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☞ ADVERTISERS are respectfully requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specific time, will invariably be charged and continued.

PHILADELPHIA AGENT—WILLIAM S. HANNA.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive prompt and faithful attention.

ANTI-MASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Shrewsbury.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

FOR SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

GEO. S. HAYS, of Lower St. Clair.

FOR TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Pinebury.

FOR AUDITOR,

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN BYERS, of Fayette.

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

☞ Rev. Bird, among the pamphlets upon our table, has one entitled, a "Brief History of the Origin and present Condition of the Theological Seminary, of the First Associate Reformed Synod of the West." This is the flourishing institution, under the charge of Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., in Allegheny city, which will turn out so many young men to preach the Gospel. A catalogue of the students who have entered the institution is appended, from which we learn that the whole number who have entered the Institution, from its origin to the present time, is 190. The pamphlet is for sale by Tillou and English.

Rome, Spiritual and Temporal.

The following letter by the celebrated Father Ventura, an eminent Catholic Priest of Rome, the colegue of O'Connell, and the tried friend of Liberty, was translated by the Rev. G. H. Hastings for the last New York Evangelist. It is deeply interesting as exhibiting the influences of recent events at Rome on the views and feelings of the Catholics of Italy.

We publish it as containing generally correct sentiments on an important subject, written by a Roman Catholic Priest of character and ability, who has had the very best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the subject of which he writes in all its bearings. We publish it as announcing an important movement in the world's history—the change which is gaining in the minds of the Roman people, which Popes and Priests will soon be unable to fetter. We publish it also for the especial benefit of our reverend friend of the "Pittsburgh Catholic," who will thus see that Rome holds a Catholic Priest at far more enlarged and liberal sentiments than his reverend brother in Pittsburgh; and that sentiments of justice and liberty are uttered on the Tiber, which are denounced on the Ohio, in Republican America. The "Pittsburgh Catholic" contends most strenuously for the temporal sovereignty of the Pope over an unwilling people, while Father Ventura exclaims, "it is not *horrible*, to think of, that because we are Catholics and sons of the Church, *we must be murdered by the Church*, before our rights, receive from the liberality of Priests, *a concession*, what is due in justice, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable of people?"

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROME UPON ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

It is with fearful and bleeding heart that I now address you. Even as I write the French are bombarding Rome; destroying its monuments; and raking its people with grapeshot; blood flows freely on every side; ruins are heaped upon ruins, and God only knows the issue of the bloody conflict. Some fear that if the French enter Rome by assault, the people will be led in their rage to murder the priests and residents. In such case, what a tribunal would the Church obtain in the eyes of a free Protestantism, of Papal Sovereignty and of the effect! History teaches us that in general such attempts effected by force are not durable, and that thrones raised upon blood and tears and (I will not say false hood) to be overthrown by yet more violent convulsions. Of all the expedients for the restoration of the Pope, that discussed at Gaeta they have chosen the most deplorable.

But what most distresses the heart of every Catholic is this restoration, supposing it to be effected without firmly establishing the power of the Priests, will wound and perhaps destroy the power of the Pontiff. The common now working destruction in the walls of Rome, is as steadily destroying the Catholic faith in the hearts of the Romans. I have myself told you what fearful impression the "*Colloqui di Pio Nono*" and *mas sus hijos* have produced upon the Roman people—what hatred they have excited against the priests. All this is nothing to the rage which the sight of a French bombe has wakened against the Church, even against the Catholic religion. As most of the bombs have fallen in the suburbs, ruining the houses and wounding the families of the poorer people, it is particularly those of the suburbs, that portion of the Roman people formerly the most devotedly Catholic, who now curse the Pope and the clergy, in whose name rest these horrors committed.

I am far from believing that Pius IX. knows these things, or that he even knows of them. I know that he is kept in such a state of isolation, that the truth in these matters cannot reach him; every thing is presented before he receives it. I know that the poor Pope, surrounded by wicked or imbecile men, sentenced, as it were, to the degradation of a citadel, is still such a prisoner, and that his friends—friends of liberty—know that they take advantage of the feebleness of his character, of the tenderness of his heart, of his state of nervous excitement, which subjects him to whatever influence or intimidation his counters please. The Cardinal Secretary of State, the Roman people do not know nor believe. The people know only what they see and suffer. They see that the Austrians, with the greatest of the Pope, Monsignor Roberti at their head, have entered the Legations, bombard cities, levy enormous contributions upon the most peaceable citizens, exile and shoot the most ardent patriots, and re-establish every where clerical tyranny. They see that the Pope has landed against the Roman people, as against some wild beast, four great powers, armed with all means of destruction; and they will listen to nothing. They rise against the Pope as the Arabs in the time of the Crusades, and the defence of those very interests for which the Pope declares it his duty to reconquer forcibly his temporal power. Mr. Hazelhurst, a writer dated Gaeta, writes, "Horrors and charity are intermingled in this Rome and Gaeta." In these few words we have the history of the last seven months. The excesses of Rome, which no one pretends to justify, although to every degree necessary in time of revolution, have been very few. Indeed with the exception of Gaeta. Not a word of peace, of reason, of pardon. Not a promise to maintain public liberty, such as we had a right to expect from a Pope, and especially from Pius IX., has come from that rampart of absolutism, that rendezvous of folly and wickedness assembled to smother the sentiment of charity and love in the amiable heart of Pius IX.

I have just read the 2d address of the Pope to the Cardinals. What impudence! what folly to have put into the mouth of the Holy Father such pompous eulogies of Austria and the King of Naples—the greatest enemies of the independence of Italy, whose very name sacrifices every Italian heart! What impudence to have made the Pope say that he himself appealed to the powers to exercise him on the throne which he himself abandoned! It was to say, "I intend to wage against my own people that war which last year before I declared it would not wage against Croats and Austrians the oppressors of Italy." Even the women raise this reproach against him, and now in witnessing the effects of this savage war of four powers against one little State, in seeing their husbands and children killed and wounded, you cannot conceive the rage of the women, the violent sentiments to which they give way, the cries of fury they vent upon the Pope, Cardinals, and Priests en masse. From this you may well conclude that the people have injured the churches. They will neither confess, nor communicate, nor assist at the mass, nor hear the word of God. One cannot now preach at Rome in fear of heaven. No one wishes say thing at the hands of a priest, or anything pressly.

To me Pius IX. is still and ever the Vicar of Jesus Christ; the head of the visible church; the master, the teacher, infallible interpreter of the truth of faith and practice. The weakness, the feebleness of the man, cannot make me forget in him the high prerogatives of the Pontiff. But can the people comprehend this? Can the people rise to and abide by, these theological distinctions? Alas! to the minds of the people the crimes and cruelties of the man are the crimes and cruelties of the priest; the faults of the King are the faults of the Pope; the infamies of politics; the effects of the doctrines of religion.

My friends endeavor to conceal from me what is said and done in the public scene at Rome. They spare me the grief which such things must necessarily cause me. But in spite of their care, I learn that the whole people of Rome, and all gens d'intelligence reason, curse the Pope and the reign over us by force. He claims for the church, just as for the princes, its sovereignty which belongs only to the people, and he believes, he says himself, that it is a dogma of the faith, because we are Catholics, and because Rome is the centre of Catholicism. Very well. What is to hinder, then, from becoming Protestants if necessary, and then

"The seventeen sons of Pius IX. in his children," more written upon the carbon balls of the French as were borne about silently in processions.

What political right can he have over us? For is it not horrible to think of, that because we are Catholics, and sons of the Church, we must be tormented by the Church, abjure our rights, receive from the liberality of the priests, as a concession, what is due in justice, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable of people?

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Missouri—Col. Benton.

A more than ordinary interest is felt in the election in Missouri, on account of the war waged by Col. Benton against the slave-extensionists. The election took place on the 6th inst. No members of Congress are to be chosen, but a Legislature, which will have the election of a United States Senator, to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Atchison, whose present term will soon expire. He has staked the result of his re-election on the principles of Free Soil, and we have no doubt that he will triumphantly succeed. Judging from the following, from the *Independence Expositor*, we should infer, that the principal presses of the State are in his favor:

"We have seen it stated in some of the Whig papers, that the majority of the Democratic press of Missouri was against Col. Benton. This is not the fact. All the independent Democratic papers in the State, which represent the public interest, are in his favor. None but the hirelings of the bank and the representatives of particular politicians and their interests, are arrayed against him. These are Atchison's *peculiar* organ at Platte city; Tom English's *factotum* at Cape Girardeau; parson Boon's *Lactropolitan*; the two *cliques* in Howard Co.; the small *Louisy-Anna* affair, and old Jim Darlington's little thumb paper, called the *Record*, which we call *Tory*, *right foreaust* the auliliers. Colonel Benton is as popular now with the true Democracy as he ever was, and twenty thousand votes stronger in Missouri than ever."

GALLOTTYE RUTH.—The Belfast (Ireland) Northern Whig says, among the recent discoveries and improvements in art, is a new method of producing likenesses from the living countenance, by means of a mask, taken upon a novel principle, and without giving the least pain or inconvenience to the sitter. The eyes are, and the mouth may be kept open during the process; and the most minute portion of the features, and expression of the countenance, are secured with the most surprising fidelity; much more than we have usually witnessed in the works of the best masters. From this cast, busts of any dimensions, from Nature down to miniature, may be taken, in wax or

latter a hard composition, almost equal

moulded in clay for the studio of the

his advance in the arts is the inven-

James Gall, Jun., of Edinburgh; and

secure the most faithful representa-

tion of the human face, combined with a great reduction in the cost of works of this description.—Mr. Gall has been for some weeks in Belfast, and has executed a number of busts of persons in town, all strikingly faithful. The best we have seen is one of the Rev. William Gibson, life size. The likeness is perfect; and there is an animation of character in the countenance, and a living and breathing expression to the mouth and eyes, that stamp the work of a master, brought forth on a principle of unerring principle. Casts of these busts can be produced on terms which will enable friends and families to secure them at a trifling cost. Mr. Gall's labors is this line require only to be seen, that they may be appreciated and duly valued.

A friend of ours showed us, a few days ago, the following letter from that distinguished author-ess, Mrs. Phelps, of the Patapsco Female Seminary, Maryland, which we take the liberty to publish.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
(Near Ellicott's Mills. Md.)
June 20, 1849.

MR. ROSCOE—*Dear Sir*:—I have been much gratified to hear of the success—I may say attended your efforts since you removed to the West, and which I felt assured you could not fail to obtain, having been acquainted with your merits as a thorough teacher of many years, and which had been devoted to the study of this science, and also from having witnessed the successful results of your system of teaching Vocal and Instrumental Music, during the time you had charge of the musical department in this Institution.

The beneficial results of your system of teaching was fully evinced in the attainments of those of your pupils who received their entire musical education from you, and particularly in your daughter, Miss Susannah Rohbock, whose musical acquirements reflect great praise upon both instructor and pupil.

Wishing you the success to which your distinguished talents entitle you,

I am with respect,
ALMIRA H. LINCOLN PHELPS,
Principal of Patapsco Female Institute.

Religious Revival in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following description of a religious revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Keener, was formerly from Baltimore, son of Christian Keener, Esq., of that city:

THE REVIVAL AT FOYDRAS CHURCH.—Religious revivals are peculiar features in the history of christianity among Protestants in the United States, and are of apostolic origin. Among the early Fathers of our holy religion, in the lower empire, when the new faith was struggling against pagan persecution, it was by means of revivals that among the faithful in prayer, that converts were made, and evidence similar to what is made manifest in modern religious revivals, was exacted from the neophyte before he was admitted with his baptism to the Agapes or Love Feasts, which were the consummation of the Christian's hope on earth. This evidence—an inward conviction of being blessed in the experience of the religious truths of the wonders of the unlisted centuries ago—a stumbling block as the apostle says, to the bigot Jew, and to the learned and polished Greek, foolishness. Of the efficacy of united prayer, and the earnest supplication of the visitation to which it leads, there is not the slightest doubt, for we have the recorded experience of ages to 'prove the fact, besides the daily testimony of those who live and move and have their being in the glorious light of gospel truth.

The revival at the Methodist Church in Poydras street, to which we cursorily alluded on Thursday last, and to which we commend the earnest vigil among the communicants, but with increased interest to the population. The sacred edifice is crowded, night after night, and the circle of believers is continually widening. A meeting was held without one or more converts being made, and the zeal and fervor of devotion of the excellent pastor, the Rev. Mr. Keener and the elder Christians by whom he is surrounded, surpass what we have ever witnessed on such occasions. The interest with which the scene in the interior of the church is invested is in all mouths, and the crowds of the families of the attracted further hundreds of our fellow citizens from the lower part of the city, who look with a mingled feeling of awe and astonishment at all that passes. We are happy to learn that the disinterested labors of those who have engaged with such energy in the good work have been so highly blessed, and we trust that they will still persevere. Piety is the finest sponsor for Republicanism—they are far from being, as some imagine, incompatible, as the story of our Pilgrim Fathers abundantly testifies.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT ABDUCTION CASES.—GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.—A New York letter of the 2d to the Pennsylvanian, says:

"There is a rumor afloat in the street, while I write this, that Commodore Parrott has been ordered to proceed immediately with the home squadron to Cuba, and demand back the refugee Rey, recently abducted through the connivance of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. The story creates considerable "buzz" about town, but I do not answer for its correctness."

This is also noticed in some of the New York papers, but it is not generally credited.

A story having been put in circulation at New Orleans, on the 26th ult. that Rey was executed as soon as he arrived at Havana, and the captain of a Spanish barque from that place being named as the authority, the said captain went before an alderman and made affidavit that he had no knowledge of such execution, never reported it, and had no reason to believe that it had taken place.

Fulgencio Lorente, the man accused of being the prime mover in the abduction, has been found concealed in a house in New Orleans, and held to bail.

The New Orleans papers, of the 28th ult. contain the first day's proceedings of the examination of the charge against the Spanish Consul. The evidence against him appears to be very strong. It will also be seen, by a despatch in to day's Sun, that the evidence had closed on the 1st inst, and looked very dark for the Consul.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Alleged Abduction.

The *Republic* makes the following statement in relation to the alleged abduction in New Orleans:

We have ascertained that the statement made by the Spanish consul at New Orleans, in regard to the alleged abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Juan Garcia, is as follows: Juan Garcia, under keeper of the prison in Havana, deserted his post, taking with him Don Vicente Fernandez, who was detained there in custody on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy; and with this prisoner and another named Don Cerlo Villaverde, embarked in the American schooner *Delfina*, for New Orleans. But once there, they abandoned him to his fate; and he, laboring under extreme want, and irritated at having been thus deceived, forwarded a request to the Captain General of Havana, petitioning for pardon, and asking leave to return there, in order that he might point out the place where the fraudulent merchant had deposited $200,000, belonging to his creditors, with the intention no doubt of exporting that sum when it should be possible or convenient to do so; and also that he might make some other revelations which concern the safety of the island. The request was granted by the Captain General. But, when Garcia was informed of this, he begged the consul to give him a passport under the assumed name of Pedro Margary Romeo, resolving to conceal his intended return to Cuba, and to embark secretly, fearing lest his accomplices should endeavor to prevent it by violence or other criminal means.—And thus he effected his escape.

We have reason to know that the Government is now engaged in ascertaining the facts of this case.

MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA ENQUIRATE.—The St. Louis Republican says:

The two bags of letters brought down in the Alpheus, and which were supposed to have been lost in the fire, were found yesterday in a damp condition. There are several thousand letters, including a number of official despatches. Some of them are so badly burned that no part of them can be made out, a great many others are partly legible, but the directions are lost or destroyed.—Captain A. J. Eaton, the mail agent, has taken possession of them, and is endeavoring to dry them. All that have not lost the address, if any portion of them can be made out, will be forwarded by Captain Eaton through the mail.

Our correspondence has partaken of the general fate, for which we are exceedingly sorry. One of our letters was delivered to us yesterday—a good deal burned, and scarcely in an intelligent shape. We gathered from it that it was written 60 miles beyond Fort Kearney, on the 4th of July, and that the party to which the writer was attached was among the hindmost on the route. Captain R. M. Morris, in command of a detachment of troops. Dr. Birdsall, and General John Wilson, Indian agent, were of this party, and in their progress they had an opportunity of seeing the ravages which death had made in the ranks of the emigrants. The writer undertook to make a list of the dead, but he found this impossible. The express from Fort Laramie informed him that he counted between forty and fifty graves on the road side. Many of the graves have nothing to indicate the names of the tenants, and the writer only mentions a few.

Mr. Feudler, the botanist, who started to examine the botanic characteristics of the great basin, has been compelled to forego his expedition, in consequence of the loss of a part of his outfit, which could not be supplied.

The Indians of the plains are reported to have the cholera amongst them. They took it from the emigrants on the road, and in consequence they all abandoned the travelled route, taking their course for the Arkansas and promising not to come near the Americans any more. The Sioux, Pawnees, and Cheyennes had all vanished.

The emigrants were all getting along finely. It is said to have been perfectly demonstrated that oxen are the best animals to draw waggons. Mules may be used for packing, or in wagons, if not taken beyond Fort Laramie.

PERSONAL TRAITS OF HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.—Less is probably known to the public of the *personals* of the great exponent of South Carolina opinion, than of any other of our eminent statesmen. A number of facts in reference to his personal habits, etc., have recently been discovered, which will prove of interest to our readers. The family of the Senator consists of Mrs. Calhoun, and seven children. Of these, one son is a planter in Alabama, the next a captain in the army at New Orleans,—the eldest daughter is in Europe, wife of our *charge* at Belgium. Of the three sons at home, one is a physician, the others are young men of 20 and 18. Mr. Calhoun has upon his table every thing of Southern production, but is himself a spare eater. The view from his house commands distant mountain ranges, 40 and 60 miles away. His study is the room of his mansion, has but one room and one door. His library is not large, but choice, and most of the books relate to the Union and her interests. The key of his study he always keeps under his immediate control when at home. No one enters it but himself, unless he is there. His house stands on the Seneca river 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and 200 feet above the river. There are perhaps 70 or 80 negroes on and about the place—The largest part of his negroes are in Alabama, where he owns a large cotton plantation, under the management of his eldest son. Mr. Calhoun has a peculiar manner of ditching, drainage, and planting, of such utility that his neighbors respect his as a model farm. His crops are represented as far before those of any other cultivator in that region and country. His farm is known as Fort Hill, from a fort which once stood there in the time of the revolutionary war. Mr. Calhoun's habits are very regular. He rises at 4 or 5 o'clock—exercises on horseback, or in a long walk over the farm for an hour; writes until breakfast at 8, and, after breakfasting, busy in his library until 1 or 2. On Friday, when mail-day, he rides into town. His newspapers, of which large numbers are sent to him, are spread out in the hall for the use of his visitors. His is very hospitable, is a great lion, even in the very neighborhood of his own house, and in all the relations of private life, is a most estimable, upright, and honorable man.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The Washington Republic, of Monday, notices as follows the intended visit to the North of President Taylor:

"We learn that the President will leave the seat of Government during the present week on a tour through some of the Northern and Eastern States. Having long since been invited to Pittsburgh, and being recently reminded of his promise to visit that city, and having been also urged to view the great iron and coal establishments of Pennsylvania, his journey will, in the first instance, be directed to that State. He will then proceed to Boston, expecting to reach that city early in September, and will spend several days there and in the vicinity. Thence he will proceed to Syracuse, where he expects to attend the Agricultural Fair, to spend the middle of September; and, returning to Washington, he will visit, in succession, Albany, York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We understand that the President makes this journey to become better acquainted with the resources, industry, agricultural, and other interests of the North, and to gratify, at the same time, the numerous friends and admirers he has among the people. Besides which he is ordered to take the benefit of the mineral waters."

☞ The slime of a vile Reptile is not more repulsive than a bad, putrid breath, or dark, yellow diseased teeth. If persons have these it is their own fault—they can, for two shillings, buy an article that will make their breath pure and sweet as *the Spicy Mic o Arabia.*

It cures decayed or 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, is the description of Jones's Amber Tooth Paste, and, without praising it ourselves, hear what one of our most respectable and scientific Dentists, Mr. E. Bell, of Philadelphia, says:

"I have both used and analized this beautiful and important 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, but will only say try this once you will be satisfied.

It is put up in beautiful English China Pots, for 25 cents. Sold by the Agent, WM. JACKSON, 29 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

☞ LADIES ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST DANGEROUS COMPOUNDS CALLED CHALYBEATE WATERS.—Ever since we have been engaged in the manufacture of Iron, we have been informed by physicians, that a solution of Iron in Muriatic Acid, commonly called Muriate of Iron, was a powerful tonic, and that it was the best preparation of Iron that could be taken internally. Acting upon this information, we have been engaged for years in the manufacture of this article, and we can safely recommend it as the best in market. Ever since we have been engaged in the manufacture of this article, we have been informed by numbers of families in this city, that they had been in the habit of using Chalybeate Waters, but since they had used our article, they would not be without it. Many have called at our store, and have told us, with tears in their eyes, that they had been for years suffering with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Headache, Pain in the Side, Back, and Limbs, Sallow Complexion, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Female Obstructions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Affections, Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Memory, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Worms, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Hooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy