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## 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.

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CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. B. 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 Fallowfield.

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

## THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

### Its History—Commons, and Public Square.

We noticed in our Monday's paper a pamphlet, published in Allegheny, containing various matters of interest in relation to the history, and public property of that city. As there is, we find, a great difference of opinion, and considerable ignorance among recent inhabitants, concerning the public grounds of the city, we propose, in this article, giving a brief history of the original grants, and present situation of these public grounds, drawn from the documents contained in the pamphlet above referred to, and other sources.

1. "*The Reserved Tract.*"—Many persons hear of this, and see it in the deeds, without knowing its legal and historical meaning. By an act, passed by the Legislature, in 1787, a certain tract of land, belonging to the State, lying west of the Allegheny, and northwest of the Ohio, extending from the Allegheny river to the State line, was appropriated to the redemption of certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line," *reserving* to the use of the State three thousand acres, in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and extending up and down the said rivers, from opposite Fort Pitt, so far as may be necessary to include the same." Such was the origin of the *Reserve Tract*, on which are located the city of Allegheny, and the boroughs of Manchester and Duquesne, as well as some properties not included in those corporations.

2. "*Allegheny Town, now City.*"—On the 11th of September, 1787, the Assembly of the Commonwealth passed an act to lay out the *reserved tract* into a town of 1 in acres and out lots, to be sold to pay the indebtedness of the State.—This law contains the following provision, which originated the common ground and public square, which have been the fruitful source of no little heart-burnings, differences, and litigations.

"Provided always, and it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President or Vice President in Council shall reserve, out of the lots of the said town, for the use of the State so much land as they shall judge necessary for a court house, gaol and market house, for a place of public worship, and for burying the dead, and without the said town, one hundred acres, for a common pasture; and the streets, lanes and alleys of the said town, and out lots shall be common highways for ever."

The town was laid out, and the lots sold, and thus commenced the foundation of a greatcity.—We may be permitted to remark, here, parenthetically, that the act directing the town to be laid out, ordered the sale of lots to be advertised in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, which is thus proved to have had an existence when not a single inhabitant lived on that side of the river. The press in that day, as in this, followed close on the heels of the receding aboriginal inhabitants. It was a greater feat, then to establish a paper in "Fort Pitt," than to start one in Oregon or California now.

3. "*The Commons.*"—This is a belt of land, containing one hundred acres, surrounding the inlots of the original town, being narrowest on its southern or river side, and widest on the western. The far largest part of the town is now, however, on the outside of this belt, on the original out lots which have been laid out into building lots, from time to time, by their proprietors. We thus have the singular and anomalous spectacle, of a hundred acres of common, or waste ground, used for pasture, almost in the centre of the city. Various attempts have been made to appropriate these commons to some other use, but without avail, except in two instances, in reference to a portion of the ground. In 1817, the Legislature appropriated two acres on which to erect the Western Penitentiary. A part of this tenacious was restored to its original purpose in 1840. How much the Penitentiary holds now, we cannot say; we should think, however, about five acres. In 1819, an act passed the Legislature, granting to the Trustees of the *Western University* forty acres of this ground, on which to erect buildings, and to sell out in lots, to raise funds. This grant was resisted by the lot holders, and the case was taken on a writ of error to the Supreme Court, which decided against the grant to the University. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Tilghman, who used this remarkable language. "I have not been able to entertain a doubt, that the defendants (the lot holders) right of Common is unentitled and *unentitlable!!*" In 1827, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church obtained a release of the right of Common in eighteen acres and some over, from the resident lot and land owners, and also a grant from the Legislature of all the right of the Commonwealth to the soil. On this property, the Western Theological Seminary was erected, and the Trustees are now about disposing of it, or have disposed of it, to the city of Allegheny.

4. "*The Public Square.*"—This is the Market Square or Diamond, as it is called. It contains about eight acres, and has until lately been a waste, unsightly piece of ground, with nothing upon it but a rickety town house, and a market house. It is divided into four parts, by the streets, and within two years, a part of each quarter has been fenced in, and a few trees planted. No attempt, we believe, was ever made to appropriate it as the private property of the corporation, until the depreciation of the city scrip made it necessary to raise means for its redemption, and as it was believed that the city had a right to dispose of the ground for the public benefit, it was laid off into lots, and sold, and a building was commenced, but some of the adjoining lot holders, who considered themselves aggrieved, applied for an injunction, to prohibit any building being erected, which has been granted by Judge Hepburn.

As this is a matter on which a good deal of excitement has been exhibited, and as many persons are interested in its decision, we will make the exact state of the case as clear as we can.

By the provision quoted above, it will be seen, that the public square was reserved, on the part of the State, "for a Court House, Jail, and Market House, for places of public worship, and for burying the dead." By the Act, incorporating the City of Allegheny, passed in April, 1840, it is provided, Section 13,

"That the right of the corporation to all the lands within the limits of the city of Allegheny, mentioned in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly of the 11th September, 1787, except such parts thereof as have heretofore been appropriated by grant and authority of law, is hereby confirmed and vested in the said city of Allegheny, for *public uses as are received in said Act, and such other public uses* as the select and common councils may from time to time direct and ordain," &c.

On this foundation rests the title of the corporation of the city, to the public square.

Before proceeding to sell the lots in the square, the Councils obtained the legal opinion of gentlemen eminent at the Bar. One was from Thos. Williams, Esq., and was averse to the power of the city to convey a title which could safely warrant a purchaser. The title vested in the corporation, he says, is not absolute, but encumbered with important trusts, which will follow the property into the hands of the purchaser.

The other opinion was from Messrs. Loomis & Mermain, and although more favorable to the rights of the city, is not clear on its power to make a title to the property in question. They say, that had the right of the Commonwealth been granted and vested in the city, *without reserve or qualification*, they should have entertained no doubt of its right to sell and convey the ground for private uses, but the grant is burdened by the public uses recited in the act.

that the title to the property is *complete in the State and in the city.*

Mr. Williams says—"From the view which I have taken, in regard to the right of the city, I think I may venture to affirm, that *the land would* sustain no injury, *for which a jury would award damages*, either in the civil or criminal, still more opinion of Messrs Loomis & Mermain. They say positive in regard to individuals and attentive "After the most careful examination of the land indi considerations, we are fully of the opinion that individuals claimed no rights of the use of the state, as of the town reserved, or of the surrounding or adjacent, by the private rights of theirs would be other lots, and that by the proposed sale." And founded in violation part of an 13th section relating again: "Erection of said ground to public uses to the application entire right of the Commonwealth repealed, rendered to said City, we should enter three doubt that purchasers might secure a complete and valid title by the proposed sale. We receive no obstacle in the way, but the right remaining in the Commonwealth, if any such exists."

From this latter opinion, we infer that the State can confer on the city of Allegheny the power to convey a valid title to private purchasers; and this power, we doubt not, the Legislature will grant.

The opinion, however, of Judge Hepburn, in granting the writ of injunction, is so decidedly against the powers of the city to dispose of the property, that if it is affirmed by the Supreme Court, the question must be considered finally settled. His argument is summed up as follows:

"1st. That the property in question is a public square, dedicated to specific public uses, as mentioned in the 4th section of the act of 1787, and although not a common public highway, yet its public uses, rights and interests therein of which they cannot be deprived.

2d. That although the legal title to said square is vested in the corporation of the city of Allegheny, they hold subject to the trusts in favor of the community, and are but the conservators of the title and soil, and have no power or authority to sell and convey the same for private purposes.

3d. That the erection of a private dwelling house on said square is a public nuisance, and cannot be justified by any title or authority derived from the city corporation, but is indictable in a criminal court."

A perpetual injunction has been granted by the Court, and thus the matter rests for the present. Whether there will be an effort to take it to a higher Court, or an application to be made to the Legislature, we cannot say. But we feel assured, that if the ground was judiciously laid out, and sold for the benefit of the city, it would meet with the approbation of an overwhelming majority of the citizens, and we further believe it would be no injury to any lot holder, but rather a benefit.

Gen. Taylor's Route.—For the purpose of affording the people on the route through the Western part of Pennsylvania, information at what times and places they can take the President by the hand, and, also, at the same time pay their respects to our worthy governor, we make the following announcements:

Gen. Taylor and Governor Johnston, unless prevented by circumstances beyond their control, will be in Bedford, on the 13th of August; in Somerset on the 16th; in Greensburgh on the 17th. They will leave Greensburgh on the morning of the 18th, for this city, where they expect to arrive between the hours of four and six, probably about five o'clock. General Taylor will remain here during Sunday, and Monday, and from here will go to the Lakes.

The Pending Elections.—Elections have just taken place in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Alabama, and North Carolina.—Returns are only beginning to come in, and it will be some days before the result will be certainly known. Under our telegraphic head, the latest returns received up to the hour of going to press, will be found. Things do not look as prosperously as we could wish, but as well as we expected.

From Tennessee, the accounts are the most disastrous. From a telegraphic despatch, received by the Post and Journal, we learn that Governor Brown is defeated, and that Wm. Trousdale, Democrat, is elected Governor by about three thousand majority. The Democrats, it is said, have also carried the Legislature, and have elected three members of Congress—one of them Ewing, in the Nashville District, by a small majority.

The North Carolina delegation will probably stand as in the last Congress—neither party having gained or lost; from Kentucky old Indians, at this present writing, no sufficient returns are received to settle the result.

The agitation of the Slavery question has no doubt injured the Whigs in the Southern States, especially in Tennessee, and probably also in Kentucky. While the Locofocos of the North are taking strong sectional ground in opposition to slavery, the Locofocos of the South are the ultra friends of the Domestic institution. The moderate course of the Whigs, who are the friends of the quiet maintenance of the Union, has prevented them, but will be in their favor in the long run.

Hon. Truman Smith.—All the resources of the Locofoco party, in slander, vituperation, and malicious ingenuity, are now put into active use, for the injury of the Hon. Truman Smith, a distinguished leader in the Whig party, and a member of the Senate of the United States, from the State of Connecticut. Mr. Smith is a warm Whig, and of untiring perseverance in his labors for the good cause he has espoused. His decided abilities, extensive influence, indomitable energy, and ardent perseverance in maintaining and extending Whig principles, has drawn upon his head the concentrated bitterness and malignity of the most unscrupulous of the Locofoco partisans.

The Washington *Union* has lately teemed with vituperative assaults upon Mr. Smith, in which they habitually use the dignified terms of "Wooden Nutmeg Senator," in speaking of a gentleman of his high character, and holding so distinguished an office, in these terms are probably the least offensive used. But it remained for a publication in the *Pittsburgh Post*, to cap the climax of malicious backguardism; for surely a more disgraceful and vile article never saw the sun, than the one in that paper of Tuesday, which purports to be an "extract of a letter from a distinguished *Whig* of Washington city, to a Whig citizen of Pittsburgh." We say *purports*" to be—for we have no doubt that statement of his Whig authorship is a disreputable and wicked attempt at deception.

The letter bears internal evidence that it was not written by a Whig, or received by a Whig, and that the editor of the Post has been made the tool—whether knowingly or through ignorance, we say not—of a knavish attempt to give currency to the slanders upon Mr. Smith, and upon Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, by pretending to give Whig authority for them. If the Locofoco leaders think they can impose upon the people by such a tissue of falsehood, blackguardism, and mendacious ignorance, they have far under rated their intelligence; and an editor who will lend his columns for such an attempt at deception, is unworthy of the confidence of the public.

*Holden's Dollar Magazine* for August, has arrived, with an inviting table of contents, and ornamented with some handsome engravings, which are, however, its least merit.

*David Copperfield*, the younger, by Dickens, No. 3, has been received by Lockwood, Wood street.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Aug. 4, 1849.

The national fast day was kept more closely than the Sabbath generally is, a fact which is not discreditable to the tone of public morals in this city. A very few of the grog shops were open, but other than this the city was quiet, and the churches thronged with worshippers. To day all is activity and business active as can be expected. The cholera recedes but slowly, and it is asserted upon the highest authority, that the interments are greatly reduced, and the pestilence confined to a few of the most degraded and filthy localities.

The steamer's mail was delivered this morning, and the tenor of the letters found to be favorable in all respects. American stocks continue in request, at full prices, with a continued firmness in cotton and a general healthiness in the various branches of trade.

Money has continued to increase in demand with our merchants, but there is no material appreciation in the rate of interest, and four to six per cent is the current price of loans. The large amount of deposits and the extraordinary deposite of gold and silver in New York, give our banks a strength, and an ability to give facilities to trade never before known, and no fear is felt of any degree of closeness in the money market during the autumn trade, no matter how extensive it may be.

Mr. Collector Maxwell is just now most gloriously abused by our Whig brethren, who have had fat offices given them, and they are not so well pleased with their places as they anticipated. The Collector, with an honesty and enterprise that cannot be too much praised, has decided that a day's work means from *sun rise to sun set*, and that the merchants of New York have a right to act, and hail have their business done as promptly by the Government as by their own clerks—under Locofoco rule, goods arriving at Boston on a given day, and for New York, would be in the merchants, hands, sooner by two days, than goods which came direct. This gross abuse has been reformed along with a host of others in the Custom House, to the great joy of some merchants, who sought relief in vain from the late administration. The Collector and Postmaster are in all respects competent men, and meet universal approbation from all whose praise is worth having.

The doubt about Gen. Taylor's visit north is the source of much regret, since it has been intimated that Mr. Clay may meet him at the New York State Agricultural Fair. Could the greatest public man, and "the most eminent citizen," of the Republic be seen there at the same time, we should have the noblest fair that ever graced the annals of the "Empire State," though we should have to admit that the "premium men" were of foreign production.

A new paper has just been started here to advocate the cause of Italy, under the supervision of Sig. Caselli, on exile of a good deal of reputation as a literary man. It is to be published in English and Italian, and takes the "*Courrier des Etates Unis*," as its model, and like it must be popular as an agreeable teacher of the Italian language, now an almost indispensible part of a thorough education. We have also a new semi-monthly medical paper, called the "Message Bird," and worthy a place on any music stand in the country, and it should be remembered by the musical part of your city. It will stand the test of severe criticism.

On change there has been a fair business done in leading staples, at full prices. Holders of Cotton are in good spirits, and refuse to sell except at an advance. Take it all together, the trade of the city is perfectly satisfied. C.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, July 20, 1849.

The Romans show a steadiness and consistency which could hardly have been hoped in any part of Italy, and the French therefore have experienced the only thing that was wanting to permit their shame into a monument more enduring than any they will find in the Eternal City. They have been received with unanimous scorn, and announcing themselves as protectors of Rome, are compelled to resort to the most stringent measures to protect themselves From Hungary the news is still far from unsatisfactory, it being quite evident that the severity of the recent check sustained by the imperialists, in their advance upon Comorn, was in no degree overrated, while there is at Vienna an absence of news from other divisions of the Austrian and Russian armies, which plainly denotes that matters are going on badly. From Prussia we have at length the good tidings that peace with Denmark has been definitively concluded, the statement to that effect, in the postscript to my last letter, having since officially confirmed. These facts constitute, this week, the leading items of of continental news. At home there have been few events of importance. The cholera has shown increased intensity, and the crowd of letters in the newspapers from medical men, each making some suggestion which he considers almost infallible, gives the completest evidence that the profession have not made the slightest real advance in their knowledge of the means of cure. In Parliament there has not been much business of interest, and the chief topic of conversation out of doors has been some further disclosures regarding Mr. Hudson, perfectly sublime in their magnitude and intensity, and which, it is alleged, will at last induce him to vacate his seat in the House of Commons.

Rome and her liberators.

One of the first acts of the soldiers of the French republic, on entering Rome, was to tear down the republican flag, and this was specially followed by an order from General Oudinot for the restoration of that of the Papacy. The advance of the liberators through the streets was in most cases received with sullen silence but in the Corso the indignation became irrepressible, and the avalanche of taunts was such that the troops found it necessary to charge, and having cleared the place, to plant five pieces of artillery in order to repress any further manifestation of the feeling which prevailed from a population whom they came to relieve from "the oppression of an anarchical faction." Amidst the hisses and groans the cry of "Death to the *Cardinal* Oudinot" was heard on all sides, and on the first day of the new order of things no less than 17 French soldiers were assassinated. "Thus," it was observed in the *Roman Monitor*—a paper which, together will all others was suppressed by Oudinot on the following day—under the eyes of the troops sent to, as it is said, to destroy anarchy and to protect the liberty of the Roman people, more than has been committed in two hours than had occurred in seven previous months."

The mortification produced by the unanimity of scorn with which they were received, speedily led to a series of measures, on the part of the French, almost precisely similar to the regulations which, in the other Italian cities, have been adopted by the Austrians. Apprehension, however, as well as spite, doubtless, had some influence, since it became apparent that if the slightest freedom of action was left to the citizens generally, it would be impossible for their masters to feel a moment's security. In one case a Roman was killed by his own companion, for having answered a common question put to him by a French soldier, and wherever the French appeared, whether in shops, coffee houses, or public places, the Roman fled rapidly away. Proclamations were therefore issued for the dissolution of the civic guard; a general disarmament, on pain of being tried by Court Martial for concealed arms, the forcible dispersion of all clubs, the enactment of the liberty of the press, and laws for prohibition against any citizen appearing in the streets after half past nine in the evening. These matters being settled, the French general, Rostolan, Oudinot's deputy, notified as follows:—"Inhabitants of Rome! You have only to find fault with yourselves for your sorrows. Those who attempt still to oppress you shall find in me an inflexible judge."

In this position of affairs the French newspapers now assure us that the Roman people are rapidly recovering confidence, and that, at length relieved from the faction which oppressed them for so many months, they are beginning to breathe freely. Still it appears that the troops are exposed to some annoyances, since wherever they appear during the day they are greeted by ridiculous imitations of the crowing of the Gallic cock, the parade at night being also increasingly assailed by similar sounds from the casements on both sides of them. Some further vigorous measures will therefore be necessary for the honor of France. The last notification is that all persons who have received intimation of their presence being noxious to the French are to leave the city in 24 hours.

It was first said that General Oudinot had entered the city without having previously listened to any conditions, but it now appears that, although at the eleventh hour, he made an attempt of the municipality to obtain terms with the true French argument of a threat to recommence the bombardment, he was exceedingly anxious to get them to consent to conditions the first paragraph of which should consist of the assertion that Rome was placed under the protection of the honor of France." In this, however, he wholly failed, and by the firmness of the municipality he was thus deprived of the last hope of covering the shame of his country even by so much as a paltry fiction. One circumstance connected with the negotiations was peculiarly significant of the true principality, when they had made up their mind, to surrender peaceably, required Oudinot to exhibit his power to conclude a binding arrangement, as the disavowal of the previous arrangement with Lesseps was still in their recollection. Upon this, General Oudinot declared it impossible to treat with them any longer. There was nothing for them but unconditional submission or bombardment.

It appears that the last resolution of the Constituent Assembly was to the effect that they yielded only to force; and that the authorities henceforward could not be responsible for any individual act that might take place. At the same time they said, in anticipation, that all violence would be disapproved both by the Government and the municipality. The "Commission of Barricades" also issued a parting word to the people, "for the last year," they said, "the cities of Italy have been bombarded by the stranger and their sovereign Rome has been conquered. The French republic wished to plunge into the heart of Rome a dagger while the Austrians and the Bourbons torturing its other members." The *Roman Monitor*, also, in the last number that was permitted to appear, exhorted the people to trust in the future and for the present to abstain from all violence. "Let there be no fault!" it was urged. "From the mouth of a concqueror it is vile, from that of the conquered it is foolish. People of Rome, to-morrow the liberty of speech will no longer be tolerated. But let us wait in patience."

Not a single instance has been narrated to show any thing but the most entire harmony on the part of all classes of the people. Indeed, looking at the number interested in the cause of liberty, that must always be found in every city which has undergone a great political change, it is remarkable that so long a time has elapsed without Oudinot being able to get up a handsome demonstration. One method, by which he attempted to create an impression that the hostility to the French zeal was beginning to abate, had the usual humiliating end. He announced in a proclamation that the municipality were prepared to act in concert with him. Next day a protest appeared from the municipality, denying that they had taken any part in the measures published by Oudinot, and announcing that they merely remained at their posts to show the citizens that they were prepared to do all they could in their behalf until more fortunate times should arrive. It was expected that the result of this protest would be the suppression of the present municipality.

The existing Roman army has been incorporated by Gen. Oudinot with the French army, but he is remorseless against Garibaldis and the Lombards, Piedmontese, &c., who have been fighting side by side in the Roman cause. No terms could be obtained for them, and they have been obliged to leave the city. Garibaldi has been pursued, and the French boast of having fallen upon the rear of his division and captured his baggage, but this is at present merely report. Mazzini is still in the city, under the protection of a British passport, but I presume the last order of Oudinot that all persons who are resident to leave should do so in 24 hours, will necessitate his departure.

Immediately after his subjugation of the city Oudinot performed the appropriate act of sending its keys to the Pope. The Pope sent one of his usual replies about the devotion of France, the horrors of anarchy, his constant prayer for the enlightenment of the wicked, &c., but nothing more, except that he refused Oudinot to the allocution recently issued from Gaeta. It is said that Pio Nino will certainly refuse going to Rome on any condition short of absolute sway, and the Austrians and Neapolitans are intriguing to get him to Bologna, there to assume his power under their protection. In all these matters, although the Pope is put forward personally, the cardinals, diplomatists, and [illegible] are the real rulers, and are [illegible] upon. must be regarded as the really responsible parties. There is much to lead to the belief that the Pope is still conscious of the benevolent impulses which first actuated him toward reform, and that he is only to be looked upon as one who put his hand to the plough without the firmness that could carry him through, and who has subsequently become extinct, except as a mere machine in the hands of others.

In the accounts received yesterday, it was said that the American charge d'affaires had given up his arms in consequence of the French not being put of two deserters having entered only the house of the Consul. This prompt proceeding will give great satisfaction to all the liberals here, and there can be no doubt that Oudinot will hold himself in any way to get out of the difficulty.

Venice.

Venice has not yet surrendered, and she still continues to inflict disasters upon her assailants. A sally was recently made in which an Austrian battery was taken by surprise, the Venetians killing several men, and spiking all the guns. A subsequent attack also the Austrians lost many men and two cannon, and were forced to rise. The besieging army is likewise suffering severely from disease. At the same time the Venetians are hard pressed for various kinds of provisions, and it is anticipated that they must soon surrender. The occupation of Ancona by the Austrians and of Rome by the French renders the defence the last hold of Italian liberty comparatively useless.

Hungary.

From Vienna we have a bulletin of General Haynau, announcing the "victory" of the imperialists at Atah, to which I alluded in my last letter, according to his own showing, ended in the fashion of Austrian victories, in a most terrible retreat. Haynau boasts of about one or two hundred prisoners, but it is asserted that his own loss in killed and prisoners was 4000. It appears pretty certain also that Jellachich has been beaten by General Vetter, in the south, and this morning we have rumors of another great battle at Arad, in which the Imperialist troops have again been severe sufferers. From Paris, too, it is mentioned that in diplomatic circles yesterday afternoon it was understood the Turkish Ambassador has received news that General Bem had completely defeated the Russians under General Luders, in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia with the remnant of his army.

Under these circumstances the expectation that the Hungarian war will, before its termination, alter all the existing relations of Europe is strongly gaining ground. Russia has no friend, and if she once suffers disaster all will be ready to fall upon her. There is more danger of England becoming involved in this contest than in any other that could possibly occur on the continent, owing to our close relations with Turkey, yet such is the growth of the anti war feeling among our people at large, that there is still good reason to hope that a government which would go to war upon any question could not long maintain itself in England, and that our Ministers have a pretty strong, although not a full perception of this fact. There are at present two Hungarian delegates in this country, whose object is not to claim assistance of any kind but to ask that Hungary, having fully her independence of Austria and being simply engaged in resisting an invader, should be recognized as an independent country. They have been at Paris with the same view, but the reception given them has not transpired. If France, England, America and Prussia were all at one word to grant the desired recognition, it might perhaps be done with perfect safety, since Russia would be very slow to commence war on the part of a single nation as a declaration of war against Russia, unless she were to ally herself simply with England in such a matter would doubtless soon prove treacherous, would not dare to practice treason toward England, Prussia and America united.

Before dismissing the subject of Hungary, I must mention a statement which shows how completely Austria has been Russianized by her abject appeal to the Czar. Two ladies of rank were, a few days since, arrested at Vienna, tried and imprisoned for having "spat at the emperor's feet in a manner as to be unbecoming manner." The tale would be incredible were it not quoted from the Vienna papers, which publish only what the military governor sees fit to authorize.

Peace between Germany and Denmark.

An armistice between Prussia and Denmark was concluded on the 10th of July, and has since been formally ratified. The principles on which the ultimate treaty of peace is to be framed are those to which Lord Palmerston has been favorable from the first, and the adjustment is mainly due to the efforts of the Baron Bunsen, Ambassador at Berlin. This is a great triumph for our Foreign Minister, and comes most opportunely, as attack being about to be made on him to night, in the House of Lords, by Lord Brougham and the abolitists.

Domestic affairs.

The ruin of Mr. Hudson has this week been the great subject of conversation. A new report has been issued regarding him, by a committee of investigation recently appointed on one of the principal railways of which he was chairman; and its facts have been so sweeping as to take away the last partially weak on the discovery of the fire. He had barely time to escape, although in a nude state, to the shore. Capt. Young was not so successful. It is believed, from the most reliable information which we can obtain, that he was asleep at the time, and that the flames and smoke took such entire possession of the cabin before he awoke as to cut off a retreat, and that he either perished in the flames, or was drowned in attempting to reach the shore. The Algoma was laden to the guards with hemp, tobacco, wheat, bacon, lard, &c., all of which is lost, but believed to have been pretty well insured on open policies. She was owned by Capt Cleveland and T. Clark.

The Mary, Capt Garrison, was owned by Garrison & Brothers, and was insured for $13,000, on open policies—see above $10,000. The Mary was bound for New Orleans, and had on board 470 tons of freight, cons sting of flour, tobacco, hemp, bacon, &c., all of which was saved from the boat—She had also on board 400 and 500 head of hogs, most of which were burnt. Her cargo is valued at $3,000.

The San Francisco, Capt Kennett, valued at $20,000, and supposed to be insured for about $16,000. She had just arrived with a heavy cargo from the Missouri, all of which, together with the boat, will prove a total loss. The boats and papers, and a considerable amount of money belonging to the crew, and some heavy remittances in drafts were saved. The San Francisco was owned by Messrs. Kennett and Capt. J. W. Cushing. After this boat had burned to the water's edge, one of the large yawl boats came along side and took the hull down and carried it to the opposite side of the river where it is thought to have sunk.

The Dubuque, Capt Beebee, had her entire upper works burnt off and her machinery severely injured but it is thought that her hull has sustained little damage. She had no cargo, a small amount of freight. She was valued at $12,000, and it is supposed to be insured in different offices for about $10,000.

The Phoenix, Capt. Leonard, was valued at $8,000 and was bound for the Ohio river. She had on board a light cargo, consisting of lead, tobacco, &c.—about 800 pigs of the former. There were a good many passengers on board, the most of them lost their baggage. The boxes and papers were saved, but a considerable sum of money was lost.

The total value of the boats and their cargoes was $148,000, and was supposed to be insured to the amount of $130,000.

This is the account of the riot:

About half past 5, A. M. and before the fire was entirely extinguished, and while the firemen were still at work, a difficulty took place near the corner of Morgan street and the Levee, between an Irishman and one of the members of the Franklin fire company. There are a variety of reports relative to the origin of the affair, and from the conflicting statements of eye witnesses, we are unable to say which party was the aggressor: suffice it to say, that the difficulty, which at first amounted to nothing more than a blow or two, was the signal for a general fight, in the course of which every possible kind of missile was used; and after several knock downs on both sides, the Irish retreated, closely followed by the firemen of several companies. The main body of the Irish took refuge in the coffee house of J. O'Brien, 59, Levee, where another and quite a different scene ensued. The firemen, in attempting to force the doors of the house, were assailed with fire arms from the windows above, and two or three of their members were slightly wounded. It now became their turn to give ground, and in falling back, a crowd of some fifteen or twenty men issued from O'Brien's door, and took deliberate aim at the mass and fired, at the second discharge, a few shots were fired in return from pistols in the hands of firemen or their friends; and finding their foes on the retreat, a general rush was made, and in an instant the Levee was cleared. The Irish retreating up Morgan, taking refuge in houses farther up the Levee.

The work of destruction now commenced, and in a few moments O'Brien's house was riddled; every thing it contained was broken to atoms, and thrown into the street; the windows and doors were torn out, and when nothing remained to wreak their vengeance upon, the rioters left for another scene. Almost simultaneous with the attack upon O'Brien's, the coffee and boarding house of Dennis Murphy, No. 104 Battle Row, and B. Shannon, No. 14 Green Street, were attacked, and their contents demolished. The bar fixtures were broken to pieces, and every article the house contained, and previously been the case at O'Brien's, was shivered and thrown into the street. At or before this stage of the proceedings, a number of firemen appeared on the ground, under arms, and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Mayor and police to restore order, they were menaced, threatened, and ordered off the ground. At their extreme peril, however, a number of the rioters, on both sides, were arrested and conducted to the calaboose.

The firemen and their friends numbered several hundred, which the inadequate police force, together with the praiseworthy interference of a large number of citizens, were unable to check; and after the destruction of Murphy and Shannon's houses, they scattered themselves over the northern part of the city, and, until nearly ten o'clock, were parading in large squads through the principal streets. Shortly after the destruction of the houses on the levee, a large detachment marched up Cherry street to the coffee house of Jas. Gilligan, and were not long in ridding it. In this, as in the other instance, not an article pertaining to the bar or house was left untouched—everything in the shape of furniture or fixtures was broken or cut to pieces. After demolishing this, the fourth house, they next proceeded to a coffee and boarding house, on the corner of Fifth and Morgan streets, occupied by Terrance Brady, and here, after a thorough demolition of everything, both above and below stairs, not forgetting the windows and doors, took place.

After the destruction of the interior of the last named house, the rioters began to disperse and squads of armed men became thinner in every direction. Several further arrests were made by the police. A man was taken at the corner of Collins street and Broadway, armed with a club, and endeavoring to excite a crowd. As he was being conducted to the calaboose, an excited mass followed, but no effort was made at rescue. He was recognized and held to bail. The crowd, thinking he had been entirely released, dispersed quietly, and nothing further transpired until about 12 o'clock, M., when a small squad attacked the Reservoir Coffee House, on Broadway, kept by Wm. Curran, the doors and windows were soon in pieces, and several stones thrown into the house, but no farther damage done. This was the conclusion up to one o'clock, P. M., and during the afternoon every thing remained quiet. Besides the houses named there were several others entered, but not materially injured. The interiors of five were entirely demolished, all saloons, boarding and coffee houses. Towards night there were some slight demonstrations of a renewal of the scenes of the day.

No one was so seriously wounded as to merit a particular notice.

At the close of the day the city calaboose presented an unusual number of inmates; between 25 and 30 persons were confined, charged with being participators in the riot, stealing, &c.


☞ Eruptions and Skin Diseases.—JONES'S Italian Chemical soap causes a free perspiration, and at the same time mollifies, softens, and whitens the skin, giving it the texture and delicacy of a lady's. Scurvy, Salt Rheum and Sores, are soon not only healed, but cured by its use. As at least when Physicians are unprofitable to the sick, who use it in such cases, and find it unfailing—as also in

Pimples, Blotches, Pretules, or any other skin disease. The reader is assured that this is no hackneyed nostrum, as one trial will prove. I could enumerate at least 50 persons cured of

Sore Heads, Sore Lips, Scalds, Burns and Beard.—Buy it, and use it, and the reader is again assured I would not cruelly sell it for the above unless I knew it to be all I state. Those who have been in

Chapped Chacked, or Chapped Flesh, will find this a cure. Any one afflicted with any of the above, or similar diseases, will find this all and even more (admirable in its properties) than I state.

But, reader, the stores are flooded with imitations, and be sure you ask for JONES'S Italian Chemical soap. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. aug2d&w7

☞ All good citizens are honorably assured that the following are the actual qualities of a 3s bottle of Jones's Coral Hair Preparative. If the doctor our word, they cannot these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it—

Mr. Geo. Beevet, 81 Elm st, New York.
Mrs Matilda Reeves, Myrtle av, Brooklyn
Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 92 King st, New York.
Mr. Thos. Jackson, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh
H. S. Cullen, late barber steamboat S. America.

And more than a hundred others state, though this must suffice, that it will force the hair on the bare head or face, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, removing scurf and dandruff from the roots, making light, red, or gray hair auburn or a fine dark brown, keeping dry, harsh or wiry hair moist, soft, clean and beautiful a very, very long time.

Sold by the Agent, WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st, Pittsburgh. Price 37½, 50 cents, and one dollar. aug2d&w7

☞ The sting of a vile reptile is not more repulsive than a bad, putrid breath, or dark, yellow diseased teeth. If persons have to suffer their own breath they can, for two shillings, buy an article that will make their breath pure and sweet as *the Spicy Air of Arabia*.

It cures diseases of the Gums, spongy or ulcerated, and for the Teeth it is unequalled, removing the tartar, fastening the teeth in the gums, and clean them as white as the *snow of the frozen North*.

Such, reader, are the properties of Jones's Amber Tooth Paste, and, without praising it ourselves, hear what one of our most respectable and scientific Dentists, Mr. E. Field, of New York, says:

"I have tried both paste and washes this beautiful and inapalpable article, (Jones' Amber Tooth Paste,) and can recommend it as possessing all the qualities claimed for it." Reader, we can say no more to convince, only that if you try this once you will be well pleased.

It is put up in beautiful English China Pots, for 25 cents. Sold by the Agent, WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. aug2d&w7

☞ LADIES ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST USING COMMON PREPARED CHALK.

They are not aware how frightfully injurious it is to the skin! how coarse, how rough, how dark, how yellow, and unhealthy the skin appears after using prepared chalk! Besides, it is injurious, containing a large quantity of lead!

We have prepared a beautiful vegetable article, which we call JONES' SPANISH LILY WHITE. It is perfectly innocent, being purified of all deleterious qualities; and it imparts to the skin a natural, healthy, alabaster, clear, living white; at the same time giving it a cosmetic on the skin, making it soft and smooth. Sold by the Agent, WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st, Pittsburgh. Price 25 cents. aug7d&w7


## DIED,

On Tuesday, the 7th inst, John Nevin, infant son of John and Martha M. Irwin.

His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clk, from the residence of his parents on Sandusky street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are invited to attend.


## English and Classical Academy

(ROOMS IN THE 2d PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

This Institution is designed to be permanent.

THIS Academy will be re-opened for the reception of Ladies and young Gentlemen, on the first Monday, the 3d day of September.

The course of study will embrace the common branches of an English education, and the higher departments of the English Sciences; with the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages.

Pupils can be thoroughly prepared to enter College intelligently and unembarrassed. The course of study for those not destined for College, is both comprehensive and practical.

The government of the Institution will be mild, yet decided and firm. Authority will always be sustained by reason and affection; and to secure a proper regard to the general government of the school, our pledge is, first, we endeavor to convince the pupil that what we require is reasonable; next, that it secures his own personal interest, as well as the good of the whole. Punishments for misdemeanors when absolutely necessary, are of such a nature, as to render repetition unnecessary, and yet satisfaction for the offence, as to prevent a repetition of similar offences. Having found this mode of government preferable to all others, we adopt it in future.

Strict attention will be paid to the Physical, the Intellectual, and the Moral training of the students committed to School.

The Principal is happy to be able to announce to all in public, that he has secured the valuable services of Mr. B. B. Williams, a graduate of Princeton College, and Mr. J. Brown, a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., great friends of the highest literary and scientific attainments.

It is very desirable that students should enter the School at the commencement of the session, in order that the classes may be systematically and harmoniously organized.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Writ