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☞ 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.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
For Local Matters see next page.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

ASSEMBLY

ROBT C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ISPY, of Lower St. Clair

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CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

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JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles

CORONER,

WM M ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The Mercury, one of the Democratic Locofoco organs of this county, says, of the Whig nominations, that they "give satisfaction to the mass of the Whig party," and that the ticket is a *strong one.* The Post, on the contrary, denounces the ticket as "one of the meanest," and says that the Whigs are dissatisfied with the result. How are we to account for this great difference of opinion? We fear our neighbor of the Post could not, by any possibility, find any thing to commend in any thing Whig. He would have to change his nature first.

The ticket is, as the Mercury says, a "strong one," and it will call out a large vote. It were indeed "hoping against hope" for the opposite party to expect to make any headway against it.—They have not even the encouragement which attends and nerves a "forlorn hope"—an accident may turn up in their favor. Our Locofoco opponents have not even this poor consolation. They nominate their men with the certainty of defeat hanging over their heads. We commend them for their spunk, however. Were the Whig party in the minority in the county, as it was once, we would fight on, although future success was apparently hopeless.

IRELAND.—We copy to day a letter on Irish affairs, from the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. The picture he presents of the difference between Ireland and Scotland is quite striking, but the writer views as to what is, and what is *not* the cause of this great difference, though very positively, and even dogmatically expressed, are not quite satisfactory to our mind.—But whatever the cause, it is to be hoped that the disease has reached its crisis, and that its severity may induce all parties in Ireland to lay aside all memory of past errors and grievances, and unite to elevate and save what is yet left of her miserable population. But to effect this, all must co-operate. The people as well as the government, the Catholic as well as the Protestant clergy, and every where the first duty should be to inculcate entire respect, both to the spirit and letter of the law, for without that, all advancement is hopeless.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
For Local Matters see next page.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1849.

I will, for once, make the political give place to the agricultural, for to that interest belongs the notice which is due to a noble pair of animals which I have just been looking at, and to which, as distinguished strangers, I am disposed to pay every suitable attention. Let me state, then, without further introduction, that there has been shown about our streets to day, a pair of beautiful Arabian calves, as they are called, though their height rather exceeds that of our full grown cattle. They were brought from Syria by Lieut. Lynch, of the navy, the commanding officer in the late expedition to the Dead Sea. They were presented by him to the State of Virginia, and by the Legislature of that State to Col. James Cauleman, a renowned stock fancier and improver in Clark County, of that State. They are, without exception, the finest specimens of kine I ever beheld. The male is eighteen months old, and is about four feet nine inches high, very sleek and round, and as gentle as a pet lamb. The head is small, and a model of beauty. The eye is prominent, but of a mild and pleasant expression; and the head is adorned with a pair of little black knobs, which pass for horns. The female is sixteen months old, and will compare well for size and finish with a three year old heifer of the common breeds. When fully grown, they attain the height of seven feet, and are from fifteen to seventeen feet in length. Not being much of a connoisseur in such matters, I feel that I cannot do justice to the fine points of these animals. It may be, that by crossing with our indigenous breeds, they are destined to effect the same improvement in our horned cattle that the horses of Arabia have in animals of that race in every country in which they have been introduced.

There has been a very long meeting of the Cabinet again to day, the results of which, so far as they are publicly known, will have been communicated to you by telegraph. There were several consular appointments, and some for offices in the interior of the country. The place of the non accounting navy agent was also filled by the appointment of Mr. Lothrop of Alexandria. The appointment is a good one, and will be popular. The people here were apprehensive that a stranger would be imported to take the place. It is strictly a local one.

Mr. Clay's son will be appointed charge to the court of Sardinia. It will be universally approved. The diplomatic appointments are mostly settled, but there is still a little room for competition. Not having learned the result of the proceedings in Cabinet, it is rather too perilous to speak of the contest for any particular place still continuing, but it was said that up to this morning, ex-Senator Tallmadge, of Jacksonian, Harrisonian, and Tylerian memory, was contending with Gen. Thompson of South Carolina, for the mission to Mexico. Tallmadge's chance stands at zero.

Mr. Fillmore is here, and is doubtless consulted with in the present unpropitious state of our south western frontiers. It is said that when the news of the shocking outrages of the Indians in south western Texas first reached the President, he broke forth with the exclamation, "first of all this work must be stopped." And no doubt the most efficient measures within the compass of our means have been always taken to punish these daring savages, and to guard against their ravages in future. The Cabinet session to day continued from ten till three in the afternoon—five hours. Rumor suggests that this unusually long sitting was occupied in devising measures for ensuring a permanent defence against the ferocious tribes that we are now brought into close contact with, and for the execution of that article of the treaty which obliges us to defend Mexico from their assaults, one which so far has been strangely and utterly rejected.

You might suppose from the fact, that the Union for two or three days has contained no aspersions upon the second assistant Post Master General, Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., that he was not in the city. That would be an error. Mr. Warren is at the post of duty, and he is changing post masters as fast as a due regard to political justice and the public interests require and permit. He is not a man to start at shadows. JUNIUS.

The British and American Navigation Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1849.

In a late letter I described the bill proposing to make changes in the time honored system of the

The steamer which left England, May 19th, brings us intelligence that very important modifications had been, or were about to be proposed in the House of Lords, to the bill for the repeal of the British navigation laws. The journals, adverse to the repeal, think that these, or equivalent amendments, will be adopted. The effect of them, would be to draw the teeth and claws of the bill. Their operation would be to maintain the present monopoly of British shipping in the commerce between Britain and her colonies, and to maintain nearly all the present restrictions upon foreign ships, except that they will be permitted to bring to England the produce of any quarter of the globe, after it shall have been deposited and nationalized in a part of the country, to which any such ships shall belong. Thus American ships may carry to Liverpool cargoes of teas and sugar which shall have been first taken to New York or Philadelphia; a French ship may take sugar, cotton, and tobacco from New Orleans or Brazil to the warehouses of Havre, whence they may be transferred, in the ships of any nation, to those of London.

This is something of a concession, but nothing to the sweeping and radical changes proposed by the bill as it passed the House of Commons. The effect of that bill, as a law, would have been, at no remote day, to place American and all other foreign ships on an equal footing with British vessels in the commerce between Britain and all her dependencies, and between her and all the rest of the world.

The coasting trade of the British islands amounts to next to nothing. Probably a thousand or two small vessels are employed in the coal trade, and a few score of steamers keep up communication between England and Ireland, and between Scotland and the South of England. At home, England has nothing to offer us for our really immense coast trade, stretching along the populous shores of the Atlantic, from Maine to Cape Florida, twenty three degrees, and ten degrees more along the Gulf of Mexico; from Puget's Sound, in the Pacific, to San Diego, along the modern "gold coast," seventeen degrees, and including in its range of freights and profitable voyages, the 18,000 miles from Maine to Columbia river, round Cape Horn. There is no other nation in the world whose coasting trade approaches ours in its value and extent.

If, therefore, England offered us nothing in exchange for the boon of an equal participation in this mighty traffic but her own coasting trade proper, we should have no difficulty in at once rejecting the offer. But it is not easy yet to ascertain clearly what she proposes to grant, and what to require. If we consider Great Britain and her numerous and past possessions as one compact and consolidated empire; if we admit that Salvador, Canada, Nova Scotia, the West India islands, Good Hope, Monrovia, the mighty peninsula of Hindostan, Australia, and the innumerable islands that own the British dominion, form part of one and the same maritime jurisdiction and nationality, then we must acknowledge not only that the coasting trade of Great Britain is far greater than our own, but that, leaving out our own, it is greater than that of all the other nations of the world combined.

If I understand the provisions of the bill which has passed the House of Commons, it proposes to throw open the whole of this inter-colonial and coasting trade, always excepting that along the shores of her home islands, as fast as the colonies themselves shall express a wish for it. As it reserves the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, it would seem that it does not expect any other nation to surrender to British ships its own coasting trade proper, to become entitled to the advantages which this bill holds out, but only that nations, having foreign possessions, should confer upon British ships, trading with them, the same privileges that are conferred, by this act, upon foreign ships in British possessions. Therefore, I do not perceive what Great Britain expects the United States to yield before she can take full advantage of this bill, if it should pass. We have no foreign possessions, as she has, and our domestic coasting trade is closed against her by the reservations she makes of her own. It is true, there has been found already one paper, the New York Evening Post, swift to argue that California was a foreign possession, and that the trade between that part of the Pacific coast and our Atlantic shore was not a coasting trade, but it is certain that our government will not so construe it. Does she then ask of us any thing more than that we shall permit her ship to bring the produce of any and all nations of the earth, from any and all parts of the earth, to our ports, and to carry all sorts of merchandize and produce from our ports to any and all the other ports of the world? She engages to allow American ships the same license with respect to the commerce between the United Kingdom and all the rest of the world. And if I understand her propositions, she will, without any further concession upon our part, grant us the right to participate equally with her vessels in the coasting trade of all her immense colonies. I shall consider, in a concluding letter upon this subject, whether we ought to accept the offer.

JUNIUS

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb., 1849

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

And now that I am about to re-recross the Channel, let me give you in few words my impressions as an unprejudiced observer concerning the cause and the nature of Ireland's misfortunes. I travelled through Scotland and found its climate rude, all of its soil poor, and three fourths of it sterility itself, its mineral resources insignificant, and its manufacturing and commercial facilities naturally of the least inviting description; yet no where on earth did I ever see a people more intelligent, more contented, more attached to their native land, and more happy in all the relations of life.—I have also travelled through Ireland, have seen a land blessed by Nature with a genial climate and with the richest soil, almost every where underlaid with marl and limestone, with inexhaustible supplies of the most valuable fish swarming past its shores, with great mineral wealth, and with a river the noblest in the United Kingdom offering unlimited power to manufacturing industry, yet I have found its natural advantages unproved, and its natural resources undeveloped; its people, than whom none are naturally more quick to learn, and than whom none are by temperament more joyous hearted, I have found most deeply ignorant and most utterly wretched—Upon poor Scotland plenty benignantly smiles, upon rich Ireland poverty broods like a nightmare.

TO WHAT THIS DIFFERENCE IS NOT OWING

It is not owing to the fact that Scotland is Protestant, and Ireland Roman Catholic; since both Lombardy and Belgium, which as far as regards the satisfaction of physical wants, are the most favored countries in Europe, have the same religion as Ireland without many of its redeeming qualities. It is not owing, at least not principally owing to a difference in national lineage, because full one half of the Scotch originally sprung from the same Celtic stock as the Irish. It is not owing to the fact that the one people is alienated from its rulers by a vengeance of impunity and the other is not; for if one third of the Irish speak nothing but Erse, one half of the Scotch speak nothing but Gaelic. It is not owing to the fact that the small farm system prevails in Ireland, and does not in Scotland. This circumstance may have its influence, but it is not a prevailing cause, since in many parts of Belgium the holdings are equally small as in Ireland, the soil inferior, and the climate no more favorable, and yet the Belgium occupier enjoys a large portion of the comforts of life. It is not owing to the fact that Ireland is grouded down by a rack rent system and Scotland not; for, since middlemen have been dwindling away, rack rents almost entirely disappeared. At the present time the mean average of rents in Ireland is no greater than in Scotland and one fourth less than in Belgium. It is not owing to the fact that Ireland is over-populated in proportion to its natural means of subsistence, because one, fourth of the land which admits of cultivation is lying perfectly waste and the remaining three fourths by an enlightened system of agriculture, such as is practised in England, might be made to produce three times as much present sustenance. By a proper development of its agricultural resources, Ireland can be made to support in comfort, twenty millions of people, instead of pinching eight millions, as now, with starvation. If any thing more is wanting to show that superabundance of population is not a primary cause of Irish misery, it may be found in the fact that Ireland was actually a most wretched country one century ago, when its inhabitants were two-thirds fewer than now.

TO WHAT THE DIFFERENCE IS OWING.

It is owing secondarily, no doubt, to divers causes of a social and economical nature, but *primarily* to nothing more or less than English MALFEASANCE and *nonfeasance*. Scotland was subjugated by England's kings in manly, honorable warfare, and was straightway incorporated into, and made a veritable part of the British realm. Ireland was subjugated by England's Protector, with the commission of such atrocities, that the Irish mother to this day stills her perverse child by the threatening unto it the "curse of Cromwell," and it has ever since remained in a state of subjugation—The people petted, through the "Indian Corn Ferks," to be received into the arms of the victors the other to be laid under their feet. The traditions, the hereditary usages, the peculiar laws, the property rights, and the cherished religion of the one people, were respected, and scrupulously preserved, the traditions, the usages, the laws, the property titles, and the religion of the other were crushed into extinction, or when that was impossible, were in character and sentiment, turned against the nation of the one, by justice, was converted into a dreaded penalty, while the alienation of the other by oppression was aggravated into the deadliest hate. The treatment which England bestowed on Ireland upon Ireland justifies to the letter that remarkable expression of Judge Jones, and O'CONNELL, except as he borrowed it. You might track Ireland through the statute book, as you would follow a wounded man through a cross, by the *blood*. And since the memorable epoch of 1800, when Ireland was unceremoniously elevated from the condition of a subdued province into a constituent part of the United Kingdom it has experienced but a continued accumulation of woe. The Union, unless all history is false, was obtained only by the most flagrant bribery, and its works have been worse of its origin. British legislation has proved worse than British violence. It has made weakness, impotence, poverty, pauperism, insubordination, rebellion, despondency and despair.

Ireland has never been allowed but a feeble voice in the National Legislature. The act of union gave her but 100 members, and the Reform Bill allowed her the paltry pittance of five more. Although containing half of the population of England, she has only one fortieth of England's representatives. A large portion of her constituencies are mere pocket boroughs, jobbed away at the pleasure of a few landlords. Almost all important places in the domestic administration of her affairs have been filled with Englishmen and Scotchmen. Her public works have been grossly mismanaged, or wretchedly neglected. Her manufacturing operations, which she once prosecuted with some little energy, have been clogged by a most unjust system of excise and export duties. Many of the old usages which once regulated with some little fairness the relation of landlord and tenant, have been abolished. The religious and national antipathy, which has always raged between the native and the foreign population, and which no less an acute observer than Dr. Tocqueville pronounced the great source of all Irish ills, so far from having been mitigated by an assimilating policy, and by imperial legislation has been still more inflamed by laws designed expressly to depress the one section and to elevate the other.

But England's injustice to Ireland has not been altogether of a positive character. On the contrary, its chief *grievous* consists in acts of omission. British legislation has done nothing in Ireland, while it has done every thing in England, to promote industry, and to generate and foster a spirit of enterprise; it has done nothing to reclaim the five million bog acres that have ever laid as useless when they were first created. It has not, at least, until lately done any thing to rescue the mass of the people from their dreadful ignorance, or if it has, it employed means that inevitably entailed defeat in the end. And lastly, though not least in its and effects, through a fastidious disinclination to interfere with the rights of property, though that property was originally acquired by the most iniquitous confiscation, and was transferred by the crown to the ancestors of the present proprietors without an equivalent, and in the exercise of the vilest favoritism, it has done nothing to establish the rights of the Irish tenantry, and particularly it has left those rights unsecured by failing to guaranty to the tenant the value of the practical improvements, which under such a system as prevails in Ulster, self interest would assuredly compel him to make.

THE ENGLISH SOLUTION OF IRISH DIFFICULTIES.

Let an Englishman talk or write about Ireland, he probably starts with the proposition that the ills of this poor unfortunate country are attributable not to political but social causes and have their root in the natural elements of the Irish character, and in proof of it, he forthwith proceeds to reel off with admirable expertness a well spun string of imputations upon Irish ignorance and Irish bigotry, and Irish turbulence, and Irish recklessness, and Irish improvidence, and Irish aversion to steady labor, and Irish want of self respect and self reliance, and Irish lack of ambition to rise in society, and Irish want of regard for the land, and Irish fondness of political extension, and so on to the end of the bobbin. But this has been the expedient of oppressors from time immemorial. Their oppression first degrades, and then the degradation is made to recoil upon itself, and to shield the original wrong. Misery is the most prolific source of vice, and for my part I rather wonder that Irishmen have retained so many virtues, than that they have contracted many vices. The Irish of both sexes are comparatively innocent of that worst of vices, licentiousness; they treated sacred things with reverence, and are seldom guilty of profanity; their filial piety is proverbial. The Irishman's heart is full of unselfish impulse and warm sensibilities. Even his failings lean to virtue's side. He is improvident, but will share his last loaf with his needy neighbor. He is reckless, yet, regardless of personal consequence—he is true to the cause he espouses. He is bigoted, but his bigotry is rooted in the head more than in the heart; it is a blind adherence to what he believes to be the truth, and unlike the bigotry of most other men, it seldom assumes the hating and hateful shape of intolerance.

He is ignorant, but yet he prizes knowledge.—He is factious, but it is because he is full of patriotic ardour, and believes submission to be treachery to the land of his fathers. *He has little regard for the law, but it is because the law has little regard for him. He is addicted to crime*, but his crimes are acts of revenge and not plots for plunder, if he is vindictive, he is not sordid; if he shoots his landlord, it is not to rifle him of his purse, but because he has been stung to madness by relentless, remorseless oppression. A kind landlord is seldom harmed; and it is an indisputable fact that to where in all Christendom can strangers travel in greater safety than over the high-ways and by-ways of Ireland. It is not true that Irishmen shun labor; on the contrary, fairly remunerated employment is coveted as a prize. They will go anywhere and suffer almost any hardships to obtain it. Englishmen have the evidence of it before their own eyes. At least three hundred thousand Irishmen every summer leave their miserable homes, and cross the channel to reap the harvest of England. Americans need not to be told of Irish willingness to work, for it is Paddy who does the drudgery of the Republic. Nature has lavished upon the Irishman qualities fine enough for this world's ornament and solid enough for this world's wear; all that is wanted is that those qualities should be *moulded* not *beaten* into a comely and serviceable shape.

CONCLUSION.

I have taken rather a mournful view of Ireland's past and present condition; yet the exclamation of Moor's Demon finds no echo in my mind.

"Where will this end, ye powers of good?
She weeping asks for ever.
But only hears from out that Shroud,
The Demon answers never."

Ireland will be redeemed, but it will not be by that wretched trading system of agitation that has been carried on for so many years. It will not be through the instrumentality of men—like those lately visited with the sentence of the law—who have the talents of declamatory demagogues, and not the powers of creative statesmen; who have no system but rebellion, and no end but demolition, who seek support by an appeal to physical events and possions, rather than to political foresight, and to reasonable expectations, men who may have patriotic sensibilities in abundance, but who are without heads to conceive broad regenerative plans, and without even the moral power that springs from cool convictions. Ireland's hopes are not bound up in the success of such as these. Her redemption is to come from the same hand that enthralled her. British interest, if not justice, is beginning to rouse itself to the necessity of energetic action in behalf of Ireland. A glorious earnest of its intentions has already been given in a superlatively wise system of national education; and unless present indications are wofully deceitful, not even another session of parliament will be suffered to expire without the adoption of bold and efficient measures, such as has never before been thought of, far less ventured upon. Lord John's ministerial satchel may indeed be a Pandora box, but I really believe that hope for Ireland lies at the bottom of it. SIGMA.

BISHOP DOANE.—*Action of his Diocesan Convention*—On Thursday evening, at the session of the New Jersey Episcopal Convention, in session at Burlington, the following resolution was offered by Wm. Halstead, Esq., of Trenton:

Whereas, a Bishop should be blameless, and should have a good report of those that are without, lest he fall into reproach; and, whereas, public rumor as well as newspaper publications have made serious charges against our Bishop, impeaching his moral character, tending to impair his usefulness, and to bring the church of which we are a Bishop into disrepute—therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of three clergymen and three laymen, who, or a majority of them, shall make such inquiries as shall satisfy them of the innocency of the accused, or of the sufficiency of ground for presentment and trial, and that they do make report to this Convention at its present session, or at such other time as this Convention shall designate.

Mr. Halstead disclaimed any unkind feelings towards the Bishop, or any purpose other than of enabling him to place formally and officially before the Diocese, such explanation as he might be disposed and able to give of the charges, which, in the shape of rumors, newspaper publications and placards in our chief cities, were calculated injuriously to offend his reputation.

An earnest debate followed, the speaker offering the resolution, on the ground that the charges were all anonymous slanders, but it made over a responsible name, there would be no hesitation in appointing a committee of investigation. Finally at about 9 o'clock the Bishop rose to put the question on the passage of the resolution.

When, after a few brief, touching, steadily uttered sentences upon the extraordinary and trying position in which he stood, the Bishop said, "All who are in favor of this resolution will say Aye"—a silence deep as death fell upon the assembly—the beating of each heart was audible—but not a word was spoken. No solitary Aye broke this awful silence! The mover of the resolution himself was voiceless. After a due pause the Bish op again spoke—"All opposed to this resolution will say No." Then went up as if with one breath, and from one heart, such a negative as no one could mistake the import of. In tone, its fervor, its sincerity, were significant even more than its unanimity.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

H. W. Evans, appraiser, for Baltimore, vice P. Poultney, removed.

John Cowan, surveyor, Wilmington, Del., vice Murphy, removed.

Wm Medjustin, marshal, Northern District of Mississippi. Woodson L. Leigon, attorney for the same District.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Geo. M. Clayton, Columbus, Miss, J. W. Norton Shawneetown, Ill.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

[illegible] Ion, Opelousas, La.

Dedediah H. Lathrop, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President as Navy Agent for Washington.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. D. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to insert Mineral and vulcanized Gum Teeth, in whole and partial sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed (operation performed on the premises) or no charge. Further notice next door to the Mayor's office. Further notice, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. Foulkes, J. H. Eaton jun 9

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jayne, No 20 Fourth street, Pa. This well known and delicious article of beverage in famous, and particularly for sick rooms.

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W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

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The Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton, by W. W. Campbell, author of "Border Warfare" Just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

NEW BOOKS.—A History of Wonderful Inventions, illustrated with numerous engravings on wood, 1 vol. muslin.

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OIL—10 bbls Lonsted Oil, just rec'd and for sale by J B CANFIELD

BACON—7 csks Sides and Shoulders, to-day rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER

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BACON—6 hhds assorted, landing from stmr Cumberland, for sale ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—25 bgs now landing from stmr Cumberland No 2, for sale ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PORK HEADS—6 bbls, 2 tcs, landing from stmr Lowell, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FEATHERS—2 sacks prime, landing from steamer Cumberland and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner 1st and Wood sts

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FIRE AND MARINE.

Liberal terms will be liberally negotiated and promptly paid.

A home institution—managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured

DIRECTORS—R. Miller Jr, Geo Black, J. W. Butcher, N. Holmes, Jr., Wm B Holmes, C. Ihmsen, Geo. W. Jackson, Wm M. Lyon, Jas. Lippincott, Thos. K. Leech, James M. Kelly, Alex. Nimick, Thos. Scott.

OFFICE No 29 Water street, (warehouse of Spang & Co., up stairs,) Pittsburgh jy4 d1y

TO LET,

THE large three story brick Warehouse, No 112 Second street Possession given 1st of July Enquire of jy6 A BRADLEY

FOR RENT,

FOUR new two story Brick Dwelling Houses, well finished and in excellent order, on Center Avenue, 7th Ward Possession immediate, Lease Rent low Enquire of JOHN WATT & CO. corner of Liberty and Hand sts

DRY PEACHES—400 bush Dry Peaches, a prime article just and rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO

FISH—50 bbls No 1 trimmed Shad; 10 do No 1 Herrings, 10 do No 1 Salmon 5000 lbs Bacon Sides, in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

CHEESE—100 lbs just rec'd and for sale at the W R Butler and Cheese Depot, and for sale by J B CANFIELD

SCORCHINGS—3 tons, a prime article, for sale by J B CANFIELD

TOBACCO—50 kegs 6 twist Tobacco, just received per steamer Cumberland, and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO. Water st

ALCOHOL—10 bbls in prime order, just received and for sale by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

DOW DELM BARK—1 bbl just rec'd and for sale R E SELLERS

PARIS GREEN—2 cases, in small cans, just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS

SUGARS—2 hhds double refined Crushed, 2 do do do Powdered, 3 do Refined, 5 do Clarified, 10 do do spotted Loaf, just received and for sale by J D WILLIAMS 110 Wood st

FISH—Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, No 1 Salmon, No 1 Shad and Herring 20 bots Lubec olives, 1 Herring, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

OATS—65 bags Oats rec'd and for sale by L S WATERMAN.

CORN—[illegible] Corn, 2 cars for Front st C A MANLEY & Co, Canal Basin

BACON—5,000 lbs Bacon, Shoulders, Sides and Hams, for sale by N HOLMES & SONS

FLOUR—120 bbls superior Flour, rec'd and for sale by L S WATERMAN

20 DOZ Green Cradles, and a few dozen Hay Rakes, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN

FISH—100 bbls large No 2 Mackerel, Boston inspection, [illegible] Herring, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN

DRIED PEACHES—17 bbls rec'd this day and for sale by TASSEY & BEST

BACON—1 hogshead Sides, to sell low, 400 lbs in smoke house, mostly Hams and Shoulders, ready for delivery, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PRINTERS INK—10 kegs News Ink, in store and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO

MURDOCK'S
PATENT DASHER CHURN.
BUTTER IN FROM 2 TO 10 MINUTES FROM NEW MILK

THE attention of the public is invited to this very valuable Churn, which has the advantage of all others in combining the old and new inventions together

The utility of this invention is apparent, as by a simple process the air is forced beneath the dash, and does away with the necessity of purchasing a new Churn, as it can be applied to any churn in use, and for one dollar can have all the improvements of the age combined with those of gathering the Butter in the usual way.

The public are invited to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, at 84, corner of Market and Fifth streets, or at 63 Diamond alley, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

my19 SAML. KROESEN.

RYE FLOUR—41 bbls Rye Flour, just rec'd and for sale by my30 S & W HARBAUGH

Extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADUATION AND MASONRY

PROPOSALS are invited for the Graduation and Masonry of about 25 miles more of this road, beginning at a point some 64 miles west of Cumberland, and ending at a point some 13 miles west of Cheat River, embracing all the sections from No. 61 to No. 86, both inclusive. The Graduation on nearly all of these sections will be heavy, and will include one Tunnel of considerable length and three short ones. There will be also two Viaducts of medium size.

Specifications and plans of the work will be ready for distribution to proposers by the 12th of June, inst., at the Company's office in Cumberland. The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and will be received up to Saturday, July 7th, inclusive, at the same place. Proposers are earnestly requested to examine the line closely before bidding, and to avail themselves of the ample means of information of the value of the work, which will be furnished them, as contractors from a distance, accustomed to more difficult excavations than those to be met with on this line, will otherwise be likely to make their estimates too high. The best facilities will be required, and an energetic prosecution of the work will be necessary. The payments will be cash, with the usual reservation of fifth till the completion of the contract. By order of the President and Directors

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer.

jy7 eod1w 24 Balt. Am.

GOLD CHAINS—Just received, a beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemens Gold Guard Chains, from $10 to $50 each, eastern prices Also, Wedding Rings of 22 carat gold, gold Pencils, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Gold Pens, Watches, &c W W WILSON, jy5 corner 4th and Market sts

MORGAN'S WORM KILLER is the best Vermifuge that any man can give or use in his family

Washington Tp., Westmoreland co Pa.

Mr John D. Morgan.—This is to certify that I have been selling your Vermifuge for some time, say about one year—and in that time I have never known it to fail in bringing worms away, when the symptoms indicated their presence. I had occasion to give it to two grown up members of my family. I gave each of them one dose, and one of them passed 200 and the other over 250 worms. It is the best Vermifuge that any man can use in his family J. W. YOUNG

Prepared and sold by JNO. D. MORGAN, Druggist, one door below Diamond alley, on Wood st. jy5

FOR SALE,

TWELVE BUILDING LOTS, situated on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Magee and Stevenson streets, and about three minute walk from the New Court House. Six of these lots front 21 feet 5 inches on the Avenue, and run back 120 feet to a 20 feet alley, and the other six front the same width on Forbes street, (70 feet wide,) and run back 97 feet to the same alley. If the above property is not disposed of by private sale before the 7th day of July next, it will be sold at auction, at the new Court House, on that day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder

For terms of sale and other particulars, enquire of DAVID B. BRUCE, Attorney at Law, Fifth street, next door to Alderman M'Master jun5dts

CLIFF—60 bbls in store, for sale by jy4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO, 21 Wood st

MACKEREL—100 bbls large No 3, 10 do do No 1, 10 do do No 2, 20 half bbls Nos 1 and 2, Mass. inspection, landing and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON jy4 172 and 174 Liberty st

FINE COGNAC BRANDIES—27 half pipes various vintages, of our own importation per Commerce from Bordeaux, just rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

CIDER—10 bbls prime Cider, just rec'd and for sale by jy4 GEO W SMITH & CO

HARDWARD PAPER—100 reams best quality, for sale by jy4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

BOTTLE CORKS—3 bales for sale by jy4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SALTPETRE—15 kegs for sale by jy4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO.

DOCTOR ROSE'S FAMILY MEDICINES—A full supply just rec'd, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO

THE UNDERSIGNED can be found at the office of Alderman A. G. Reinhart, until the 20th inst., where he will be happy to see all those indebted to him. After that time, suits will be brought against all delinquents jy4 A. M. CAMMANN.

THE SANATORY COMMITTEE, desirous of obtaining information in regard to the number of deaths that occur in the city weekly, the character of the diseases, and the age of the persons, respectfully request the Physicians to report to them at the Committee Room, Dod Court House, on Friday evening of each week. By order, JOHN MILL, Ch'm.

DRUGS, &c. &c.—Pure Red Bark, Chloride Silver, Iodide Potash, Strychnine, Chloride Gold, Liver Sulphur, White Precipitate, Cyanuret Potash, just received and for sale by R E SELLERS

STARCH—10 bxs Pyle's, for sale by J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

BUTTER—1 bbl superior, 2 jars family, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

BACON—20 bbls small white, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

BACON—3 casks sugar cured Shoulders, Hams, For sale by J D WILLIAMS

PEACHES—20 bush extra quality, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—14 bbls No 1 Lard, 2 do Grease; 6 casks Bacon assorted, 6 bbls Flaxseed; 9 kegs do, 4 do Dry Peaches, 25 sacks Feathers, 6 do Corkings, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. Front st

CHEESE—120 lbs on hand, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BACON—2 hgs Bacon, rec'd and for sale by C H GRANT

PEARL ASH—5 casks for sale by R DALZELL & Co, Liberty st

SCORCHED SALTS—41 bbls on hand and for sale by R DALZELL & Co

CHEESE—