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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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By the President of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting 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.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE—We promised, some days ago, again to notice articles of "The Pittsburgh Catholic," on the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and we should have done so before this, had we not awaited to see what further it might have to say upon the subject. As nothing more appears to be forthcoming, we proceed to redeem our promise. In doing so, however, we again repeat, that we have nothing to do with the religious opinions of "The Catholic," or those it represents, except so far as they assume a political aspect. It is the claim of a right to rule, temporally, without the consent of the people, that provokes our censure.

Before proceeding with the main question, however, there is one thing upon which we desire to give a word of explanation. The editor of "The Catholic" complains bitterly of the want of courtesy with which he has been treated; and our language may very possibly have seemed to him extremely irreverent. Our only excuse is, that it is our habit to treat men as we find them. Courtesy for the courteous; sharp words for slander and naughtiness. In this case, we found ourself charged with socialism, and the brave defenders of Rome against the most iniquitous assault which has ever disgraced civilized history, were sweepingly included in the same slander; this, with such reckless assertions as that there was as much civil and religious liberty under the Popes as in any Protestant country, and political doctrine generally very hateful to us, we confess provoked us to a style of retort, which, however deserved, it is never pleasant to use. If it shall have led our reverend opponent to greater charity for the motives and character of others, to greater regard for the truth of what he may assert, it will have answered a good purpose, and we are not without hopes that it may have done so.

Having thus made the *amende* for the roughness of our language, we hope satisfactorily, we proceed with our purpose.

"The Catholic" defies us to prove from the pages of its paper that its sentiments "are not only monarchical but abjectly so," and says, "prove this, and you will prove by the same ratiocination that white is black."

Thus challenged, we cannot draw back from at least attempting the proof. It is for our readers to judge how far we succeed. We have but a few copies of "The Catholic" by us, but amongst them there is one which we think sufficient for the purpose.

In an article in "The Catholic," of the 30th June, we find the following passage:

"We do not wish just now to discuss the knotty question of the conditions and methods of rightly ressating monarchs who become tyrants and violate the laws of justice and of their realms. *Catholic theology has a solution of this marvellously different from the loose language of political declaimers;* but it is not necessary to our purposes to bring it forward here. It is enough to say that the spirit which has gone abroad and been propagated in Europe by Freemasons and their dupes to the effect that THE PEOPLE are the ultimate and supreme sources of civil government, that they have a right to change the constitutions of established governments at their will, has without doubt furnished the precedent and principle which, simply acted out and developed, has ended by assaulting the highest and most august throne and monarchy on earth."

We do not know why the Freemasons are made responsible for the promulgation of these doctrines, which "The Catholic" deems so atrocious, for they are held by free men everywhere, even by monarchists, who are not *abjectly so.* They were acted upon by the people of England who deposed James, who thought he had a right divine to rule, and crowned William, who was content to derive his power from the consent of the governed. All constitutional monarchies, if we mistake not, are based upon this idea; at all events, it is the very essence, the touchstone of republicanism, and it is the veriest mockery to pretend that he who holds that the people have not the right "to change the constitutions of established governments at their will" is a republican.

"The Catholic," in the above quotation, acknowledges that the recent revolution in Rome is the principle of the right of the people to change their government *"simply acted out and developed."* No doubt of it. The truth will, on cross examination, occasionally leak out, even from an unwilling witness. But the force of this incidental admission, so irresistible to an American public, is elsewhere sedulously sought to be weakened, by denying that the present acting government of Rome fairly represents the people. To be consistent *"The Catholic"* should be little solicitous on this head, since, according to it, the people have no right to change any how. But we have every day further proof that it is the people who effected the revolution and have defended Rome.—Captain Eagle, of the United States steamer Princeton has been in Italy from the commencement of the late troubles, and probably no man could give a better account of the state of affairs there. He, with several of his officers, were in Rome for eleven days after the commencement of hostilities with the French. He witnessed from the top of St. Peters, the first battles, and says that the Romans fought with great bravery and determination. As to the story that the inhabitants act under fear of foreigners in the city, he says that nothing can be more untrue. To a man, the Romans are opposed to the return of the Pope as a temporal prince, or of the rule of ecclesiastics in any form whatever.

We think it will be acknowledged that the quotation we have given above, from "The Catholic," sufficiently shows that its sentiments are not only "monarchical, but abjectly so," and that it has not been quite so difficult to prove as that "white is black." But we cannot refrain from adding a little more of the same stamp; coined in the same mint. In the same number of "The Catholic" is the following:

Question—"May not the Pope be considered as absolutely the owner and rightful possessor of his own territories, whereas other sovereigns are placed over the possessions of the nations whom they respectively govern, as the guardians or protectors?"

Answer—"The Pope, for the time being, is even strictly and absolutely and rightfully the owner and possessor of the States of the Church as is any living gentleman the owner and possessor of the lands and estates that have come down to him by lineal entail from an immemorial length of ancestry. *Other sovereigns are to be considered according to the constitutions and histories of their countries and families."*

We are at a loss to know what this is precisely meant by the Pope being the owner and possessor of the States of the church as is any living gentleman of his lands and estates. Is it meant that the private occupiers of land are merely tenants at will of the Pope? Or is it meant that the so called owners hold subject to the despotic power of the Pope to confiscate whenever he shall see proper? The distinction taken between the Pope, and "other sovereigns" would seem to warrant one of these conclusions.

While we are willing to admit that the right of the Pope to his temporal dominions is just as "legitimate" as that of most other Kings, Emperors, and Autocrats, we deny that it is any better, and his subjects have just as much a right to provide for their own welfare and good government as our ancestors had when the sovereignty of the British monarch was thrown off; while they have greatly more reason for the change.

"Other Sovereigns," says *"The Catholic"* are to be considered according to the constitutions and histories of their countries *and families* It is not very difficult to understand this, when viewed in the light of what precedes and follows it. The Roman revolution, says our authority, differs from the French in this, that the French overthrow a prince who had been elected by a mob, while the Roman Revolution, on the contrary, dethrones a prince who had been elected according to the ancient and sacred laws of the Roman States. Here we have the idea of "legitimacy," of hereditary right to rule grossly developed. Louis Phillippe was not a legitimate king, hence his overthrow was excusable. "The history of his family," and the ancient constitution of the country gave the legal right to Charles the Xth. The constitution of Russia, and the history of his family, give despotic power to Nicholas. Now, what is the remedy for this, so marvellously different from the loose language of political declaimers," which our authority says that "Catholic Theology" has in store. Notwithstanding, he says, it is not necessary to bring this remedy forward—it, nevertheless, after a few paragraphs peeps out, as follows—

"When an individual member of a nation esteems as grievances what the constitution of the nation does not so esteem, his best plan, if he cannot make up his mind to endure the state of affairs, may be to go elsewhere. If the grievances are real, that is if they are in opposition to the fundamental and normal constitution of his country, the true course of the good citizen is by petition, remonstrance of argument with the ruling power to seek the removal of grievances. When this seems to prove ineffectual, patience and perseverance in the way of reason and justice are the virtues to be practised. More extreme measures are for extreme cases, and must be considered according to the special and various conditions of each."

We can gather nothing from all this, but the right to rule despotically, (provided that despotism be according to the settled order,) on the one hand; and the duty of passive obedience on the other. If such be Catholic Theology, we cannot wonder that kings and princes, for the most part, have given it a willing ear; and at a time when Protestantism was professedly largely by the people in almost every country in Europe, combined for the purpose of exterminating it, and to a great extent by the most ruthless persecution succeeded in doing so.

The editor of the *"Catholic"* amuses himself with our presumed ignorance of the history of the Roman Pontiffs. We make no great pretensions on that score, and cannot be supposed to know as much on the subject as a Roman Priest. We, know, however, more than the "Catholic" might feel quite willing for us to tell. We know generally that the temporal independence of the Popes was not attained until after several centuries of subjection to the civil power, and that its temporal dominion was extended by fraud, war, rapine, and unjust aggression. The Popes, who have been most anxious about the temporal power, were the most that have ever reigned. To enumerate instances, would be to write a book, rather than a newspaper article, and, having we had selected some, we are compelled, by our limited space, to forgo them.

In conclusion, as a Protestant, we can have no objection to the temporal sovereignty claimed.—In the enlightened, though sometimes perverting service to Catholicism, it was on the whole a stumbling block, and the principal cause of all its misfortunes. In our own age, the pertinacity with which the claim to temporal and even irresponsible temporal rule is persisted in, must raise enemies in the countless throng, of every mode of belief, whose hearts, or brains, as it will be, are every where panting for free institutions. It is only by yielding that the Papacy can be saved. Whether it will have wisdom enough to do so, remains to be seen.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLEGHENY POOR HOUSE.

The people of Allegheny, at great expense, have purchased extensive grounds, and erected buildings thereon sufficiently large and commodious for the accommodation of the poor and destitute of their city. The whole arrangement, indeed, for the purpose intended, is highly creditable, and has met the public approval from all quarters. The buildings being larger than was needed for their own poor at present, invitations were extended to the neighboring districts of the county, and many were taken as boarders, at an expense which was cheap to those who had the expenses to bear, and at the same time, more than paid a proportionate part of the expense of maintaining the establishment. So far then as I am acquainted with the general administration of its affairs, the management has been sufficiently judicious and economical, *and here they should rest.* It is not likely, however, that that will be the case, as arrangements, I understand, are now making for the enlargement of the buildings, at considerable expense, so as to open our Insane Asylum for that portion of our unfortunate fellow creatures, who may seek admission from other portions of the State. This, I believe, was no part of the original design, nor should it be perverted, that the establishment should ever be extended beyond the wants of our own community.

Many reasons could be urged in favor of this restriction, were it necessary to enumerate them at this time. My purpose now, however, in referring to the subject has been induced by considerations like these:—That our poor house has cost us a large sum of money; it is found to answer the purpose intended, and so long as the original purpose is kept in view, nothing need occur, under the present arrangement, to lessen the comfort of those who may become its inmates, and the expense of their maintenance will be comparatively small, compared with the expense of our old system. Any addition to the buildings already erected will only add to the difficulty of managing its affairs, and greatly tend to lessen the comfort of those for whose benefit the institution was established. Furthermore this is not the time for increased taxation for purposes not absolutely required, nor should our Directors of the Poor engage in the proposed enlargement until the people, whom they represent in the business, shall have been consulted, no matter how much profit may be shown in the distance.

The establishment was not designed or erected for purposes of that kind, it was to afford a cheap, and at the same time a suitable asylum for the poor and destitute of the City of Allegheny.

It is hoped the people of Allegheny will give this subject their serious attention, and that our worthy Directors may yet see the propriety of changing their present intention of establishing an Insane Hospital in connexion with our Poor House.

A TAX PAYER.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, July 26, 1849.

The general committee of Tammany Hall has been in high conclave for many evenings, and we shall soon have a voice from the old wigwam, to indicate the kind of compromise to be effected at the Rome convention. The old Hunkers in this city are in an overwhelming majority, and the resolutions will take strong ground on the subject of slavery. They will assert the right of Congress to legislate for the territories on the question, and affirm the right of the States to regulate the curse within their own boundaries, unchecked by Congress. The Sub Treasury will be commended, as well as the tariff, and the whole political life of the late administration be praised and held up as a model of excellence. This is the temper of the city "democracy," and it hopes to control the State.

The Board of Health, excited at the large report of the City Inspector, has put in force the most stringent regulations in reference to reports by physicians of cholera. The penalty for not reporting daily is a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment one year, and they will enforce it too. So many astringents have been taken to prevent the appearance of and to check the first symptoms of cholera, that the disease has now taken the character of bilious diarrhœa, which is the leading feature. So satisfied are people that preventive measures are desirable, that illness has been caused by disarranging the system to check the diarrhœa. The report to day, 150 cases—50 deaths, shows the effect of a full report.

A good impression has been given by the foreign news published this morning. In no respect is it bad for the United States. The manufacturing districts of England are in a healthy state, and consume largely of our cotton at a farther advance, and require a large amount of bread stuffs at remunerating rates. The continued rise in cotton will be of immense value to the trade of the United States, as it will enable the South to meet its liabilities to the northern cities, which are now large creditors of the South. Had prices ruled as low as last season, Southern merchants' credit would have suffered in the estimation of merchants at the North, who have granted extensions so often.

The Delaware Hudson Canal Company have notified the Comptroller of the the State of its intention to pay the $300,000 of bonds due in 1849, which will throw another large sum of money on a market now supplied to repletion. Four per cent, is taken often for loans, and six per cent. considered an extra operation. In the face of this abundance of money, stocks are dead enough—at least all that have the reputation as fancies.—Long Island sells at $10 per share—a price that makes the iron and apparatus of more value than the stock. Various feeders to the Erie road are being built at the present cheap rate of money, and by November, not only will the coal fields of Pennsylvania be tapped, but the great central line of New York travel. So small is the travel on the Long Island road that it does not earn its expenses.

Amusements have been killed by the epidemic, and two small theatres comprise our stock in this way. As both of them are devoted to Mo-

mus, they are rather beneficial just now, as the means of diverting the attention of people from the sickness so dreaded. A calm mind is one of the real specifics, and added to temperance in all things, a sovereign preventative. The rush of Irish funerals is so great at some of our ferries that policemen are on duty to keep the processions from quarelling for precedence, and through some of the streets of Williamsburgh hearses pass with the frequency of the stages in Broadway. These are the worst features that meet the public eye, and apart from these, not a sign is apparent of our great mortality.

Importing merchants are busy as usually at this season, and the quantity of goods going into the jobbing stores is very large indeed.—There is an energy in trade throughout the world that gives life to a city, though the plague and all the other ills of humanity were there at once.—Strangers say, Well! I have summoned courage to come, but we think it dangerous at our town. If any one has business here let him come, and he will find as cheerful faces to greet him as he will meet on his return from our city, which is not quite depopulated yet. C.

STEAMER EUROPA.

The steamer Europa arrived off the Hook this morning (July 27,) at 4 o'clock, and at her dock at a quarter after 7 o'clock.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, July 13, 1849.

The events of this week have not been very exciting. With the exception of a severe engagement between the allied Russian and Austrian armies and the Hungarians, which resulted to the advantage of the latter, there has been nothing of importance from the continent, and at home there is no abatement of the listlessness which has so long prevailed both in politics and business.

FRANCE AND ROME.

All the details of the French occupation of Rome are now given from day to day in the correspondence of the various papers, but the whole iniquity has been such that no one can have patience to dwell on any thing connected with it, the knowledge of which may not be absolutely essential. Suffice it therefore to say, that immediately on his entry, Oudinot issued a proclamation that his army had come to re-establish order, agreeably to the wish of the population; that it the said population manifested any other feeling than that of satisfaction at their arrival, it should instantly be repressed and vigorously punished; that the friends of freedom were consequently to take confidence; that all power was provisionally to be concentred in the French soldiery; that every political association was to be extinguished; that nothing was to be allowed to issue from the press except under military approval; and that one French general was to be named Governor of Rome, and another commandant of the city.

Along with this fraternal address Oudinot issued directions to his soldiers to cut down the emblems of the republic wherever they might be found. He also indicated that those only who had manifest sympathy for his proceedings were to be considered as "the real Roman people," and that all the others were to be regarded as a "foreign faction." It must likewise be recorded that immediately on the reign of order being thus established, the city was delivered a state of siege—and in every way, according to Parisian ideas, in an essential accompaniment of that condition.

Simultaneously with the reports of these transactions the French journals have been filled with deliberate and malicious inventions regarding the character of the Triumvirs and the extent of the revisions among the Romans. Every one of these, which have also been eagerly copied by a portion of the conservative press in England, Mazzini caused himself to be named dictator during the two or three days which preceded the occupation of the city which, in order to prevent the success of moderate councils, he cast his two colleagues into dungeons and established a rule of terror. In this way every enemy of the Government of Louis Napoleon is employed to excite hatred against those who by their logical, uncompromising attitude, have stamped France with an infamy which will cling to her for ever.

The fact, however, is that perfect harmony prevailed among the defenders of the city up to the last moment. The Triumvirs only resigned their authority when it was finally agreed on by all, that further defence was impossible, and that the National Assembly actually continued its sittings until it was forcibly dissolved by the liberating invader. Mazzini is alleged to have left with an English passport, and Avezzana with an American one, but I believe it will be found that they have remain in the city, and are regarded with increased confidence and respect. Garibaldi sallied out with 4000 or 5000 Italian followers, and is reported to have gone in the direction of Terracina, with the idea of thrashing the cowardly Spaniards assembled there in the same way as he thrashed the Neapolitans. He has, however, been pursued, as a matter of course, by a detachment of the French army, to whom, on account of his dashing bravery, his contempt for their allies and his own brown republicanism, he seems to be especially obnoxious.

It has been alleged by the Continental press, that the Triumvirs announced their resignation they congratulate the people on having inscribed in history a page of which no force can bereave them. "You have not," they said, "experienced a defeat; it is a victory like that of martyrs." They added also that if the people shall persevere in maintaining their rights, the dark cloud which had intervened to obscure their future prospects would soon inevitably disappear. "When the star of your resurrection shall arise"—such was the final appeal—"when the price of your blood shall be made with alacrity and honor shall be soon paid to you, may you remember the men who during entire months partook of your toils, fatigues, and sufferings, and who will be ready to morrow, if necessary, to fight again in your ranks for the emancipation of Italy." No one can read the fictious published by Garabaldi contained the following:—"America paid yesterday her tribute of blood to the Italian cause. One of the bravest children, Andrew Aghar, fell behind the breach—an example of the affection of the freemen of every country for our noble and unfortunate Italy." One of the last acts of the National Assembly was a unanimous vote for the continuance of the Republic, followed by a declaration that the Triumvirs, Armellini, Mazzini, and Saffi had deserved well of their country.

It is now confidently and even proudly affirmed that France is in perfect accord with Austria, and that the restoration of the Pope will be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both powers. In this, perhaps, there will be little immediate difficulty, as the priests and the connexions most still constitute a sufficiently numerous party to make all such demonstrations towards restoration as the Government at the French Republic may consider desirable—Austria at the same time will doubtless consent to the introduction of constitutional forms, on the understanding that they shall never be adhered to.

Meanwhile the Austrian occupation of Bologna and Ancona, is just such as might be anticipated—No persons are allowed to appear in the streets after 10 o'clock at night; all "insults" to the military patrols are to be punished with shooting; the liberty of the press is suspended; the National Guard is disbanded, political societies are suppressed, and public meetings are prohibited.

HUNGARY.

Of the war in Hungary the only accounts received during the past week have been from Austrian sources, yet these are sufficient to indicate to all who are conversant with the real mode of interpreting the Imperialist bulletins that the Hungarians have inflicted upon their enemies a new and most disastrous check. After the occupation of Raab the Imperialists, 70,000 strong, advanced toward Comorn, where their passage across the Danube was opposed by Gen. Georgey, who, after an 8 hours battle, forced them to retreat. The number on the side of the Hungarians was 40,000. Gen. Schlick, advancing in the same district at the head of 10,000 Austrians, was also driven back.—After this the whole of the Imperialist army were forced to reconcentrate themselves at Raab, and the Emperor, who had participated in the advance found it expedient to return to Vienna. In describing their defeat upon Georgey the Imperialists say that they took 200 prisoners and 500 Hungarians were left upon the field, while their own loss was "comparatively small." Unfortunately for them, however, a subsequent official announcement mentions that 600 wounded Austrians and Russians had arrived at Vienna—a fact which suggests that the hospitals at Raab and Presburg must have been previously fixed. From the South the accounts are that Jellachich is again forced to retreat, and that the Austrian garrison of the important fortress of Arad had been at length compelled to surrender to the Hungarians.

Although the Russian and Austrians have been thus again unsuccessful in the field, they are as great as ever in their severities upon those who have no power to resist. General Haynau has issued a proclamation rivalling the old master pieces of Windischgratz and Welden. Death by rope or bullet and confiscation of property are declared against all who shall "evince disloyalty" to the imperial house. All places succoring the Hungarians are to be burned, and in accordance with this order two villages have been reduced to ashes.

The Austrians are likewise adroitly following the example set by the French Government in the case of the Romans, by circulating all sorts of minute details regarding reactionary movements at Pesth, and disunion among the Hungarian generals. Your readers therefore must not place the slightest faith in any of the various tales they will observe in our papers to that effect. A renegade Hungarian has within the last day or two published a long letter in *The Times* filled with maniacal abuse against Kossuth and expressing a conviction that one cause of the reverses of the Imperialists is to be found in their not having exercised sufficient severity. With such a base and unprincipled character to deal with, the Hungarians have shown a forbearance which has given rise to the charge of weakness. The following table will show the number of executions which have taken place since the commencement of the war:

Week ending June 8.	5 cases,	1 death.	
" " 15	26 "	11 "	
" " 22	13 "	9 "	
" " 29	46 "	17 "	
July 7	108 "	31 "	
" 14	227 "	60 "	
Five days ending " 19	197 "	55 "	
	622	184	

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Henry Asbury, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Quincy, Illinois, vice Samuel Holmes, removed.

Henry V. Sullivan, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Quincy, Illinois, vice Hiram Rogers, removed.

Jefferson F. Jackson, of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, vice Joseph A. S. Acklin, removed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Greenbury Dorsey, of New Orleans, to be Pension Agent at that place, vice Charles Fitz, who declines the office.

Wm. H. Pell, of Mississippi, to be Indian Sub-Agent at the Osage sub-agency, vice John M. Richardson, resigned.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The third annual report of the Directors of this Road, just published at Detroit, gives a very satisfactory account of its business. The entire number of through passengers for the year ending 30th May last, was 17,815; entire number of way passengers, 78,255; total number of passengers 96,070. Among the freighting of the year, was flour and wheat, equivalent, when reduced, to 345,356 bbls of Flour.

The entire receipts of the Road, for passengers, freights, "mails and miscellanies," was $427,429,53. Operating expenses, "including a large amount of work done in aid of construction, and under all the disadvantages of running the cars uninterruptedly during the process of re-construction," $239,233,76. Net earnings, $188,195,77.—The cost of this road was $29,000 per mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAWS AND JOURNALS.—The Pennsylvanian assails the State Administration because the pamphlet laws and journals of the Legislature have not been distributed. The following facts will show where the blame rests, if it attaches to any one, which, if it is disposed to do justice, that paper will copy for the benefit of its readers:

The Pamphlet Laws, in English, of the last session, were not received from the State Printer until the 6th day of July, on which day the last were delivered, and a receipt given for the whole.

The Pamphlet Laws, in German, have not yet been received. The German Journals and Executive Documents were not received until Tuesday, the 17th instant, on which day the packing in boxes for distribution was commenced, and completed on Friday, the 20th inst. The boxes have since been delivered to the contractors for the several districts.

The *Manuscripts* of the Laws were furnished to the State Printer as rapidly as they could be set up in type. No delay of any kind, or at any time, has been occasioned by the State Department; and when the fact is taken into consideration, that the work has been no one-third heavier than usual, (the English Laws alone weighing over 7 tons,) any one at all disposed to do justice to others, must admit that more than ordinary despatch has, this year, attended their printing and distribution. —*Har. Tel.*

TERRIFIC FLOOD.—A correspondent of the Mt. Sterling Whig, writing from Licking Station, Morgan county, Ky., under date of the 13th inst., says:

"I write to inform you of the terrible destruction of the property, &c., by the late flood in this neighborhood, which was almost entirely confined to two creeks the Middle and Johnson's Fork of Licking river. The farms are literally torn up, fencing all gone to the bottoms, houses washed away, horses, cattle, swine, &c., drowned, and the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives, some by swimming ashore, and others by clinging to the tops of their houses. So far as we heard from, no person drowned. Never, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has this section been visited with such a tremendous flood. The whole country on these creeks is one continual scene of desolation, and the inhabitants look like spectres among the ruins. The crops, that looked so fine and promising, are all swept away, and the want and destitution will be severely felt."

FROM CHINA.—The Rochester American publishes a letter from a missionary at Canton, dated April 14, which mentions the probability of a war between the English and the Chinese. The letter to the American says that Mr. Bonham, the English Governor, requested an interview with Sue, the Chinese Governor. At this interview Sue declared that he could not comply with the conditions of the treaty, unless he had positive instructions from the Emperor. The matter was referred to Pekin. The rescript of the Emperor was "compassionate with feelings of the people," making no reference to existing treaties. Sue announced to Bonham that the Emperor was opposed to his going into the city. The Chinese made large preparations for defence. Both Chinese and Foreigners were in a state of great excitement till the 4th, when a circular was issued by Bonham, notifying all English subjects to make no attempt for the present to enter the city.

The Chinese think they have frightened the English—the result, no doubt, will be to make them more insolent and exacting.

The correspondent of the American, goes on to say, that:

Dr. Bowring, lately appointed English consul at Canton, arrived by the last steamer. It having been usual for the Chinese Government to grant English and American consuls an interview, and receive their credentials. Bowring demanded a like interview. It has been denied him. She saying that he will send a mandarin to receive his credentials. The whole matter is in abeyance.

The river is swarming with pirates, which makes travelling hazardous, except in armed vessels. Go into the streets, some half naked Chinese will greet you with a threat "to cut off that foreign devil's head." There is but one opinion here, that the English Government will send a strong force to China next fall, if the state of Europe will justify them in withdrawing troops from home.

PRENTIS LINON SOAP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by J. Jayne, 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, nourishing and palatable, recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass, and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, Fourth st. nr Wood st.

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. 81 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secy. my6:dim

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. A. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and insert Gum Teeth upon Gold plates in sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. je19

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

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. sept4-tf

☞ A gentleman of Pittsburgh, who had fallen into an open cellar after the "Great Fire," sprained his ankle so severely that he was unable to rise without crawling out with the pain. A friend who had been using H. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient and been cured of Rheumatism, gave him a small quantity in the bottle, and although his limb was greatly swollen, he was completely restored to health in twelve hours and freed from pain. This is but one of a great number of cases which have come under the observation of the proprietors. Prepared and sold by

H. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co,

corner 1st and Wood; also, corner 6th and Wood sts

WORMS.—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call upon parents, soliciting their attention to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying and often fatal enemies of children. Their invention is by a physician of great experience in Virginia, and after using it for several years in his own practice, and finding its success so universal, he has been induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. Call and purchase at the Drug store of

J. KIDD & CO.

my6:d&wT.

MARRIED.

At New Haven, Conn., on Thursday morning, 26th July, by the Rev. Mr. Cook of St. Paul's Church, Jas. H. VERNER of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARIA N. WARD of Middletown, Conn.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., at the residence of his mother, in East Liberty, Mr. JAMES LUSK, late of the firm of Milliken, Lusk & Co., New Orleans, aged 30 years.

☞ New Orleans Picayune and Bulletin please copy.

A LARGE CAULE for sale cheap. Apply to SCAIFE & ATKINSON, jy31 First st, between Wood and Market

PEARL ASH—15 casks (Adams') Pearl Ash, superior quality, landing this day by Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale by J & R FLOYD jy31

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—30 bxs 5's and 8's lumps, on consignment, to arrive; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st jy31

CHEESE—43 bxs now landing, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO jy31

Girl Wanted.

A SMART LITTLE GIRL, 10 to 12 years old, would be employed in a small family, corner of Robinson and Federal streets. Inquire for Mrs. HART. jy31:d&w

CREAM CHEESE—25 bxs for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO jy31

SALERATUS—5 casks for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO jy31

RYE FLOUR—8 bbls for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO jy31

TO ARCHITECTS—Just received, The Builders Guide, a practical treatise on Grecian and Roman Architect, by Chester Hills, practical Architect, revised and improved, with additions of Villa and School House Architecture, by H. Austin, Architect. The American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, &c. The designs by Jno. W. Ritch, Architect. JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, jy31 corner 3d and Market sts

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 jy31 J S WILWORTH & CO

POWDER—2000 kegs Blasting Powder, superquality
1500 do Rifle do do do
400 hd do do do do
100 qr do do do do
In magazine, and deliverable at any hour during the day. jy31 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 3 large Mackerel, 1849, just landing and for sale by jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

WANTED—1000 Beef Bladders, by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co. jy20 corner First and Wood sts

WINDOW GLASS—150 boxes, assorted sizes, for sale by WESTON BOWEN, jy28 90 Front street.

N. O. SUGAR—15 hhds prime Sugar, for sale by jy28 WESTON BOWEN.

FINE OLD BRANDY—One octave cask, 1805, Vieux Cognac, just received and for sale by the demijon or bottle, by jan25 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

LOW PRICED BRANDIES—High Proof French Brandies, of all colors and grades, for sale wholesale and retail, by jy28 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

PITTSBURGH, June 20th, 1849.

MESSRS. S. K. HUNTER:—Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your INKS, to the notice of the public. In my business, I have used a great quantity of Ink, and I give yours the preference over all others I have tried. Harrison's Ink is good; so is Arnold's, but I prefer yours, as it does not mould, nor thick by being exposed, and becomes black in a few minutes after it is on the paper. Wishing you every success in your business, I am yours, very respectfully,

JOHN FLEMING, City Accountant.

For sale by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city; and by the manufacturer, Thomas K. Hibbert, Druggist and Chemist, corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy27-6t

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS JUST PUBLISHED.—A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History, by Dr. John C. L. Giesseler. Consistorial Counsellor and Ordinary Professor of Theology in Gottingen; from the fourth edition, revised and amended. Translated from the German, by Samuel Davidson, L. L. D

A History of the United States of America, from the discovery of the Continent to the organization of Government under the Federal Constitution, by Richard Hildreth.

Just received and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, jy27 corner Market and Third sts.

Hatters' Trimmings Cheap for Cash.

THE advertiser is now opening, at 171 Water street, New York, a complete assortment of HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, selected by himself from the manufactories in France and Germany, which will be sold low for cash. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. New York, July, 1849. jy27-dim

LARD OIL.—10 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil; and 20 bbls. No. 2 do., in store and for sale by jy27 JAMES DALZELL, No. 24 Water st.

BUCKETS—25 doz. Buckets, landing per keel boat Jack Ogle, and for sale by jy27 JAMES DALZELL.

MACKEREL—100 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, 1849, Massachusetts Inspection, landing per canal, and for sale by jy27 JAMES DALZELL.

POT ASH—3 casks, superior, for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

TOBACCO—40 pkgs. manufactured Tobaccos, of various qualities, for sale by jy26 JOHN H MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

SASH—2000 lights for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

PEPPER—10 bags for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

BUTTER—25 bbls. packed Butter, for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

WINDOW GLASS—550 boxes 8x10;
175 " 10x12;
40 " 7x9;
10 " Sheet Glass, for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

DRY APPLES—15 bbls. for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

LOAF SUGARS—20 bbls. assorted Nos. for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

WHITE FISH—Prime, inspected, in bbls. and half bbls., for sale by jy27 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO

Rhine or Hock Wines.

SPARKLING Moselle, Crown brand;
" Hock of Hockheim, Cobleintze;
Still Hockheimer, 1839, Mumm & Co;
" 1842 Henkell & Co;
" Giesenheimer, 1844, do
" Mosel Blumchen, 1841, do
" Johannisberg, 1839, Ebeling & Maier;
" Rudesheimer, 1834, Mumm & Co;
Also, Haut Sauterne, 1840; and in bbds.

These Wines are from the most celebrated Graperies along the Rhine. In store and for sale by cases of one dox each, or by the single bottle, by jy27 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

Champagne Wines.

MUMM'S Anchor, Pints and Quarts;
" Sillery, " "
Heidseck, " "
Oeil de Perdrix. Partridge Eye, or Harp Brand, qts; key, Brand, Qts;
Duca Grapo, Qts and Pts;
Bollinguer's Anchor. Qts;
Tri Color Charte de 1834, Qts and Pts;

These Wines are offered to the trade, wholesale and retail, reasonably. jy27 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

COFFEE—400 bags rec'd and for sale by jy27 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

REYNOLD'S & BRO'S improved Safety Fuse—a supply just rec'd and for sale by jy27 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

TOBACCO—200 boxes "W. H. Grant's," and other choice brands, on hand and to arrive