THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS. We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT. Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF FINKSTOWN.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, which would result and warrant of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'" Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

☞ According to custom, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Independence Day.

On the annual return of the anniversary of our glorious independence, our readers will feel a pleasure to re-read, before they commence the public duties and festivities of the day, the world-renowned Declaration, which proclaimed us a free and independent nation, and the short history which prefaces it. Since the last national anniversary, Peace has again visited our happy land,—a bountiful harvest awaits the sickle of the husbandman, or has already fallen beneath his stalwart arm—a general health prevails, and as great a degree of individual prosperity as can well be expected, where so many changes take place in the national laws which regulate trade. Our flag is respected in all nations, our sails whiten every sea, and our mild and free institutions are the admiration of the world. What American heart then will not beat with patriotic pride, and ardent gratitude to Heaven, while he hails the return of this anniversary, that his lot is cast in so blessed a land—that he bears the honorable title of *American citizen.*

In the Congress of 1776, the great question of American Liberty came first to be discussed. On the 8th of May, Mr. Adams offered a resolution, that the Colonies should adopt governments adequate to the wants of the country, and independent of Great Britain. The success of this resolution on the 15th was considered as decisive of the question of allegiance to any foreign power. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams, moved in Congress the ever memorable resolution of American Independence. The debate continued until the 10th, when the consideration was postponed until the 1st of July. The next day, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, were appointed to prepare a draught of a Declaration of Independence. The two gentlemen first named on this committee having been deputed a sub-committee to draw up a Declaration, at the desire of Mr. Adams it was prepared by Mr. Jefferson.

On the 1st of July, the question on the resolution was again resumed, and unanimously agreed to on the 2d. Mr. Jefferson has told us, (says Wirt) that "the *Colossus* of that Congress—the great pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the House, was John Adams. In that moment of darkness, of terror, and of consternation when the election was to be made between an attempt at Liberty and Independence on the one hand, and defeat, subjugation and death, on the other, the courage of Adams, in the true spirit of heroism, rose in proportion to the dangers which pressed around him, and he poured forth that one of genuine eloquence, the eloquence of the soul, which, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "moved his hearers from their seats." The objections of his adversaries were seen no longer but in a state of wreck; floating in broken fragments on the billows of the storm, and over rocks, over breakers and amid ingulphing whirlpools, that every where surrounded him, he brought the gallant ship of the Nation safe into port. The Declaration already prepared was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, 1776—a day never to be forgotten—when it received the sanction of the whole Congress.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying on its foundation such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences; For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies; For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be total ly dissolved—and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Josiah Bartlett,	James Smith,
William Whipple,	George Taylor,
Matthew Thornton.	James Wilson,
MASSACHUSETTS BAY.	George Ross.
Samuel Adams,	DELAWARE.
John Adams,	Cæsar Rodney,
Robert Treat Paine.	George Reed,
Elbridge Gerry.	Thomas McKean.
RHODE ISLAND.	MARYLAND.
Stephen Hopkins,	Samuel Chase,
William Ellery.	William Paca,
CONNECTICUT.	Thomas Stone,
Roger Sherman,	Charles Carroll.
Samuel Huntington,	VIRGINIA.
William Williams,	George Wythe.
Oliver Wolcott.	Richard Henry Lee.
NEW YORK.	Thomas Jefferson,
William Floyd,	Benjamin Harrison,
Philip Livingston,	Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lewis,	Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Lewis Morris.	Carter Braxton,
NEW JERSEY	NORTH CAROLINA.
Richard Stockton,	Wm. Hooper.
John Witherspoon,	Joseph Hewes,
Francis Hopkinson,	John Penn.
John Hart,	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Abraham Clark.	Edward Rutledge,
PENNSYLVANIA.	Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Robert Morris,	Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Benjamin Rush,	Arthur Middleton.
Benjamin Franklin,	GEORGIA.
John Morton,	Button Gwinnett,
George Clymer,	Lyman Hall,
	George Walton.

The *New York Tribune*, of last Thursday, publishes a list of papers, in different States, which the editor introduces as follows:

"The Whig Democrats—In order to make several important corrections, we again re-publish the list of *Whig journals* which have not yet hoisted the nominations, including those which have flatly refused to support Gen. Taylor. Although a few of the journals enumerated have not hitherto been known as *violent in their politics*, they have now taken a bold stand on the Free Soil issue, from which they cannot easily be persuaded. It will be seen that Ohio contributes a goodly share of the list—almost one-half. New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Pennsylvania are also represented."

With some curiosity we turned to the list set down for Pennsylvania, which is as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Chronicle, Pittsburgh: Gazette, Newcastle; Allegheanian, Allegheny City: Whig, Mercer Co.

"We understand these to evince implacable hostility to the support of Gen. T. under any circumstances."

The first on the list, the "Chronicle" of this city, never has been, and is not now, a *Whig* paper, and both of its editors belong to the Democratic party. It professes to be neutral in politics, and it will divert our citizens, as well as astonish its clever editors, to find it classed among those "Whig journals which have not yet hoisted the nominations!" The next paper mentioned, the "Alleghenian, of Allegheny city," ceased its existence before the nominations. Its former editors support Taylor with a will. The only English paper published in our beautiful sister city, is "Purviances' Weekly Advertiser," which has Taylor and Fillmore at the head of its columns. The *Mercer Whig* has hoisted the flag, and supports the nominations with zeal. The "Gazette, of New Castle," we have not seen of late, but are informed that it has been professedly a neutral paper, not supporting openly either party. We presume its position is unchanged. Thus the Tribune's list, for Pennsylvania, dwindles into nothing. If its lists for other States are of a similar character, they are very little to the credit of a paper which has hitherto had a very extensive reputation for correctness in its statements.

Gideon J. Pillow.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, has the following notice of this notorious individual:

"Gideon J. Pillow, who has acquired such unenviable notoriety in attempting to filch the laurels won by the blood and valor of our gallant soldiers, is among the *market* sojourners at the Capitol.—Beyond the household of the President, and those who survives upon the breath of its favor, he receives no notice, other than that of universal scorn and contempt. The Executive and he may seek consolation in each other, for their fate is a common one, in which the dishonor of Pillow is shared by the discreditable co-operation of Polk. A more infamous combination never disgraced the annals of our history, in which the Chief Magistrate of the Nation lent his influence and position, to second the flagrant falsehoods and theft of a sycophant, who on all occasions—in peace and in war, in Mexico and in the United States, in private and in public—has shown himself to be a mixture of the potroon and parasite. If Mr. Polk could be sunk lower in public estimation, this connection would precipitate his degradation. As he cannot, he will not lose, as he cannot gain credit by the association."

Henry Clay.—The correspondence between Governor Owsley and Henry Clay will be read with interest and emotion by the ten thousands of admirers of that noble statesman and patriot, in every section of the country; and although we deeply regret to be deprived of his valuable services in the councils of the nation, at the present time, yet it is cheering to know that if a dark hour of fearful crisis shall arise, his talents and influence, rendered venerable by age and usefulness, will be as freely given to his country, as has been the prime and riper years of a long and eminently useful life.

The *Post* gives as "good news from Pine Township," a statement that "many" dissatisfied Wing's there have "expressed a determination to vote for Gen. Cass." We should like to see one of those Whigs. A Whig who would reject Taylor on the Slave extension question, and give his vote to Cass, must be a *rara avis* indeed. We do not believe there is such a person in the state. Our neighbor must have been hoaxed

From the Frankfort Commonwealth, of June 27th.

U. States' Senator—Mr. Clay.

Governor Owsley having tendered to Mr. Clay the office of Senator, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, we have thought the country would be interested in knowing the grounds on which it was offered, and Mr. Clay's reasons for declining. We have therefore procured copies of the correspondence for publication, which will be found below:

Frankfort, June 20th, 1848.

Hon. Henry Clay:

Dear Sir—Although official information of the fact has not reached me, I learn through the Washington papers that Mr. Crittenden has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and that a vacancy now exists in the Kentucky representation in that body. This vacancy it is my purpose to fill as soon as practicable after receiving official information thereof, and in casting about for an individual to fill that responsible station, my mind rests upon no one that would prove so satisfactory to Kentucky, and, I may add, to the whole Union, as yourself.

The settlement of the question that will arise out of our late treaty with Mexico, it is easy to foresee, will greatly agitate the country, and probably endanger more than it has ever been endangered the stability of our Union.

It may be, as it heretofore has been, your fortune, on former memorable occasions, to allay domestic strife of alarming character, and save the country from impending ruin.

But even if there were nothing in our domestic affairs to require it, there is every thing in our foreign relations to call for the wisdom and prudence of our Statesmen. These relations are any day liable to be thrown into confusion and involved in great danger. Europe is known to be deeply agitated—Revolution is pervading every government of the old world. It could not be said to be unexpected, if the very next steamer should bring us the news of a general war in Europe. Such a catastrophe, if it did not involve us in collision of arms, would inevitably bring upon us great Commercial revulsions.

In such a state of affairs our country would surely be entitled to the services of her wisest and longest tried Statesman.

Would it be a sufficient reason for *your* absence from your country's councils in a state of things like this, for you to say—"I have taken formal leave of the Senate? A patriot is never discharged but by death. By considerations of this sort, I, therefore, respectfully urge you to reconsider the opinions you held when I heretofore conversed with you on the subject, and consent to return to the Senate of the United States. Your doing so, I have no doubt, would meet with the warm approbation of a large majority of the people of Kentucky, and would be hailed with pleasure by your friends throughout the Union. By conveying to me as soon as possible your views and determination in the premises, you will oblige,

Your friend and obedient servant,
WM. OWSLEY.

Ashland, 22d June, 1848.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th instant, delivered to me yesterday, by Secretary Mitchell, tendering me a temporary appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, in consequence of a vacancy produced by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden. Your excellency is pleased to urge me to accept the office from various reasons, which I admit possess considerable force. There is much ground to apprehend that, both in our domestic and foreign relations grave and momentous questions may arise the proper adjustment of which will require all the moderation, wisdom and experience which can be placed in the National Councils.

When you were kind enough, some weeks ago, to intimate to me that you had intended, in the event of the vacancy which has since occurred, to offer me an Executive appointment, it is true that I observed to you that, as I had taken a formal and final leave of the United States Senate, I could not return to it without apparent inconsistency and some personal embarrassment. But this was not the only consideration which weighed with me.—My service in the two Chambers of Congress had been long and arduous. I had received, perhaps, the most laudatory testimonials of the last union, and is we know, its settled policy have their matured deliberation, and we are glad to perceive that its good fruits are beginning to be seen.

The location of the University on the rich and a large city. We cannot not to consider as greatly to persons in a small village. In the latter the students form a [illegible] with which it is the interest [illegible] are dependent on their patronage for the means of [illegible]. The [illegible] are [illegible] and are used [illegible] their excesses. In a large city [illegible] very differ ent. The students do not see [illegible] of one another, and more of other people. Society is more mixed and the students [illegible] important feature of [illegible] dilate further [illegible] and in manner [illegible] acquired by the [illegible] a large city presents [illegible] small village as the seat [illegible] education. [illegible]

On the whole we can confidently say that the Western University of Pennsylvania possesses a superior degree every element necessary to insure a thorough education in the essential particulars [illegible] any other institution, while in several we can scarcely expect it to be equalled. The adaptation of the Principal and several of the Professors each to his department we cannot but think quite rare and fortunate and such as promises fair in the future, as it has in the past, to secure the best results.

The Mirabeau Messrs.—Yesterday, to the call, the friends of Liberty and Justice, and those opposed to the monstrous and [illegible] of the British Government in procuring the [illegible] and transportation of Jean Mazzini, assembled last evening at the Corsica House. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Gabriel Adams to the chair and appointing Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Several speeches were made, portraying vividly and most eloquently the oppressive policy of Great Britain towards that unhappy country—Ireland, and particularly the last crowning act of her despotic will, the conviction and banishment of the patriot Mazzini.

Mr. Burke's speech was one of marked power and eloquence, which called from most enthusiastic applause he was followed by Messrs Shaler, Magehan, and Everard, who all appeared to be imbued with the spirit of eloquence, and acquitted themselves worthy of the occasion.

After the adoption of a set of resolutions, offered by the chairman of the Committee, John J. Mitchell, Esq., the large and patriotic meeting adjourned—all seeming to be delighted with the proceedings.

Fourth of July.—A dinner will be given at the Asylum, in Webster Street, to day, for the benefit of the Orphans. The Declaration of Independence will be read, and an Address will be delivered by the Right Revd. Dr. O'Connor. The accident of Sunday, which resulted in the death of two of the members of the Presentation Order, has induced this change in the order of the day.

Outrage.—On Sunday afternoon, a young man lately from Cincinnati, named Jabez Barrett, ran his horse and buggy over Mr. James Ewen, an old man, injuring him very much. Barrett was so intoxicated at the time, he scarcely knew what he was about. He was arrested and committed for further hearing.

Accident.—Wm. Fitzgerald, one of the hands employed at Shoenberger's Iron Works, had his left arm, body, and right hand badly burned, last Saturday. While he was engaged in carrying some of the smelted iron from the furnace, he tripped on the chain attached to the crane, and was thrown partly into the kettle of liquid metal.

Fined.—Yesterday the Mayor fined a man five dollars, for galloping his horse through one of the streets of the city.

That excellent Whig paper the Albany Evening Journal, comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. Long may it live to disseminate correct opinions.

Democratic Decency.—The "Sage of Lindenwald, once the observed of all observers," among the Locos, he who was chosen to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," now receives from tongues that formerly licked his hand, the most unmitigated abuse. Hear what the military genius of the New Berlin Gazette says:

"Little Matty"—Martin Van Buren and his little dandy son John, have both thrown them selves into the jaws of the Cass Party, for the reason that the Democratic Party did not nominate them for the Presidency! In consequence of this patriotic movement on their part, a dirty faction, composed of the refuse of all parties, met at Utica in New York a few days since, and actually nominated Martin for the Presidency, the contest being between himself and his son—*Johnny* got 5 votes—the *daddy* 60!

Preserving Currants, &c.—It is not, perhaps, generally known that currants and gooseberries may be preserved, the year round, as fresh and sweet as when taken from the bush. The fruit should be plucked while green, or before the berries assume the red color which precedes and heralds maturity, and put into dry glass bottles, which should be corked and sealed tight, and placed in the cellar, or some other cool place, as most convenient.

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, also, they involve themselves, and it is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by H. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted to its operation, first, to remove the protecting mucus, and secondly, to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je6

Local Affairs.

Western University of Pennsylvania.

The catalogue of the University, the first which has been issued since its resuscitation or reorganization, has been laid upon our table. It furnishes an occasion which we are glad to embrace, of saying a few words as to the merits of the Institution, and the facilities which it affords to acquiring a thorough education.

To those who know the small beginning, from which the present actual College sprang, and its lonely—almost—annihilation by the great fire of April, 1845,—the catalogue now published will afford conclusive proof of the great, if not unprecedented progress which has been made, and [illegible] a gratifying and honorable evidence of ability, zeal and hopeful and successful perseverance against all obstacles to the accomplished end. The institution is now on a sure foundation. The faculty consists of no less than eight professors, respectively of Mental and Moral Philosophy—Mathematics and Natural Science—Latin and Greek Languages—Belles Lettres and Rhetoric—German and French Languages—Civil Engineering and Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, and of Law. The whole number of students is one hundred and seventy-one.

Of the eight Professors all are eminent in their respective departments, and several, it is not too much to say, are unsurpassed. As a whole, we may with entire truth, say of them, that they possess

1st. An enthusiastic devotion to the cause of education, and a just appreciation of the dignity and importance of their mission. The respect of others can never be acquired by those who do not respect themselves.

2nd. A correct idea of the true ends of study.—A man may be minutely acquainted with ten dead languages, and yet be very ignorant notwithstanding. Utterly ignorant of the advancing science, philosophy, jurisprudence, and opinions of the great *present* world. Indeed the presumption is, that he who has spent so much time in acquiring *languages*, can have had but little time for that *knowledge*, of which language is but the key. In the Western University it is, we think, very wisely, left optional with the student in the senior year to attend to Latin and Greek, or to chemistry and the principles of Physical Science, or the modern Languages, German and French.

3d. This Faculty to great respectability of character and attainments, adds a minute knowledge of the best methods of teaching, acquired by many years of experience in the best Colleges of this country, and extensive and long continued researches and study in those of Europe. This is a greater matter than many would suppose, we may, indeed, say that the art of teaching is yet in its infancy. But what is known on the subject—what improvements have been made [illegible]—the Professors of the University, are, we know, acquainted with Mangin the adage, there is a [illegible] yet round to knowledge. It simply consists of beginning at the right place, and proceeding in the right way by easy and small steps instantly recurring at steps

4th. We may, as the fourth characteristic of the faculty, mention its perfect honesty, and freedom, entire freedom from quackery, and all the various arts by which little is made to appear much. No one gets a distinction, or advances a step in this institution who has not honestly earned it. This, which is well known to our citizens here, deserves also to be kept in remembrance, as it is perhaps, the most laudable feature of the institution, and is we know, its settled policy. Their matured deliberation, and we are glad to perceive that its good fruits are beginning to be seen.

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On the whole we can confidently say that the Western University of Pennsylvania possesses a superior degree every element necessary to insure a thorough education in the essential particulars [illegible] any other institution, while in several we can scarcely expect it to be equalled. The adaptation of the Principal and several of the Professors each to his department we cannot but think quite rare and fortunate and such as promises fair in the future, as it has in the past, to secure the best results.

The Mirabeau Messrs.—Yesterday, to the call, the friends of Liberty and Justice, and those opposed to the monstrous and [illegible] of the British Government in procuring the [illegible] and transportation of Jean Mazzini, assembled last evening at the Corsica House. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Gabriel Adams to the chair and appointing Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Several speeches were made, portraying vividly and most eloquently the oppressive policy of Great Britain towards that unhappy country—Ireland, and particularly the last crowning act of her despotic will, the conviction and banishment of the patriot Mazzini.

Mr. Burke's speech was one of marked power and eloquence, which called from most enthusiastic applause he was followed by Messrs Shaler, Magehan, and Everard, who all appeared to be imbued with the spirit of eloquence, and acquitted themselves worthy of the occasion.

After the adoption of a set of resolutions, offered by the chairman of the Committee, John J. Mitchell, Esq., the large and patriotic meeting adjourned—all seeming to be delighted with the proceedings.

Fourth of July.—A dinner will be given at the Asylum, in Webster Street, to day, for the benefit of the Orphans. The Declaration of Independence will be read, and an Address will be delivered by the Right Revd. Dr. O'Connor. The accident of Sunday, which resulted in the death of two of the members of the Presentation Order, has induced this change in the order of the day.

Outrage.—On Sunday afternoon, a young man lately from Cincinnati, named Jabez Barrett, ran his horse and buggy over Mr. James Ewen, an old man, injuring him very much. Barrett was so intoxicated at the time, he scarcely knew what he was about. He was arrested and committed for further hearing.

Accident.—Wm. Fitzgerald, one of the hands employed at Shoenberger's Iron Works, had his left arm, body, and right hand badly burned, last Saturday. While he was engaged in carrying some of the smelted iron from the furnace, he tripped on the chain attached to the crane, and was thrown partly into the kettle of liquid metal.

Fined.—Yesterday the Mayor fined a man five dollars, for galloping his horse through one of the streets of the city.

That excellent Whig paper the Albany Evening Journal, comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. Long may it live to disseminate correct opinions.

Democratic Decency.—The "Sage of Lindenwald, once the observed of all observers," among the Locos, he who was chosen to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," now receives from tongues that formerly licked his hand, the most unmitigated abuse. Hear what the military genius of the New Berlin Gazette says:

"Little Matty"—Martin Van Buren and his little dandy son John, have both thrown them selves into the jaws of the Cass Party, for the reason that the Democratic Party did not nominate them for the Presidency! In consequence of this patriotic movement on their part, a dirty faction, composed of the refuse of all parties, met at Utica in New York a few days since, and actually nominated Martin for the Presidency, the contest being between himself and his son—*Johnny* got 5 votes—the *daddy* 60!

Preserving Currants, &c.—It is not, perhaps, generally known that currants and gooseberries may be preserved, the year round, as fresh and sweet as when taken from the bush. The fruit should be plucked while green, or before the berries assume the red color which precedes and heralds maturity, and put into dry glass bottles, which should be corked and sealed tight, and placed in the cellar, or some other cool place, as most convenient.

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, also, they involve themselves, and it is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by H. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted to its operation, first, to remove the protecting mucus, and secondly, to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je6

Gen. Taylor on the Battle Field.—Lieutenant Corwine gives the following interesting sketch of 'Old Zach' on the bloody battle field of Buena Vista:

"By way of illustrating an important characteristic of Gen. Taylor, to wit, *Determination*, I will relate a scene that occurred on the Battle ground of Buena Vista, during the action of the 23d. At a time when the fortunes of the day seemed extremely problematical—when many on our side even despaired of success—Old Rough and Ready, as he is not inaptly styled, whom you must know by the bye, is short, fat and dumpy in person, with remarkably short legs—took his position on a commanding height, overlooking the two armies. This was about three, or perhaps, four o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy, who had succeeded in a charge upon our column, fought with a desperation that seemed for a time to insure success to their arms. The struggle lasted for some time. All the while, Gen Taylor was a silent spectator, his countenance exhibiting the most anxious solitude, alternating between hope and despondency.

His staff perceiving his perilous situation, (for he was exposed to the fire of the enemy,) approached him and implored him to retire. He heeded them not. His thoughts were intent upon victory or defeat. He knew not at this moment what the result would be. He felt that that engagement was to decide his fate. He had given all his orders and selected his position. If the day went against him, he was irretrievably lost—if for him, he could rejoice in common with his countrymen, at the triumphant success of our arms. Such seemed to be his thoughts—his determination. And when he saw the enemy give way; and retreat in the utmost confusion, he gave free vent to his pent up feelings. His right leg was quickly disengaged from the pummel of the saddle, where it had remained during the whole of the fierce encounter—his arms, which were calmly folded over his breast, relaxed their hold—his feet were in motion. It was a moment of the most intense interest. His face was suffused with tears.—The day was won, the victory complete—his little army was saved from disgrace of a defeat, and he could not refrain from weeping for joy at what had seemed to so many, but a moment before, as an impossible result.—Long may the noble and kind hearted old hero live to enjoy the honors of his numerous brilliant victories, and many other honors that a country will ever long bestow upon him."

That article like a charm!—The original, only true and genuine Liver Pill, prepared by R E Sellers, Harrisburgh, Va., June 7th, 1848.

Mr R E Sellers—Some years since I was much benefited by using your Liver Pills, and as I am a great sufferer now, I enclose you one dollar, and wish you to send me the worth of it in Liver Pills, by mail. Be particular to send the same and—[illegible] like a charm when I took them before. Yours, &c.,
A G CHAMBLIN

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st Sold by Dr Cassel, 5th ward; D. M. Curry, Allegheny, W. J. Smith, Temperanceville, and P Bravo, Lawrenceville.

CAUTION—All other pills called Liver Pills are counterfeits or imitations. je21

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article, hence valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knave who counterfeits a medicine commits as great a crime as if he wrote a bank note or the coin of the United States. Which shows that the medicine worth a counterfeit and certain cure for worms, has been counterfeited in many sections of the country, and persons should be on their guard when purchasing to get the genuine article, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa. je21

☞ Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Old Sores, Erysipelas Barber's Itch, Chaps, Sore Heads, Sore Beards, Piles &c.—Soap is used by many physicians in this city in curing the above, and we would not conscientiously sell unless we knew it to be all we state.

As a cosmetic, the true Jones Soap is perhaps the most valuable ever known, this removed impurities and cleansed and beautified the skin, making it soft, clear, smooth and white as an infant's. Sold by W M JACKSON, 59 Liberty street. [illegible]

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath, spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
As, could have teeth as white as pearl, sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl, Why delay?—may, quick taste of Jones' Tooth Paste.

It cures for 50 cents, and is really a valuable article. It cures for both a fine enamel. Sold at Pittsburgh 59 Liberty st. [illegible]

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn grey (antecedent, dry, or dirty, I pray?) If so, then you can make it soft, silky and fine, Dark and healthy, and beauteous as the hair of mine And I tell you, you have it in three shillings to give Lots of beauty to Jones' Hair Restorative. Reader, if you have had hair you would really be as pleased as the merry object a large shaving bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative can do it, it costs but one [illegible] Sold at 59 Liberty st. [illegible]

☞ Old mother Nature, old mother Nature, read this, and be ashamed of your wrinkles and hairless face. Mr W Jackson, gentleman, 59 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa, certifies on the 1st of January, 1847, that Mr Hiram Jackson's mixture, "Nature's Hair Restorative," is the greatest, and indeed, almost the sole medium of Nature's Curls, Hair Restorative, in the following list, viz: [illegible]

Sold at 59 Liberty st by W M JACKSON, 59 Broad st, by A N Smith, corner of Broad and Nedham st, Philadelphia. [illegible]

☞ Bad Breath—If you have, we would recommend Jones' Tooth Paste. The [illegible] Sold at 59 Liberty st. [illegible]

☞ The winter sale of hats, than now, And more so recommend alabaster Jones' Tooth Paste, Prepare snowy teeth with Jones' Tooth Paste. [illegible]

☞ Dandies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a clear white transparent skin. Of this, a trial is only any one. Sold only at 59 Liberty st. [illegible]

☞ The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as Publishers of the Pittsburgh Gazette, under the firm of Erastus Brooks & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be closed by Samuel Haight.
ERASTUS BROOKS
SAML HAIGHT

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1848.

EUROPEAN AGENCY,
For the Recovery of Dormant and Improperly Withheld Real and Personal Estate—the Prosecution and Arbitration of Commercial, Trading and other Claims, Securing Patents for Inventions in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies and Dependencies thereon, Buying and Negotiating for the Purchase or Sale of the same.

THE principal object in the establishment of this Agency is to set at rest in the most satisfactory and expeditious manner possible, the numerous claims for property, which citizens of the United States really have, or imagine they possess in England and elsewhere.

The efforts of designing and unscrupulous men have been actively engaged in influencing a belief on this subject in many quarters, with a view to (self) speculation, and evidences of the fact have been so frequently brought to light as to render it urgently necessary that an office be established having for its object the enlightenment of those who have been deluded, and to establish cla