THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1849.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ 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.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair
SHERIFF.
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh
PROTHONOTARY,
GEO S. HAYS, of Upper St Clair
TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny
COMMISSIONER.
JAS MITCHELL, of Peebles
CORONER.
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh
AUDITOR.
JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

The following is the cholera specific recently announced by Drs. Blaney & Herrick, eminent physicians of Chicago, as an important discovery in the cure of cholera. We notice that some of the Chicago and Milwaukie papers are discussing the merits of the discovery, some for and some against it. They say it has already performed wonders there.

Cholera Specific—One part of pulverized charcoal to four parts of sulphur. One dose of four grains uniformly checks premonitory symptoms, such as pain, slight diarrhœa, &c. The same dose repeated every three or four hours, ameliorates the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours entirely dissipates cholera symptoms.

It may be proper to state, by the way, that a respectable gentleman of this city informs us, that, having been afflicted with a bad Diarrhœa for several weeks, for which he had tried Opium, Morphine, and all the approved remedies, without success, on seeing the notice of Dr. Bird's discovery in the Gazette, he tried the sulphur and charcoal, and one dose cured him completely.

Dr. Charles A Stevens, of Buffalo, publishes a card in the Republic, in which he claims for his system of practice, (Homœpathy,) the discovery claimed by the Chicago M. D.'s of carbon and sulphur as a cure for cholera.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*Nineveh and its Remains* with an account of a visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Gezidio, or Devil Worshippers; and an inquiry into the manners and acts of the Ancient Assyrians. By Austen Henry Layard, Esq., D C. L., in two volumes. New York: Geo. P. Putnam."

Seldom has our table been more highly graced than by these splendid octavo volumes, got up in the best style of American art. Although it is but a few years since Layard was heard of—in 1840—yet he has since, by his researches and astonishing discoveries, gained a fame as wide as a veneration for antiquity, and a love of truth in religion and literature has extended. In these beautiful volumes we have a history of his travels, labors, and discoveries—of his intercourse with the natives, of his strange adventures, and of his wonderful skill in managing the wild and excitable children of the desert. "The narrative," says the celebrated Rev. E. Robinson, D. D., author of "Biblical Researches in Palestine," "is like a romance. In its incidents and descriptions it does indeed remind, one continually, of an Arabian tale of wonders and genii." The most interesting feature of the work, however, is the wonderful discoveries made by the author. "The work of Mr. Layard," says Dr. Robinson, "brings before us still another step of progress. Here we have to do, not with hoary ruins that have borne the brunt of centuries in the presence of the world, but with a resurrection of the monuments themselves. It is the disentombing of temple palaces from the sepulchre of ages; the recovery of the metropolis of a powerful nation from the long night of oblivion. Nineveh, the great city, 'of three days' journey,' that 'was laid waste, and there was none to bemoan her,' whose greatness sunk when that of Rome had just begun to rise, now stands forth again to testify to her own splendor, and to the civilization and power and magnificence of the Assyrian Empire. This may be said, thus far, to be the crowning historical discovery of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Putnam has conferred a great favor on the American public, by giving us these volumes in such a beautiful form. The numerous illustrations are in the best styles of lithographing and wood engraving, and the work is printed on fine white paper, and with large clear type.

"*The Crayon Miscellany*. By Washington Irving Author's revised edition. Complete in one volume. New York: Geo. P. Putnam."

These celebrated papers, from the elegant and fascinating pen of our admired countryman, are well known. They consist of "a tour on the prairies," "Abbotsford" and "Newstead Abbey." Mr Putnam is publishing the entire works of Mr. Irving, in a series of volumes of uniform size, and binding, of which this volume is the ninth.

The above works are for sale by Mr. James D. Lockwood, No. 63, Wood st. Mr. Lockwood was for many years connected with Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, and late John Wiley, in New York and London, and offers the public a rare selection of choice works of most elegant editions.

"*The Literary World*, a Journal of American and Foreign Literature, Science and Arts." This work is published weekly. It is a miscellaneous journal of all matters of interest, connected with Books, Music, Paintings, Reports of Science, &c. One of its chief features of interest to a literary man, is its advertisement of new books, American and English. Published by F. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, New York. J. D. Lockwood, 63 Wood st., is the agent.

"*The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*, for June, has just arrived. We have looked over its pages with pleasure and profit, and we should rejoice if every farmer and manufacturer in the land, could have the privilege of reading its ample pages monthly. And why could they not? Could any money be better spent than in acquiring so large a fund of useful information. This number brings to a close the first volume, and we learn from the remarks of the publisher, that he has received only sufficient support to pay the expenses of publication. But he intends to persevere, and we hope he will receive a liberal support. Published by G. S. Skinner, Philadelphia. J. R. Weldin. agent, Pittsburgh.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

American and British Navigation Laws: Concluded.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1849.

I proceed to continue and finish the remarks I have commenced in the Gazette upon the proposed repeal of the British Navigation Laws, and the true policy of the United States in reference to that important measure.

The general system of Navigation Laws of England was established in 1650, under the auspices of Cromwell and other republican chiefs, and the chief objects of the policy were to promote seamanship and the growth of the naval power in England, and to strike a blow at the maritime strength of the Colonies, particularly Virginia, which was still attached to the Stuart cause, and was growing and thriving upon the active trade with the other Colonies in the West Indies.—Twenty years afterwards, under Charles Second, these restrictive laws were made much more stringent, and were so shaped as more effectually to weaken and depress the maritime and commercial power of the Netherlands, against which these laws were, among other purposes, primarily directed. The two great principels of the system were, the entire monopoly of the commerce between England and her dependencies, and as near a monopoly as could, in the nature of things, be possibly secured of the trade between her and all other countries of the world. It is now the fashion to decry this policy, and to depreciate the efficacy of the means employed for enforcing it.—But after looking over, with some care, the history of British Navigation, during the intervening period, I am perfectly satisfied that the policy was a wise one, and that the Navigation Laws of England were well adapted to the accomplishment of the end proposed.

Among the first proceedings of the Congress of the United States, was the establishment of the American System of Navigation, upon the same basis substantially as that of England, confining the coasting trade wholly to American vessels, and limiting the direct trade between the United States and any other country, to the vessels of the United States and that country, and laying certain onerous discriminating duties on all foreign vessels, no matter whence they came, so as to favor all other vessels. That such a system was not unsuited to our condition, and not unfavorable to the developement of our capabilities as a maritime power, is sufficiently attested by the fact that in 1815, twenty-five years after the passage of the act, we possessed 854,294 tons of registered, and 513,833 tons of enrolled shipping, showing an aggregate of 1,368,127 tons. Even then, before the nation had fairly emerged from its infancy, and just after we had suffered the losses of a harrassing three years' war, and at the close of a period during which two of the most powerful naval countries of the world appeared leagued for the destruction of our shipping interests, we had attained the rank of the second maritime power in the world.

Still, our statesmen were able to perceive that liberality in commercial intercourse, as well as in the principles of government, was the true policy of the United States, and it was proposed to Great Britain to abolish all countervailing and discriminating duties of tonnage, and put duties on the ships of each other, and accordingly, by the commercial convention of 1815, each country agreed to relax the rigor of its Navigation Laws in favor of each other, so far as the direct trade between them was concerned. But this convention did not admit American ships to a share in the colonial trade of Great Britain, and we did not possess any colonies. The British Government persisted in the refusal to concede to us any participation in the trade with the colonies in the West Indies, and North America. In 1818, for the purpose of compelling that Government to adjust the question, which had been raised in reference to that trade, Congress passed an act totally prohibiting intercourse, either direct or indirect, between those Colonies and the United States, and in 1823, passed a still more stringent act. During all this time, and to the end of Mr. Adams' administration, negotiation was going on between the two governments, which was at length settled in 1830, by the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the President to take off the restrictions upon British vessels trading between these Colonies and the United States, whenever the Home Government should admit American vessels in the ports of those Colonies on the same footing, as to the direct trade between them and the United States, as British vessels. Great Britain accepted the offer, and thus that question was settled.

From 1818 to 1835, we made "reciprocity treaties" with nearly all the maritime countries of the world, except France, on terms not essentially different from those of the Convention with England, in 1815.

During the thirty-five years which have succeeded this first departure from the strictness of our exclusive Navigation Laws, during which period they have been, in many important respects, abolished, our tonnage has increased from 1,368,000 tons to 3,154,000 tons. The registered tonnage, that part of the whole which is employed in the foreign trade, has increased from 850,000 tons to 1,360,000 tons. We continue to stand next to Great Britain as a maritime power, and we bid fair, in the course of less than another generation, to pass, and to far outstrip her, in the race for commercial supremacy. Her tonnage now exceeds ours only about six hundred thousand tons, or less than twenty per cent.

We cannot tell what would have been our position, had so great a liberty of trade existed between us and the rest of the world, as is now proposed by Great Britain—but I do not think it would have been materially different. England has found that restrictive measures cannot repress the maritime growth of such countries as the United States, Sweden and Denmark, and she now offers to enter into free competition with them. If we accept her offer, British ships will carry Southern cotton, tobacco, and rice, from our ports to all other parts of the world, and the ponderous grains, provisions, live stock, and lumber, of the North, not only to England, but to all other countries of the world, and will be free to enter into perfectly equal competition with American vessels, importing into the United States the manufactures of Europe, the produce of the West Indies and South America; palm oil, ivory, and gold dust, from Africa, and teas and silks from China. In short, with the exception of the coasting trade, there will be no sort of discrimination, in any part of the United States, between a British and an American ship, and *vice versa*, as near as we can now understand the import of the pending repeal bill in the British Parliament, the only difference between an American and a British ship, in a British port, will be, that the former will not be privileged to engage in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom. Upon the whole, if Great Britain means to admit us to an equality with British ships in the trade between her whole empire and the rest of the world, and between her home dominions and her colonial possessions, and between each of these colonies and all the others; and if she demands no share in our coasting trade, considering total exclusion from that as balanced by a similar exclusion from the coasting trade of her home dominions, then I think our navigating interests will be promoted by closing with her promptly.

Our coasting trade and our whale fishery cannot be affected by the arrangement, and together, these employ 1,984,000 tons, or nearly two-thirds of all our shipping. And of the foreign trade, strictly so called, employing 1,170,000 tons, much of it consists of the direct trade to England, in which there is already an equal competition, and the rest we have secured, and I think shall be able to maintain by our native skill and energy. So that we can hardly lose any thing worth mentioning by the concession, and must gain immensely by a free admission to the now prohibited trade to and between the wide spread dominions of the British crown. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, June 6th, 1849.

Cholera! Cholera every where! at the dinner table, in the parlour, and the chamber; in bar rooms, and at the street corners, we have cholera, and nothing else: Cholera in all its varieties, and with all its adjectives. Cholera asphyxia, cholera morbus, western cholera, cholera infantum, Asiatic cholera, and last of cholera Virginiana. The cholera is not a thing to jest upon or to be laughed at; yet every body appears to be laughing at the panic of the Virginia Legislature, which passed through here last evening, running away from the cholera. Yes, the cholera came to Richmond, and the Legislature of the old dominion, "vamosed the ranch," to speak metaphisically in truly undignified style. The Richmond Whig professes to rejoice that they are gone, and in fact did advise them, while debating from day to day the propriety of the step, to run away with all speed, rather than to remain exhausting their talents in spreading an unnecessary alarm among the citizens of the Capital. Accordingly, they did adjourn on Monday, by ten or twelve majority, to the Fauquier Springs. This migration reminds us of the scenes which might be expected here during the sojourn of Congress in an alarm of pestilence.

It may be proper to state, that one of the members was taken with the symptoms of cholera, while passing through this city, and now lies ill at one of our public houses, and we have a report of a death from the disease this afternoon in a house not far removed from that in which I reside. To confess the truth, there is a great deal of alarm, whether well founded or not.

We have no important news of a political character. I believe it has been determined to recall Mr. Hopkins, our representative at the Court of Lisbon, and to appoint Mr. Clay, the son of the great statesman, in his place. In reference to the Spanish mission, I hardly think that any thing more has been decided than that it shall be given to some prominent citizen of North Carolina, but whether the successful competitor shall be Mr. Stanley, or Gov. Graham, or Mr. Barringer, depends upon proceedings still pending. Mr. Barringer is still here, and I think has the influence of Senator Truman Smith, to back him. Senator Badger is understood to be favorable to the claims of Gov. Graham.

Col. Webb has gone home, as is believed, after a definitive assurance that the President could not appoint him to any mission, and it is feared by some, that the Colonel is in a very bad humour, and that in the heat of disappointment he may turn the bitterness of his formidable press, against the policy of the administration. An article in yesterday's Courier upon Col. Benton, is pointed to, as an indication of this revulsion of sentiment. There can be no doubt that the press which Col. Webb controls is a powerful one, and that he possesses the ability to inflict great injury as well as to yield effectual support.

Every thing is going on smoothly here. A few petty dissatisfactions exist, it is true, and they always must exist where there are offices to be divided, and where there are more applicants than places, but all such feelings will soon pass away.

I do not see that the accession of Mr. Burke to the Union, has much strengthened it. The number for this morning presents a rare farrago of feebleness, bitterness, and spleen. Its staple, as heretofore, is "proscription." Among other things it contains, is a letter from the famous "B. F. Brown, of Ohio," who last year spent several months in stumping and electioneering, who compared Gen. Taylor to the devil offering kingdoms and taunted his friends with having no offices to confer or refuse, and who, finally, having meanly sought to hold on to his office after the inauguration of the very man he so insolently denounced, was last week turned neck and heels out of office. His note is addressed to Gen. Taylor, and is characteristically impudent and empty. He was a beautiful specimen of that species of the genius democrat called Locofoco in office, and is doing his best to sustain the character when out.

The conflict between Col. Benton and the powers of Hunkerism in Missouri, is watched here with intense earnestness. The Colonel's first complaint, addressed to his private friends here, was that the old standard democratic press was in the hands of his enemies. It now seems that the Hunker Editor of that concern has run away, and that his place will be filled by a Barnburner, and of course a friend of Col. Benton's. The Hunker organ in New York city, the True Sun, has also collapsed, and the party is without an exponent there. Let but the Albany Argus and the Washington Union follow suit, as they *must*, in good time, and then we shall have heard the last of an auld sang. JUNIUS.

MR. BENTON'S GREAT SPEECH.

The conclusion of this formidable document has at length arrived, and happily we find he sums up, in the concluding paragraphs, the substance of his whole argument, and states his opinions on slavery in a very clear and compact form These paragraphs we shall copy, and our readers will find them replete with interest

The reader will recollect that his speech is a reply to certain resolutions of instruction on the subject of slavery, passed by the Legislature of Missouri, last winter. Mr. Benton appeals from these instructions to the people, and he launches all his batteries of argument, historical documents, and sarcasm, at the head of Mr. Calhoun, who, he says, is the author of the doctrines contained in the resolutions.

With these preparatory remarks in mind, the reader will understand more fully the meaning of Mr. Benton, in the following closing paragraphs of his speech.—

"I consider my proposition—the one with which I commenced my speech—now made good, namely, that the resolutions of the General Assembly of which I complain, are copied from those of Mr Calhoun—that to understand their design, you must understand his design—and that, from the words of his own resolution, and from his conduct for twenty years past, the subversion of the Union is intended. In the execution of this design I cannot be an instrument, nor can I believe that the people, or the mass of the General Assembly wish it, and I deem it right to have a full understanding with my constituents on the whole matter.

I, therefore, appeal from the instructions I have received, because they are in conflict with instructions already received and obeyed—because they did not emanate from any known desire, or understood will of the people—because they contain unconstitutional expositions of the constitution, which I am sworn to support—because they require me to promote disunion—because they pledge the State to co-operate with other States in eventual civil war—because they are copied from resolutions which I have a right to oppose, and did oppose in my place of Senator in the Senate of the United States, and which I cannot cease opposing without personal disgrace and official dereliction of public duty, and because I think it due to the people to give them an opportunity to consider of proceedings so gravely affecting them, and on which they have not been consulted.

I appeal to the people—the whole body of the people. It is a question above party; and should be kept above it. I mean to keep it there.

And now I have a secret to tell in relation to these resolutions, which I have guarded long enough. I marked their first appearance in the General Assembly, knew their origin and design, had determined to let them go on. It so happens that there are a few citizens in this State successors to others who have passed away, and who are denominated in the Accomac resolutions, adjuncts to Mr. Calhoun. The denomination is appropriate. Adjunct, (English) is from *ad* and *junctus* (Latin) and signifies *joined to*, which this set of citizens seems to be, both soul and body, with respect to their southern leader. These few are in a state of permanent conspiracy against me, either on their own account, or that of their '*leading friend at the South*;' or both, and hatch a perpetual succession of plots against me. To go no further back, I refer to the summer of 1844, and the poll on the Texas annexation question, which I will call the jews harp plot, in consideration of the music which was to be then made upon that instrument, and to discriminate it from others That plot showed its head, but hid itself afterwards. It failed, and its contrivers went back into their perpetual state of incubation.

When the Calhoun resolutions were moved in the General Assembly, and that was at the commencement of the session, I saw that a new plot was hatching, and determined to let it quit the shell—I knew that if I gave a hint of what they were about—if I had communicated the tithe of what I have said to you to day, it would have stopped the proceeding. But that would have done me no good. It would only have postponed, and changed the form of the work. I determined to let it go on, and to do nothing to alarm the operators; and for that reason wrote not a word—not a word on the subject—to any one of the hundred members who would have blown the resolutions sky high if they had known their origin and design. I did not even answer a letter from my friend who sits there, Lieut. Gov. Price,) The resolutions were introduced at the very beginning of the session they lay torpid until its end. The plotters were waiting for the signal from the "leading friend"—waiting the Calhoun address. The moment they got it, they acted, although it was too late for the resolutions to have the effect of instructions. They were passed after Congress had adjourned, and after it must have been believed that the subject to which they related had been disposed of; for it was notorious that the territorial government bills were in process of enactment, and in fact they only failed after midnight on the last night of the session, and that on disagreement between the two Houses: and their failure, on the 3d of March, was not known at Jefferson on the 7th—the day of passing the resolutions. It was too late to pass the resolutions for the purpose of instructing me how vote at Washington. It was too late for that; but was early enough for the summer campaign at home; and, therefore, they were passed! and now I have them. I mean the plotters; and between them, and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch! and no communion, no compromise no caucus with them. Nor does it require any boldness, on my part, to give them defiance. There are only about a dozen of them—a baker's dozen, perhaps—and half of them outside of the Legislature. Woe to judges, if any such there are in this work! The children of Israel could not stand the government of judges; nor can we. * * * *

Citizens! I have finished the view which I proposed to take of the subject which has induced my appeal to the people: but there are other matters upon which my constituents desire to hear from me, and in which desire it is right they should be gratified.

"Barnburner". And what did I go to New York for, last summer, but to use my utmost exertions to prevent Mr. Van Buren and his friends from engaging in the Buffalo convention! I went there, that is certain. My public speeches show that I went for that object, and the newspapers in the interest of those called Barnburners, all assailed me for so doing, not with billingsgate, and as black guards, but with keen reproaches for coming out of my State, contrary to the practice of my life, to interfere in the politics of another State, and that against those who had always been my friends. My answer was, that I came to use the privileges of an old friend—to give my opinion that the separate organization contemplated was wrong in principle, and would be injurious to those engaged in it; and, what was more, injurious to the great party to which they belonged. Such was the object of my visit to New York, and such my reception. The event disappointed my hopes and expectations; and I had my trouble for my pains, and a good deal of newspaper condemnation into the bargain. All this was public and notorious, published in all the newspapers, and known to every body. There is not a man in Missouri that does not know it. And now, what are we to think of the language applied to me!—Why, that it is a most excellent thing *for me*. It shows the character of the plotters, and that they will nullify and falsify public, recorded history to villify me.

"The Wilmot Proviso." Well! I think it is the Jefferson proviso—the same that Mr. Jefferson drew up for the north western territory in 1784—which was adopted in the congress of the confederation of 1787, with the unanimous voice of the slave holding States—was ratified by the Virginia General Assembly the 30th of December, 1788—which was applied by the Congress of 1820 to all the upper half of Louisiana—which was applied by the Congress of 1848 to the Oregon Territory—which was recommended for the new Territories by the Missouri General Assembly, February 15, 1847—and never attempted to be condemned until Friday (a day of omen) the 19th of February, 1847—just four days after the date of the Missouri recommendations—when Mr. Calhoun brought in his resolutions declaring it unconstitutional, insulting to the States, and subversive to the Union. I think Mr. Jefferson, and not Davy Wilmot, was the author of this proviso, and that it should bear his name, and not Davy's. With respect to the character of the proviso, if it should be prescribed by Congress for any new Territory, I think it will remain just what it has been for sixty years—a constitutional provision, made in pursuance to the constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land? With respect to the expediency of the fact, there is no necessity for it, and there are prudential reasons why it should not be passed. California and New Mexico are now free from slavery both by law and by fact; and will for ever remain free from it, both by law and in fact. As a general proposition unnecessary laws ought not to be passed; but if it is passed, it is an empty provision, having no practical effect whatever. To make an issue against it between north and south, is unwise, for it is an issue about nothing, and on the part of the south an issue made for defeat, for Delaware has instructed for it; and that ensures a majority in the Senate for the proviso, there being already a large majority in the House of Representatives instructed for it.

But there is a stronger reason to claim forbearance. This proviso is the last card in Calhoun's hand! his last stake is the slippery game which he has been playing. Take that last card from him and his game is up—bankruptcy comes upon him—political bankruptcy—and he must be driven to take the act. He will have to haul down his sign—close his doors—shut up shop—and give in a schedule of his effects and stock in trade: and a beautiful schedule it will be.

"My opinions." They are wanted. Heretofore the public acts of public men, have stood for their opinions: it has been only the new man, unknown by their acts, that have been subjected to political catechism. Thirty years almost, I have been in the Senate; and during that time have always been a voter, and often a speaker on this subject of slavery; and commenced with it in my own State. I was politically born out of a slave agitation—out of the Missouri restriction controversy, and have acted an open part on it from the time it began to the present day. My writings had some influence on the formation of the constitution of this State. They were pretty well known then, though forgotten now. They contributed to keep off restriction, and to insert the clause in the constitution for the sanction of slavery. I urged the putting it in the constitution for the express purpose of giving security to property, and preventing agitation. I wanted peace from the question at home, and contributed to provide for it, by contributing to put that clause in the constitution and now it is hard that we should have an agitation imported, or transported upon us, to harrass us about slavery, when we have taken such care to keep out agitation. My votes in Congress have been consistent with my conduct at home—non inteference, no agitation—security to property—and tranquility to the people.

In thirty years I have not given a vote that has been complained of. I have voted thirty years, avoiding all extremes, and giving satisfaction. The old generation, and the generation that has been born during that time, ought to consider this, so far as to let it stand as the evidence of my opinions. But it will not do. Finding nothing in the past to condemn, some people must go into futurity, to see if any thing can be found there! and even into my bosom, to see if any thing is hid there, which can be condemned. Very good! they shall know my opinions. And first, they may see them in my public acts—in my proposals for the admission of Texas five years ago, in which I proposed to limit the western extension of slavery by longitudinal line, I believe the 100dth degree of west longitude—in my next vote upon the Oregon bill, in which I opposed the introduction of slavery there—and, again in my letter to the people of Oregon in which I declare myself to be no propagandist of slavery. These were public acts. But you want public declarations of personal sentiment: very good you shall have them. My personal sentiments then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States, as there is none in new Mexico or California I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there, without the exercise of the right. No one asks for the exercise of the right, and cannot ask it in the face of the dogma which denies the power to grant it.—States do as they please. Those are my principles, and they reduce the difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself to the difference between refusing and not asking. And for this the Union is to be subverted! Oh! metaphysics! political metaphysics! far better stick to the innocent business of amending the Constitution by putting three States and a river together!

If any one wishes to know still more about my principles on slavery, I will give him a reference: he may find them in Tucker's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, appendix to the second volume where I imbibed forty four years ago when a student at law and have held fast to them ever since, all but the remedy, and the difficulty of that is one of the evils derived of slavery, and one of the arguments against one set of people putting it upon another, and a distant set of people, especially while they are lifting their imploring hands against it.

To finish this personal exposition I have to say that my profession and conduct—no unusual thing with frail humanity—do not agree. I was born to the inheritance of slaves, and have never been without them. I have bought some, but only on their own entreaty, and to save them from execution sales I have sold some but only for misconduct. I have had two taken from me by the abolitionists, and never inquired after them; and liberated a third, who would not go with them. I have slaves now in Kentucky, who were elevated to the dignity of real estate, by being removed from Missouri to Kentucky, and will have to descend next fall to the low degree of a chattel interest in spite of the laws of Kentucky, when I shall remove them back to Missouri. And I have slaves in Washington City—perhaps the only member of Congress that has any there—and am not the least afraid that Congress will pass any law to affect this property either there or here.

I have made no slave speeches in Congress, and do not mean to make them. Property is timid; and slave property above all! It is not right to disturb the quietude of the owner—to harrass him with groundless apprehensions. It is a private wrong to disturb a single individual, by making him believe, untruly, that his property is insecure it becomes a public evil to disturb a whole community. It creates a general uneasiness, generates animosities, deranges business and often leads to hasty and improvident legislation. I have seen no danger to the slave property of any State in this Union by the action of Congress; and cannot contribute to alarm the country by engaging in discussions which assert or imply danger.

But I have a still higher reason for not engaging in these discussions We are a republic—the head of that form of government—and owe a great example to a struggling and agonized world All the American States of Spanish origin in spite of the difference of religion, language, manners, customs, have imitated our example; Europe is now attempting to imitate it. Liberty is now struggling in ancient Empires, and her votaries are looking to us for the exemplification of the blessings of which she is in search, and for an argument in favor of her efforts, what do they see? wrangling and strife, and bitter denunciations, and threats of separation They see a quarrel about slavery! to them a strange and incomprehensible cause of quarrel They see slavery and disunion coupled in one eternal wrangle They see us almost in a state of disorganization legislation paralyzed—distant territories left without government—result, violence, outrage on the floors of Congress—disunion threatened. Their hearts are chilled at this sad spectacle, their enemies rejoice at it, and by every mail ship that leaves our shores the representatives of the crowned heads of Europe send forth the record of our debates to encourage the enemies, and to confound the friends of freedom. France all part of Italy—even the papal States; all parts of Germany—even the old and gloomy Empire of Austria, all, all are struggling for liberty, and turning anxious looks to us for aid and succor, not by arms, for that they know to be impossible, but for the moral aid of a grand example. They look in vain Our example is against them, and if the present struggle for liberty shall again miscarry in Europe, we may take to ourselves a large share of the blame Once called the model Republic by our friends, we are now so called in derision by our foes and the slavery discussions and dissensions quoted as the proofs of the impracticable form of government which we have adopted I cannot engage in such discussions, nor do anything to depress the cause of struggling freedom throughout Europe Nor can I disparage the work, or abuse the gift of our ancestors. Never has there appeared upon earth a body of men who left a richer inheritance, or a nobler example to their posterity Wisdom, modesty, decorum, forbearance, dignity, moderation, pervaded all their works, and characterized all their conduct. They conducted a revolution with the order of an old established government; they founded a new government with the wisdom of sages, they administered it in their day with temperance and judgment. They left us the admiration and the envy of the friends of freedom throughout the world. And are we, their posterity, in the second generation, to spoil this rich inheritance—mar this noble work—discredit this great example—and throw the weight of the republic against the friends of republicanism in their deadly struggle! I cannot do it.—Taught to admire the founders of our government in my early youth I reverence them now, taught to value their work then, I worship it now, a Senator for thirty years, I cannot degrade the Senate by engaging in slavery and disunion discussions. Silence such debate is my prayer, and if that cannot be done, I silence myself.

VERY LATE FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Quick Trip--Disturbance with Americans.

The barque Isabela Hayne at New York brings dates from Rio Janeiro to April 25 She made the passage out from New York and back, taking in cargo at Rio, in 79 days and 21 hours—which is believed to be the shortest voyage ever accomplished.

She brings intelligence of the arrival at Rio of 17 California bound American vessels, from 21st to 24th April—including barque John Potter, Watts, from Baltimore, arrived April 23d, and barque Kirkland, Phillips, from Baltimore, arrived 21st. The Kirkland sailed again on 27th April—and 11 others had also sailed.

On the 22nd of April, on her outward passage, the Isabelita exchanged signals off Cape Frio with the U. S. storeship Lexington, bound to New York, it was reported at Rio Janeiro, that she had on board $350,000.

The Tribune translates from Rio papers the following account of a serious affray at Santa Catharina, south of Rio, between a number of Americans and some natives:

"Eight American vessels, on their way to California with from 700 to 800 passengers on board have touched here. On Sunday, the 13th, a number of them, while on shore, committed some disorders. The natives, who had shown hostility toward them from the day of their landing, collected in groups, armed themselves and attacked the disorderly characters. These also took arms, a fight then occurred, in which one American was killed and four severely wounded, as well as about the same number of natives.

"The disorder had hardly commenced, when the President ordered out the whole police force, the infantry and the National Guard. Pursued with loss the Americans took refuge in a hotel, and there continued to fight. The armed force surrounded the hotel, which next day surrendered at the command of the authorities.

The examination which was held terminated without being able to prove upon any one that he originated the disorder, nor that, on both sides, any one had done more than defend himself. In the Provisional Assembly there is more declamation against the President, accusing him of having taken violent and illegal means against the Americans. Happily, quiet has returned; the city has become tranquil, and the Americans have again gone on board."

RIO MARKETS, April 24—Busines has been limited since our last. Flour—Arrived 3,502 bbls. Gallego, 3,730 Hexall, 2160 New Orleans, 758 Southern. Sales, inclusive of 1,000 bbls. for re-export, acount 4,200 bbls. principally in small lots at our quotations, which, however, cannot be obtained for a cargo, and the market is very flat.—Stock in first hands, 32,000 bbls., shipped coastwise, 2,200 do re-exported, 470 do., stock in second hands, estimated at 26,000 do. Hams.—Arrived 1,293 American. Sales, the bulk of the Oporto at 370@375, and in 340 in oil, 4,525 American at 400 rs, and at 160@200 rs. for ordinary—Lard—Arrived, 400 kegs, prior to which were sold 150 kegs at 160 rs, at bond, for re export, 400 kegs at 160 rs. per lb. Lead—Sold 20 rolls sheet at 16 per pil Mess Beef and Pork—Arrived, 60 hhds American pork, 40 beef Sold 150 bbls beef at 27@00 cash pork at 43@40. Tobacco—Arrived, 23 hhds. 172 boxes. Vinegar—Arrived 27 pipes. Sold, 40 pipes at 55@65. Wax—Arrived, 6,258 lbs. Sold, 15,800 lbs. American at 600 rs. Coffee—Better accounts, both from Europe and the United States, have lead to more activity, the sales having amounted to 50,000 bags. Prices, in consequence of inquiry, and a limited stock at market, having further advanced—Washed per 3 400@4 200, superior, 3 100@3 200, 1st good 2 900@3 000 first ordinary 2 700@2 800—Freights—The number of disposable vessels in port has become much reduced, and the market is firmer. The latest charters were at 45 shillings for Antwerp 37½, Hamburgh 37½@42½, United States 40@50c.

THE EFFECT OF THE OVERFLOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bee of the 28th ult, after speaking of the numerous minor inconveniences experienced by the citizens of New Orleans in consequence of the overflow, continues:

"The water for the last week has been steadily though slowly rising, and in its progress has invaded the yards of most of the residents in the back part of the city, lying in many of them to the depth of a foot or 18 inches There is little motion in the sluggish mass and it soon becomes stagnant, its surface mantled with slime and filth, emitting a noisome and disgusting odor. The all penetrating power of the element has enabled it to force its way into the *cloacæ*, and these receptacles have, in some instances, bursted and scattered their infections contents in all directions while in others the water becomes thoroughly impregnated with feculent matter, and sends forth a horrible stench.

In the meanwhile the yards being submerged and the water gradually encroaching upon the interior of the dwellings, all domestic employment is either suspended or very imperfectly performed Cooking can hardly be got through with, as well in consequence of inundated kitchens, as on account of the extreme difficulty of procuring wood. It is absolutely dangerous, too, for servants to move about the yards, unless their limbs are protected by caoutchouc overalls, since noxious reptiles abound and venomous snakes are frequently seen glancing among the waters

That such a condition of things must be eminently pernicious to health needs no elaborate argument to prove. The atmosphere is constantly charged with moisture, the hot rays of the sun acting upon the decaying vegetation which encrusts the waters in the submerged yards, must be prolific of pestilential malaria The vile odors which assail the nostrils and which proceed from the causes adverted to above, must aid in generating an atmosphere altogether incompatible with healthy existence."

The Bulletin entertains an entirely different opinion in regard to the influence which the overflow is likely to exert upon the general health of the city. The editor says that no apprehensions are felt by the citizens on that subject, as in each instance where previous overflows have taken place the seasons that followed have been healthy ones

"Our only fear was, continues the Bulletin that the population which might be driven from the submerged district into the other portions of the city might, from being unusually crowded together, produce more of disease, particularly as some cases of cholera were still lingering among us but thus far nothing of the kind has occurred, and from inquiry among our physicians, we hear very favorable reports as to the general health of the city"

From Boston we learn that the jury in the case of John W. Crafts, for conspiring to destroy the ship Franklin, rendered a verdict of not guilty on Tuesday. The case has been on trial six weeks

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT APALACHICOLA.—A letter received this morning from Apalachicola, dated June 1st, says:—"Just as our mail is about to close, the steamer Emily, in leaving the wharf, exploded her boilers, killing and scalding seven persons. The boat is a perfect wreck."

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, when the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. [illegible]

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street N. Y. and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut ... invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass. and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No 70 Fourth st. mch14

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

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M. and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept14-ly

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY Prest.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y. my5 d6m

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,
HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. dec29

DENTIST. **DR. W. H. DAKE,** DENTIST, (Late of New York.)

OFFICE—Smithfield street, between Seventh and Strawberry alley.

N. B.—Diseases of the mouth, gums and teeth treated Homœopathically. jn9 d3m

Theatre.—A CARD.—Mr Glassford has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public that his Benefit will take place on Monday, June 11th, on which occasion will be produced the melo dramatic romance, in 3 acts, entitled "THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN," in which the whole strength of the company will appear. To be followed by the Fox Hunter's Jig, by a young gentleman. To which will be added the new drama of the "THREE BROTHERS," and the whole to conclude with the popular farce of the "OMNIBUS."

☞ Box sheet now open. jn9 d2t

DIED,

On Sunday evening, the 10th inst., of Cholera, Mrs MARY BAILEY, wife of John P. Glass, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, on Wylie street, near Washington.

DR. GEORGE McCOOK.

OFFICE, Fourth street, near Grant, in the room lately occupied by Alderman Miller, immediately opposite Mr. Bakewell's. He may be found at night at No. 71, St. Charles Hotel. jn11 d6m

HERRINGS—200 bxs No 1 Herrings, 100 do scaled, in store and for sale low to close consignment by jn11 JAMES DALZELL, Water st

TOBACCO—16 kegs Gedge's No 1 6 twist Tobacco landing per stmr Hamburg and for sale by jn11 JAMES DALZELL

DISINFECTING SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE SODA.—It decomposes the virus or peccant principle of all contagious diseases. It removes the dangerous effluvia of sick rooms, &c. By its cleansing energy it relieves ulcers, and intercepts all communicable diseases, whether in man or animals &c Just rec'd and for sale by jn11 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

DRUGS, DRUGS.—
Chinoidine. Chloroform,
Ext Bark Precip Iodide Iron,
Nitrate Silver, Oil Copaiba,
James Powder, Citric Acid,
Chloride Soda, Chloric Ether,
Extract Rhatany, Extract Quassia.
Just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS, jn11 57 Wood st

OIL—20 bbls Linseed Oil, just rec'd and for sale by jn11 J B CANFIELD

GREEN CRAPE AND CRAPE LISSE—W. R. MURPHY has received a supply of white and colored Crapes and Crape Lisse—among the latter green and other desirable colors. Also, white, pink, and blue Sux and Watt Blonds. jn11

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS—W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of buyers to his assortment of above desirable goods, being the genuine unshrinkable article.

Also Gauze and Persian Flannels of superior quality, and a full assortment of common Flannels, white and colored, at northeast corner of Fourth and Market sts. jn11

FEATHERS—15 sks prime Feathers, just landing and for sale by WESTON BOWEN, jn11 90 Front st

HAMS—11 casks Cincinnati sugar cured Hams, just received and for sale by jn11 WESTON BOWEN

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.—
I.—Hints on Public Architecture, prepared on behalf of the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, by Robert Dale Owen. In large quarto, elegantly printed, with 113 illustrations in the best style of the art
II.—Green on Bronchitis, second edition, revised and enlarged. A treatise on diseases of the air-passages, comprising an inquiry into the history, causes and treatment of those affections of the throat, called Bronchitis, Chronic Laryngitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat, &c &c By Horace Green A. M., M. D, &c. Plates improved and carefully colored. Royal 8vo., gilt tops, $3 00.
III.—Now ready, the 4th edition, revised and enlarged, with additional illustrations, A Treatise on Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture.
For sale by JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood street,
For many years connected with Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, and John Wiley, New York.
Mr. L. has just returned from the Eastern cities. jn11

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—20 dozen of Dr. Townsend's Genuine Sarsaparilla, just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st, only Agent for Pittsburgh.
jn2 By D M CURRY, Agent for Allegheny city

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

C. B. HATCH, 97 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK BETWEEN JOHN ST. & MAIDEN LANE.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in SHIRTS, CRAVATS, SCARFS, STOCKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER GARMENTS, SUSPENDERS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DRESSING ROBES, SHOULDER BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, MONEY BELTS, METALLIC WATER-PROOF COATS, OILED SILKS, &C.

The facilities of the subscriber for importing and manufacturing his goods, enable him to supply his customers at the very lowest market prices; and every effort will be made to render it an object for merchants and dealers from every section of the country to give him a call C. B. HATCH, jn11 97 William street.

$30 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Indiana county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., a GREY HORSE, with Saddle and Martingales; about 17 hands high, and 7 years old, with white mane and tail—heavy limbs. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and thief, or $20 for the horse.
JAMES M'CALIP, West Lebanon P. O., jn9 d3t&w1t*S Indiana co. Pa

WHITE BEANS—9 bbls for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

CHEESE—50 bxs Western Reserve, for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

FEATHERS—575 lbs for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

DRY APPLES—200 bush for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

GLASS—600 bxs 8x10; 400 do 10x12; 100 do 10x14; 50 do 7x9; for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

SCYTHE SNEATHS—25 doz for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

HAY RAKES—20 doz for sale by jn8 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

DRIED BEEF ROUNDS—10 tierces Dried Beef Rounds, very fine, just rec'd and for sale by jn8 SELLERS & NICOLS

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery will be held at the office on the Grounds, on SATURDAY, the 9th JUNE, inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., at which time the Annual Statement will be read, and a Board of Managers elected for the ensuing year. J. FINNEY, Jr., Secretary.

The following persons compose the Board of Corporators—Dr J. R. Speer, W. Robinson, Jr., Thos. M. Howe, John Chislett, E. W. Stephens, T. J. Bigham, W. J. Totten, Dr H. D. Sellers, F. Lorenz, Chas. Avery, J. H Shoenberger, Geo Hogg, H Childs, Jacob Painter, John Bissell, Henry Sterling, Wm Lippincott, R. S. Cassett, Wm. Eichbaum, F. G Bailey, Harmar Denny, R. C. Grier, G. W. Jackson, Chas. Brewer, Wilson M'Candless, Geo. Ogden, Nathl Holmes, P. M'Cormick, J. D. M'Cord, Robt Beer, Thos. Irwin, Jesse Carothers, A. Culbertson, Wm. Holmes, C. F. Spang, R. W. Poindexter, C. S. Bradford, and J. Finney Jr jn7 d3t

RELIEF FOR CRAMPS.

WE HAVE ABDOMINAL WARMERS made from the most approved English pattern, furnished and recommended by Thomas Bakewell, Esq., and a number of eminent physicians; being a most convenient apparatus for the application of warm or hot water to the bowels, in case of cramps in Cholera. As every person is subject to sudden attacks, no family should be without at least one.
jn7 SCAIFE & ATKINSON, First st. between Wood and Market

HEADLEY'S NEW WORK—The Adirondack, or Life in the Woods, by J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," etc
The Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton, by W. W. Campbell, author of "Border Warfare." Just rec'd by jn7 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON

NEW BOOKS—A History of Wonderful Inventions, illustrated with numerous engravings on wood, 1 vol muslin
The Incarnation or pictures of the Virgin and her Son by Charles Beecher, Fort Wayne, Indiana, with an introductory essay by Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe, just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, jn7 corner 3d and Market sts

OIL—Linseed Oil, just rec'd and for sale by jn7 J B CANFIELD

BACON—7 casks Sides and Shoulders, to-day rec'd and for sale by jn7 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

LARD—14 bbls No 1, 2 do No 2, now landing from steamer Cumberland No 2, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. Front st

BACON—6 hhds assorted, landing from stmr Cumberland, for sale by jn7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FEATHERS—20 sacks now landing from stmr Cumberland No 2, for sale by jn7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

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

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

FLAXSEED—4 casks landing from steamer Cumberland and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

QUININE—120 oz Farr's, just rec'd and for sale by jn7 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

DRIED PEACHES—7 packages unpared Peaches, 1 box pared do, just rec'd and for sale by jn7 C H GRANT

FINE FLOUR—200 bbls good quality fine Flour, in fine order in store and for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS

SUGAR CURED HAMS—20 tierces Evans & Swift's and 46 lbs Pacific & Co's do for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS

BACON—Hams, Sides and Shoulders of prime quality always on hand and for sale by jn7 SELLERS & NICOLS

LARD OIL—10 bbls No 1, 14 do No 2, in fine order for sale by jn7 SELLERS & NICOLS

RICE—10 tcs fresh Rice, for retailing, just rec'd and for sale by jn7 SELLERS & NICOLS

DRY PEACHES—100 bush Dry Peaches, a prime article just rec'd and for sale by jn6 JOHN WATT & CO

FISH—50 bbls No 1 trimmed Shad, 42 do No 1 Herring, 9 do No 1 Salmon, 6000 lbs Bacon Sides, in store and for sale by jn6 JOHN WATT & CO

CHEESE—100 bxs just rec'd and for sale at the W. R. Butter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by jn6 J B CANFIELD

SCORCHINGS—3 tons, a prime article, for sale by jn6 J B CANFIELD

TOBACCO—50 kegs 6 twist Tobacco, just received per steamer Genesee, and for sale by jn6 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO. Water st

ALCOHOL—10 bbls in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by jn6 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

POWDELM BARK—1 bbl just rec'd and for sale by jn6 R E SELLERS

PARIS GREEN—2 cases, in small cans, just rec'd and for sale by jn6 R E SELLERS

SUGARS—5 bbls double refined Crushed; 5 do do do Powdered; 3 do Refined; 5 do Clarified, 10 do assorted Loaf; just received and for sale by jn6 J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

FISH—Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; No 1 Salmon, No 1 Shad and Herring. 20 boxes Lubec scaled Herring; for sale by jn6 J D WILLIAMS

OATS—53 bags Oats, rec'd and for sale by jn6 L S WATERMAN, 31 Water and 62 Front st

BACON—6000 lbs Bacon, Shoulders, Sides and Hams, for sale by jn6 L S WATERMAN

FLOUR—120 bbls superior s. fine Flour, rec'd and for sale by jn3 L S WATERMAN

20 DOZ. Grain Cradles, and a few doz Hay Rakes, in store and for sale by jn6 L S WATERMAN

FISH—100 bbls large No 3 Mackerel, Boston insp'n
51 " 2 "
30 " fresh trimmed Shad, No 1,
25 " Herring, to arrive, and for sale by jn6 L S WATERMAN

DRIED PEACHES—17 bbls rec'd this day and for sale by jn6 TASSEY & BEST

BACON—1800 clear Sides, rec'd and for sale by jn6 TASSEY & BEST

TOW YARN—3 bales in store and for sale by jn6 TASSEY & BEST

LARD OIL—10 bbls Lard Oil, landing from steamer New England No 2, W S Brown & Co's brand, and for sale low to close consignment by jn9 JAMES DALZELL, Water st

COTTON—5 bales Cotton, in store and for sale by jn6 JAMES DALZELL

SUNDRIES—250 lbs Cassia, 5 hlf chests Tea, 50 lbs Nutmegs, 12 bxs Chocolate; 150 lbs Indigo, landing per canal and for sale by jn6 JAMES DALZELL

WOOL—5 sks Wool, 1 do Feathers, landing from L E & M Line, and for sale by jn6 JAMES DALZELL

Dr. Wickey's Celebrated CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.

THE public are requested to read the following certificates This medicine is extensively used in the Southern and Eastern cities.

We do certify that Dr Louis Wickey, of York, Pa., took under his care and management, on or about the first of October last, a young man laboring under a severe attack of "Asiatic Cholera." That we examined the said patient, and found him to be in the collapsed stage of that disease, with frequent and copious rice water discharges. That we pronounced it a case of genuine Cholera, and declared moreover that we believed the said patient was beyond the hope of medical aid. In fact we thought the patient would die and so declared at the time.

We further certify that the said Louis Wickey pursued his own mode of treatment, and administered his Cholera Remedy, and effected a cure of the patient. We think in four days thereafter the said young man was at work, and perfectly well.

JOHN C DORSEY, M. D.
T. B DUCKETT, M. D.

I certify that I visited a case of modified Cholera under the care of Dr Louis Wickey, and that I believe his medicine relieved him.

State of Maryland, Washington County, to wit:

I certify that I am well acquainted with the gentlemen who have signed the within certificates of Dr Louis Wickey, and they are men of respectability.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of my office, this fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty three O. H. WILLIAMS, Clerk Washington County Court, Maryland.

I witnessed the administration of Dr. Louis Wickey's preparation for Cholera in the case of an apprentice to the plastering business in this town (Hagerstown). His was a well marked case of Asiatic Cholera, with rice water evacuations, cold clammy skin, cold tongue, small tremulous pulse—I considered his situation truly critical and alarming I saw him previous to Dr Wickey, and was present at the administration of the first dose of medicine, and saw him repeatedly during the attendance of Dr. Wickey; he recovered so as to be able to attend to and work at his trade in a few days. I am sure he took none other but the medicine administed by Dr. Wickey

RICHARD W. DAVIS, M. D.

The only true and genuine DR. WICKEY'S Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicine is prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by JOHN D. MORGAN, Druggist, jn6 d3m one door below Diamond alley, Wood st

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Underwriter's Sale of Damaged Dry Goods.

On Friday morning, June 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold for cash currency—

Four cases of assorted foreign and domestic staple and fancy Dry Goods, among which are, super black bombazine, cashmeres, alpacas, ginghams, furniture and dress prints, linen cambrics, pantaloon stuffs, gingham lawns, balzarines, 43 pieces Hoyle's celebrated prints, 5 pieces red flannels, summer cloths, coatings, drab d'ete &c., 9 bales Bangor, Conestoga and other sheetings, 3 do ticking.

The above have been damaged by wet on the Pa. Canal, and will be opened for examination on the 11th inst., to which the attention of dealers is requested, as the sale is positive.
jn11 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct

Large Sale of Shirts and Clothing by catalogue.

On Wednesday morning, 13th inst, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and 5th streets will be sold, on a credit of ninety days for all sums over $100, an extensive invoice of shirts and clothing, comprising fine muslin shirts, linen bosoms and collars, super custom made do yoke neck and French sleeve Merrimac, marmers striped fancy union check, and hickory shirts, patent lace drill drawers for summer, French elastic suspenders, cloth, cassimere, tweed, alpacca and corded dress frock and sack coats; black and fancy French cassimere pants, satinet drill, cottonade and checked do. Catalogues can be obtained and goods examined on Tuesday.
jn9 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

Large Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

On Monday morning, June 11th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash currency—

A large assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, among which are superfine cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, jeans, tweeds, fancy vestings, drillings, cottonades, summer cloth, splendid printed lawns, balzarines, burages, de lains, super prints, ginghams, shawls, silk hdkfs, black satin, sewing silk, spool cotton, buttons, combs, hosiery, braid and leghorn bonnets and hats, damask linen table cloth, checks, tickings, bleached and brown muslins, &c.

At 2 o'clock,

Groceries, Queensware, Furniture, &c.

Young Hyson and Imperial Tea, Va. manufactured tobacco, Spanish segars, No 1 palm soap, wrapping paper, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, transparent and venitian window blinds, looking glasses, mantel clocks, &c

A large and general assortment of new and second hand household furniture, glassware, &c.

At 7 o'clock,

Fashionable ready made coats, pants, vests, fine shirts, boots, shoes, fine cutlery, shot guns, pistols, violins, accordeons, new and second hand watches, &c. jn9

Assignees Sale of 45 acres of excellent Coal, and 42 acres of Land.

On Wednesday, June 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold by order of Alex. Millar, Esq., Assignee of Robt. Sinclair, forty-five acres of excellent coal, and about forty-two acres of land, situated on the bank of the Monongahela, opposite M'Keesport, on which is erected 9 or 10 dwelling houses, 2 coal rail roads, and other improvements for carrying on the coal business. Terms at sale.
jn7 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Country Seat at Auction.

On Monday evening, June 11th, at 8 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, that splendid private residence situated on the banks of the Ohio, in the First Ward of the city of Allegheny, now in the occupancy of Saml. and Wm. Wickersham, having a front on the river of 173 feet, and extending back an average of upwards of 300 feet, comprising one acre of ground, in a high state of cultivation, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is a large double two story brick, finished in the latest style, with all the modern conveniences and improvements, suitable out houses, wash house, stable and carriage house, &c. Terms at sale.
jn4 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ...... C. S. Porter.
ACTING AND STAGE MANAGER ...... W. H. Crisp.

BENEFIT OF MR. GLASSFORD. Great Attraction. Three popular pieces.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11—
To commence with the
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
The Laird of Dumbedikes ...... Mr Glassford
David Deans ...... Mr Reys.
John, Duke of Argyle ...... Mr. Prior.
Jeanie Deans ...... Mrs. Madison.
Madge Wildfire ...... Miss Cruise.
DANCE, by a young gentleman of this city.
To be followed by the
THREE BROTHERS.
Sir Patrap ...... Mr Glassford
Comic Song ...... Mr Murphy.
Scenes in the Arena, Masters Wood.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE OMNIBUS.
Pat Rooney ...... Mr. Glassford.
Mr Ledger ...... Mr. Archer.
☞ Tuesday—A Picket Night.

LINEN TABLE DIAPERS—W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of buyers to his large assortment of above Goods, at much lower prices than ever before offered. Also, Linen Diaper Table Cloths, of various sizes, very cheap. jn5

FINE CRASH—A lot of above scarce article, for toweling, received at Dry Goods House of jn5 W R MURPHY

SUGAR—31 hhds N O Sugar, just rec'd and for sale by jn5 C H GRANT

CHEESE—20 bxs Cheese, landing from Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale by jn4 JAMES DALZELL, Water st

VARNISH—700 gallons Furniture; 200 do carriage, of Boston manufacture and of superior quality, warranted, for sale very low to close consignment, by jn5 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO Front st

LARD—100 bbls No 1, now landing, for sale by jn5 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BACON—14 casks Sides, to sell low; 10,000 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 jn5 HARDY, JONES & CO

GLUE—60 bbls in store for sale by jn4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO, 24 Wood st

MACKEREL—100 bbls large No 3, 10 do do No 1; 10 do do No 2, 20 hf bbls Nos 1 and 2, Mass. inspection, landing and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, jn4 172 and 174 Liberty st

FINE COGNAC BRANDIES—7 half pipes various vintages, of our own importation per Commerce from Bordeaux, just rec'd and for sale by jn4 MILLER & RICKETSON

CIDER—10 bbls prime Cider, just rec'd and for sale by jn4 GEO W SMITH & CO

HARDWARD PAPER—150 reams best quality, for sale by jn4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

BOTTLE CORKS—3 bales for sale by jn4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

SALTPETRE—15 kegs for sale by jn4 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

DOCTOR ROSE'S FAMILY MEDICINES—A full supply just rec'd, for sale by jn4 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. jn4 A M'CAMMON.

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, would respectfully request the Physicians to report to them at the Committee Room, Old Court House, on Friday evening of each week. jn2 JOHN M'GILL, Ch'm.

DRUGS, &c. &c.—Pure Red Bark, Chloric Ether, Iodide Potash, Strychnine, Chloride Gold, Liver Sulphur, White Precipitate, Cyanuret Potash, just received and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS

STARCH—10 bxs Fox's, for sale by jn2 J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

BUTTER—1 bbl superior, 2 jars family, for sale by jn2 J D WILLIAMS

BEANS—20 bbls small white, for sale by jn2 J D WILLIAMS

BACON—3 casks sugar cured Shoulders; 2 " " Hams; For sale by jn2 J D WILLIAMS

PEACHES—50 bush extra quality, for sale by jn2 J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—14 bbls No 1 Lard; 2 do Grease; 6 casks Bacon, assorted, 6 bbls Flaxseed, 9 bags do, 4 do Dry Peaches, 25 do Feathers 6 do Ginseng, to arrive; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, jn2 Front st

CHEESE—150 bxs on hand; for sale by jn2 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

BACON—2 bxs Bacon, rec'd and for sale by jn2 C H GRANT

PEARL ASH—5 csks for sale by jn2 R DALZELL & Co. Liberty st

SCORCHED SALTS—11 bbls on had and for sale by jn2 R DALZELL & Co

CHEESE—200 bxs prime Western Reserve, in store and for sale by jn2 R DALZELL & Co

DRIED APPLES—50 bbls prime, for sale by jn2 TASSEY & BEST

OATS—500 bush, to arrive in a few days, for sale by C A M'ANULTY & Co, Canal Basin my31

SCRIP—City and County Scrip purchased by my31 N HOLMES & SONS

FLOUR—150 bbls Flour, rec'd and for sale by my31 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

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, jn3 corner 4th and Market sts

PARED PEACHES—1 cask rec'd and for sale by jn2 TASSEY & BEST

PEARL ASH—25 csks in store and for sale by jn2 TASSEY & BEST

SODA ASH—10 csks on hand and for sale by jn2 TASSEY & BEST

RICE—10 csks for sale by jn1 TASSEY & BEST

POTASH—5 csks in store and for sale by jn2 TASSEY & BEST

SOAP—20 bxs Cin Soap, for sale low for cash, by jn2 TASSEY & BEST

OIL SASSAFRAS—100 lbs just rec'd and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

CHROME YELLOW—2 cases just rec'd and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS

CHROME GREEN—2 cases just rec'd and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS

CLOVES—2 bbls just rec'd and for sale by jn1 R E SELLERS

RHUBARB ROOT—1 case just rec'd and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS

BATH BRICK—1 case just rec'd and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS

CALOMEL, Hyd Sublimed—25 lbs just rec'd and for sale by jn2 R E SELLERS

MOLASSES—150 bbls for sale by jn1 J S DILWORTH & Co

FLOUR—200 bbls just landing and for sale by my31 J S DILWORTH & CO

TAR—50 bbls N C Tar, just landing and for sale by my31 J S DILWORTH & CO

MACKEREL—30 bbls No 3 large Mackerel, in store and for sale by my31 J S DILWORTH & CO

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—Checks at Sight on New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by my13 N HOLMES & SONS

SUGAR—75 hhds prime N O Sugar, for sale by my26 L S WATERMAN

NEW CASTLE GLASS—Sample box of this superior brand window Glass received, and orders will be promptly filled by my18 S & W HARBAUGH

STEAM BOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI

The splendid steamer SHENANDOAH, Bowman, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to jn11 PETTIGREW & CO, Agts

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The splendid steamer J. J. CRITTENDEN, Coles, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to jn9 PETTIGREW & CO, Agts

FOR CINCINNATI.

The fine passenger steamer MT. VERNON, Kountz, master, will leave for Cincinnati and intermediate landings on this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to jn9 GEO B MILTENBERGER, Agt

FOR CINCINNATI.

The splendid steamer ZACHARY TAYLOR, Lucas, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day.
For freight or passage apply on board. jn9

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.

The ISAAC NEWTON, Captain Hemphill, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.
May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.

The MONONGAHELA, Capt. Stone, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.

The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. KLINEFELTER, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. Dean, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.

The BRILLIANT, Capt. GRACE, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.

The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. PERCY DUVAL, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS, 1849.

(VIA GLASGOW.)

Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.

Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.

The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting, at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
G. M. HARTON, } Pittsburgh.
S. & W. HARBAUGH, }
R. HANNA, & Co. } New Lisbon.
my1&tf J. HARBAUGH & Co. }

NOTICE—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. jn13

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS for 1849.

MONONGAHELA ROUTE.

Only 73 Miles Staging.

Via Brownsville and Cumberland to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE splendid and fast running U S Mail steamers ATLANTIC, Capt J Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt A Jacobs; LOUIS M'LANE, Capt E Bennett; are now making double daily trips between PITTSBURGH AND BROWNSVILLE.

The morning boat will leave the Monongahela Wharf, above the Bridge, daily at 8 o'clock precisely. Passengers will take SUPERB COACHES at Brownsville, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the splendid cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Baltimore the same evening, in time for the evening line to Philadelphia and Washington city.

From Pittsburgh to Baltimore, only 32 hours.
Fare $10,00
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, only 40 hours.
Fare $12,00

The evening boat will leave at 5 o'clock, except Sunday evenings. Passengers by this boat will lodge on board in comfortable State Rooms the first night, pass over the mountains the following day in Eastern built Coaches, and lodge the second night in Cumberland.

Passengers have choice of either Steamboat or Rail Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the privilege of stopping at Cumberland and Baltimore, and resuming their seats at pleasure. Coaches chartered to parties to travel as they please.

We make up the loads and way bills for the Coaches in the Pittsburgh offices, (in order to save time on arriving at Brownsville,) it is therefore important for passengers to procure their tickets before going on board at our office, Monongahela House, Water street, or St Charles Hotel, Wood st, Pittsburgh.
an5 dtm J. MESKIMEN, Agent

Pittsburgh & Louisville Packet Line

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

The splendid new steamer TELEGRAPH No. 1, Haslep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Wednesday the 6th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.
jn5 GEO B MILTENBERGER.

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE

The new and splendid fast passenger packet TELEGRAPH No. 2, Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday, the 3d inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co, or GEO B MILTENBERGER.
my2

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND HOCKINGPORT.

The steamboat PILOT No. 2, Capt. J. N. Shunk, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, P. M. for Elizabethtown, Capiina, Sunfish, Proctor, Bays Landing, New Martinsville, Sardis, Sistersville, Twin Landing, Matamoras, A. Sheet's Landing, Vanport, Newport, Cow Creek, Marietta, Point Harmar, Parkersburg, Belpre, Little Hocking and Hockingport.

RETURNING—Leaves Hockingport every Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Marietta on Friday, at 8 A. M. passing the principal part of the above towns and landings on Friday, before night.

By the above arrangement, this boat will be able to lay at Pittsburgh on Sundays, and keep that day as it should be.

The public may depend upon this boat continuing in the trade during the low water season. ap25 tm

Louisville and St. Louis Packet Line. 1849.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS

The fine fast running passenger steamer ATLANTIS, Geo. W. Wick, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to K. C. KING, No. 153 Com. Row, mar3 d6m Louisville.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS

The fine fast running passenger steamer GEN. LANE, A. McPherson, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to K. C. KING, No 153 Com. Row, mar5 d6m Louisville

FOR ZANESVILLE.

The light draught steamer COMET, Boyd, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board. my29

FOR WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT.

The best and substantial steamer HUDSON, McMillen, master, will perform her regular trips between Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Bridgeport She will leave Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Saturday.
For freight or passage, apply on board. ap19

FOR WHEELING AND SUNFISH.

The fine steamer CINDERELLA, George Calhoun, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board. ap17

REGULAR ZANESVILLE PACKET.

The fine steamer JENNY LYND, C Gallager, master, will run as a regular weekly packet between Pittsburgh and Zanesville—leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday. For freight apply to
BAKER & FORSYTH, Agts, ap21f No 41 Water st

SUNDAY TRIPS TO BEAVER.

The U. S. Mail steamer MICHIGAN No. 2, will leave the landing opposite the Monongahela House, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Beaver. Returning, will arrive at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Fare to Beaver and back, Twenty-five Cents.
my25

SUNDAY TRIPS TO BEAVER.

The steamer BEAVER will leave the wharf, opposite the Monongahela House, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Beaver. Returning, will leave Beaver at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at 4 o'clock. Fare, Twenty-five Cents. my24

FOR CINCINNATI.

The fast running steamer PENNSYLVANIA, Greenlee, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board. my29

FOR ST LOUIS

The splendid light draught steamer BEACON, W. H Connell, master, will leave as above this day at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to jn6 PETTIGREW & Co, Agents

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The splendid steamer STORY, Hopkins, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on this day at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to jn5 PETTIGREW & CO., Agents.

REMOVAL. GEO B. MILTENBERGER, S. B. AGENT, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, has removed to No. 67 Front, between Wood and Smithfield streets. ap8