THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 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, invariably in advance.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand 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 insinuation in the *Post*, that we manufacture our New York markets, is as malicious and false, as the baseness of its source would lead one to expect. If any one has any desire to inquire into the matter, we refer him to the Telegraph Office for proof that we receive despatches daily from an eastern correspondent.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

'Sed non semper in melorem partem.'

In reply to "Tempora Mutantur," which I saw in the Morning Post, on last Friday, 20th instant, in which some praise is given to the Star Factory, I have only to remark, that said mill should not be taken as a scale; because she was never in full operation under the twelve hour law, and considerable additions in machinery were made soon after the old hour system expired. I should therefore like that the said Morning Post would ascertain how the other factories are doing, which have the same machinery in operation, under the ten hour system, or under the twelve, and have more experience, and are more able to judge about the matter. One thing is certain, which is, if our neighbors of only a few hours travel, can run their factories twelve hours, while we have to stop, our situation can not be expected to be a prosperous one.

—ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE STAR FACTORY.
July 23, 1849.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The above reached us yesterday morning, but from its date, appears to have been written the day previous. It is therefore not in answer to our questions propounded yesterday, but in reply to the article on the Post, on which we commented. We hope, however, the "proprietors of the Star Factory" will oblige us and the public, by giving us a direct answer to our queries.

There appears to be some difficulty in this mill being taken as a correct guide, as to the relative amount of labor which can be performed in a cotton factory, in ten hours, and in twelve. It is for this reason, we presume, that the Post has so frequently referred to it; knowing that it was not, and could not be a fair test. But as we are anxious that the whole subject shall be fairly understood, and estimated on the principles of justice and truth, and as we are perfectly ready to give up all our preconceived notions on the subject, when ever it can be shown by incontestable facts that we are in error, we will put another question to the Star Factory, as follows:—

Does the cotton business in Pittsburgh, on the ten hour system, pay a reasonable profit, and is there any inducement to capitalists to erect mills here, while they come into direct competition with mills working twelve hours in other States?

An affirmative answer to this question, will speak much in favor of the great advantages of Pittsburgh, as a cotton manufacturing point. Every body knows that the cotton business is conducted on a large scale, and that its prices and profits are brought down to the lowest living point. It will be a great point gained, then, if our manufacturers can do a fair business under the disadvantages of restrictive legislation.

We should be pleased to receive, from any of the mills, statements of their experience of the operations of the ten hour law. We have now the lights of experience, instead of theoretical speculations, and it is but right that the community should be afforded a just basis for their opinions on the subject.

We infer from the closing paragraph of the above communication, (which is, as it purports to be, the production of a member of the Star Factory firm, the name being left with the editor,) that this cotton business, even in the estimation of the proprietors of the Post's favorite mill, is *not prosperous* in Pittsburgh, and that the statement of that paper that more and better work is done in the Star, under the *ten* hour than under the *twelve* hour system, is *false*, having no foundation in fact, and that it was fabricated for political effect.

General Taylor was accused last summer of having once, about thirty years ago, when stationed in what is now Wisconsin, given the following toast—"No more Field Officers from North of the Potomac."—The lie was so gross that it did not seem worth contradicting, but, being appealed to, General Taylor responded as follows:

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 2, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 18th ult., in relation to a sentiment represented as having been proposed by me at a supper given at Green Bay in 1817, has been duly received. I would say in reply that I have already been addressed on this subject, and have taken one or two occasions to deny explicitly that I ever uttered the language attributed to me. The whole matter, in my opinion, is of too little importance, and too absurd upon its face, to deserve the slightest attention and I hope, therefore, that my friends will not see fit to notice it. The bare fact that the author of the falsehood has given to the public, for the sole purpose of injuring me, a remark which he states that I made thirty odd years ago, at a dinner given by me, and to which he was invited, ought in itself to arouse suspicions in the mind of every honorable man, as to the credibility of the story.

I am sir very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. S. RYAN, Jr., Fond du Lac, Wis.

ANOTHER CREVASSE IN POINTE COUPEE.—The *Pointe Coupee Echo* of the 9th inst. gives such an account of another crevasse. It says: "As strange as it may seem at the present stage of the river, which is several feet within its banks, yet a crevasse has taken place near the mouth of False River, through which a volume of water some three feet deep and 200 wide is now passing. It was occasioned by the caving in of the bank.—For the distance of about three quarters of a mile above the lower mouth of False River the land is low and of a light, sandy, alluvial nature, having been deposited in the former bed of the Mississippi since the Cutoff of 1812. The whole of this space has been rapidly caving in for several years past.

The front proprietors have been nearly ruined by the loss of their crops and the heavy expense of making and keeping in repair enormous levees, and some will no doubt abandon their places rather than be at any further expense. There remains about five acres in depth, between the Mississippi and what is called the Bay; when that is gone the River must throw a great portion of its waters into its ancient channel of False River, for it will then be impossible to build a dyke or levee across the Bay. The water thus coming from the Mississippi will find an outlet through the various bayous passing out of False River. The Parish of Pointe Coupee will receive but little injury from the change in the course of a portion of the River, as has been proved by the late high water. Portions of West Baton Rouge and Iberville, and other contiguous Parishes below will be completely deluged.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—As our two cities are deeply interested in the proper organization of their respective fire departments, I would suggest the plan of electing officers for each engine in the several wards.

Let the officers be elected to serve for one year. And let the citizens of each ward be considered as members of the Company. Or the officers elected by the citizens, could receive voluntary offers of service, or if necessary appoint a certain number to act as firemen during their term of office.

If this plan were adopted the citizens of the several wards, remembering tee lesson so lately taught them, would be careful of their best interests; and would in all probability elevate the best men to the important trust which officers of fire companies hold.

July 24th, 1849. G.

Organization of the Fire Department.

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE has given in the Post his opinions to the people of Pittsburgh, in relation to the late disgraceful events in Allegheny, and on the evils of the present system of Fire Organization, in general. His remarks are in the main judicious and just. He tells some plain and painful truths, which it will be well if the people lay to heart. He also suggests a plan of reorganizing the Fire Department of the City, which whether it is adopted or not, is worthy of consideration, and we have, therefore, copied his remarks on that subject entire. One thing is certain, the peace, safety, and morals of the city, call for a thorough change in our present system.

Extract from he address of Hon. W. H. Lowrie, to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on the organization of the Fire Department.

While the late fire was raging in Allegheny, my friend, Mr. James Gray, of that city, stated to me that he had heard that in some parts of Europe, this department of the police is regulated by the government very much as they regulate the military, and a certain number of citizens is drafted as firemen for stated periods, and bound to attend under proper penalties.

It seems to me that we might profit by this hint, and from it derive a plan for a fire police adapted to our habits and institutions. It would be improper here to attempt to give the particulars of such a plan. An outline alone is required. It should have a chief officer elected by the people, and well paid for his services—only incompetent men can be got for half pay. The number of subordinates must be left for the suggestion of those who have far more experience than I have. Then as to the members of the different companies. Every able bodied citizen should be a member. Or rather there should be no permanent members; but it should be made the duty of every citizen to serve at the fires in his turn. It would take a hint from our mode of selecting jurors. There should be an annual list made of all the able bodied citizens, and their names put into a wheel or box, and a sufficient number drawn every two or three months to serve at the fires. This is, I suppose, a sufficient sketch of the plan to enable all to understand it. It can readily be filled up by those who are skilled in such matters.

I have said the chief of the department should be well paid. Let me add, he should have real power and not the name of it. He should be the real head of the fire department, uncontrolled by council committees. Allow me to say that the office of Mayor, in these cities, has been degraded by the Councils. The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the corporation, elected by the people where throughout the North of the Union, and yet he is cribbed in his functions by the supervisiondence of some committee of councils, who are responsible to no one, unknown to the people, and not elected by them for any such purpose. And yet the Mayor is blamed for the inefficiency of all our police, though he can neither appoint nor dismiss them, or at least every few of them.

If we would have an honorable and competent head to the fire department, we must trust him with real power. There should be laws to regulate the department, but he should see them executed, without being allowed to plead excuse that he controlled in this duty by committees of councils. I have often wondered that councilmen are willing to assume such executive duties upon themselves and have thought they would not, unless they felt themselves bound to do so.

When appropriations are made for the Department, they should be expended by the chief executive officer of the department, subject to the proper auditors, and not by committees of councils or under their direction. Committees of Councils should perform no executive duties. If they do so they act out of their sphere, and join in passing ordinances to throw far injury upon the people.

I should like to see all these cities and boroughs united into one corporation, at least for the purposes of civil and fire police, and I am sure that a general union could be planned that would do justice to no section. But we should not wait for this now, each corporation should at once adopt a proper fire system.

Perhaps I might suggest that each engine house should be a police station—that some officer should be constantly there—that no fire bell should be rung until the fact of a fire should be communicated at the station by some responsible person—that no more engines should be called to one fire than the occasion demands—that no citizen should be bound to turn out until the ringing of the bell of the engine to which he belongs.

In this way false alarms will be prevented, and sometimes the services of not more than one engine company will be required. It will readily be seen with how little disturbance our ordinary fires may be extinguished on this plan, and that the saving of the lives of the citizens will more make up for the increase of the expense. The engine houses will no longer be the resort of vicious boys and rowdies, or the school of all the vices of the neighborhood. The racing of engines, to the terror of the citizens, will cease—There will be no more bloody conflicts between rival companies. The citizens will all be firemen, and the firemen can no longer improperly control our elections and our councils. There will be no more extravagance of expenditure arising from the desire to have the best and finest engine, and no more leg rolling as to which shall be the favorites of council. For the speedy communication of fire intelligence, it may be thought proper to establish telegraphic communications.

From these services no able bodied man should be exempted. It is a work of benevolence, and it has a really humanizing tendency for every man to have and embrace opportunities of alleviating or averting the misfortunes of others. Even the clergy would be profited by such active intercourse with their fellow citizens, and, being thus less separated from them, their influence would be increased. As things now are, they and many others do not work at fires, because they feel as though they were intruding upon the exclusive province of the citizens.

Let not the present occasion pass without a decided reform of the abuses of the fire department. And, if it would not too much distract our efforts, let us commence the work of correcting other abuses. We have received some warnings already, as to them, let us not postpone reform until greater calamities grow out of them. We should expect none to serve the public without pay, they cannot do it well. Our councilmen should be paid, and should keep none but legislative duties to perform; to executive duties should be imposed upon their committees. These should all be done by regular executive officers. In this we should take pattern from our National and State Governments. To have proper responsibility we must keep the legislative and executive functions separate. Our councils should sit but a limited period from day to day (like Congress) during the year. There should be no special sessions except when there is most urgent necessity. Then a call might be made by the Mayor and Presidents of Councils and afterwards sanctioned or disallowed by the Councils.

The auditors of the public accounts should be officers elected by the people, and paid for their services, and not committees of councils. If executive officers are to be controlled in their duties by any other means than the laws of their department, their liability to dismissal or punishment, and the exection of civil suit be the other executive officers, and not by council committees.

Let all the public business be publicly done.—Let the legislation of the year be done in the first month of the year, and let it be done in the face of the public, in large halls, with abundant accommodations for the citizens, male and female, who choose to be present, and not in small committee rooms, where the citizens feel themselves excluded. Even honest men feel more secure of the honesty of their motives when they know that their actions are watched.

Fellow Citizens—I have performed my duty—that I have said things which many will disapprove, and at which some will be offended, I have reason to believe. But some one must bear the odium attached to all attempts at reform, and I may well take my share. In this community I have received all my training and education.—Here I have acquired all that I possess. Here my best friends and kindred dwell. Here are all my earthly attachments, and around our busy streets and rugged hills and lovely rivers hover all my earliest recollections, and I may say of this community, "if I forget thee let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

Wheat—The varieties—Adaptation to Western Culture.

The reports of the extensive injury to the Wheat crop of the West, the present season, by rust and weevil, suggest an important inquiry: What are the best varities to sow in this region? And the present is the very time in which to push this inquiry, and get answers that will be of value in solving it.

We see, for example, by a statement in the Brookville American, that in the Whitewater Valley, where the damage has been very great, the "red chaff bearded" and "blue stem" varieties have suffered most, while the "Mediterranean" and "Alabama" varieties have received least injury; so far as rust is concerned, indeed both these varieties are said to have "almost escaped."

A statement similar to this, in reference to the "Alabama" Wheat, met our eye some days since, in a Hillsborough (Highland county, Ohio) paper; and we remember to have seen a statement last week in an Illinois paper, that the "Mediterranean" Wheat was this year making the best yield of any in the part of that State referred to.

There are few and scattered facts, but if there is any thing in them, they can, in a very short time, be multiplied so as to show it. We do not suppose that any variety of Wheat can escape the depredations of the weevil, in seasons when that destructive insect seizes upon the crops. Rust, however, is a different matter, depending, as is generally supposed, for its full development on heavy rains and hot sunshine, and their sudden alternations. Now, it is not at all unlikely, that varieties of Wheat exit, which will, much better than others, withstand those quick and extreme changes of weather—from dry to wet, and from cool to hot—as well as the steaming atmosphere, produced by rapid successions of sunshine and shower. And it seems perfectly accordant with geographical and climatic facts, to suppose that the "Mediterranean" and "Alabama" Wheats are these very varieties.

Any farmer in the West, who has a wheat field, may be able to throw light upon this subject. The country millers also have superior opportunities of making observations as to the general freedom from rust, in unfavorable season of different varieties of Wheat. The country newspapers can also do a great deal towards collecting and disseminating correct intelligence upon the subject. For ourselves, we shall be pleased to hear from any one who is better informed than we are in relation to this matter.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to say, that the "Alabama" wheat is becoming quite a favorite in this immediate vicinity: not on account of any known or supposed exemption from rust which pertains to it, but because, while it yields as well as any other wheat grown hereabouts it ripens full ten or fifteen days earlier than most other varieties.

But this very fact, whether it have a superior exemption from rust or not, may in many seasons be the very thing to preserve it from that wasting disease.—*Cin. Gaz*

From the New York Tribune.

Mazzini.

A sketch of some portions of the public career of Joseph Mazzini, now a member of the Roman Republican Government, and who has for twenty years been recognized throughout Europe as an ardent leader of Italian Liberalism, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Tribune.

We first find him the editor and publisher of a literary paper at Genoa, in June 1829. The constituted authorities took alarm at the freedom of its language, and it was formally suppressed by the Ministry of Police, in December of the same year.

Our young patriot next attempted the establishment of another paper at Leghorn; but he was a marked man, and a decree of suppression stifled this also at its birth. A magazine, published at Florence met the same fate, for the crime of suffering an article, written by him, to appear in its pages.

Another year rolled on, and the three days of July, 1830, electrified the Liberals throughout the world. New hopes were raised—how soon to be again dashed to the earth, we all remember! The monarchs of Europe for a while stood aghast; the Italian despots crowded their dungeons with all who were suspected in the least degree. Mazzini found himself under arrest. To his father, anxiously inquiring of the authorities the cause of his son's sudden imprisonment, this somewhat amusing answer was returned: "Your son is in the habit of walking out alone and in the evening deeply meditating. He thinks too much, and we do not know the subject of his thoughts. This we do not like." Being acquitted of any other crime, his only punishment was a five months detention in a solitary confinement, and banishment from the country.

Young Mazzini betook himself to Marseilles, then crowded with Italian and Spanish exiles, who had been lucky enough to escape hanging, shooting or imprisonment at home, and here he commenced the publication of "*La Giovone Italia*," addressed by other of his countrymen, by whose means political essays, embraced in its pages, were smuggled into every seaport in Italy. The fishermen, the vine dresser, the artisan, the villager, everywhere throughout the North of the Peninsula, carried concealed about his person these political tracts: the people read, reflected, and in many districts popular risings ensued, followed, however, by the prompt and merciless vengeance of their tyrants.

Louis Philippe, firmly seated on his throne, began to kick away the ladder by which he had mounted. A cordial understanding commenced between his government and the cabinets of the despotic powers. He bartered away the liberties of his people for the recognition of his government by Austria. So Louis only succeeded, uncontrolled in his direct hostility to the Italians, and Russia has, in return, recognized his mockery of a Republic. The King of the French ordered Mazzini to leave France. He remained, however, nearly a year at Marseilles in disguise, and he joined a party of his countrymen in Switzerland, who were preparing for a descent into Savoy to induce an insurrection there. The attempt miscarried: the band of liberals was dispersed: Switzerland could not afford them a safe asylum, and Mazzini, after many wanderings and hair-breadth escapes reached England in 1837.

The literary reputation of the man had preceded him: six volumes of his works had won for him the fame of a chaste, nervous and eminent writer. The Liberals in England knew and esteemed him, and, relying on the honor and hospitality of the Government and people, he fixed his abode in London.

In 1844 the British public was astonished to learn through the press that letters from the Continent, addressed to Italian and Polish refugees in England had, in passing through the London Post Office, been opened secretly by Government officers, and after re-sealing returned to the mail. M. Mazzini, whose letters had been tampered with among the rest, first elucidated this astounding discovery. A Committee appointed by Parliament reported that the Government had only followed an old usage, and the Tory Ministry dared to defend the infamous practice.

"The British Government, having by this contemptible theft, learned from M. Mazzini's letters, that nobody of Italians were assembled at Corfu, and intending to effect a landing in the Neapolitan territory, there to raise the standard of insurrection, submitted certain parts of the information thus obtained," (says the committee's report) "to a fore an government"—that of the Two Sicilies—and the result was, that the revolutionists were seized upon in their landing, and shot under military law.—Such are the boasted free institutions of Great Britain!

The notoriety which this affair made in the newspapers, drew much attention in England upon Mazzini. The modest intelligence of the man of letters, the courage of the soldier, the devotion of the patriot, were recognized in him. Thomas Carlyle bore public testimony of him to the effect that he is a man of genius and virtue, of sterling veracity, humanity and gentleness of mind.

But the emissaries of Despotism have omitted nothing to cast odium and reproach upon this excellent and sincere man. Forgery has been resorted to, and the most infamous sentiments have been invented in the Absolutist journals, and fathered upon a name above his name. These he has fully and completely exposed. Every species of injury has been attempted to be inflicted upon his character. But posterity will do justice to the heroic patriot, when the crowned heads who have plotted his destruction shall be overthrown and forgotten.

The part which Mazzini has taken in Italian Reform, since the accession of Pope Pius—the man who attempted to mediate between the Present and the Past, and who has been found unfit for either—is too fresh in our memories to need recalling. He is now one of the chiefs of that glorious Republic which has proved Rome to be worthy still of a Brutus or a Rienzi. Whatever be her success in the present struggle, Rome has redeemed, in this effort, her ages of abasement and degradation. Should Mazzini survive Rome, we shall no doubt find him again in the foremost ranks wherever a struggle between Democracy and Despotism is waging. Should he fall, Rome's buried Liberty will be his immortal monument, and

"There is no prouder grave,
Even in her own proud clime." G. J. T.

Doctor Blackwell.

Extract from a Paris letter in the Journal of Commerce:

"The medical community of Paris has been set a talking, by the arrival in this city of the celebrated American doctor, *Miss* Blackwell. The lady was quite bewildered the learned faculty, by her diploma, all in due form, authorizing her to dose and physick and amputate with the best of them.—Some of them are certain that Miss Blackwell is a Socialist of the most furious class, and that her undertaking is the entering wedge to a systematic attack on society by the fair sex. Others, who have seen her, say that there is nothing very alarming in her manner; that, on the contrary, she appears modest and unassuming, and talks reasonably on other subjects. The ladies attack her in their turn. One of them said to me the other day, 'Oh, it is too horrid—I'm sure I never could touch her hand. Only to think that those long fingers of hers had been cutting up people!' I have seen the doctor in question, and must say, in fairness, that her appearance is quite prepossessing. She is young, and rather good looking, her manner indicates great energy of character; and she seems to have entered on her singular career from motives of duty, and encouraged by respectable ladies at Cincinnati. After about ten days hesitation on the part of the directors of the Hospital of Maternity, she has at last received the permission to enter that institution as a pupil.

From the Columbus State Journal, of July 24.

BILLY HOAX.

At six o'clock last evening, we received from the telegraph office in this city, a dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON, July 20.

"*Editors Ohio State Journal*

"Gen. Taylor died of cholera this morning.

"*Intelligencer.*"

Our paper was worked off, and distributed, but startled by the sad announcement, we at once gave directions for its publication in an extra, and went ourself meanwhile to the telegraph office, in quest of further particulars. Nothing was learned there, however, except that, in reply to our inquiry for the reason of the dispatch having been delayed so late an hour in the day, Mr. Ware informed us that the line had not been in working order since sometime in the forenoon, until after the answer, which had passed away a few minutes before the receipt of the dispatch. Having the utmost confidence in the integrity of the gentlemen employed as operators by the Telegraph Company, and perceiving no reason for discrediting this item of sad intelligence, we yielded to it a full, though reluctant credence. It was the subject of general remark in all circles—and the way poor "John Tyler" was passed in review, was a caution to men of easy virtue.

Early this morning, Mr. Ware, the telegraphic operator, sent to inform us that he had been made the instrument of passing upon us a *hoax*, as wicked and wanton as it was witless. We were right glad to learn that such was the fact—and could have given another hearty "*Hurrah for old Zac!*"

We give below the statement of Mr. Ware—and in justice to him will say we readily and fully acquit him of all blame in the premises. The character of the whole telegraphic system, as a reliable source of intelligence, is involved in this transaction; and from the character of the directors of the Company, we feel assured they will leave untired no effort to ferret out the perpetrator of this smart achievement—and guard against a recurrence of the like. We judge it will be found to have originated with no one in the employ of the Telegraph Company.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COLUMBUS, July 21st.

Editors of the Ohio State Journal

At six o'clock last evening, the attention of this office was called. I responded, and received a message for the Ohio State Journal, purporting to come from Washington City, and bearing the signature of "*Intelligencer.*" It announced the death of Gen. Taylor, by Cholera, that morning. Fearing a mistake on my part, or believing it to be a *hoax*, I requested a repetition and instantly received it precisely as before.

Mr. Bush the operator in Pittsburgh, this morning informs me that the dispatch did not come from that office—that he saw it as it was being sent, and tried to prevent its reception at this office. He failed, as the weather was very wet, and the atmosphere fully charged with electricity.

From what office the message came, it is impossible for me to say.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CASS.—A political letter of nearly three columns, from the unsuccessful candidate at a Presidential election, written and published within a few months after his defeat, is somewhat of a phenomenon, and people may be tempted to ask what it means—for what ultimate object it is put forth. The ostensible object is to correct certain erroneous impressions made, or supposed to have been made, by a recent letter published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, from the senior editor, who, after a visit to the Senator in his Western home, thought proper to put on record his impressions, derived from the conversation then and there held—to the general effect that the political opinions of the Senator are not so much at variance with those of the Whig party as are his public professions, the latter being regulated more by devotion to party fealty than by actual conviction. The especial points in which this non-accordance of opinion and profession was represented to exist were, the tariff, public improvements, and the Wilmot proviso.

On all these points the Senator re-asserts an entire consistency between his private and his public doctrines. He is heartily in favor of the tariff of 1846 and opposed to protection. With regard to internal improvements, his "sentiments" are in accordance with those of the great Democratic party, and are fully expressed in the resolutions of the Baltimore convention." The inference of non committalism, drawn from his note of three lines, simply declining an invitation to be present at the Chicago convention, is altogether unfounded; he did not attend because he thought the convention would have no good effect, and because he suspected Whiggism in its origin.

As for the Wilmot proviso, the Senator is liberal even in extravagance in his display of words, but the flood does not quite conceal his ideas. He insists that, proviso or no proviso, slavery cannot be established in California, and therefore seems to summon up courage enough to decide, a little more no than yes, that Congress has not the power to legislate for its exclusion.

This is the substance of the Senator's two columns and a half in the Washington Union, why written one may be somewhat at a loss to determine, unless with a view to keep the Senator before the public.—*N. Y. Cour.*

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI.—All our citizens know, many of them most sorrowfully, indeed, how Cincinnati has suffered since the appearance here of the fatal epidemic that has made so many homes desolate, and forever broken up so many families. But it we have been stricken, how terribly has the pestilence fallen upon the people of *St. Louis!*—The comparative mortality of the two cities we have been publishing from time to time, has been raging in both. In both it is now declining. Yet still look at the comparative figures, for six days, of the deaths from this disease, and see how they continue against St. Louis.

St. Louis for last week. Cincinnati this week.

	Chol.	O. D.	Chol.	O. D.
1	145	44	101	60
2	124	37	60	44
3	105	31	61	40
4	57	23	59	40
5	55	42	43	29
6	58	31	32	28
Total 6 days	605	207	356	241

It is by comparative statements like these, that we are enabled fully to realize the dreadful afflicting ills St. Louis has undergone. We have thought our own cup hard enough, but let us look at our sister city, and while we deplore her affliction, thank heaven that our lot has not been like hers. With but little more than half our population, her mortality from the Cholera has almost constantly nearly doubled ours.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE PRAYER OF HABAKKUK.—It is said of Dr. Franklin, that during his long residence in Paris, being invited to a party of the nobility, where most of the court and courtiers were present, he produced a great sensation by one of his bold movements, and gained great applause for his ingenuity.

According to the custom of that age and country, the nobles, after the usual ceremonies of the evening were over, sat down to a free and promiscuous conversation. Christianity was then the great topic. The church was always ridiculed, and the Bible was treated with unspiring severity. Growing warmer and warmer in their sarcastic remarks, one great lord commanded, for a moment, universal attention, by his asserting in a round voice, that the Bible was not only a piece of arrant deception, but totally void of literary merit. Although the entire company of French men nodded a hearty assent to the sentence, Franklin gave no signs of approval. Being at that time a court favorite, his companions could not but give even a tacit reproof from a man of his weight of influence. They all appealed to him for his opinion.

Franklin, in one of his peculiar ways, replied, that he was hardly prepared to give them a suitable answer, as his mind had been running on the merits of a new book of rare excellence, which he had just happened to fall in with at one of the city book stores; and as they had pleased to make allusions to the literary character of the Bible, perhaps it might interest them to compare with that venerable work of his new prize. If so, he would read them a short section. All were eager to have the Doctor read a portion of his rare book. In a very grave and sincere manner, he took an old book from his coat pocket, and with propriety of utterance read it to them a poem.

The poem had its effect. The admiring listeners pronounced it the best they had ever heard read. "That is pretty," said one. "That is sublimity," said another. "It has not its superior in the world," was the unanimous opinion. They all wished to know the name of the new work, and whether that was a specimen of its contents. "Certainly, gentlemen," said the Doctor, smiling at his triumph, "my book is full of such passages. It is no other than your good for nothing Bible; and I have read to you the prayer of the prophet Habakuk."

Let every reader learn wisdom from this incident, and learn to appreciate the unequalled sublimities of the Bible.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—A week since we gave notice of the election of Mr. F. A. Packard to the Presidency of this institution. We now learn that the wide field of usefulness open before him in the publication department of the American Sunday School Union, has induced him to decline this highly flattering invitation, although the interest he feels in the success of the College is so great that the appointment to preside over it, and direct its usefulness would have been accepted, if any thing could have tempted him to exchange his present post for any other. The election of Mr. Packard is, perhaps, the best pledge that the Directors wish to fulfil Mr. Girard's wishes in regard to a thorough moral training of the poor, fatherless boys.—*Phila. American.*

Doubt Not.

BY J. M. KNOWLTON.

When the day of life is dreary,
And when gloom thy course enshrouds—
When thy steps are faint and weary,
And thy spirit dark with clouds,
Steadfast still in thy well doing,
Let thy soul forget the past—
Steadfast still the right pursuing;
Doubt not joy shall come at last!

Striving still, and onward pressing,
Seek not future years to know,
But *desire* the wished for blessing,
It shall come, though it be slow
Never turing—upward gazing—
Let thy fears aside be cast,
And thy heart is tempting, braving—
Doubt not joy shall come at last!

Keep not thy soul regretting,
Seek the good—spurn evil's thrall,
Though thy foes thy path besetting,
Thou shalt triumph o'er them all.
Though each year but bring thee sadness,
And thy youth be fleeting fast,
There'll be time enough for gladness—
Doubt not joy shall come at last!

His fond eye is watching o'er thee—
His strong arm shall be thy guard—
Duty's path is straight before thee,
It shall lead to thy reward
But thy life thy faith made stronger,
Mould the future by the past—
Hope thou on a little longer!
Doubt not joy shall come at last!

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 BROM.—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. A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st

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, Pres't.
ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y. my6dtfsm

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Mineral Teeth on 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. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jul9

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, & low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

W. H. 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. aug14-dy

APOLLO HALL—A NEW FEATURE.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONCERT of the EMPIRE MINSTRELS, Wednesday evening, July 25th, on which occasion at the request of numerous Ladies and Families, they will appear with WHITE FACES, in the first part, and introduce a selection of the MOST POPULAR ELEGIES OF THE DAY, Together with their own original and much admired ETHIOPIAN MUSIC.

Foster's Popular Ballad of 'Nelly Was a Lady,'

Tickets, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. jly23

Cheap Dry Goods.

WHO WANTS Mosquito Bars for 62½ cents.

Heavy Brown Muslins for		4½	cts
Extra "	"	6¼	"
¾ Bleached "	"	5	"
Superior "	"	6¼	"
Paramattas "	"	25	"
Calicoes "	"	3	"
Good quality, do.	"	8½	"
Mous de Laines	"	12½	"
Ginghams	"	10	"
Alpacas	"	12½	"
Extra do.	"	25	"
Silk and Wool Berages	"	1-4	"
Cotton & "	"	12½	"
Bonnet Ribbons	"	6¼	"
Good quality Kid Gloves	"	37½	"
Cassimets	"	1-4	"
Brond Cloths	"	$1.25	

A A MASON & CO. have Goods at prices named above. Call soon at the only cheap one price store, 50 Market street. jy25

NEW BOOKS.—Southey's Common Place Book, edited by his son-in-law, John Hood Hyten, D D. Abbott's History of Julius Cesar with engravings. Just received at

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON'S,
jy25 cor Market and Third sts

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.—The Woodman! A Romance of the times of Richard III. by G. P. R James, Esq. Just received by

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
jy25 cor Market and Third sts

EMPIRE MINSTRELS,

WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage the past THREE WEEKS, and to gl leave to announce that they will again entertain their friends at

APOLLO HALL, WEDNESDAY EVG. JULY 25.

On which occasion new Songs, new Dances, &c. &c will be introduced

Doors open at 7½—Concert to commence at 8

Tickets 25 cents jy25

Division Orders.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COL. ROBINSON tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Generals of Brigade, Field, Company and Staff Officers, for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to the command of the Division.

The Major General embraces the present occasion to assure the Officers, and through them the Rank and File, that it will be his pleasure, as it is his duty, to on op rate with them, in promoting the efficiency and respectability of the Division, under the new, and as yet, untried organization, established by the constituted authorities of the Commonwealth.

By order of MAJ. GEN ROBINSON.
F. G. KAY, Aid de Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1849.

HEAD QUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH DIV. PA. VOL. } Pittsburgh, July 23, 1849.

The Major General has appointed Capt. Chas. Naylor, late Governor of the Palace, and Keeper of the Archives of Mexico, Capt. John Young of Ky, Robinson Cavalry, and Frederick G. Kay, Esq., of Pittsburgh, his Aid's de Camp, with the rank of Lieu enant Colonel, and d rects that they be obeyed and respected as such.

By order of Major General ROBINSON.
jy25 F. G. KAY, AID DE CAMP.

British Periodical Literature.

1. The London Quarterly Review, } Quarterly.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Westminster Review, } Quarterly.
4. The North British Review.
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Monthly.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the Britons steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and in the faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being a perfect fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The prices of the reprints are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well executed, they afford all that advantage to the American reader of being able to read.

TERMS—(Payment to be made in advance.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	-	$3 00 per an
For any two do	do	5 00 "
For any three do	do	7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews,		8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,		3 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,		10 00

The above promptly supplied by

JAMES D LOCKWOOD,
Bookseller and Importer of Foreign Books,
jy25 63 Wood st.

Agent for Publishers

JUNIATTA BLOOMS—45 tons in store and for sale by KIER & JONES,
jy23 Canal Basin, near 7th st

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

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

GARRETTS SNUFF—1 fierce just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS

LIQUORICE ROOT—400 lbs prime sound, just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS

SWISS MUSLINS—W R Murphy has received a fresh supply for dresses very cheap. Also embroidered Muslins, plain Swiss Muslins, and tarred Jaconets, low priced and fine; at northeast corner 4th and Market sts.

FURNITURE DIMITY—W R Murphy has received a few pieces for summer bed quilts, at the low price of 12½ cts per yd. jy23

AT REDUCED PRICES—W. R. Murphy has on hand a few white and colored quilts, which he will close out, at low prices. jy23

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 and settle their acc