to remember that no community furnishes many individuals of the character that we have spoken of; and we may say, indeed, that it is not every community that furnishes one individual distinguished by such a character.

Considerations like these have been forcing themselves upon us for some days past, from reading an extract from Hazard's Historical Collections,—being a part of the 8th Article of Confederation between the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven. It is in the following words:—

"It is also agreed, that if any servant run away from his master, into any other of these confederated jurisdictions, that in such case, upon the certificate of one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be delivered, either to his master or any other, that pursues and brings such certificate or proof."

Thus we see that, in the puritan days of New England, (when *interest* if not a higher sense of *justice* called men to act,) that which is by some designated in characters too revolting for any lover of his country to repeat, was not merely practised, but made the special subject of confederated law. And what is there in the history of all those times to induce the belief, or for an instant awaken the idea, that the men who entered into and religously observed that contract were not even infinitely better men than all the leading and active Abolitionists of Massachusetts and Connecticut at this day? There is nothing. Who shall say that the state of public virtue was not far, far higher at that day, in Massachusetts, than it now is? There is no one who can deny this. Those purse and good men thought that, in the Providence of the All-Wise, the black race had been forced upon them for the good of that race itself—and thus think all the philanthropists of the present day who are similarly situated—and that it therefore became their duty to enforce upon them obedience; exact service from them; and carefully provide for all their wants.

But the black man was held in bondage in all the colonies; and while he was regarded as unfitted for attending properly to his own wants, it was deemed a Christian duty to see that he was suitably provided for. The same belief is still entertained in some parts of our country; and yet a large portion of the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut, (and these persons *professing* to be Christians too,) speak of those who now sanction the identical doctrines sustained by their forefathers, in terms too degrading and debased to be uttered by Christian lips and applied to a Christian brother. It is such a course as this that we cannot reconcile with any just ideas of Christian duty, or of the most common courtesy.

He who was all purity and goodness, and who came to lead the way for man's approach to that holy state, on an occasion of peculiar moment passed the charitable and human sentence—"Let him who is guiltless among you cast the first stone." How matchless the injunction upon human forbearance; and yet how little it is regarded, even by those who profess to follow in His footsteps! Those States who have Providentially escaped the evils of Slavery, should carefully set about to clear their own skirts of the many other evils, not only tolerated but positively sanctioned in their midst;—when, having placed their own citizens upon the highest pinnacle of governmental prosperity and happiness, they will be able to point to others (though modest y would forbid dictation) the true path to greatness and glory, and the regular and easy steps by which true political glory may be attained.

COL. BENTON'S NEW WORK.—The New York Mirror says the Messrs. Appleton have concluded an arrangement with ex-Senator Benton for the publication of the political work on which he is now engaged in his retirement. It will form a single volume of about 800 pages octavo. The title of the work will be, "Thirty Years in the

OPENING OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EXCURSION TO NEW BRIGHTON.

Pursuant to announcement, the formal opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from Allegheny City to New Brighton, took place yesterday. About 550 persons, we understand, were invited, including the Councils of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, 400 of whom, probably, were accommodated with seats in the cars. There were five passenger cars, and one freight car, in the train, all of which, of course, were crowded to their utmost capacity. The train started from the inner Depot, in Allegheny, at precisely 24 minutes past 10 o'clock, and arrived at New Brighton at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock—total distance 28 miles—running time, 2 hours and 46 minutes. Returning, the train left New Brighton at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock, and arrived at the starting point in Allegheny at a quarter of 7 o'clock. This may appear to be slow running for Railroad cars; but it should be borne in mind that the track has been recently laid, and has not as yet become settled. It will require some months, perhaps a year, for the track to become perfectly solid, so as to enable the cars to make full speed.

The track, so far as we could judge, has been well laid, and the work well performed. The cars run as smoothly as any we ever traveled in, and when the track is filled up with a bed of sand and gravel, it will be as delightful a road to travel on as can be found in the country. The road having been cut along the steep river hill side, most of the way, considerable difficulty has already been experienced, in consequence of the earth sliding on either side of the track. We are afraid that these slides will give the Company great trouble and expense for some time to come. Below Courtney's run, the loose, overhanging rocks look really terrifying; and it will require great watchfulness on the part of the officers and agents of the Company to protect the lives of passengers from the threatening danger.

The cars are very substantial, are well finished and exceedingly beautiful—indeed, they are fully equal to any we ever traveled in, East or West. The locomotives are also well built, and appear capable of performing their duty to the satisfaction of the Company and the public.

Crowds were gathered around the depot in Allegheny and on Seminary Hill, when the cars started, and there was every manifestation of joy that could be expected on such an occasion. At different stopping points along the road, vast numbers of people were collected, and there was considerable cheering by the gents, and waving of 'kerchiefs by the ladies. Upon arriving at New Brighton, the "deep-mouthed cannon" made the blue vault of Heaven echo with its thunderings!

Soon after the arrival of the train at New Brighton, there was a general rush by the company for the hotels, in order to gratify the cravings of nature. The Merrick House, where we dined, was literally overrun with people, and we heard more than one man complain of being damaged about the ribs, in consequence of the pressure of the crowd. Mrs. Sourbeck's Hotel was also crowded on the occasion.

After the dinner was over at the Merrick House, a meeting was organized in the Assembly rooms of that fine large building, for the purpose of allowing some gentlemen an opportunity to blow off a little extra steam. We were not present at the organization of the meeting, having gone in company with a friend to call upon "Grace Greenwood;" but we were informed that Mr. JOHN LAWIN, of Allegheny, presided, assisted by various Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

If we could consistently with our duty as a public journalist pass over, unnoticed, the proceedings of that meeting, we would most gladly do so. But we are compelled to speak the truth, even if it should prove disagreeable to the President and Engineer of the company! Although at least three-fourths of those present were opposed to the manner in which the affairs of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad have been conducted, yet there was every disposition to treat the officers of the company with respect, and not permit private feelings to interpose to mar the harmony of the party.—But it appears that certain gentlemen present were determined (notwithstanding the feeling which is well known to exist in this community respecting the management of that Company,) to mar the harmony of the occasion by introducing topics which any sane man might know would produce excitement and opposition. Mr. SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, the Engineer, whose imprudence is only equalled by his self-esteem, made a speech (he has a great itching for speech-making,) which was insulting, not only to the Councils of Pittsburgh, but to the entire population of our City.

ROBERT MCKNIGHT, Esq., President of the Common Council, and who is a stockholder in the O. and P. Railroad, replied in a very sensible and animated speech, and protested against the impudent, uncalled-for and unjust remarks of Mr. ROBERTS. Gen. LARNER undertook to pour oil upon the troubled waters, but to no avail.

The feeling now became intense, and it was evident that Gen. ROBINSON must have been convinced that his fugleman, Mr. ROBERTS, could not, by all his cunning and special pleading, satisfy the wronged, betrayed and insulted business community of Pittsburgh, in regard to the management of the road. Ordering councilmen out of the room, who ask respectful questions, is a kind of proceeding not calculated to increase the confidence of the people in the management of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Through the fortunate interference of Dr. E. D. GAZZAM, the proceedings were brought to a close, without any serious difficulty.

We have given but a brief and imperfect sketch of the doings of yesterday, and passed over as lightly as possible the proceedings of the meeting at the Merrick House. We hope that it will not become necessary for us to allude to the topic again.

The imprudent course pursued by Messrs. ROBERTS and ROBINSON yesterday, will have the effect of awakening a new feeling in this community in favor of the Steubenville Railroad.—There is no doubt whatever about this matter.

☞ The *Gazette* need not flatter itself with the belief that because we deferred a reply to its special pleading in regard to the O. and P. Railroad, until after the President of the Company has made an answer to the resolution of Councils, that therefore we do not design replying.—The Deacon will yet hear from us to his heart's content about this very matter. In the mean time, the business community of Pittsburgh would like to have satisfactory answers to the questions in Tuesday's *Post*, from any one of the writers of the Railroad Editorials in the *Gazette*. The people want to know all about the *conditions* of the $200,000 subscription on the part of the City of Pittsburgh to the capitol stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad and whether those conditions have been complied with by the Company. That's the matter now in issue.

What she has Done.

Pennsylvania, alone (says the Pottsville Register) from a fragment of her soil, poured forth of coal, in 1850, to the value of over *twenty millions of dollars*, more than fifteen times the coinage (setting California aside) of our own gold and silver within that period. Take all our coal, add to it our iron, our copper, our lead, and the sum of wealth swells into vastness, and the future multiplies by tens. Let us be true to our own wealth, lying in and on our own soil, and we shall a hundred years hence exceed all that the poets in past ages saw in their golden

THE FREE TICKETS.

Our distinguished neighbor of the *Gazette* has been very reluctantly *forced* to admit that all our positions in relation to the *free ticket* business are correct: though he fairly gloats over the admission of the *Pennsylvanian*, that "free tickets have always been more or less given, under all administrations of the public works."—This is a matter of which we were well aware. It is a matter which the editor of the *Gazette* well knew, long before he made so great a flourish about the particular case that gave rise to the present discussion: and we might therefore have made the same admission that was made by our able contemporary of the *Pennsylvanian*, if we had chosen to do so. But we too well know the utter absence of magnanimity, or even of *fairness* in attempts at conducting an argument in that quarter, to admit any thing whatever that is charged unless something like proof is brought to sustain the charge.

The article which led to this discussion charged, not only that large numbers of the Delegates to the Reading Convention, but all the members from this county excepting one, were given free tickets, with which they were conveyed, free of charge, over the public works. This broad and barefaced LIE we had it in our power fully to disprove; and we so asserted. Upon this, the distinguished Mr. BIGHAM *volunteered* as a witness, to prove that *members of the Legislature* had been given free tickets: for that he had passed over the State works, all the distance from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, without having it cost him a cent. The course taken by Mr. BIGHAM in this matter, we have characterised by the identical name used by the charitable and *pious?* editor, and for this we have been designated as "blackguards;" and the public are told, as a clincher to all that migh be said upon the subject, that "Mr. BIGHAM's character for honor and veracity requires no defence in Allegheny county." Well, all we can add is, that *if he be* honorable in it not much honor as is valued by other men; and both he and his *pious?* defender have placed themselves in the position of defending a swindling operation; while they condemn others for doing as they have done: and he stands forth before the State as conniving at swindling, and then trying to shield himself behind the "friend" who aided him in the act.—Truly "Mr. BIGHAM'S character for honor" is fully established.

Important and Valuable Discovery.

A NEW MEANS OF ELECTRO PLATING GILT AND SILVER WARE.—Some years since, a young nobleman, distinguished from all his class by bright intelligence and brilliant genius, though ostensibly living in the vortex of Parisian pleasures, devoted many days and watched at night in search of a discovery which had long been germinating in his brain. At length by dint of science and labor, he solved the problem, and gave to the world the inestimable innovation of applying gold and silver to baser metals, by means of the "galvanic pile." This discovery does not at first impress the public with its importance, because all its immense bearings were not taken into consideration. One fact alone entitles the inventor (the Viscount de Ruolz) to the gratitude of his fellow men. Gilding and silvering, or as it is called, plating, has hitherto been effected by means of mercury, entailing the most fatal consequences to the health and life of every workman employed in it. And much great importance did Professor Daniell think this discovery which spared the lives of so many of its most intelligent population, that the Academy conferred on M. de Ruolz, the prise and medal called "De Prix Monthyon," from a fund left to it by M. Monthyon for the purpose of rewarding the most noble discovery "for the benefit of the greatest service to mankind in general. This discovery, for which a patent was of course immediately taken out by M. Ruotz and a partner an English merchant, Elkington (Ruolz not being a business man) was immediately applied to the most beneficial of all luxuries, the service of the table. Spoons, forks, etc., were manufactured, at an incredibly low price, yet with the durability of real silver. To the eye there is not the slightest difference, and unlike plated ware these articles have the weight of silver, the same polish and color, and will bear as much cleaning, and in the same way, as the real metal of which it is the semblance. All articles in constant use are warranted to last five years—they have been tried by many of the public colleges and other institutions of France and found to possess all the qualities for which they are recommended. The eyes and taste being satisfied, the durability proved it seemed now almost absurb to lay out an immense sum upon real silver, for the following calculation will prove the fallacy of *real* being a good outlay of capital, or as is usually said, "the cheapest in the end."—For instance a dozen dozen silver spoons and forks, the purchaser, if he wishes to sell them, (the ostensible advantages of possessing *real*,) loses more from the deduction of workmanship (old silver merely being bought by weight,) than he would have originally paid for one dozen of the same articles in Rodes and Elkington plate, exclusive of the interest of the money originally sunk in the purchase. Even including the resilvering, at the end of five years, and the interest of his money given for the plated goods, there is a vast discrepancy in the two sums.

This last consideration ought to weigh much in an essentially utilitarian age, when deeply rooted prejudices and abused ostentation are disappearing. This discovery is particularly applicable to America—a country which cares for the comforts and amelioration of the poorer classes, and whose merchants know how to employ in world-wide commerce, capital which selfish aristocracy locks closely in its coffers, benefitting none, and ministering only to its vanity and price.

The patent of Elkington & Ruola has passed into the hands of a rich and highly intelligent citizen of France, Monsieur Christofle, who, by means of immense capital, has given it extensive development. He has established in New York, an agent at 481 Broadway, in the tempting French Jewelry store of Messrs. Gaime and Guillemot. The most beautiful specimens, as to design and execution, can there be seen in all the larger pieces of plate destined for the service of the table, the first artists being employed on them in Paris. There is now a surtout in silver similar to one in the World's fair, which in former times would have been thought fit for a king, but which is now an appropriate ornament for the table of one of our merchants, whose palaces vie with those of the merchant princes of the palmy days of the Genoese and Venetian republics. Then there is everything useful at an attainable price—so that the moderately rich can complete a stock often too small for their wants and that all may forever dispense with the unhealthy and unwholsome German silver or the primitive and uncomfortable iron three pronged forks. Even without purchasing, merely as a specimen of the progress of science and the perfection of French *orfevrie* we advise all to visit Messrs. Christofle at the above place.

Man and Woman.

M—Man is a marvelous and matchless model of mechanism, a mutable mass of mirth and misanthropy, merry midst mourning, mournful midst mirth. Man mars his mundane mission by mixing in monstrous mummeries, mindless of the meek monitions of his Mighty Master, mildly mispricing his mild and moderate mandates mid the manifold manifestations of the multiplied mercies meted out by his Maker. Muse, then, misguided mortal on the magnitude of thy misdemeanors, mind not the meretricious mechinations of malevolent ministers, but merit the meed of a merciful mission.

W—Woman, who, whilome was wrought upon the wheedling words of the wiley one, since when the world weeps over its wickedness. Wanting woman, the world were a waste and we wending our weary way through its wilderness, would waft our wailings to the winds and waves. Woman! without thy winsome ways, wealth were worthless, a mere will to the wisp. The witchery of thy wooing words work wonders like the waving of the wizard's wand, witness thy wearileess watching o'er the wounded and wretched, withstanding our waywardness through weal and woe; — Wanton waddlers on the wane, writing under wrinkles, may wage thee warfare, but the wise welcome and worship thee.

HONOR.—Mr. Pennant, in his Tour in Scotland, relates the following circumstance, which shows that a sense of honor may prevail in those who have little regard to moral obligations:—After the battle of Culloden, in the year 1746, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered to any one who should discover or deliver up the young Pretender. He had taken refuge with the Kennedies, two common thieves, who protected him with the greatest fidelity; robbed for his support and often went in disguise to Inverness to purchase provisions for him. A considerable time afterwards one of these men, who resisted the temptation of thirty thousand pounds from a respect to his honor was hanged for stealing a

Discovery in Egypt.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. It is known that there exists in Mt. Zabrah, situated on an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last days of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the working of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils, and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Bezoni, on the strength of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been readily traced, proved most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilful engineers. It seems from examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labors in the mine of Zabrah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Ramses Sesostris, who, according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquest, as well as by the innumerable monuments with which he covered Egypt.

Value of Manufactured Cotton.

The enormous value given to cotton in its various transformations, is shown in the article of lace, of which there is at the London exhibition, doubtless a richer display than the world ever saw together before. India, France, Belgium, England are vieing for supremacy in this manufacture. A manufacturer furnished samples of one pound of cotton spun into 900 hanks, of 840 yards each, making a distance in all of 430 miles, and of which about one-third of a pound would be extended to its utmost. Another firm exhibited, 4,200 hanks of the same number of yards each, from a single pound of cotton. The last then exhibited one pound of cotton spun into a thread 2,000 miles long, which shows the perfection to which cotton machinery has arrived. Brussels lace, all made from cotton is exhibited, worth £20 sterling ($1,00) per yard. A lace shawl, made in France for the Dutchess of Sutherland is exhibited, the cost of which is £1,000 sterling. A bridal dress is shown, for which the owner wants £5,000. The girl who wrought at it the first three years became blind from the heavy task put upon her eyes. Just think of simple handiwork enhancing the value of a shilling's worth of cotton to $25,000!

Stick a Pin Right There!

A writer in the Southern Recorder, speaking of the *constitutional right of secession*, says:

"This doctrine has been asserted upon four distinct occasions in the United States, and not oftener.

"1st. The Federalists in the Hartford Convention during the late war asserted it.

"2d. The Abolitionists, in the recent Convention at Syracuse, New-York, asserted it.

"3d. The Southern Rights Convention at Charleston lately asserted it, and

"4th. The McDonald Disunion Convention at Miledgeville asserted it.

"This last body attempted to bolster up their abominable faith, by referring to the Kentucky resolutions drawn by Mr. Jefferson.

"This is false. Mr. Jefferson never supported any such doctrine. The whole republican party always opposed secession. They opposed it under Mr. Jefferson's administration, and under that of Mr. Madison. At the time of Mr. Jefferson's last election, on the day when the electors met at Richmond to cast the vote of the State of Virginia for him, a public dinner was given the electors, Judge Roane, the great friend of Mr. Jefferson, presiding. The regular toasts were prepared by his friends, and that his opinions and those of his friends might be distinctly known, the following regular toast was drunk with overwhelming applause ☞ "SECESSION—*It is treason!*" ☞—(*Macon (Ga.) Journal.*

THE AUSTRIAN OUTRAGE.—*Release of Brace.*—The Boston Atlas, of Friday morning, contains a letter from Vienna, dated July 8th, which states that Mr. Charles L. Brace, the American who was arrested in Hungary, has been finally released. On his arrival in Vienna he was insulted by the police and ordered to quit Austria within three days. Afterwards he changed their minds. Mr. Brace would, however, leave in a few days. He has resumed his correspondence to the Philadelphia Bulletin, and in a letter dated on the 27th of June, gives a full account of his arrest, examination and imprisonment, concluding as follows:

Without following the examination through farther, which was some six hours in length, I will only say it was, throughout, one of the most complete specimens of an inquisition I had ever even heard of. I cannot in language describe the unfairness, the manifest prejudice, the determination to *convict me*—which the Auditor showed throughout. In my latter examinations, I have some more definite instances of these "tricks" of the law, which he employed upon me, and which I will hereafter relate. The amount of it was, *I was an American in Hungary*, and he would make an example of me.

At the close, the accusation was read to me, to the effect that I was a "member of the great Democratic Union in Europe, an emissary from Ujhazy and Czets, and here in Hungary with the purpose of spreading revolutionary movements!" The *proofs* (?) on which this charge were these: 1st—Words, supposed to imply an acquaintance with Ujhazy; 2—A note of introduction from Gen. Czetz; 3—The possession of a revolutionary pamphlet; and 4—The fact that I had visited certain persons who had been compromised in the Revolution in 1848.

After the charge was read, I was conducted back to my prison-room by the Provost and two soldiers, and as he passed through the first cell I heard the prisoners ask him, "*Will he be imprisoned?*" "*Ganz vestimmt!*" ("Without a doubt,") was the reply. With this consolation was I locked in for the second night.

I beg my countrymen to consider the proofs on which such a charge was based. In no other land, except Russia, would they stand a day, even as causes of suspicion. Yet, on these, have I been shut up 30 days in that wretched prison—and am even yet in "honorable arrest" here in Pesth!

The attack was not on me, but on my country. It was a petty, personal revenge for the generous sympathy of Americans. But such injustice shall re-act on themselves. In my land in which I can express it, will I lay open this outrageous act of injustice and tyranny, and the secrets which it has opened to me. And I have mistaken the Americans much, if such an open, unprovoked assault on their rights passes unnoticed!

The Boston Post attributes this arrest and outrage to Mr. Webster's Hulseman letter.

☞ A fine equestrian statute of WILLIAM the Conqueror, the foreign correspondent of the N. Y. Courier writes, has just been erected at Falaise, a town in the department of Calvados, part of ancient Normandy. Falaise is the birthplace of the conqueror, and the day that has been selected for the inauguration of the statue is the 28th of September next, the anniversary of that of his departure from France for the conquest of England. Appeals are now being made to all "lovers of grand national souvenirs" for subscriptions, in order "to complete in worthy style this national work, which while it recalls one of the greatest facts of of the history of the middle ages, will stand as perpetual testimony that it is in very truth to France, to her genius to her arms, that the then barbarous isle of the Anglo-Saxons is indebted for its initiation into the ideas of progress and of civilization."

NEW YORK COMMERCE.—In January, February and March, 1851, there arrived at New York 481 U. S. vessels, tonnage 538,802, and 233 foreign vessels, tonnage 71,970. Cleared 410 U. S. tonnage 185,382, foreign vessels 150, tonnage 44,906. More than two-thirds of the commerce of the port is carried on in U. S. vessels. So far, says the Journal of Commerce, "there is every reason to be satisfied with the results of free navigation, which has been in operation since the 1st of January last, as it respects our commerce with Great Britain and her possessions, and most other countries. Loud complaints are made by British ship owners, that in many cases American vessels are supplanting their own, even in British ports, particularly in India."

☞ Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. In our advertising columns may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

TO MAKE SANDWICHES.—Rub one table-spoonful of mustard flour into half a pound of sweet butter; spread this mixture upon thin slices of bread; from a boiled ham cut very thin slices, and place a slice of ham between two slices of the bread prepared as above; cut the sandwiches

[From the Knickerbocker]

THE BLOOMER.

The saucy maid may toss her head,
When she her bustle hitches on;
Be mine to praise in artless lays,
The graceful girl with breeches on.

The petticoat no more shall float,
On limbs whose shape bewitches one;
But in its place, with modest grace,
Those limbs shall hold the breeches on.

The bucks and beaus turn up their noses
At costly robes with patches on—
But goodness me! what if they see
Such beauty apes the breeches on?

Ye muslin dresses, white and thin,
With fairy fingers stitches on,
I fear your day has passed away
Since woman put the breeches on.

Ah! well-a-day, the Bard may say,
Shall one bestow his kisses on
A shameless maid who's not afraid
To put a pair of breeches on.

She'll make him feel from head to heel,
Whatever else he hitches on,
He has no right, by day or night,
To put a pair of breeches on?

We always see the graces three,
Without a rag the witches on,
But O! Gad Zooks, how would it look
Should each one put the breeches on!

When woman's wit is stirred a bit,
The first reform she pitches on,
Is how she may, with least delay,
Just draw a pair of breeches on!

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The London Sun, of July 11th, states, "on unquestionable authority," that Jenny Lind and Signor Belletti will be married "on their return from Canada, previous to the voyage from N. York to England." When does Jenny goes to Canada?

— The reputed seizure of three American fishing vessels off the coast of Newfoundland by the British Government, turns out to be incorrect. One of them arrived at Boston on Saturday morning.

— An examination of Thompson, the supposed robber of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, took place at Dedham, Mass., on Friday, and resulted in his committal, in default of $20,000 bail.

— A thousand hogsheads of ale and fifteen hundred hhds. of porter are about to be sent to Bengal, for the use of the European troops, in order to supersede spirits.

— On the 13th instant, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., John Hollabaugh was discovered suspended by the neck on a tree near his residence. He was aged 44 years, and bad health had depressed him for some time.

— So many deaths, fires, and other casualties have occurred from the use of camphine, as a substitute for candles, oil, and gas, that public opinion begins to call for a municipal prohibition of it. The correspondent of a New York paper furnishes a list of some sixty cases of serious damage and loss of life during the past year in that vicinity, resulting from the employment of this inflammable and dangerous material for purposes of domiciliary illumination.

— The New York Tribune describes an aerial steam boat now building in that city large enough to carry 25 persons, and fuel enough for four hours. The car is 64 feet in length, and the float containing the gas has the capacity of 25,000 cubic feet, with a lifting capacity of of 6,500 pounds. The engine is of twelve horse power and very perfectly constructed.

— The Boston Traveler states that an Englishman named Lewis has been doping the Bostonians lately, by claiming to be an English lord, getting into the good graces of the aristocracy, purchasing clothing, &c., and finally leaving, without paying his bills, amounting in all to about $700.

— The public records and prisoners of Delaware county have been permanently removed to Medea, the new county seat, which seems likely to become a town of some note.

— The Lackawanna and Western Railroad, extending from Scranton to Great Bend, is expected to be opened about the first of September. Two locomotives have already been placed on it, and are sliding materially in the furtherance of operations along the line of the road.

— The annual returns of the Municipal Poor Schools of Berlin show that last year about 23,000 poor children received elementary instruction at a total cost of $14,000; or about $4.50 per annum, or *nine cents* a week.

— The revenue from customs for the year ending June 30, 1851, was $49,003,448 46. For the year ending June 30, 1850, it was $39,939,555 93. This is exclusive of California and Oregon, which would make the revenue over $50,000,000.

— First quality anthracite coal, for domestic purposes, now sells at Pottsville, Pa., for $2.50 per ton—The Press suggests a city councils the exercise of sense, and the passage of an ordinance, making it a forfeiture of all coal to the city, which shall be found short of weight.

— We learn, through a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, that the agent of Col. Fremont has sold the Col.'s claim to forty-five thousand acres of desirable lands, mines and gold washings, in California, to a company in London, for $22 per acre, amounting to about a million of dollars, subject to the ratification of Col. Fremont.

— From an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales, it appears that the number of males is 53,552, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,775, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, and one to every 43¼ of the female.

— The Assessors have completed the valuation of Real and Personal property in New Bedford for the present year. The whole amount of taxable property is $19 615,550—of this $11,913,550 is in Personal Estate, and $7,672,000 is in Real Estate; being an increase over last year of $1,022,950. The number of polls this year is 3,921; last year 3,637—increase 196. Rate of taxation this year $3,75 on $1,000; last year $4,00.

— The Ohio papers represent the Wheat crop in that State to be never better at this season of the year than it now is. Last year the product was some *thirty five million bushels*.

MANCHESTER LOTS at ACTON.—The subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, a number of VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, being part of the estate known as "the Company Property," situate in the borough of Manchester, on Saturday, August 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The sale to commence on Island Lane, and to be continued on Chartier street. These Lots are too well known to need any particular description or recommendation. The early completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—their location in the neighborhood of the outer Depot—the rapid increase of population in that vicinity, and the speedy rise in the value of property—make them desirable both for improvement and investment. The title is good, beyond a question, and they are free of all incumbrance.

Terms.—One fifth cash; and the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest annually from day of sale, secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars or for purchase at private sale, apply to GEORGE BREED, No. 193 Wood street.

KREBS & BOYLE, Auc'rs.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS interested will take notice that WILLIAM TAYLOR, of the Eighth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Brickmaker, on the 29th day of July, 1851, executed to the undersigned a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Taylor are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims will present them.

J. HOWARD, Assignee.

Office 4th st., bet. Smithfield and Grant.

A SECOND HAND PIANO, manufactured by E. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia, six octaves, mahogany case, in good order. rice $75. For sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR.

Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of WILLIAM PORTER, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement at the Lumber Yard Office of the subscribers, on Penn street.

JAMES M. PORTER,
WILLIAM M. PORTER,
Administrators.

jy31:3tw

Arrangement Made to Forward Freight to Baltimore in Five Days.

AT the same rates as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company receipt to Philadelphia.

GOYODE & COLE,
corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDS, BEDDING, BAR ROOM FIXTURES, &c., AT AUCTION.—On Friday, 1st of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction House, a large quantity of Household Furniture, comprising Beds and Bedding, Carpeting, Chairs and Tables, Cooking Stoves, one good Mahg. Clock, Looking Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Cooking utensils, &c.

At the same time, will be sold, one eight day clock, made by Thomas Perkins, of Pittsburgh). It has been used in a public Office in this city for a number of years, and is said to be a good time keeper.

jy31 P. M'KENNA, Aucti'r.

BLOOMS—150 tons No. 1 Juniata;
75 do Bedford Forge Blooms;
Received and for sale by

KING & MOORHEAD.

SUGARS—St. Louis Powdered;
do Crushed;
do Clarified;
do Loaf;
Received and for sale by

KING & MOORHEAD.

MOLASSES—St. Louis Sugar House Molasses;
St. James do do;
New Orleans Plantation;
For sale by KING & MOORHEAD.

JAVA COFFEE—A prime article for family use in store and for sale by

KING & MOORHEAD.

TOBACCO—Russell & Robinson's, W. H Grant's, and other good brands, for sale by

KING & MOORHEAD.

BEAVER BUCKETS—25 doz. Beaver Buckets, in store and for sale by

KING & MOORHEAD.

VINEGAR—130 gulls. Wine;
10 bbls. Cider; For sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

WASH BOARDS—25 doz. Zinc for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

MYLER'S CHOLERA REMEDY.—A fresh supply just received. This medicine has never failed to effect a cure in all cases of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramp, Pain in the Stomach, &c. It has been used with astonishing success in the very worst cases.

Sold wholesale and retail by

S. L. CUTHBERT,
No. 50 Smithfield street.

SUGAR—10 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar for sale.

WM. DYER.

LARD OIL—4 casks Palm Oil in store and for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CARD.—As certain persons in the Fifth Ward are in the habit of taking the Hose belonging to the Niagara Fire Company, without any permit, and to the serious inconvenience of the Company, as we have hardly sufficient for use in case of a fire,—therefore, we hereby warn all persons from interfering or taking any hose or other apparatus belonging to the Company, without a written permit from the Engineers of the Company—Otherwise they will be proceeded against as common thieves.

By order, S. MILWAINE,
Secretary.

☞ FOR SALE.—A LOT, situated on Liberty street, north side, between Hay and Marbury streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SNYDER,
at Bank of Pittsburgh.

☞ THE name of WILLIAM W. IRWIN will be submitted to the Democratic Convention for nomination as their candidate for the office of President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Common Pleas.

jy31:1c

☞ **Register of Wills.**—We are authorised to announce that ANDREW BARCLAY, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Register of Wills, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy21:c

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.]

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia.

Prepared from Rennet or the Stomach of the Ox.

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev. M. D. Williams, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, was and had been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, and was, to all appearance, on the very verge of the grave, and acknowledged to be so by his physician, who had tried all the ordinary means in his power, without effect; and at the above named time, the patient, with the consent of his physician, commenced the use of Dr. Houghton's "PEPSIN," and to the astonishment, surprise and delight of all, he was much relieved the first day. The third day he left his room. The sixth day, which was excessively hot, he rode ten miles with no bad effect; on the eighth day he went on a visit to the country; and, on the thirteenth day, though not entirely restored to his natural strength, he was so far recovered as to *go alone* a journey of five hundred miles, where he arrived in safety, much improved in health, having had no disturbance of the stomach or bowels, *after taking the first dose of Pepsin.* These facts are not controvertible, and that this is a case which ought to convince all skeptics that there is a power in "PEPSIN." Let physicians and dyspeptics investigate.

KEYSER & MIDOWELL, Agents,
140 Wood street.

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☞ U. A. O. D.

☞ Meets above Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening.

jy28:

☞ **Notice.**—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday of every month at the Florida House, Market st.

JOHN YOUNG, jr., Secretary.

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☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children is the unhealthiness of parents. It would be just as reasonable to expect a rich cr