THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE.

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

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.

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

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

This measure was adopted into the political creed of the Locofoco party, of this State, by the Convention which lately met at Pittsburgh. That this has been done purely for party purposes, and with little or no examination of the subject, and with a reckless disregard to its operations upon the prosperity of the Commonwealth, few will dispute. It is one of those party movements in which the selfish party object is so much more evident than any motive of benevolence, that it only creates contempt in any sincere and intelligent mind.

If those who are so ready to seize upon this adventitious circumstance to gain votes, were honest in their support of a law limiting the hours of labor to ten per day, they would make the law general. It is now confined to a very small class of the laboring population of the state, and to branches of business less able to sustain themselves under its operations than any others—Why not extend it to all the mechanical branches, to mercantile, and to agricultural laborers? Is it not as hard to work twelve hours in a broiling summer sun, at mowing, reaping, or hoeing, as it is to work twelve hours at the light labor of a cotton factory?

The whole force, in fact, of the Ten Hour law, aimed at Cotton Factories. It is not enforced any where else, and the employer and employed, in every other branch of business, regulate their hours of labor to suit their own convenience, and the details of their business. In hundreds of branches, both parties would feel that their rights were grievously assailed, were any law interposed to regulate their hours of labor, and to say peremptorily, how much of this description of capital they might dispose of.

The hours of labor, and wages of labor, will always regulate themselves better for all interested, by being let alone, as far as legislation is concerned. Such interference with natural and civil rights have ever been an injury to those designed, professedly, to be benefitted. The necessities of the case will regulate these matters; and no local law respecting hours can ameliorate the condition of the laborer on the one hand, without afflicting him on the other. If the hours of labor are shortened, his wages are shortened in proportion, and he becomes a loser to the amount which he formerly received for additional labor. These pseudo philanthropists will say that the laborer is better off with less wages and less hours, than with the increased profits of increased labor. But who has the right to be the judge in this case? A political convention, or the laborer himself? Undoubtedly, the latter. He alone has any right to give a decision in the premises. Any law which robs him of the power to sell as much of his labor as he chooses, and to collect wages therefor, infringes his natural and constitutional rights, and is derogatory to his character as a freeman.

The defenders of this restriction on the right to labor, feel the weakness of their position. They are aware that it is one of the political hum bugs of the age, and that it is really untenable on a careful examination, and they resort to the expedient of defending it on the ground, that as much work can be done in *ten* hours as *twelve*, and that, therefore there is no injustice done either to employers or employed. If they can maintain this position, there will be no need of laws to regulate the matter. Convince any man that he can make as much money or do as much work in ten hours as twelve, and he will hardly be fool enough to throw away two hours for naught.

But the fact is roundly asserted in the columns of the *Pittsburgh Post*, and as we are open to conviction on this subject, and should be as glad as any one in the community to find that our factories could prosper and compete with the Factories of other States, by running ten hours, we beg leave to ask a few questions relative to it, for our own information and that of the public. In an article in the Post, of last Friday, occur the following statements:

"Efforts were made to cheer him, but to no purpose. He walked back into the yard, paced through it a short time, with his arms folded, and his eyes fixed on the ground—returned into the hospital, and said he was sick. The physician told him he thought not, urged him not to give way to his feelings, and wished him to walk out. He replied, "I am sick, and must lie down." He threw himself upon a bed, his feet and hands immediately began to cramp, and, without purging of vomiting, in a short time, he was dead

"Soon after the father was attacked, the two boys sank down in the same way, and it was not long after his death, before they were both in the spirit land.

"The girls are convalescent.

"This may, in a measure, account for what some have considered contagion, in cholera—taking one after another in a family, until they are all gone. The progress of the disease is so rapid, many of the death bed scenes so heart rending, that, upon sympathetic minds, not accustomed to such scenes, they must have a powerfully dangerous influence.

☞ Delightful Country Residence for Rent.—We observe, in our advertising columns, that our friend B. A. Fahnestock, Esq., has off-red to rent his delightful country residence in Oakland.—This is a rare opportunity of obtaining a pleasant rural home; and one which those who have never visited this place, have very little idea of. The grounds comprise about 20 acres, improved throughout, and in which can be found almost every description of artificial, rural, and rustic scenery. In front, and around the house, is a beautiful lawn, ornamented with almost every description of trees and shrubbery, native and exotic, evergreens and deciduous trees intermixed, forming great varieties of foliage and flowers. In the rear of the mansion is a fine forest of native oak, traversed by a deep and romantic glen, or ravine, over which are thrown two bridges, and down which steps lead to several fine springs, tastefully improved, a grotto, &c. More sequestered, cool and wild natural scenery can scarcely be found in this region. A large, and well kept garden, containing all the finer qualities of fruits and vegetables, is situated at a convenient distance from the residence. The crop of grapes alone, this season, is very valuable. The dwelling house is a large and fine structure, and the out houses, stabling, &c. are of the most perfect description. Take it all in all, its equal has not been offered for rent in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. Mr. Fahnestock is about to move to Philadelphia, which gives to some fortunate citizen an opportunity to obtain a residence which is the product of years of intelligent industry and large expenditures of money.

☞ Methodist Church Property.—After all, it seems that law, and not arbitration, is to determine the dispute between the Northern and Southern divisions of the Methodist Church, with reference to the church property. The Western Christian Advocate, says:

"The Commissioners of the Church South have instituted suits against the Book Concern, both at New York and Cincinnati, and have served writs upon the Book Agents. The proposition to arbitrate thus fails to the ground. The bishops, as we are advised, will not further lay it before the conferences."

☞ Curious Disposition of Money.—Mr. David Dunlap, died at Portland, in Calloway county, a few days since. It was known that he was possessed of a considerable amount of money, but none of it could be found about his clothes or baggage. Some days after, it was recollected that he had pockets in an under shirt, which had not been taken off at his death, and it was conjectured that the treasured that the treasure might be found there. Acting under this impression, the grave was opened, the shirt examined, and $2,225 found in his pocket. The supposition was that he had died of cholera, but this did not prevent a reclamation o the money.—*St. Louis Republican, July 15.*

Cholera Record.

The Louisville Journal, of July 19, says:

"The cholera has entirely disappeared from the city, and we have good authority for stating that it will not again make its appearance unless we shall have continued rains during the summer months, which is hardly possible. It would be well however for our citizens to observe strict sanitary measures.

"We are glad to have it in our power to announce that the cholera is abating in Lexington. From Friday to Tuesday evening last 20 deaths occurred: among the persons who died were: two daughters of R. Leusley, Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Tully, Mrs. Mary Ann Nichols, Joseph H. Hervey, Miss Cordelia Nichols, Mrs. Elliott, Isabella Tudor, Wm. Trabue, and Benj. Clemmens. The Observer of yesterday, says.

"We have heard of but a single case of cholera in the city to day, and nearly all of the old cases are doing well. There has been a manifest abatement of the disease since Saturday last.

"The total number of deaths in the city, up to this time, which are put down as of cholera, is 167; of these, however, some few were believed not to have resulted from that disease.

"We hear still of a good deal of sickness in the country, but not many deaths. The small town of Athens has been severely afflicted with cholera within the last few days. We understand that up to yesterday morning there had been seven deaths since Wednesday night last when the first fatal case occurred, and there was still a number of cases under treatment. The country around Athens, we are informed, is also very unhealthy.

"Dr. Bascom has been quite ill for several days, and serious fears were entertained during last week for his recovery. But he is now much better, and is believed to be entirely out of danger."

At Paris there have been a number of deaths, and the disease is said to be on the increase.

Several cases of cholera had occurred on Raven Creek, Harrison county, and near Centreville Bourbon county. A Mr. Sappin Scott county, had lost four negroes.

The interments at Nashville for the four days ending on the evening of the 16th were 90 of which 4 were cholera.

At Lebanon, Tenn., up to Sunday evening there had been 15 deaths of cholera and several cases were under treatment.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of July 20, says:

"The Epidemic on the Decline.—But 72 interments were reported yesterday, against 99 the day before, showing a falling off of 27 in the aggregate number, and 15 of the deaths by cholera, in 24 hours. This is most gratifying, and leads us to expect the entire disappearance of the epidemic, in a short time, if we are prudent. But be vigilant! See that the same attention is paid to cleansing, etc. as when the disease was the most malignant, and its ravages may be stayed. Above all, avoid green vegetables, fruits, and all kinds of excess.

"Approving, as we do, not only the measure itself but the excellent manner of it, we entertain the devout and hearty hope that the *recommendation* of the President will be honored, especially in this our highly favored city, in its spirit and its letter, and according to its excellent intention. Pestilence, in some form, visits us every year, and has fall indeed, not yet, in moisture, nothing reached possibly its climax, is "the pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land" at the present hour, and "fitting" it is that "a people whose reliance has ever been on His protection, should humble themselves before His throne," and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy."

The Connecticut *Courant* of Tuesday contains the first Gubernatorial response to the President's recommendation—Governor Trumbull, of that State, having issued his proclamat on recommending the first Friday in August to be set apart by the people as a day of national fasting, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

Mr. Editor—The gentlemen who clamor so loudly about the city not paying interest on scrip when redeemed in cash, and who threaten prosecution so loudly, and even go so far as to intimate that the utmost penalties of the law will be enforced against the authorities who authorized the issue, even unto fine and imprisonment, have forgotten the fact, that they are in the same category, and therefore, that they are subject to similar penalties for every dollars of this once irredeemable issue, that they may have paid on it, whether it be for *flour* or at the counter. CIVIS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Harvest--Absurdity of the Crop Croak.

The deficiency in the wheat crop of Ohio this season, it is now pretty satisfactorily ascertained, will be about one third, or from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels. This is a heavy loss to fall upon our State, but will be shared by the people generally, and also, in some measure, by the importing points that depend upon Ohio for a portion of their regular supplies of wheat—for, notwithstanding the deficiency, our State will still spare part of her wheat harvest. The loss to our large wheat growers will be considerable, but by our farmers generally, will be hardly felt. The same remarks will apply to the growers and consumers in southern Indiana and southern Illinois.

From Michigan the news is favorable. The Peninsula State will probably yield an average crop, at least.

From central and northern Illinois reports are likewise good, so far as received. In the region around Springfield, we regard it as a decided fact, that the yield is more than an average one. Corn is represented as having a fine appearance in that vicinity.

Similar intelligence reaches us from Iowa, where the spring crop is becoming one of importance. The Burlington Hawkeye says that the farmers have just cut and put away "the heaviest crop of wheat ever grown" in that State. The berry is round, plump and unusually large. The same paper says:—

"It is certainly of a very superior quality, and the yield per acre must considerably exceed the average of the last several years. These taken in connexion with the fact that the amount sown last fall and spring was much greater than that of any former year, tell a most encouraging tale for the farmers.

"The Hawkeye gives a good account also, of the growing corn of Iowa.

"Leaving the West, we have good accounts from Virginia, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Richmond Whig states that in all Virginia, east of the mountains, the wheat is generally harvested, and that though the crop suffered first from April frosts, and subsequently from rust, yet "it will exceed an average one." And similar to this, is the bulk of the intelligence we have so far received from the other States mentioned.

Let our farming friends, as well as our mercantile friends, "make a note on this." It is all worth remembering. One of the most absurd things in the world, is that habit of crop croaking, which is so extensively indulged in the United States once or twice a year—regularly about the beginning of harvest, generally along in January and February, when the alternations of frost and thaw are frequent and sudden. People seem to have a most happy facility of not remembering that the broad and fertile region of the United States extends over some 10 or 12 degrees of latitude, and runs west from the Atlantic coast to and beyond the Mississippi river.

In so extended a country as this, embracing so many different elevations, and presenting such diversities of soil and climate, the chances always are, that a partial failure of the crops in one or two States, will be made up by the over produce of the rest of the Union.

This, if we are not greatly mistaken, will be found to be the case this year—it will be found so generally.

Calhoun's Reply to Benton.

The New York Tribune publishes the following synopsis of Mr. Calhoun's reply to Benton:—

"The address begins with declaring that Colonel Benton is unworthy of notice, and personally he (Mr. Calhoun) has never thought it worth while to raise him to the dignity of a rival, nor considered it important whether he was put down or not; but as Benton strikes at the Southern cause through him, (Calhoun,) he feels it his duty to repel his attacks. He says that Benton's effort appears to prove him unfaithful to the Southern cause, as aiding the Free Soilers and Abolitionists. This, says he, they well understand, and rejoice at his speech as helping to weaken Southern confidence in me. It is not the first time a deserter has had the assurance to denounce those who are faithful.

He, Calhoun, denies being favorable to disunion, and says that he was always favorable to a compromise, but that Northern fanatics prevented it. He claims merit for voting for Clayton's compromise and taunts Benton as the cause of its rejection. He denies being the author of the Missouri Compromise, which is Clay's, and argues the difference between that and the Proviso charge against him, of having, in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, sustained the power of Congress to restrict Slavery in the Territory. He denied, in fact, every assertion in Benton's address, and charges that Benton offered a proposition to abolish Slavery in the half of Texas, so as to bem in the South with Abolition. He states that Hayword's resolutions went further, and that Benton was his coadjutor in excluding Slavery from the Territory, which he charged Calhoun with giving away to the Indians, and thus losing it to the South. The Indians are Slave holders and allies to the South. Hayword endeavored to deprive the South of this advantage, and Benton asserted that he was willing to take the responsibility for taking the resolution of the House as originally passed in annexing Texas. Tyler's Cabinet were unanimous on the subject, on account of its simplicity. The details were fewer and less complex. A half million was saved and the Senate's Amendment could not have been carried out."

Quarantine—Yesterday evening the ferry boat brought up one hundred and twenty one persons from quarantine, and the largest lot of baggage which we ever saw with the same number of people; properly compressed, and in due proportions, there was enough for at least a thousand souls. Of those brought up, about seventy five or eighty were Hollanders—the residue chiefly Irish and English. The ferry boat without coming to the shore, was run alongside of the "Time and Tide," and all shipped on her. This number taken away, leaves comparatively but few on the grounds—probably not more than two hundred and fifty. Those who are there, and especially the few who are contented to remain there, are, compared with our own population, healthy. Yesterday there were but eleven cases of cholera—eight of whom were convalescent, one doubtful, and one unquestionably fatal.—*St Louis Republican, July 15.*

THE NATIONAL FAST.

A Convention of the Brooklyn Clergy, of various denominations, was held in that city on the 16th instant, to consider the propriety of some preliminary action preparatory to an observance of a National Fast on the 3d of August ensuing, as recommended by the President of the United States. An Address to the citizens of Brooklyn, cordially approving the recommendation, and exhorting their fellow citizens to its observance, was reported by a committee, and unanimously adopted by the Convention. In the course of their Address the committee thus express themselves in commendation of the measure:

"That the measure itself is both proper and seasonable, we trust there is no one seriously to doubt. By the high precedents of our revolutionary fathers, the usage is plainly National and American. Calls of the sort, and observances of National days of concert in worship before God, are among the most characteristic, patriotic, and time honored of our country. In the agonies of the Revolution there were eight Public Fasts and as many Thanksgivings proclaimed by Congress. In the last war with Great Britain, as some of us well remember, near its commencement, (1812) a Fast was appointed by President Madison, and this as consequent on the recommendation in joint resolution of both Houses of Congress. And another so lately as 1841, on occasion of the sudden death of President Harrison, after one brief month only of official service in that exalted station. This we deem enough to attest the measure as stamped with the approbation of the American people; nor need we enlarge on the idea that, in the present case, it emanates well and wisely from the Head of the Nation—in the recess of Congress its only practicable source. The President of a great Christian people is acting only in character—only in conformity to their own sentiments and wishes—only for their best welfare, in adopting it. The document itself we receive as every way proper, correct, and exemplary, in one who fills the seat of Washington.

"The object of this *recommendation* will be at once understood by the nation. The better sense of the millions of our whole community will not admit of its perversion. Our honored Executive has called us all, in the benignant spirit of his office, to the performance of high and holy duties, equally responsible, useful, and appropriate. So did our councilled fathers, in the struggle and the crisis of the Revolution, in seasons when clouds and darkness surrounded their path, and brooded over it with threatning gloom; when not a ray of light appeared to cheer them except those seen only by faith in God, which, piercing the veil of midnight, shed the smile of Heaven on their brightening prospects; and when no patriot, no friend to human freedom and the progress of society no enlightened philanthropist or christian, failed to welcome or approve their action as a harbinger of good, or to hail their deeds as a pledge of prosperity to the national cause.

"Approving, as we do, not only the measure itself but the excellent manner of it, we entertain the devout and hearty hope that the *recommendation* of the President will be honored, especially in this our highly favored city, in its spirit and its letter, and according to its excellent intention. Pestilence, in some form, visits us every year, and has fall indeed, not yet, in moisture, nothing reached possibly its climax, is "the pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land" at the present hour, and "fitting" it is that "a people whose reliance has ever been on His protection, should humble themselves before His throne," and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy."

From the Daily Picayune, July 11.

Late Intelligence from Chagres—Arrival of the Steam Ship Alabama.

The steam ship Alabama, Capt. Wright, arrived at a late hour on Monday night from Chagres, via Kingston, Jam. She left the former place on the 20th ult., and the latter on the 2d inst. Mr. J. E. Rossiter, bearer of dispatches to our government, came passenger on the Alabama.

On the 29th of June there were at Chagres the schr. Enterprise of Alexandria, the steamer Orus of New York, and the schr. Z. Taylor of Philadelphia. At Panama there were very few passengers on the 25th ult. almost all having left for San Francisco.

The list of arrivals on the Pacific, (none of which have been before reported in the United States papers,) which will be found below, were obtained by Mr. De Baufre, clerk of the Alabama, from Mr. E. J. Rossiter, bearer of dispatches to our Government, who came passenger in the English steamer Chile to Panama.

The Chile brought $775,000 in treasure, on freight to Panama, which was reshipped in the Royal Mail steamer Teviot, at Chagres, which vessel sailed on the 29th of June.

By the politeness of Mr. F. V. Cleemann, one of the passengers by the Alabama, we have been put in possession of the following information.

At Valparaiso, which port that gentleman left on the 30th of May, the excitement occasioned by the report of the abundance of gold in California still continued. The emigration from Chili was on the same scale as at first, and passengers had been taken from Valparaiso to San Francisco for $80. A short time previous to Mr. Cleeman's departure from that port a ship named the Godeffroy had been purchased for $40,000 to be fitted up for passengers for the golden land. Her real value was so reely $15,000, and she had previously to her arrival been offered for $20,000 by her consignee. In Peru there had been a considerable lull in the spirit of enterprise as regards California; the intelligence which had reached Callao of the low prices of merchandise of all descriptions in the markets at San Francisco had put a stop to further exports. The disposition to emigrate, however, still maintained its force among the lower classes of the Peruvian population.

Toward the latter end of May, a thorough change took place in the Ministry of Chili, the conservatives had been forced from office, and the *progresistas*, or radicals, had obtained possession of the reins of Government. Hon. Seth Barton, late Charge d'Affairs in Chili, had left Valparaiso for this country in the U. S. ship Dale. Mr. W. G. Moreland, U. S. Consul to Valparaiso, is now Charge *ad interim*, until the arrival of Bailie Peyton, Esq. Mr. Rossiter, mentioned above, bears dispatches from Mr. Morehead to the Government at Washington, having left Valparaiso on the British steamer Chile, the 20th May, and arrived at Panama the 23d June.

Panama has been deserted by nearly all the better class of the population, frightened away by the fear of Cholera. They had retired into the interior and to the islands on the coast. This, with the departure of the Americans, had made of the city a complete solitude. At Chagres, Gorgona and Cruces, there was very little sickness. In Panama, a disorder which had some faint resemblance to Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, but it yielded readily to medical treatment. It was really nothing else, in the opinion of the faculty, than common diarrhea—with a mild form of cholera. The passengers of the Alabama, *en route* for California were met by Mr. Cleeman between Chagres and Gorgona well.

Passengers unprovided with tickets, who were taken on to San Francisco by the California on the 24th ult. were charged $300 a head.

An immense quantity of gold had been taken to Valparaiso from San Francisco, not less than $1,000,000. The dust was there run into bars, assayed, marked and then forwarded to England, via Panama and Chagres.

There were no U. S. vessels at Valparaiso on the 30 h May.

Two deaths from Cholera, or the disease which passes for Cholera, occurred at Panama while our informant was in that city. They were—Dr. Lathrop and an American, whose names are not recollected—but they had acted imprudently and delayed sending for medical aid, until it was too late, and collapse had supervened.

As a parting remark we may add that this arrival of the Alabama gives us no later intelligence from California. The last dates, direct from San Francisco, via the Isthmus, were those brought by the California and the Cresent City.

Electricity and Cholera.—Profes or Olmstead, of Yale College, has an article on this subject in the *New York Palladium*, in which he decides that there is any unusual and mysterious connection between the condition of atmospheric electricity and the prevailing epidemic. The facts which have usually been alledged in proof of this connection, he explains on the supposition that certain causes which change the electrical state of the atmosphere, tend also to increase or diminish the ravages of Cholera. The relations of the atmosphere to electricity are controlled chiefly by the combined agencies of heat and moisture. Thunder storms, occur most frequently when the air is hot and damp. But this state of the atmosphere is unfavorable to the action of the electric machine and other apparatus for the artificial production of electricity. The hot and humid air which generates thunder storms, and impairs the action of the electric machine, also, by its nature, tends to prevent chemical changes in animal and vegetable substances. In such a state of the air, meat soon spoils, bread sours, butter grows rancid, milk curdles, and sweetmeats ferment. Here we perceive, the Professor remarks that the same condition of the atmosphere which precedes thunder storms, and impairs electrical action, aggravates malignant diseases, and if at any place where the pestilence is prevailing, there is an unusual absence of thunder and lightning, we may regard it as an obstacle to the progress of the epidemic. A copious supply of rain, however, has a tendency to lessen the ravages of disease. The Professor concludes that the disposition to ascribe the production of Cholera to variations in the electrical state of the atmosphere arises from a misconception of the inductive spirits of the inductive philosophy.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The Washington Union seems really bent on trying the capacity of the English language for the purpose of defamation and personal abuse. We have on occasion a little curiosity to understand on the indecent charges of "fraud," "corruption," and "villiany" which that print preferred against the chiefs of the Executive Departments, and in yesterday's number it follows up that gross assault with even a more envenomed personal onslaught on the Acting Secretary of the Interior. Does the Union expect to gain credence for such detraction, with any intelligent person, of any party? Can it expect even its own party to believe that gentlemen who have passed through a great portion of life with characters unblemished by even the slightest stain, should be suddenly charged with the administration of public affairs, turned corrupt villians? Such extreme violence happily defeats itself, and recoils on the assailant. There are limits of decency which the better portion of no party will see overstepped without condemnation as base, were the excesses of the Union not absolutely disgraceful to the press of the country, we should content ourselves with copying its abuse as carrying its own antidote, instead of troubling ourselves with any reflections on it.—*Nat. Intel.*

Fire in Chicago—A fire broke out in the wave house of Messrs. Neely & Lawrence about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The Journal thus states the losses

"In the wave house of Messrs. N. & L. there was stored merchandise to the amount of about $10,000, together with about 20,000 bushels of wheat. On the former there was an insurance of $3,500, and on the wheat $3,000. The warehouse was owned by R. H. Wilcox, of New York city, and was valued at $6,000. No insurance.

"The warehouse occupied by Messrs. Raymond, Gibbs & Co. was one of the largest and best in the city, and was owned by J. Wadsworth, Esq. It was valued at $10,000, and was fully covered by insurance.

"There was in store about 1,500 bushels of wheat, and merchandise to the value of about $2,000. The loss of Messrs. R. G. & Co. does not exceed $3,000—which is covered by insurance.

"There is but little doubt that this fire was the work of an incendiary."

Premium Lemon Soap.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly Wood 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, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Lekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company—chartered 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

Office, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.

Robert Finney, Sec'y. my5:ditfin

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. sept4-1y

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, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. H. Fielden, F. H. Eaton. jal9

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 de20 * Gazette Office, Third street.

DIED,

On yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, of Cholera, J. K. Henderson, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Grant Street, this evening, at 4 o'clock.

DIED—Last evening, at 10 o'clock, John Gran—A funeral will take place from his late residence, in the Fifth Ward, this evening at 4 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Desirable Suburban Residence for Rent.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from Pittsburgh, offers for rent his residence at Oakland—The grounds, embracing twenty acres, are handsomely improved, and the place well stocked with choice and valuable fruits, many of which are produced in considerable quantities. The location is delightful and healthy. Any persons wishing to rent may view the premises—possession will be given early in September. jy24 B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Wholesale Drug Store for Sale.

THE subscribers, desirous of retiring from the Drug business, offer their well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for sale.

The establishment is among the most eligible in the West, having an extensive and lucrative custom already established.

The most satisfactory information relative to the profits of the establishment, and the reasons for quitting business, can be given by addressing the subscribers, No. 164 Market street, Wheeling, Va.

PRYOR & PAULL.

jy24:d10t—Wheeling Gaz.

SAFETY FUSE—30,000 feet for blasting, for sale by jy21 J S WILWORTH & CO

POWDER—2000 kegs Blasting Powder, sup. quality
1500 do Rifle do do do
400 half do do do do
100 qr do do do do
In magazine, and deliverable at any hour during the day jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

CHEESE—50 boxes Cheese, in store and for sale by jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

FLOUR—350 bbls Flour, superior quality, for sale by jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 2 large Mackerel, 1-19, just landing and for sale by jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

WRAPPING PAPER—800 reams in store and for sale by jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

FOR SALE—A Brick House, (but one year built) and Lot, on Robinson street, Allegheny, near old Bridge. Price low and terms easy.—Inquire of jy24 S SCHOYER, 110 Second st

HAMS—2284 Hams, now ready for taking from the smoke house, for sale by jy24 W & R M'CUTCHEON, 132 Liberty st

SHOULDERS—1000 pcs Shoulders, in smoke house and for sale by jy24 W & R M'CUTCHEON

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JAS M GHENY, deceased, of Baldwin township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated GEORGE M GHENY, } Admrs
jy24:w6t JAMES M'GHENY, }

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls just rec'd and for sale by jy24 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

THREE SECOND HAND PIANOS, either for sale or rent—One of the above Piano Fortes will be exchanged cost originally $300) for a lot of ground, or merchandize at a fair valuation.
jy24 JOHN H MELLOR, 51 Wood st

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY—Contents—Dies Boreales, No XI Steamboat without Canvass. The Island of Sardinia, The Cartoons—part XIV. The Game Laws in Scotland, Domingo, Pestalozzianna, The Crowning of the Colum, and Crushing of the Pedestal. This day received, for sale singly, or subscriptions taken at $3 per year
JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, 62 Wood st.

jy21 Agent for Publishers

JUNIATTA BLOOMS—45 tons in store and for sale by jy22 KIER & JONES, Canal Basin, near 7th st

CREAM TARTAR—3 bbls just rec'd and for sale by jy22 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

CUMBER—1 bbl just rec'd and for sale by jy22 R E SELLERS

GARRETT'S SNUFF—1 tierce just rec'd and for sale by jy22 R E SELLERS

LIQUORICE ROOT—100 lbs prime sound, just rec'd and for sale by jy22 R E SELLERS

SWISS MUSLINS—W R Murphy has received a fresh supply for dresses, very cheap. Also—Embroidered Muslins, plain Mull Muslins, and barred Jaconets, now priced and fine, at northeast corner 4th and Market st jy24

FURNITURE DIMITY—W R Murphy has received a few pieces more of the summer best quality at the low price of 12½ cts per yd

AT REDUCED PRICES—W R Murphy has on hand a few white and colored quilts, which he will close out at low prices. jy24

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of JOHN WHITTEN, dec'd, late of Pittsburgh, that they are requested to call without delay and settle their accounts with Richard Fleed, at the Warehouse of J. & R. Fleed, Church Buildings, Liberty street. Those neglecting this notice longer than thirty days, may expect that their accounts will then be in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

MARGARET WHITTEN, } Admrs.
RICHARD FLEED, }

jy23-d2w

EMPIRE MINSTRELS,

WOULD render their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage the past THREE WEEKS, and beg leave to announce that they will again commence their fourth course, on APOLLO HALL, MONDAY EVG, JULY 23d. On which occasion new Songs, new Dances, &c &c will be introduced.

Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 8

☞ Tickets 25 cents jy23

WOOL—The highest market price in cash, will be paid for the different grades of Wool, by S & W HARBAUGH, No 53 Water and 101 Front st jy23

SODA ASH—25 cks Soda Ash, rec'd and for sale by jy23 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON SHOULDERS—4 casks just rec'd and for sale by jy23 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—50 boxes prime Cheese, just received and for sale by jy23 S & W HARBAUGH

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

WONDERFUL AMUSING AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE

W. G. THOMAS will deliver a Lecture on the newly discovered science of Electrical Psychology or Mental Electricity, at PHILO HALL, this evening, and will exhibit a series of experiments more astonishing than magic upon persons wide awake, from any one of the audience, whom any person may select will be completely controlled—their Sight, Speech, Hearing and Memory taken away and restored at will. The taste and appearance of water changed to that of vinegar, lemonade, &c., the latter producing intoxication

☞ Doors open at 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. jy23:2t

WESTERN MINSTRELS,

WILL have the pleasure of giving three of their GRAND CONCERTS of Ethiopian Entertainments, at the EAGLE HALL, Fourth street—on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, JULY 23d, 24th and 25th, consisting of Songs, Glees, Choruses and Burlesques, from the most popular composers of the day.

For songs, see programme

☞ Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7—Concert commences at 8 o'clock jy23:d3t

PATENT RIGHT NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the only authorized agents for the sale of "CHAPIN'S IMPROVEMENT IN A PORTABLE CHURN" in Pittsburgh are Isa B. Parson, Baltimore, Md.; Jer Marshall, and Middle and Western Virginia; O Macdaniel, Pittsburgh, Pa. for Western Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio and Western Virginia; Charles P Hutchinson, Cleve and, O., for Northern Ohio and Indiana.

Whenever additional Agents are appointed, due notice will be given. Any persons or persons infringing on my rights, will be prosecuted according to law

CHARLES J ANTHONY.

New York, July 11th, 1849.

N B—The Chapin Patent covers all forms of churns in the Rotary Beater or Dasher. Applications for State, County, or Township Rights, to be made to O. MACDANIEL, Harker's Hotel dining.

jy23-d3t&w4m*T Fourth street, Pittsburgh

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company in Richmond, on the 20th day of August next, for the construction of the connect on of the Company's Canal with the side water of James River at Richmond, from the Basin along the line of the old Locks, and through the Richmond Dock. This work will consist of five locks of 13 5-10 feet lift, with short intermediate basins, with culverts, walls, wastes, street bridges, &c. and shall be necessary, the raising of the walls and embankment of the present Dock, the extension of the Dock a few hundred feet westerly, and the construction of an outlet lock at the lower end thereof capable of admitting the largest vessels coming to the port of Richmond.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, until the same date, for the construction or the following works

1 For the construction of the connection of the Company's canal with the Rivanna river at Columbia. This work will consist of a cross dam and a half mile long, a timber dam across the Rivanna river at Mills Mills, a stone guard lock, and several culverts

2 For the construction of the connection of the Company's canal with the James river at Carsons. This work will consist of a timber dam across James river, the excavation of a basin at Pemberton, and a canal from Pemberton to James river 1000 feet long, with a lock of 13 feet lift.

3 For the construction of the connection of the Company's canal with the James river near New Canton. This work will consist of a timber dam across James river, the excavation of a canal 1200 feet long, and a lock of 6 feet lift.

4 A wooden bridge across James river at Hardwickesville 723 feet long, supported by stone piers about 140 feet apart.

5 A wooden bridge across James river at Bent Creek 870 feet long, supported by stone piers about 140 feet apart.

This work will be paid for in current bank notes. Besides the usual reservation of 20 per cent on the monthly estimates, the contractor or contractors will be required to give ample security satisfactory to the Board of Directors, for the completion of the work at the time and in the manner specified in the contract.

Plans of the above work will be exhibited, and specifications thereof delivered to the contractors, at the Company's office in Richmond, by the 5th day of August next, on application to Mr. L. H Gill, the Engineer in charge of the side-water connection, and Mr John Coony, the Engineer in charge of the other works above enumerated. After the receipt of the proposals time will be taken for the consideration thereof until the 23d of the same month, on which day, in case the proposals should be found satisfactory, the several jobs, as above advertised, will be let.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer of J R & K Co.

Richmond, July 18, 1849. jy23:d3t&w3tT

Information Wanted.

FRANCOE MELLIER, a Painter and Trimmer left Toronto, Canada, for New Orleans. His wife residing in this city, received a letter from him at N Orleans, dated January 20th, 1849, requesting her to come to him at New Orleans, which she delayed doing in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the South. Since that time she has written to her husband repeatedly, but has been unable to hear any thing of him. Any information respecting him is anxiously solicited by his distressed wife in this city. Any person writing, will please direct letter to "Gazette office, Pittsburgh."

☞ New Orleans Picayune will publish the above to amount of $1, and charge Gazette, Pittsburgh.

jy21:d3t

ROUSSEL'S AROMATICK VINEGAR.—The high-ly aromatic, balsamic and tonic properties of this Vinegar render it far superior to Cologne water for the ordinary purposes of the toilet, surpassing the latter in its perfume. It prevents and removes pimples, tetter and asperity of the skin, it refreshes and whitens the skin, rendering it soft and smooth. It corrects the cl