THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

Democratic Whig Nominations,

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Washington.
John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

11. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiester,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Ringwalt,	21. Andrew Lowrie,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,

MOSES HAMPTON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS C. J. 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.

AUDITOR,

JOHN E. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

The Veto Power.

Some days since, we called attention to the fact, that by reason of the vast patronage of the Government and the veto power, the President was placed beyond the reach of the people, and therefore there was a growing danger, that at no distant day our liberties would be subverted. We illustrated this position, by a reference to the mode by which the scheme of annexation was accomplished, and the way in which the late war was commenced. In both of these, there was unquestionably a bold and glaring violation of the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. The people were not consulted; and even when their wishes were made known, there was no attention paid to them. Emboldened by the impunity with which these deeds were done, Mr. Polk has seen fit to veto several bills which had passed both Houses of Congress by large majorities, the merits and demerits of which had been for a long time carefully considered by the people. What is this but saying to 20,000,000 of freemen—" Fellow citizens, you must not presume to tell me what measures are to be adopted—I am to judge of this—you are to take what I choose to give you.' Such is the plain English of Mr. Polk's course. Is not this the One Man Power, which has for ages crushed Europe, and to throw off which the present revolutions have been set on foot? But what is to be done? How can the Government be brought back to its true position? In other words, how can the people be permitted again to govern themselves? We will try to answer these questions. There are now two great political parties—the one in power, the other out. In a few months the question is to be settled as to which of these parties shall exercise the power of the government during the coming four years. General Cass is the candidate for President of the Democratic Party. He has distinctly pledged himself before the people to carry out, if elected, the principles and views of the existing administration. Of course this implies that he approves of the course which has been pursued by Mr Polk. He approves of the war with Mexico—the manner in which it was commenced—he approves of all the vetoes. He believes that Congress has no power over the subject of Slavery in any of our Territories, and therefore it would be his duty to veto any bill which might contain any clause on that subject. According to his own showing, it would be his duty to veto the river and harbor bill, should it again be passed, although, while Senator, he voted for it repeatedly. Such are the pledges of General Cass. They are plain and pointed.

But *how* stands the case with the Whig Party? General Taylor is their candidate. He has given it as his decided opinion, that the veto power, as it has been of late used, is a dangerous power—that it controls legislation, and threatens our common liberties. In accordance with this opinion, he has solemnly pledged himself to the following points: that, if elected President, he will NEVER veto any measure called for by the people—he will never so use it as to influence legislation. If the people call for a National Bank, he will not veto a bill establishing one—if they call for a Tariff, they shall have it—if they ask for the improvement of their rivers and harbors, they shall be improved. If they demand that Slavery shall never enter our territories, that demand will be the law of the land—no veto shall stand in the way of freedom. In fine, General Taylor has pledged himself before the world, that so far as he is concerned, the people of the United States shall be free in deed as well as in name. That they shall govern themselves, and not be governed by their agents. This, then, is the issue, and it is the great issue between the two contending parties. General Cass pledges himself to carry out the schemes of the present administration—General Taylor pledges himself to let the people do what they please. The Government is theirs. They may make such laws as they see fit, and he will have those laws executed. Here, then, we take our stand. We advocate the election of General Taylor on the simple ground, that by electing him to the Presidency we shall restore the Government to the hands of the people.

The Texan Star states that a million Mummies have been discovered on the environs of Durango, Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, and have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments, as the Egyptians. Among them was found a sculptured head, with a poignard of flint, chaplets, necklaces, &c., of alternated colored beads, fragments of bone polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, (probably our modern india rubber cloth,) moccasins worked like those of our Indians to-day, bones of vipers, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquarians, and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, showing, doubtless, that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile.

The following appears in one of the Washington letters of Wednesday's New York Herald:

"The Albany Committee addressed Botts, of Virginia, asking if Clay had pledged himself to Taylor. Mr. Botts replied that he had not; but to day he adds a postscript to his letter, in which he stated that as soon as Mr. Clay receives Gen. Taylor's answer to the Whig nomination, he will publish a card, denying his acquiescence in Taylor's nomination, and suggesting a separate Whig ticket."

We are authorized by Mr. Botts to state, as a matter of justice to himself and Mr. Clay, that he has never made such a statement of what Mr. Clay will do, and that he has no information from Mr. Clay to the effect of the statement.—*National Intelligencer.*

Oregon in the House.—The vote to strike out the Wilmot Proviso from the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, may be briefly analyzed as follows:

Yeas—(*For striking out.*)

Free State Cassites,	11	Free State Whigs,	0
Slave State do.,	50	Slave State do.,	27
Total 88,	61 Locos,	27 Whigs.	

Nays—(*For Free Soil in Oregon.*)

Free State Locos,	39	Free State, Whigs,	13
Slave State do.,	0	Slave State do.,	2
Total Whigs, 15,	Locos 39; Total 54.		

On the first passage, the vote stood; Yeas 128; Nays 71—56 majority for organizing Oregon with the Wilmot Proviso. The Free States voted solid for the bill, except *Lewis C. Levin*, a South Carolinean representing the Native District in Pennsylvania, *voted* with the bulk of the Southern Members against the bill.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The crops through Ohio are unprecedented. It is estimated that this State will yield this year 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, over one third more than ever before in one year.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1848.

The Oregon Bill.

Will be brought anew into the Senate to day, as it passed the House, with the exception of two amendments moved by the Committee on Territories. It is agreed that *the Ordinance of '87 shall be retained in the bill*, if previous to its recognition words like the following may be inserted as a preamble—"In as much as the Missouri Compromise line guarantees freedom to all the territory north of 36 deg. and 30 min., and Oregon lies north of this line, be it enacted that the Ordinance of '87 is hereby recognized and enforced over said territory." This is the spirit of the amendment, and it is thot it may receive the sanction of the Senate, and the concurrence of the House.

The other amendment restores the gubernatorial veto, which the House by a very large majority struck out. The Senate is Democratic, and the House Whig, and hence the natural action of the two Houses upon this question.

Some new and startling disclosures have been made in regard to the extra pay to Lewis Cass—Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, condenses them in the following resolutions, offered to the House on Saturday, but the friends of Mr. Cass would not permit the inquiries to be made. These charges are proved and illustrated in the documents referred to.—[The resolutions were not received.]

An earnest attempt will be made in the House to day to incorporate the River and Harbor Appropriations upon the Army Bill. The Democratic members have, so far, succeeded in staving off all action upon these popular and necessary appropriations.

The House has fixed the basis of the Army upon the Peace Establishment, agreed upon in the Act of Congress of 1842—158 companies of forty two men in a company, besides the staff, employees, &c.—making something less than 10,000 men in all.

The Senate under cover of a night session have agreed to pay the Spanish Government for the negroes stolen from Africa, by Ruiz and Montez, and placed on board the schooner Amistad. After the violation of treaties by the Spanish Government—after her own provision, that confiscation of property, as well as freedom to slaves, should attend the Slave Trade, and after the District Court and Supreme Court, all declared these Slaves entitled to their freedom, it is to be hoped Congress will not be guilty of paying these men thieves for the human flesh in which they dealt—alike contrary to law and mercy. That question has, however, to be decided by the two Houses. The Senate has consented by only two majority, and some of the slave holders voted against the payment.

All is bustle and confusion in these last days of the session, and the people will be happily rid of Congress, one week from to day. E. B.

ONE DAY LATER.

The N. Y. Sun has the following later news from Ireland, received at Liverpool by express, just previous to the sailing of the America.

MOST IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

BY SPECIAL EXPRESS.

Dublin, Sunday Night.

We are almost in a state of siege in this city.—To-day a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, for both the county and city of Dublin, calling on all persons to deposit and leave at the respective police stations, on or before the 25th of July, all guns, pistols, and other fire arms, and all gunpowder and ammunition, on pain, if convicted, of being imprisoned two years with or without hard labor.

The police, who are armed with cutlasses, took up a number of pikes and guns to-day throughout the city.

An application having been made to Judge Perrin presiding at the Tyrone Assizes, to admit Mr. John Martin to trial, he refused the same and strongly censured the conduct of the government for allowing Mr. Martin the privilege of writing from Newgate to the Felon.

The Nation makes its appearance again to-morrow. Its leaders are as usual to the point and equally spicy as to "Felony."

Mr. C. G. Duffy, from his cell in Newgate, furnishes an article headed "*Causa Belli*," in which he reviews the course adopted by the Government for suppressing the demand for Repeal, and observes, "It is a solemn and a terrible responsibility to advise a nation to peril its hopes in the battle-field. To permit them to fall to pieces by the fatal dry rot of inaction; to see them lost without honor or sympathy, or the chances of redemption, lost by some fatal cowardice or incapacity; that is the hell in which there is consolation.

Referring to the revolutions which have taken place in the memorable year of 1848, and glancing at the results, Mr. Duffy proceeded at length with clear deliberation and full knowledge of all the peril and all the responsibility, but with assured faith in your prudence and the justice of our cause, we bid England choose speedily between concession and the sword. We formally proclaim a war of independence, *and the time now is when that pledge must be promptly fulfilled, or as formally dishonored.*

The article concludes by expressing a wish for transportation rather than live in Ireland, if the Club be supine in the hour of action, and are defeated by the military force of England.

The Nation also continues its political instruction in the military affairs, and among other directions explains how polished arms are to be preserved in a damp or under ground position, suggestions as to window grounds, how to break down a bridge, or to rebuild one, and how to blow up a bridge, with practical remarks on gunnery.

A letter from Waterford states that that city is greatly excited by the proclamation issued against it. The notices are torn down as soon as put up. Mr. Meagher has issued a counter proclamation, in which he calls upon his fellow citizens to imitate the men of Limerick and Tipperary, to be firm and steady, and to organize calmly, speedily, and fearlessly. Mr. Meagher is mockery of the Castle proclamation, put at the foot of his address—

'God Save the People'

'The Irish Felon' had not made its appearance.

The value of a smile.—Who can tell the value of a smile. It costs the giver nothing but it is beyond price to the erring and resenting, the sad and desponding, the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice, subdues temper, turns hatred to love; revenge to kindness, and paves the darkest paths with gems of sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart, a pleasant friend, an affectionate brother, a dutiful son, a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed, and makes lovely woman resemble the angel of paradise.

How true it is that the soul speaks through the countenance. Its thoughts are all written there. As the Divinity was manifested in the face of Jesus, so is the spiritual being reflected from the face of humanity. Is the heart sad—is the spirit grieved—the picture is at once thrown upon the canvass of the countenance. But when the cloud is gone and joy returns, that same countenance is all radiant with smiles—every feature beams with delight. No wonder then that a smile has such magic power. It is the language of spirit to spirit, and speaks of inward joys—of inward content, and happiness. It tells of peace with God and good will to all mankind. It tells of heaven and points the way to that happy land.

Lancaster County Moving.

The Whigs of Lancaster county have held a great meeting, as appears by the following letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Lancaster, Aug. 5, 1848.

The mass county meeting to-day, was one of the largest of the kind ever held in this county. There must have been five or six thousand persons present. The meeting was organized at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Court House, by the appointment of Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., as President and a very large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After the object of assembling was stated in an eloquent manner by the President, a short, but eloquent address was made by Thomas E. Cochran, Esq., of York. An adjournment then took place. At 2 o'clock, a procession was formed, which proceeded to an orchard belonging to Col. Meyer —where an able and spirited address was made by Gov. Johnston; who was followed by the Hon. Jas. Pollock, in a speech of thrilling eloquence; it was argumentative, convincing, and pleasing, and drew forth great applause. He made himself quite a favorite with the Whigs of the Old Guard, while all seemed pleased with Gov. Johnston' Mr. Stevens also made a neat and appropriate address.—At the close of the meeting the very earth trembled with the shouts and huzzas of the multitude for Taylor, Fillmore, Middlesworth and Johnston' The Old Guard will do her part towards sealing the doom of the Cassites in this State at the approaching election.

Arrival of the Hermann.—The Ocean Steamship Company's ship Hermann, from Southampton, (Eng.,) July 21st, arrived at New York early on Saturday morning. Her intelligence has been anticipated by the America, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult. The Hermann brought 171 passengers, and a very valuable cargo. Among the passengers are Mr. D. Murry, of New York, and Mr. P. Frazier, of Philadelphia, bearers of despatches.

Another steamship, the "Oregon," was to have been launched at New York on Thursday, being the third vessel to run on the northwest coast of America—under Government contract. The California, which is the pioneer, will take her departure for the Pacific on or about the 25th of next month. The Panama, for the same line, is receiving her machinery, and will be ready to leave for her destination in December.

☞ If General Taylor be chosen, the next Congress will undoubtedly be Whig. Absolute Whig rule will then be upon us.—*Washington Union of 8th inst.*

Do Whigs want any better assurance than this that all their exertions should be devoted to the election of General Taylor?—*Richmond Times.*

From Zion's Herald.

A SCENE IN BACKWOODS ADVENTURES FORTY-SIX YEARS SINCE.

Remote from settlements of any note, and on the farthest verge of population at that time, lived in small cabins two who were brothers-in-law, and depended on their expertness as hunters for provisions for their families. On one of those balmy evenings in May, when nature was rising from her bed of death and putting forth her renewed glory, these friends took their trusty rifles and went to the almost untrodden forest, in quest of something to replenish their tables. In company was their oldest, most experienced and trusty dog, who from the days of his youth had been trained for the woods, and who had become perfect in the science of hunting, as fleet almost as the wind, and as alert as the tiger, yet withal was one of the most docile of his race. He was always ready for any emergency, but most delighted in combat with a bear. In this matter he had suffered; for in his earlier life, like other youngsters, he thought he knew more than his master; and several times, by taking too vigorous a hold, came off severely wounded; but afterwards he had learned to maintain a running fight, whether he or the bear pursued.

The evening being dry and warm they had no *luck*, and concluded to watch a deer-lick. The sun was throwing his dying rays on the tops of the lofty forest, when the rumbling of the distant thunder was heard, and a black cloud reared its head. Some provision must be made to meet the emergency; one went to peal some bark for a shelter, and the other to kindle a fire and collect some wood; and just as the night was closing around they were aroused by the barking of "Bull" over the ridge. While we were preparing for the night he went to reconnoitre, and came across a large bear. The temptation was too strong—he immediately made the attack, and wounded the animal so severely that it took to a tree; then he sent back the notes to inform us of his position. We did not hesitate a moment. Both picking up our rifles and tomahawks, set off at full speed, and soon, on reaching the top of the ridge, we saw the animal clinging on the side of a tree. We pushed forward, but by some means it learned our intention, let go, and came down with a crash on the ground. Bull flew at it strongly, but finally the bear repelled him back to us. We placed ourselves for battle, when both of our gun-locks were heard to cry "click, click." At this the bear wheeled and made all speed to be off; we followed on, hallooing, to encourage "Bull." It was now so dark that we could not see our hands before us; still the lightning flashed and the thunder roared. At length we heard Bull again notifying us that he had put Bruin up a tree; we rushed forward through the woods and over the logs until we arrived at the place, and by the flashes of lightning we could see the bear. My companion having the heaviest ball, was to shoot first, and I to reserve my fire for an emergency; the animal held by the side of a tree. When it lightened we took our position, and at the next flash the rifle resounded through the forest. Down came the bear, raging and howling. We both rushed up, tomahawk in hand, but when we got within a few feet the creature took another tree. My companion loaded his gun with three of my small bullets, and aimed again—down it came again; then I shot it, and all was silent, except that we could hear Bull tugging at it. I took my tomahawk in one hand, and felt for the bear with the other, until I got hold of its foot, and found it quite dead. The rain poured in a torrent, but we endured it until the storm was over; next morning we found that our prey was a female, and had cubs, so we bore our prize on our backs, and passed on to the bottom of a small creek, and soon Bull reached us out three fine cubs, two or three months old: one we killed—it was more vicious than the other two; we made captives of the latter. *Tom* grew to be a fine fellow, and would wrestle or take a box with any one, but it would not do to handle him roughly, or he would return the compliment with increase. So ended this bear hunt. I give this as a sort of specimen of the original manner of the backwoodsman in procuring food for himself and family. His backwood's wife, his fat papooses, his dog and gun, were his glory. Mekwahah.

Wages of the Laborer.—A distinguished writer puts forth the following theory on the subject of wages for labor:

"With regard to wages, it may sound strangely, yet I believe it to be true, that the real interest of the farmer is that the wages should be kept high, and for this reason: A laboring man is not a mere machine—a human poor box, into whose mouth is put a daily number of cents, never to re-appear, but a living being, with wants and desires which he will not fail to gratify the moment he possesses the means. If he can earn only a scanty pittance, just enough to keep him alive, he starves on accordingly—his food, bread and water—a half-fed, half clad, wholly untaught animal, with a useless mouthful of carnivorous teeth. But if his wages increase, he instantly employs them in comforts—in clothes for himself and family; and as he rises in the scale, ventures on the taste of meat. He employs a tailor, a shoemaker, a hatter, a butcher; and these in turn purchase the materials of their trade from the farmer himself, and the prayer of the other customers; and the farmer receives back with abundant interest the difference which he advances in the first instance between high wages and low wages. It is for this reason that one of our shrewdest farmers used to say, "Give our laborers good wages and they will buy our beef."—Thus, too, the bounties of Providence go round a beneficent circle—and, after making the laborer better fed, better clad, better taught—in short, a better man—the farmer himself is richer for the very benefits he dispenses. Depend upon it, there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages—and God grant that for many a long year it may be the lot of our countrymen, who subsist by the labor of their hands, to work well—to be paid well—and to live well."

Mental Cultivation.—What stubbing, ploughing, digging, and harrowing is to land, thinking, reflecting, and examining is to the mind. Each has its proper culture; and the land that is suffered to lie waste and wild for a long time will be overspread with brushwood, brambles, thorns, and such vegetables as have neither use nor beauty, so there will not fail to sprout up in a neglected mind a great number of prejudices and absurd opinions, which owe their origin partly to the soil itself, the passions and imperfections of the mind of man, and partly to those seeds which chance to be scattered in it by every wind of doctrine which the cunning of statesmen, the singularity of pedants, and the superstition of fools shall raise.—*Berkeley.*

Exposure of the Cuban Revolution.—Accounts received at Philadelphia from Cienfuegos to July 16, reiterated the report that our Government handed to the Spanish Minister at Washington, a petition presented and signed by the natives of the Island, begging for annexation to the United States. In consequence, thereof, numbers were thrown into prison, and tried by Court Martial for conspiring against the Government.

A letter in the Courier des Etats Unis states that the Sardinian ambassador at Paris had received a communication from Florence, stating that on the 4th of July, Pope Pius IX was struck with an attack of appoplexy, and that his condition excited serious anxiety. The Fourth of July last seems to have been fatal to several of the great men of Europe. It was on that day that Chataubriand died.

Hon. Alex. Thompson, formerly member of Congress from the Bedford (Pa.) District, died at Chambersburg on the 2d inst., aged 62. The District of Columbia never had a truer friend in Congress than Mr. T., and his portrait, painted for the corporation, now hangs in the City Hall, Washington.

Important from Washington.—The Hudson Bay Company, it is stated in despatches from Washington to the eastern papers, have made proposals to our Government to sell out all their possessions. The proposition was discussed on Friday in secret session of the Senate.

St. Thomas and St. Croix.—Capt. Davis, of brig Emily, at New York, on Friday, from St Thomas, on the 23d ultimo, reports that order had been restored on the islands, the blacks having submitted and returned to their work. Every thing was going on as previous to the outbreak.

The following lines, said to be prophetic, have been current for many years in Germany:—"I would not be a king in 1848; I would not be a soldier in 1849, I would not be a grave digger in 1850. But I would be whatever you please in 1851."

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

The Allegheny Cotton Factories.—Three of these establishments have recommenced operations, though but partially supplied with hands—The Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., resumed yesterday afternoon, with but a few operatives. A large number of persons assembled, generally from curiosity to witness the going in of the girls, but no disturbance of any moment occurred. Going thence, however, to the factory of Jathes A. Gray, Esq., a disturbance rather more serious occurred. Stones were thrown at Mr. G., and his workmen, and several of the females threw unsound eggs,—two of which struck Mr. Gray—one on the shoulder and the other on the neck—spattering in his face and over his clothes. Apparently satisfied with this most unfeminine demonstration of feeling, the rioters, or a portion of them proceeded to the Star Factory, (Messrs. Veghtly,) where they threw eggs and stones at the building, but did no damage.

This last mob was merely composed of children, led on by one silly girl of eighteen or twenty. She being under bail for participation in the late riot at the Penn Factory, was induced by the gentleman who entered bail in her behalf to leave the scene, and things promised to become quiet when we left the ground.

Mr. Gray has furnished the Mayor of Allegheny with several of the names of his assailants, and additional arrests will be made.

The disturbances may, we think, be considered at an end, if the police continue vigilant, and the factories, at least, which *have* resumed, will continue in operation.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Edward D. Tippett, of Washington City, called upon us one day this week, with a model of a newly invented balloon, which he says can be navigated to any point of the compass against the wind or with it, at a higher or lower elevation, at the will of the navigator. The President of the United States, the heads of Departments, Members of Congress, &c., he says, have all examined and spoken favorably of the invention, as he will more fully make known at a lecture to be given at Temperance Hall, on this (Thursday) evening, at which time he will exhibit the model, and explain its uses.

Messrs. Eichbaum & Sample, of Allegheny city, have a contract for furnishing the boilers and steam machinery of a very extensive Cotton Factory, which is being erected at Lebanon, Tennessee, 40 miles inland from Nashville. The steamer Cumberland took part of the machinery on each of her last trips, and all of it will require to be conveyed forty miles over land, after she delivers it at Nashville. The operatives in this new factory are to be slaves.

Lost and found.—Mr. McKinley, a passenger on board the Caroline on Tuesday accidentally dropped his pocket book, containing money and bonds amounting in all to some $500. The pocket book was not missed until the boat was about landing at the wharf. It was then remembered that another passenger, who was well known on the boat, had been seen to pick up a pocket book answering the description of the one lost, but when search was made for him, he was among the missing. A warrant was immediately issued for his arrest, but up to a late hour on Tuesday, he had not been found.

Since writing the above, we learn that the thief was found in the Diamond in the afternoon, and when charged with the theft, immediately gave up the treasure, and was suffered to depart in peace.

The Wheeling Route.—We were informed yesterday, by a gentleman in whom we can place every confidence, that the Surveyor brought on by the Wheeling people to examine their rail road route to Cumberland, has pronounced it impracticable, or nearly so—one distance of seventeen miles requiring *fourteen miles of tunneling.* We also understand that one or two very large stockholders have lately become convinced that the Wheeling connection cannot be desirable in any event.

At the Mayor's Office yesterday, everything was calm as a summers' morning. Vice seemed to have demeaned itself as becomingly as possible, leaving his honor and the police, the repose so needful during the hot weather.

Sunshine.—The weather yesterday was decidedly warm—the warmest of the season. The most fortunate are they who can now find shady nooks, and exchange the sitting heat and choking dust of the city for the pure breezes of the country.

Death of Lieut. Rodgers.—The Baltimore American, of Tuesday, states, among other items of news from Mexico, that Lt. D. G. Rodgers, of the 2d Regiment Dragoons, died of yellow fever at Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., after an illness of four days. He was from Uniontown Pa., a graduate of the Military Academy, and a young officer of high merit.

The tariff of 1816 must be revised, or the iron manufacture, and some other equally important branches of industry, must be stopped. Indeed, many of the rolling mills in this vicinity have already stopped; and the only mill for the manufacture of railway iron which is yet in work has but to finish a contract to furnish the Ogdensburgh road 5000 tons at $63—one third in stock—and close its doors like the others.—*Boston Traveller*

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills—The great and nervous demand for these Pills is the surest evidence of their excellence. People try them and then recommend them to their neighbors. No one who has ever suffered from the Liver complaint, or from any of the diseases arising from a disordered state of that organ, failed to obtain relief if he used Dr M'Lane's Pills and thus they have worked their own way into popularity by the astonishing cures which they are every day performing. Read the following certificate:

'Milledgeville, Ga., April 28th, 1847.

'Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen: I write to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. I have been severely affected with Liver complaint for a number of years and have been not very much relieved by the above named pill. I am anxious to use more of them, as I think they will effect an entire cure; and I am confident that I can sell a good many of them. A young lady, an acquaintance of mine, used one or two doses of them, and said they relieved her more than any pill she had ever used. She is afflicted with consumption, or liver complaint.

For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co. 60 wood street aug4-tw

Chartiersville, Logan co., Va., July 22, 1848.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in certifying the good effects of your valuable Vermifuge. My children being sick, and thinking it might be worms, I tried several kinds of Vermifuge, without any effect. I concluded to try your Vermifuge, which I did with satisfactory effect, so much so that my little daughter, near three years old, passed something near one hundred worms at one time. I then recommended it to my neighbors, who have tried it with success, so much so that we sold out in two weeks the supply which was laid in for six months, and nearly every day some person is coming to the store for Sellers' Vermifuge.

Respectfully yours, D. S. CHAPMAN

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st. and sold by druggists generally, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. aug10

☞ Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use Jayne's Expectorant and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, and at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jun17

Jayne's Expectorant.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

Persuaded away from Husband and Children—A Colored Woman named Kiddy.—The owner of this family, or rather he into whose hands they had fallen after the decease of one Mr. Kidd, claimed them as slaves, was taking them from N. Carolina to settle them in Indiana, where they might be free. Will those who have been guilty of separating husband and wife, a mother from three dependant little ones, have humane feeling enough in their hearts not to throw her, a stranger, penniless and utterly destitute, upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world; but furnish her with means, and assist her in getting to Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, where she will find her husband and children, and kind friends to look to in time of need. Refer to J. L. NEWBY, Pittsburgh.

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article, hence valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knave who counterfeits a medicine commands as great a sale as if it were a bank note or the coin of the United States. B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which is the only safe 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. apr2

☞ Progressive Democracy: "Or a Review of Locofocoism, from the commencement of the Administration of James K. Polk, down to the nomination of Gen. Cass. In Rhyme: By E. B. Ainsworth." This very amusing work, which has lately been published in this city, is for sale at all the Book Stores.

aug4-tw

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one trial using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. novl3dawly

County Conventions.

The Antimasonic and Whig voters of Allegheny county are requested to assemble in primary meetings, at the usual places, in the several election Districts, on Saturday, the 19th of August, 1848, to elect Delegates to a County Convention, to assemble at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 23d of the same month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to a Whig State Convention at Harrisburgh, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and also to nominate a candidate for Commissioner, in place of Thos. Fairman, deceased.

The primary meetings, in the Wards and Boroughs, will assemble at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—and those of the Townships, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT CAROTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.
John E. Parke, Secretary.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Reeves, Mr. Solomon Stoner to Miss Susan Emily Garrard, all of this city.

Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Riggs, dec'd, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Snowden township, adjoining lands of Arthur Morrow, Isaac Phillips and others containing about sixty-three acres, having thereon erected a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements.

This property is very desirable, being near the Brownsville State Road, within eleven miles of the city, well supplied with coal and limestone, and the land of excellent quality.

For particulars inquire of either of the undersigned, or of F. C. Flanigan, their Attorney.

DAVID RIGGS, EDWARD RIGGS, } Admrs.

aug10-w6w

Pennsylvania College—Medical Department.

Filbert street, above Eleventh, Philadelphia.

The Course of Instruction for the session of 1848-'49, will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of October next, and continue until the ensuing 1st of March. The annual commencement to be held as soon thereafter as practicable.

Anatomical Rooms open from October 1st to April 1st. Clinical Instruction at Pennsylvania Hospital.

William Darrach, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John Wilbank, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Henry S. Patterson, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

William R. Grant, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

David Gilbert, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Washington L. Atlee, M. D., Medical Chemistry

Fees—Matriculation, $5.00; to each Professor, $15.00. Graduation, $30.00.

HENRY S. PATTERSON, M. D.,
aug10-w6rT Registrar, No. 22 Arch st.

WANTED—A number of active men, to go South and West. Also, some in the New England States, to act as agents for the sale of new and popular works. $300 per year profits, over and above their expenses, will be insured them, with no opportunity of clearing $1,000 per year, and more, if they are active. Some men now in our employ will no doubt make over $1,000 per year, clear of all expenses, and there are chances for others to do the same. Each man will have his district, and will be necessary for them to have at least $25 to $50, to obtain a good foothold. Apply to A WINCH,

No. 116 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

All letters must be post paid. aug10-w1t187

THE STAR OF THE WEST

VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY, East side of the Diamond, where Venitian Blinds of all the different sizes and colors are kept on hand or made to order after the latest and approved Eastern fashions, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Also, the cheap Boston roll or split Blind Transparency and Paper Curtains of all the different sizes and patterns, on hand and for sale low for cash. Old Venitian Blinds painted over and repaired, or taken in part payment for new. R M WESTERVELT, Proprr.

N B—All work done with the best material and workmanship, and warranted to please the most fastidious. aug10-dly

Allegheny city, Aug. 10, 1848.

Allegheny School for Girls.

THE Fall Session of Miss Wade's School, will commence on Monday, September 4th. Rooms in Federal street, Allegheny, next door above the Post Office.

Terms, for session of eleven weeks			
First Class	$10	French	$5
Second Class	8	German	5

Applications may be made at her residence in Anderson street, Allegheny, near the Hand Street Bridge aug10-dlm*

JOHN H. KELLOR,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES.

NO 81 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fourth street, has now opened and for sale a large assortment of PIANO FORTES from the above manufactory, of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, of the latest styles, and with all the recent improvements, which will be sold to purchasers at the "Boston Cash Prices" invariably aug10

NEW FALL GOODS—A A Mason & Co, 60 Market street, are now opening 30 cases and packages of Fall Goods, comprising in part new silks, ginghams, French, English and American Prints, Mull, Swiss and Book Muslins, Collars, Capes, Laces aug10

LARD OIL—10 bbls and 4 half bbls, in store and for sale by aug10 BROWN & CULBERTSON

BACON SHOULDERS—10 hds just rec'd and for sale by aug10 BROWN & CULBERTSON

N O SUGAR—30 hds various grades, for sale by aug10 BROWN & CULBERTSON

HOPS—We have expected to get Eastern and Western New York hops a week ago, but not yet, and now we have only low by aug10 BROWN & CULBERTSON

BARLEY MALT—200 bush ground and unground, for sale by aug10 BROWN & CULBERTSON

CORN BROOMS—50 doz for sale by aug10 BROWN & CULBERTSON

PIG METAL—90 tons Cumberland River Metal, landing from stmr American Star, and L. Wetzel, for sale by JAMES DALZELL, agent at

LARD, &c.—64 kegs No 1 Lard, 2 bbls lime on landing from stmr Catcher and for sale by aug10 JAMES DALZELL

FLANNELS—Brown and Red Flannels, on consignment and for sale by aug10 GEO COCHRAN, 25 wood st

TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES—On consignment and for sale by aug10 GEO COCHRAN

CORN MEAL—40 bbls Corn Meal, C P Ansonia brand, just rec'd and for sale by aug10 S & W HARBAUGH

MESS PORK—15 bbls Mess Pork, just rec'd and for sale by aug10 S & W HARBAUGH

RYE FLOUR—25 bbls Rye Flour just rec'd and for sale by aug10 S & W HARBAUGH

CANDLES—150 box Cincinnati Mould Candles, on store and for sale by aug10 S & W HARBAUGH

SOAP—200 box No 1 Rosin Soap, in store and for