THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1848.

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

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, 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. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Jos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. R. Davidson,
7. John B. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml 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. NORRIS, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LAEGE, 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 K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Boston Post, speaking of the works in progress in the new city of Lawrence, says:

'The Atlantic corporation, in covering the walls erected under their contract, will lay four and a half acres of slate, and fourteen acres of plastering. They are now paying out at least $30,000 per month.

The machinery is going into the Atlantic mill, the Bay State mills and the large machine shop.—The Bay State mills are already at work on shawls, broad cloths, and cassimers, and have turned out quite a variety of splendid shawls, and a piece or two of broad cloths, vestings, and pantaloon stuffs. Almost any number of girls could now find employment in the mills of the Bay State Company.

There will probably be more brick built in Lawrence this season than in the whole of the counties of Middlesex and Essex—omitting Lowell—Independent of the brick buildings, there are a large number of wooden dwellings going up, of a decidedly better construction and finish than those built last year and the year before.

Among the mechanics there is no lack of employment. There is even a demand for masons, which will probably continue through the season.

In addition to the above, the erection of a city hall, of brick, costing $10,000, will be commenced near the close of the season.'

The above picture speaks for itself in more points of view than one. Here we have a striking illustration of the united influence of labor and capital, in promoting the growth, prosperity, and wealth of a community; when suffered to pursue their joint and several interests, unmolested by restrictive enactments or riotous interference. There is certainly no town in all New England better adapted, by its local position, for the establishment and growth of those branches of manufacture for which the great mills referred to in the above paragraph are being erected, than is this vicinity, and yet, whilst in the one capital is invited, untrammeled, to widen the field for all sorts of labor and employment, in the other the very establishments in being are scarcely permitted to carry on their business. Is it possible such a state of things is to continue, and that the laboring population is so blind to its true interests as to be led astray by a set of designing demagogues, whose measures, if carried out, must deprive the laborer of all employment, drive the factories elsewhere for protection, and then to seek other homes and other pursuits?

Only to think, *four acres and a half* of slate *roofing*, and *fourteen acres of plastering!* In calculating the extent of those works, it would appear that this *roofing and plastering* are equal to *twenty two* such factories as the cotton mills at the west end of the Allegheny Bridge! Look at the amount of wealth expended in their erection, every dollar of which goes to support and employ the laborer. Look at the monthly expenditure for labor in such establishments—and why not have such and greater in our midst? Simply, because with us there has been long continued and too successful efforts to create a prejudice against capital, the tendency of which is to drive it away, instead of attracting it to us—What is it employs labor of any kind? What is it that increases the demand for labor? What is it that advances the wages of labor? Is it not the application of capital in the way of *creating* useful establishments, the multiplication of which, in any community, inevitably leads to increased wages—far sooner, far easier, far more permanently, than such coercive measures as 'turn outs,' or restrictive impositions by law, between the capitalist and laborer? The latter tends to diminish, cripple, and drive away both capital and laborers, and is especially severe on the latter, who have not the means to remove themselves and families where labor is to be obtained; and hence the suffering that is brought on them by those same demagogues, who care not for them, but are solely ambitious of the infamous distinction of disturbing their industrious and enterprising neighbors. It is amazing that the industrious laborers do not all perceive how closely bound by Providence are the capitalist and the laborer—the rich and the poor. Their interests are identical—the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all. True, the fountains are with the capitalist, but they are no better than a stagnant pool till they flow in streams to the laboring people. The enterprise and success of the one gives employment and reward to the other. If, then, the investment of capital is discountenanced, repelled, withdrawn, or suffered to lie idle, is it not manifest, that just in the same degree are the means of support taken away from the laborer, and his family deprived of the comforts derived from his capital, which is labor? Now, if these odious capitalists had no other enterprize, than to lend their money on bonds and mortgages, or invest it in broker shops, how much better think you would it be for the laboring population? Surely there is but one answer to that question. Will not people consider? Will they not see that protection encourages it? Countenance must be rendered to all such as have the spirit and enterprise to build up and create new and useful objects upon which to employ cherish, and compensate the industrious. In that way, and that way alone can any city, town, or village prosper. The application of capital to the employment of the poor is the very foundation of all the comfort, happiness, and well being of every community, and it is to be hoped our citizens will look to it, before it is too late.

Is it nothing to these cities, that one of the factories, thus interrupted in its operations, has been obliged to ship elsewhere *thirty thousand dollars' worth* of raw cotton, and thus is that amount withdrawn from the hands of the laborer here, to be worked up by laborers elsewhere? And yet have those very demagogues, who almost by force prevent industrious men and women from earning their daily bread, the audacity and impudence to call themselves the friends of the laborer! How many hands do they employ but in idleness? How much capital do they invest for the purpose of giving bread to the laborer? Why, they barrangue them in the streets and market houses—feed them with big words and 'soft sawder,' and leave their families to suffer in the absence of all useful employment.

A PATENT chemical wick for lamps is about to appear in New York. Common cotton wick, by being saturated in a combination of chemical substances, will burn with an increased quantity of light and at a diminished expense.

THE GERMAN farmers of Pennsylvania have formally protested in many of the journals against the transit of electric wires through their lands, as injurious to life and property, and pernicious to the crops!

Western Railroad.

The Engineer corps now on the route from Beaver to Canton, Ohio, by way of Salem, had progressed, when last heard from, eight miles beyond Salem, and expected to reach Canton and Massillon, this week, from whence they will proceed direct to Wooster. As soon as they reach Wooster the Directors will meet to hear the report, and decide on future action. The distance from Beaver to Salem, by the surveyed route is 38 miles, through a fine country. At no place is the grade over forty feet to a mile, between the Big and Little Beaver. The grade from Darlington to Smarts' summit is about 20 feet to the mile, from thence to the summit near Columbiana, the road can be made on one plane of a grade of 7 to 8 feet to the mile; from thence to Cherry Fork, 15 feet to the mile, and from thence to Salem, 24 feet to the mile. From Salem to Wooster, the route is the finest imaginable, and through a country rich in agricultural productions. A short distance beyond Salem, the route will intersect the Wellsville and Cleveland road now in progress of construction. At Wooster or somewhere in that neighborhood, it will intersect the Cleveland and Columbus and Cincinnati road. At Mansfield, it will connect with the Railroad now in operation to Sandusky, and a few miles further west with the Cincinnati and Sandusky road, now in operation. Was there ever a finer route, possessing so many advantages, opening up so many avenues for trade and travel, and promising to yield such sure returns?

While on this subject, we may state that our attention has been called to a route, now being surveyed by the enterprising inhabitants of Steubenville, starting from that beautiful and prosperous place, passing through the vallies of Cross Creek, Connotton or Stillwater, thence through Coshocton and Mt. Vernon to the Indiana State line. This route is a good one, as far as Ohio is concerned, but we think no better than that now being surveyed from Beaver to Salem and Massillon; but there is this difference to Pittsburgh in the two routes the Steubenville route takes us across the Monongahela river here and the Ohio river at Steubenville; at both places requiring lofty and expensive bridges. It takes us also off of our most direct route to Cleveland, while we do not get into the heart of the rich agricultural regions of Ohio, any sooner.—However, we wish the people of Steubenville great success in their worthy enterprize, and hope the day may come when we shall be united by railroad.

Gen. Cass' Land Speculation.

Some days since we published from the Louisville Journal a charge against Gen. Cass of highly improper conduct in managing the funds of the "Western Land Association," of which he was a member. Gen. Cass was challenged to deny the charge, with a promise, in that case, to produce the proof. We have seen no denial from Gen. Cass, but Mr. B. B. Kercheval, an old and respectable citizen of Detroit, who says he was the agent of the Company, has published a card on the subject.

He states that the company (of which General Cass was one) was formed in 1836, and he (Kercheval) appointed agent, through Gen. Cass' influence. The funds, except those contributed by Gen Cass. were paid to H. Hubbard, Treasurer, at Washington city. Gen. Cass' subscription was to be paid to the Agent at Detroit, and was so paid. The affairs of the company at Washington were closed up in 1837. Their property was appraised and divided by lot into 42 shares, distributed to the several shareholders, and their receipts given to the agent. The operation was unfortunate, owing, as Mr. Kercheval says, to the unprecedented fall of prices at the period.

Gen. Cass left for France in the fall of the year 1836, and remained absent during the whole of these operations. Mr. Kercheval wholly exonerates him, and takes all the blame, if there be any, upon himself. The card is too long for our space.

For the above condensed epitome of Mr. Kercheval's long card, we are indebted to the Cincinnati Gazette. As far as the gentleman's testimony goes it exonerates Mr. Cass from any fraud towards his associates, but it fully proves that he did, while Secretary of War, engage in a vast scheme for *monopolizing* the public lands. What do the people say to that?

INASMUCH as the ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the N. W. Territory, is referred to perpetually in the newspapers, and in conversation, it may be well to publish the specific clause in question in the exact form in which it was adopted. Here is it:

ARTICLE 6.—There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than a punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor as aforesaid.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth. WILLIAM GRAYSON, Ch'mn.

The Wilmot Proviso of these days, is but the repetition of a clause in the ordinance of 1787.

Parson Brownlow and Taylor.

The eccentric and warm-hearted editor of the "Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig," was so grieved at the defeat of Mr. Clay in the Philadelphia Convention, that he refused to run up the names of Taylor and Fillmore. Time, however, has mollified the old gentleman's resentments, and he now urges all good Whigs to vote the ticket. We quote below the conclusion of two long articles on the Presidency, published in his paper of August 2, and both signed with his own name, as follows:

All good Whigs who intend to vote in this election, ought to vote for Taylor and Fillmore. If the ticket is elected, as it certainly will be, the influential Whigs of the Union may influence the measures of Taylor, and if so, we shall have a sound administration. If Providence should call Taylor away, we shall have a sound Whig President, and an able Statesman, in the person of Millard Fillmore. Should Cass and Butler be elected, we can hope for nothing good for four years to come.—Then let all good Whigs vote for Taylor, *as a venture*, and when four years shall have rolled round, let them again put on the harness and wheel into line in support of their *principles*.

W. G. BROWNLOW
Editor of the Jonesboro' Whig.

You can say to your friends, that Tennessee will go for Taylor and Fillmore by a majority of five or ten thousand votes—that this District, heretofore Democratic, will give them a majority—and last, though not least, that this county, always Democratic, will go for Taylor and Fillmore.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant.
W. G. BROWNLOW.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—The Lake Superior News, of July 20, gives a most glowing account of the value and productiveness of the Cliff Mine, which belongs to the "Pittsburgh and Boston Company," and says:

"Mr. HANNA, of Pittsburgh, who possesses the right qualifications for the place, has recently taken the general superintendence of the business of the Company at the mines. Such a man has been needed at the head, and he will undoubtedly introduce many improvements in the management of the surface work and in the conduct of the financial affairs of the Company, which will greatly contribute to its prosperity."

The Mr. Hanna mentioned in the above paragraph, is of New Lisbon, a brother of Mr. Joshua Hanna, of this city.

THE ACTING Paymaster General of the Army, Benjamin F. Larned, Esq., gives notice that he is rapidly preparing rolls for the Paymasters in the several states for the payment of three months' extra pay, &c., to volunteers who have served in the war with Mexico. The soldiers are recommended not to sacrifice their claims.

ST. LOUIS HARBOR.—The improvements going on in the harbor of St. Louis are causing offence to the State authorities of Illinois. Gov. French has directed the Sheriff of St. Clair county to put a stop to the filling up of the channel between Bloody Island and the Illinois shore by the authorities of St. Louis at every hazard. It is probable that the military force of St. Clair county has been called out to effect the object.

A NEGRO COLONEL.—The correspondent of a N. York paper, describing the incidents of the "four days" in Paris, gives the following curious item —"The largest and finest battalion of Garde Mobile I have seen during the day, was led by a young full-blooded negro, tall and erect and full of military ardor."

REV. MOSES STUART, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, has resigned in consequence of ill health. Rev. B. B. Edwards has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Hon. JAMES COOPER, of Adams county, has accepted the office of Attorney General, tendered him by Gov. Johnston.

DURING the month of July, just closed, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty eight passengers passed over the Little Miami Railroad.

THERE are now about four thousand five hundred soldiers stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo.

The "*Conscience*" Whigs of Massachusetts chartered a steamboat to leave on *Sunday* morning to convey them on their way to the Buffalo Convention!

Mr. Cass's Extra Charges.

Mr. Stewart, in the House, on Saturday, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) produced a resolution specifying the many numerous charges against the Government, in the shape of *extra* for alleged extra services, which have been allowed and paid, and pocketed by General Cass, with the proper dates and documentary references, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House forthwith the vouchers for said accounts as rendered by Gen. Cass. The following is a copy of the resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to send to this House, forthwith, the original letters and vouchers in support of the claims and extra allowances paid to Lewis Cass, over and above his regular salary of $2000 a year as Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Michigan, to wit: The letters and vouchers in support of the extra allowance paid him.

1st—For clerk hire, office rent, &c, from the 9th of October, 1813, to the 31st of July, 1831, at $1500 per annum, as per document No. 244, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 2,	$26,715 00
2d—For rations, to wit: ten rations a day, at 20 cents each, from the 9th October, 1813, to 29th May, 1822, as per same document and page,	6,010 00
3d—For services as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, said to have been rendered out of the Territory of Michigan, from the 29th of May, 1822, to 31st of August, 1832, at $1500 per annum, as per Document No. 6, 3d session, 27th Congress, page 13,	14,375 00
4—For acting in the negotiation of sundry treaties, whilst Governor & ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as aforesaid, 772 days, at $8 per day, and 40 cents per mile traveled by him, as per same document, pages 11 and 12,	9,744 00
5—For attending at Washington, to settle his own accounts for extra pay, &c., 208 days, to 9th from the 21st of October, 1821, to the 29th May, 1822, for mileage, ten rations per day, &c., same document, page 11,	1,448 00
6—For alleged services whilst Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, "in preparing a code for the regulation of Indian affairs," 111 days, to wit, from the 22d October, 1825, to the 10th February, 1829, as per same document, page 12,	1,520 00
7—For extra pay whilst Governor, &c., as aforesaid, "as deputy quarter master general" in the army, for one year, as per document 18, 1st session, 28th Congress, page 25,	1,001 50
8—For extra pay and allowances as captain in the regular army, whilst Governor, as aforesaid, to wit, from the 12th of May, 1817, to the 28th of June, 1832, as per same document, same page,	2,536 66
9—Letters and vouchers filed in support of the following items in the account rendered by Gov. Cass against the United States, the 21st of July, 1832, (about one year after his appointment as Secretary of War,) and said not to be embraced in any of the previous quarterly settlements of his accounts with the Government, to wit: For alleged balances and over payments by him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as per Document No. 112, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 16, on the following accounts, to wit:	
For over payments on account of contingencies for Indian Department,	$3,398 33
For overpayments to Indian subagents,	563 14
For overpayments on account of presents to Indians,	116 80
For overpayments on account of annuities under the appropriation act of May 15, 1820,	5,370 15
For over payments on account of annuities under act 2d of March, 1829,	245 43
For over payments on account of annuities under the appropriation act of 24th March, 1830,	52,711 27
For alleged balance on account of the treaty at Prairie du Chien,	410 00
For alleged overpayments and balances due him on account of Indian Department, prior to 1829,	10,187 61
Amounting in all to	$57,129 98
10—The requisition drawn on the Treasury in favor of Gov. Cass, (No. 2,906,) dated the 21st July, 1832, about one year after his appointment as Secretary of War, to settle alleged balance due him on account of the over-payments, &c.,	$35,075 00
11—The endorsements on the said account by Gov. Cass, then Secretary of War, assue and payment of the said requisition of $35,075, for the balance alleged to be due him, by which the final settlement of the said account was suspended, owing to the peculiar position in which I (the Gov. Cass) stand in relation to the Department, and without the final settlement suspended until the 5th day of December, 1837, when it was finally closed, as appears by the letter of Wm. B. Lewis, the Second Auditor of the Treasury at that date, as per Document No. 112, 3d session 25th Congress, page 16.	

According to this resolution, giving facts, dates, and figures, carefully hunted out and arrayed in order, Gen. Cass received his $2000 per annum as Governor of Michigan Territory for some thirteen years, and besides some sixty odd thousand dollars, for other services, and moneys alleged to have been paid out of his own funds for the Government, during the same period of time.

After he had made these charges and received his pay, the regular salary as Governor and $60,000 and upwards, in the shape of extra allowances, he was made Secretary of War.

It appears that when he entered on the duties of the Chief Officer of the War Department, he found himself indebted to the Government $18,000.—And, according to Mr. Stewart's resolution of facts, dates and figures, he made up a new account during the first year he presided over the War Department, in which he charges the fresh sum of $53,128 96 against the Government for past extra services rendered, running back through ten or twelve years, during a period in which *all of his own accounts* were, or ought to have been rendered and settled in quarterly returns! This account of $53,128 96 made out while he was Secretary of War, under his potent influence and direction or otherwise, was audited and agreed to by the subordinates, which brought the Government in debt to Gen. Cass, some $35,075, in addition to the majestic sums he had before charged and received. A warrant was drawn for its payment.—He received the money—pocketed it—and wrote upon the account as audited, that inasmuch as he was Secretary of War, he would defer the settlement of the account to a future day—to be approved by his successor. After he left the War Department, and on the eve of leaving the country for France, he got the then Second Auditor, William B. Lewis, to put the old account in proper order, and have it endorsed by the then Secretary of War. The work was done. The date of the Warrant by which Gen. Cass pocketed the $35,075, was July 1st, 1832; the number of the Warrant, 2906.

Objections being made to Mr. Stewart's resolution, he moved to suspend the rules that he might offer it. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and they stood, yeas 87, nays 61; not two thirds in the affirmative, the motion failed.

RAIL ROAD PROSPECTS.—Sufficient stock has been taken to secure the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The spirited citizens of Elyria held a meeting Friday evening on the subject of securing the location of the Road via. their flourishing town, and we learn $70,000 stock in the road has been subscribed on condition Elyria is made a point.

The Mt. Vernon capitalists, we are told, offer to take $350,000 stock and secure the right of way through Knox county, provided the Mt. Vernon route is adopted.—*Cev. Her.*

☞ 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, while 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. jan17

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

☞ 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. S. Ainsworth." This very amusing work, which has lately been published in this city, is for sale at all the Book Stores.

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Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

FIRE AND INCENDIARY.—The shoe and trunk store of Messrs. Follansbee & Hayward on Liberty, above Wood street, was discovered to be on fire, yesterday morning between two and three o'clock. A watchman discovered the flames ascending from the first story where the fire commenced, to the second, through the hatchway—the shutters being closed in the lower story. The alarm being at once given, the engines soon arrived, and the fire was extinguished before it had communicated to the adjoining buildings. The lower front store contained a considerable quantity of shoes, trunks, &c, most of which were destroyed, and the remainder more or less damaged. The hatch in the second floor being open the flames ascended to the third story hatch, which being closed, prevented their further ascent. But little damage was done directly by the fire in the second story, but considerable injury received from the water thrown in. The loss of Messrs. F. & H. was covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Deleware Mutual—that of the owner of the building, by insurance in the Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

The fire was no doubt kindled by an incendiary who had effected an entrance through the back door, by cutting away part of the wood, and thus removing the fastening. He had placed a quantity of powder in the keyhole of the safe, for the purpose of blowing it open, but finding it unlocked (the money having been all deposited, and the lock defective) he merely obtained some papers of no value to himself, and then set fire to the store.

James Robinson, a young man of bad reputation, aged 19 or 20, was arrested and brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, as suspected of being the incendiary and burglar. He was seen in the neighborhood of the fire during the night, and on its breaking out, was searched for and found by the watch in the ten-pin alley of Johnson Graham, on Fifth street, near the Theatre. In his pockets were found several cartridges of powder, one partly emptied, and the grade of the powder corresponded with that found in the safe-lock. A small trunk key, somewhat peculiar in shape, was also found upon him, which was ascertained to be of the description used in the trunks of the store and a number of those keys had been taken to the back room for the purpose of opening the desk and safe drawers. The circumstantial evidence seems, to warrant his committal, he was sent to jail—Robinson was accused of participation in the robbery of Noble—belonged to the city gang, and had recently been confined in jail for some offence.—His father is a very worthy man.

BRICKS, MORTAR AND SAND seem to be greatly in demand just now. At the corners and in the streets, lanes and alleys, are they piled up, or being piled down, continually. Building is the order of the day, both in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the cities are being renovated everywhere. Much noise and dust are consequent, but prosperity is betokened, and every true Pittsburgher must smile, albeit grimly, while the city grows more prosperous and wealthy. Beauty and order, too, will come erewhile, out of the seeming chaos, and then we shall be compensated for the temporary annoyance, when beautiful dwellings, and convenient business houses have taken the place of old, unsightly and incommodious structures.

And for prosperity,—what spot in the Union has fairer prospects than this—where can capital be invested, with so sure a guaranty of permanent advantage—where can be found so combined the resources of mineral and agricultural wealth.—Land, fertile to the hill tops—coal iron and salt, inexhaustible, beneath the surface—here the Allegheny, stretching away to the iron beds, and beautiful pine country in one direction—there the Monongahela opening a highway to the coal banks, and the region of oak timber of quality unexcelled—and the Ohio, in another direction, affording nearly or quite uninterrupted navigation for the myriads of steamboats, bearing every product of the land—offering a liquid highway to the Atlantic—to all the seaports of the world! Talk of garden spots! in this country! remarked an enthusiastic and intelligent friend, you would find more circles than this.

Thomas Webster and —— M'Donald were arrested yesterday, charged with deserting from a company of U. S. soldiers, going hence to the barracks at Newport, Kentucky. In addition to Mr. Webster's other peculiarities, it seems that he had left a wife in Philadelphia, and married another in this city. Both his victims complained against him before the Mayor, and insisted on his being taught better behaviour. The accused was enlisted at Philadelphia, and was there discharged on proof of minority—he claims discharge a second time, on the same ground. Certainly he is a precocious youth—twice enlisted—twice deserter—twice married—and about to add both wives when yet a minor, under twenty. It is to be hoped he will be controlled from further matrimonial adventures, at least till he reaches majority.

The new Rolling Mill of Captain Wood, located at the mouth of Saw Mill Run, is partially in operation. It will greatly increase the value of property in that region, and will be a very extensive concern, when fully completed. Capt. W. procures pigs from his own furnaces, and coal from his own banks—having a large body of coal land convenient to his works.

A battle occurred yesterday afternoon at the Pittsburgh end of the old Allegheny Bridge, between one of the Collectors, and a man called Barn Thompson. Thompson had been called on to pay his toll, and being a 'jearly,' he used provoking language, when the collector struck him, and a fight ensued. After pummeling each other to the full value of the two cents demanded for toll the combatants drew off, each claiming a victory.

The first Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City has been recently highly improved and beautified—the ceilings and walls frescoed—the seats cushioned and covered with damask—a handsome steeple erected, and a finely toned bell hung therein. The expense was borne by John Irwin, Esq.

LAST evening the cotton operatives, and those in favor of the ten hour law, held a meeting at the market house in the Fifth Ward, in this city. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wetzel, Moffit and others, in a spirited manner. There will be another held this evening in the Diamond.

The Steamer Caroline is doing very well, as the Freedom Packet. An omnibus will hereafter be in readiness at Freedom, to convey passengers to and from Beaver.

ROSSDALE.—The proprietor of this retreat treated his guests to fine music, on Thursday evening—they evinced their gratification by a very liberal patronage.

THE SERENADERS.—As usual, these unrivalled Harmonists continue to draw full houses. They perform again to-night, at the Hall on Fourth st. See advertisement.

We are credibly informed that the proprietors of the Penn Cotton Factory, in Allegheny, have shipped about $30,000 worth of their raw cotton to Philadelphia—thinking it preferable to sell it in the raw state, rather than risk manufacturing it here.

The Mayor and Police of Allegheny are constantly on the alert, to preserve order at the Factories—a portion of the force visiting the factories repeatedly during the day.

A lad who was swimming yesterday afternoon, in the Allegheny, was attacked by cramp—became alarmed—and was saved by one of his comrades, as he was sinking for a third time.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The great and increasing 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 in obtaining relief in using the 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:

"MILLSTADT, CLEVER CO., PA.
April 25th, 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 afflicted with Liver complaint for a number of years, and have been 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 she relieved her more than any pill she had ever used. She is afflicted with consumption, or liver complaint.

W. G. BUTLER."

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

CHAPMANSVILLE, 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,
H. S. CHAPMAN

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

County Convention.

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 Canal Commissioner, in place of Thos. Fairman, deceased.

The primary meetings, in the Wards and Boroughs, will assemble at 7 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.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, September the 2d, A. D. 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

All those three certain lots or pieces of ground situate in Sugarcreek, in St. Clair township, and numbered 32, 33 and 36, and a piece of ground adjoining lot No 29 in said Sidneyville, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot No 29, and running south 34 degrees, west 30 perches and G1.100 to a post on the public road; thence south 81 degrees, east along said road 17 perches and 58.100 to a post on the corner of Centre street and said road; thence along said street north half a degree, east 77.00 and 50.100 to a post at the southwest corner of said lot No 26; thence north 89½ degrees, west 19 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres and 52 perches, more or less—reserving and excepting a strip out and therefrom a certain portion of said described premises, marked Nos. 1 and 2, and 4 feet of lot No 6, and extending through of equal width, from street to street, adjoining to the plan of lots and of said tract of land made and laid out by the said John Brown. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Brown, at the suit of Christian Ansnutz.

ALSO,

All that lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, being parts of lots Nos 39 and 40, in the plan of said city, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the westwardly side of St. Clair street, 202 feet from the northeastwardly corner of Penn and St Clair streets; thence along property now or lately of Margaret Barclegette, eastwardly 73 feet, and parallel with Penn street; thence parallel with St. Clair street, southwardly 66 ft; thence parallel with Penn st, eastwardly 47 feet, to the line dividing lots Nos 40 and 41, thence along said line dividing lots Nos 40 and 41, northwardly to the Allegheny river; thence along said river westwardly to St. Clair street, and thence along St. Clair street southwardly to the place of beginning. Also, all that other lot of ground, being the residue of the premises conveyed to said Mary M'Crea and her heirs, by the last above recited deed, situate in the said city of Pittsburgh, being parts of lots Nos 40 and 41, in the original plan of said city, beginning on the easternmost line of said lot No 42, on Hart's alley, at a point in said line and on said alley 172 feet from Penn st, thence northwardly with the northward line of an alley 12 ft wide, and parallel with Penn street 120 feet to the westermost line of said lot No 41, thence with said line northwardly and parallel with St. Clair street to the Allegheny river; thence with said river eastwardly 120 feet to the easternmost line of said lot No 42 on Barker's alley; thence along said line and said alley to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Crea and Mary M'Crea his wife, at the suit of Joseph D Beers and Jas. Marshall, trustees, now for the use of Richard M Blatchford, agent. Ar. of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

Two certain Lots in the borough of Birmingham, bounded by Franklin street, at a point sixty feet from Washington street, thence along Franklin street 60 feet to the line of lot No 45; thence by line that divides lot 45 from lot 49, 145 feet, more or less, to Harmony street, thence along Harmony street towards Washington street 60 feet; thence by a line parallel with Washington street about 70 feet to the ground or William Breese; thence by a line parallel with Harmony street to the line dividing lot No 49 from lot No 50; thence along said dividing line to Franklin street, the place of beginning.

Also, the one half of a certain other lot of land situate in the said borough of Birmingham, and described in the plan thereof as No 50. The said half is 60 feet in front on Franklin street and extending back half way to Harmony street, being about 70 feet, and bounded by Franklin street, Washington street and lot No 49, and having a width of 30 feet from Franklin street towards Harmony street, to a point or corner equidistant from both. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Breese and Elizabeth Breese his wife, at the suit of Samuel Church and Jesse Carothers, and to be sold by

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 11, 1848. aug12-wths

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

ALLEGHENY.

THE Autumn Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. Rooms at Federal street, in "Colonade Row," 2d door from the bridge

The course of instruction and the rates of tuition are the same as heretofore.

For more minute information, see circular or apply to the instructor, Mr N. W. METCALF

Reference may also be made to the following gentlemen:

Dr. T. F. Dale, Allegheny.	Hon. C. Shaler, Pittsburgh
Rev. D. Elliott,	Rev. D. H. Riddle
Mr. H. P. Swarts,	Rev. H. Dyer.

aug12

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR Family Barouche and Harness, easy and hard, iron axles, standing top, brass mounted, handsomely lined and trimmed—in every respect a desirable carriage for a private family, having been constructed with all the modern improvements, securing the greatest amount of room and convenience, with the least weight consistent with durability and strength of material. The owner is about to leave the city and has no use for it. To be seen at the Livery Stable of CAPTAIN BLAKELY, Fifth ward.

Any person wishing to purchase a first rate carriage can find it to their advantage by calling as above. Inquire as above. aug12

NOTICE.

HAVING sold our share in the firm of C. H. GRANT, with a view to close up our old business, we beg leave to return our thanks for the patronage of our friends and customers.

RICH. W. POINDEXTER.
THE POINDEXTER.

Pittsburgh, Aug 4th, 1848.

C. H. GRANT, Wholesale Grocer, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No 41 Water st. aug7 Journal copy

SPTS TURPENTINE—20 bbls of fine order, just rec'd by aug11 J SCHOONMAKER & Co.

SPTS TURPEN