THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County.

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,

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

SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY,

GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Johnston left Pittsburgh, yesterday morning, en route for Kittanning, where he will remain for a short time before he returns to Harrisburgh.

GEN. TAYLOR AT ERIE.—We learn that the President will remain in Erie until it is time to leave for the great Agricultural Convention in Syracuse, which takes place on the 10th of September. Previous to his illness, it was his intention to proceed through the State of New York to Boston, where he was to arrive on the 5th of September, and then return to Syracuse. His illness, however, rendered it necessary for him to take some rest, and recruit his physical energies. The kind attentions of the people of Erie, and the pleasant and healthy Lake breezes will doubtless soon restore him to his wonted vigor. At last accounts, he was much better, his disease having yielded to the skillful administration of his physician. We understand it is still his intention to visit Boston, after the Syracuse Fair.

STATE FINANCES.—We learn from the proper authority, that there was in the State Treasury, a few days ago, after paying the August interest, and all other authorized demands, over $500,000. A portion of this sum has been set apart, according to acts of the last Legislature, to the Sinking Fund, and to the North Branch Canal, leaving a considerable surplus in the Treasury for the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of Government.

It must be a matter of great rejoicing to the people of this Old Commonwealth to find its finances in so flourishing a condition. All can look back a few years, and contemplate the pain, mortification, and almost despair which oppressed every patriotic citizen, when the interest was unpaid, the name of the State a by word, and the debt increasing. Then the magnitude of the debt was absolutely appalling, and the prospect of final liquidation exceedingly dim. The amount of annual interest almost frightened our good citizens, and they were ready to give up in despair. Now, without any one being oppressed, the interest is regularly paid, a Sinking Fund to remove the debt has been commenced, and useless Works, which cost millions of money, are receiving the means of completion.

That a great and manifest improvement has taken place in the management of the State finances, under our excellent Whig administration, cannot be denied. Gov. Johnston deserves the hearty thanks of every citizen of the State for the wholesome reforms he has introduced, and the salutary measures he has recommended and put in operation. Should he be permitted to continue and carry out his most excellent system of State administration unmolested, we have the most abiding confidence that he will place the State in a most enviable position among her sister republics.

To this end it will require the unabated and most energetic exertions of the Whig party of the State, in the approaching fall elections. We must elect a majority of the State Legislature, and the Canal Commissioner, so that unreasonable and captious hindrances may not be interposed by the opposition, the leaders of which seem to be animated, we regret to say, more by a desire to promote their party success than to sustain the character and advance the prosperity of the State under a Whig administration.

So far, every thing looks well and encouraging for our success. Entire harmony prevails in all our ranks. The party is satisfied with itself, with its position, and with its accredited leaders. All that is wanting is, for each individual member to feel that he has a duty to perform, and to act in accordance with that impulse. We succeed, we must succeed, if we do our whole duty. We are too nearly balanced in the State, to expect a single vote. In this county we can easily elect our ticket, and permit a thousand Whigs to stay at home. But such a course would leave us the Canal Commissioner, and would paralyze the efforts of our friends in those counties not so pleasantly situated. Let us see, then, that our whole vote is out, and that our whole ticket is voted, and the result will not be less gratifying to the party, than it is beneficial to the State.

Death has cut down one, of our oldest and most respected citizens, NATHANIEL HOLMES is no more. He expired on Wednesday morning, in the enjoyment of the benign and strong consolations of Christianity. Few citizens were more widely and favorably known, and none were more universally and highly respected. He was one of the first brokers in Pittsburgh, and has for a great many years done a very extensive business. During his whole life he has sustained an irreproachable character, and possessed the esteem of his fellow citizens. He lived and died a humble, sincere, and devoted Christian. His removal creates a void in the circle of old citizens, which will be deeply felt and can never be filled.

Railway to the Pacific.

A deep and wide spread interest is now manifested, throughout the Union, in the project of a rail road from the Mississippi to the Pacific, terminating either in Oregon or California. The scheme is one almost sublime in its conceptions and magnitude, and is one worthy truly of a great nation, governed by free institutions, and whose territories extend from ocean to ocean. The interest felt in the subject is so great, its importance is so manifest, its necessity, for the welfare and perpetuity of the wide Union is so urgent, that we expect, if we live but a few years longer, to see the great work boldly undertaken, and triumphantly carried out.

As such a work would be purely national in its character, and wholly unsectional in its effects, benefitting all alike, and increasing the welfare and glory of the nation, we should be pleased to see the proceeds of the public lands set apart for this great object. From the increased value given to the national domain, by such a road, the nation would doubtless be amply remunerated, and her treasury would receive back, from the proceeds of land sales, all that she had paid out. This, however, is a small item in comparison to its moral and political effects.

In order to promote this great object, a *National Rail Road Convention* has been called by the people of St. Louis, to be held in that city on the third Monday of October next, and an eloquent address has been issued to the people of the United States, inviting them to meet and consult concerning this magnificent project. From this address, we take the following extracts:—

"Let us contrast briefly the consequences of erecting this road, with those which would follow a failure to make it. Were it completed, the first car that should rumble over the Stony Mountains in its fiery course across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would send a new sensation through the world. "Britannia, Empress of the Sea," losing much of her pretension upon her great marine employed in the India trade, would feel that the foundations of that supremacy were about to crumble, while from the Jey Cape, to the far islands of the South Pacific, and along the eastern shores and islands of Asia and Australasia, and throughout all the terra firma of the Pacific Seas, would be awakened a new spirit, ideas of a new destiny, and feelings of a new attraction. The eyes of those nations would be drawn to the new lights, which will illuminate the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, nor would their gaze be turned until their regenerated merchant vessels, moored in American harbors, should have exchanged their costly burdens for the substantial products of the United States. Attracted to the great eastern station of the Continental Road, as steel to the magnet, a freight would roll down upon the States of the Union, such as the India Companies never saw embracing the furs of the north, the drugs and spices of the south, the teas, silks, and crapes of China, the cashmeres of Thibet, the diamonds of India and Borneo, the various products of the Japan Islands, Manchooria, Australasia, and Polynesia, the results of the whale fishery, the gold, silver, quicksilver, jewels, and precious stones of California, and the innumerable and unimaginable elements of commerce which would be brought into life from the depths of the sea, and from new and unexplored regions, by the enterprise and ingenuity of our countrymen. These elements would be distributed throughout the Union, giving a new impulse to population, to trade, to industry, to art, and to all the employments of our people. Our surplus meat and bread, cotton goods, hemp and cordage, lard, leather, and hardware, and other products, would find a new, a large and increasing market in return; while the Bible, the Printing Press, the Ballot Box, and the Steam Engine, would receive a welcome passage into vast and unregenerated fields, where their magic powers and blessed influences are greatly needed.

But on the other hand, if we fail to make this road, and California and Oregon remain without any practicable or convenient connexion with the old States of the Union, who can doubt that a new Republic will grow up on the shores of the Pacific, which would perhaps become independent of the Union, and obtain a supremacy of their own upon an Ocean favorable to steam navigation, and the very home of the trade with Asia.—The whale fishery, the present American trade with China, the Pacific Islands and the North West Coast, would be shared, if not monopolized by the new Republic. The central authority would find their power over a people so remote to be feeble and insufficient. With great mineral wealth in their possession, with a trade before them which has been the Cynosure of commercial nations during the whole Christian era, and experience and energy of the race whence they derive their origin, who can doubt their future power and progress in complete independence of all other nations.

The true policy of our government and its navy, therefore, in reference to this subject, is apparent. The great importance and absolute necessity of this communication across the Continent, by railway and Telegraph, must be apparent to all. We confidently trust that it will be carried out, by national means and authorities, as one of the most powerful auxiliaries to the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and to the mission of our country in promoting and extending the influence of the noble cause of civil and religious liberty, civil action, and humanity.

We, therefore, respectfully invite delegates from every State and Territory of the Union.—Laying aside for the moment, party and private engagements, we bespeak from all parties, a day in union for the general good. We ask every district to send its representative—that we may be with them from the mountains and from the plains, from the cities and from the country, from hills of New England, and from the savannas of Georgia; that they will come to us from the north and the south, from the east, and even from the west, pouring in upon us by all the numerous avenues of conveyance which converge at this point, so that the hospitality of St. Louis shall rejoice to the fullest exercise and enjoyment of its means, and that a quickening voice may go forth from the Assembled Mass that shall give to the great measure of American progress assurance of its triumph.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, we hope to see largely represented in this convention.—Should St. Louis be the starting point on the Mississippi, for this road, Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania will be on the direct route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from England to China, from Europe to Asia. Who can estimate the value of such a work to our city? Who can a view of such an event, calculate her future greatness?

ANOTHER COLLISION.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool arrived off the "Light Ship" New York, at 10 o'clock Friday night, and run foul of the British brig Jane, bound from New York to Liverpool with a cargo of provisions. The brig was cut down to the water's edge. The Canada went to the brig's assistance. Fortunately the brig was able to float, and was towed to Sandy Hook and placed in charge of the steamer AJAX.—This accident seems inexplicable. The night was beautiful, and there must have been gross negligence somewhere.

THE RARITAN AFTER REY.—A slip from the Pensacola Gazette, dated August 15th, says that Commodore Parker went to sea on the 15th inst., with the frigate Raritan. The Gazette understands that Com. Parker has orders to stop at Havana and demand the great abducted Rey.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.—The convention of the Southern and Northern delegates, held at Newport lately, on the subject of a revision of the tariff, did not accomplish much. The only point finally settled, we believe, was the policy of changing, if possible, the basis from ad valorem to specific. A slight increase of duty on iron, coal, wool, and woolen and cotton goods, was thought advisable. Several committees were appointed to arrange details and to correspond with different section of the country on this subject. Mr. Charles Hudson, of Worcester, Mass., is chairman of the committee to which other committees are to report.

DEATH OF MR. PERKINS.—The London papers announce the death, on the 30th of July, of Jacob Perkins, Esq., formerly of Boston, but for many years residing and established in London, the inventor of engraving on steel and of the method of transferring engravings to steel plates, in his 83d year.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1849.

The week closes with the utmost activity in every department, not only of business, but of pleasure, and New York is once more the gay, busy, careless metropolis of the Western Continent ready to receive the last impressions, no matter whether grave or gay. The Sanitary Committee have in fact held their last meeting, and now report nothing but fatal cases, which are, as the telegraph announces daily, very small; but it must not at the same time be denied that summer complaints are still troublesome. The worst disease now is a malignant dysentery, which physicians find it hard work to control, and which has proved fatal to many of our best citizens.

The Hungarians, it is said, are found to possess most formidable auxiliaries in the wild population scattered over the vast plains and forests of the interior, particularly those who tend the wild horses in the plains, and who are dreaded by the Austrian troops above all their other enemies. The only weapons they use are those with which they catch any horse they wish to tame. This is about twenty feet long, with a leaden ball at the end and smaller balls at intervals, like shot on a fishing line, and in a moment they bring a man off his horse as easily as a fish is caught by angling. The swineherds, also, it is said, use a small axe, which they can throw with such skill as to strike a man down at 80 or 100 paces.

Meetings continue to be held in the various towns of England to express sympathy with the Hungarian cause, and the unanimity of the public on the question, despite the strenuous efforts of a portion of the London press in favor of Austria, a very apparent. A large meeting has also been held in Edinburgh at which the Provost took the chair.

These meetings are likely to receive a great impulse from news which we have received this afternoon. The details I have given above of the progress of the war are merely such as could be collected from the scattered accounts, chiefly Austrian that have come to hand, and in so far as they may be unfavorable to the Hungarians they are to be received, as I have said, with extreme distrust. News of an opposite character, however, may of course not only be relied upon, but its import may be estimated at double and treble its apparent value, and hence the following, which has now come from Vienna, will convey the idea of a crushing blow for the Imperialists.

The Hungarians have surprised the garrison of Raab and driven them in disastrous flight upon Presburgh, capturing two companies of Austrian foot and six pieces of artillery. These, together with large stores of provisions and ammunition, which they found in the place, 50,000 bushels of oats and 2100 head of cattle, have all been carried off to Comorn. After their victory they did not waste their strength in attempting to keep possession of the city, but have left it for the reoccupation of the Austrians and Russians whenever they may like, by entering it again, to expose themselves to a repetition of what they have just experienced. "The greatest consternation," it is said, reigns at Vienna and among the Imperialists at Presburg."

To make the importance of this movement more clear, the reader must recall that Presburg is only 25 miles from Vienna, Raab being 25 miles from Presburg. Comorn is 70 miles from Vienna, and about 12 or 15 miles from Raab. The effect of the Austrian and Russian troops being drawn into the interior of Hungary is thus shown in the freedom of action which it has given to the large garrison of Comorn, who will be able to keep the Austrian capital in a constant state of terror.

In addition to the above, there is this evening a rumor, by way of Constantinople of another great battle having been gained by Bem, and of his having again driven the Russians and Austrians out of Cronstadt and Hermanstadt. This, however, altogether requires confirmation.

SARDINIA

The treaty between Sardinia and Austria, which was suspended owing to the demand of an amnesty for the Lombards who had fought in the Sardinian ranks, has been definitively agreed to, Austria having given way upon the point in dispute, with the exception that she still insists upon excluding about 100 persons. By this means, she will keep out all the active and intelligent leaders of the people, and it is understood that France is quite satisfied with the arrangement. Austria will accordingly receive about $15,000,000, (about $3,000,000 down, and the rest by instalments) which will be appropriated to the furtherance of her inquisities in Hungary.

Venice still holds out. In Tuscany, Guerazzi, the chief of the Provisional Government during the period when the cowardly Grand Duke left his people without a government, is now upon his trial.

There is no news from other parts of Italy, except in the shape of some reports that Garribaldi's legion has been dispersed, and that he himself has been compelled to surrender. The Austrians are bombarding Venice, and the city is said to have been set on fire in several places.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian chambers were to commence their sitting at Berlin on the 7th instant. The Ministerial statement made on the occasion contained an intimation of the determination of Prussia to pursue with energy her policy of forming a German union, and it is asserted that in anticipation of this the Ministers of Austria, Bavaria, and Russia have recently protested in the most energetic terms against the independent course which Prussia is adopting.

It has been said that since the occupation of Baden by the Prussian troops, Professor Kinkle, one of the chiefs of the insurrection, has been shot.—His character and career had placed him high in the estimation of the people, and his sentence is another example of the instinctive hatred entertained by all military governments to literary or professional men.

It appears that at Berlin, although the state of siege is removed, the police regulations are sufficiently strict to prevent the wearing of any revolutionary insignia, red being a prohibited color. It happens, however, that carnations are in season, and the people wear them in their button holes, a manifestation which is sufficiently plain to the government, but for which it is hardly possible to send men to prison.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Queen's visit has not been attended by any remarkable incidents, but the enthusiasm of her reception has been unbounded. One Dublin citizen approached her carriage in the streets and exclaimed, "Mighty monarch, pardon Smith O'Brien," and this has been the only peculiar circumstance in the midst of the general excitement.

In London, the cholera is still severe. Last week the deaths from all diseases were 1967, being nearly double the usual average of the season. The deaths from cholera have steadily increased during the past seven weeks, the numbers having been in the following order, namely—49, 121, 152, 329, 675, 786, and last week, 956.

A curious case has been heard in one of our police courts, the Countess of Landsfeldt, Lola Montez, having been apprehended on a charge of bigamy. It seems that after her forced retreat from Munich, where she was the cause of the revolution of 1848, she came to London, and in July last married a Mr. Heald, a young man of 21, a lieutenant in the army, possessing £6000 a year. She had, however, been married in 1837 to a Spanish officer, and although a decree of separation had been subsequently pronounced in the Consistory Court, it did not give either party power to marry again.

Discovering this fact, the aunt of the youth to whom she had just been united has caused her to be arrested for bigamy, but as the young gentleman himself had no wish to dissolve the union, and the aunt could bring no proof that the first marriage had taken place, the Countess was set at liberty from its top) and the dome of the Rotunda terminating the vista, presented a magnificent spectacle. Here, again, the enthusiasm was great.

In like manner the procession passed on to the arch in Eccles street, where a dove was lowered from a window into the royal carriage, which Her Majesty placed beside her, amid loud cheers from the vast multitude assembled at this spot; after which the cortage moved on, and passing along the Circular Road, reached the Viceregal Lodge at a quarter to 12 o'clock.

The illuminations were universal. There was scarcely a house from the centre to the furthest suburbs of the city as well as the adjacent villages, which did not exhibit a blaze of light. The public buildings contributed to the effect by rare and elegant devices. Towards midnight the rain came down but it did no diminish the enthusiasm of the vast and orderly multitude who filled every street.

DEATH OF MARTIN ANDREWS.—Died, at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 22d August, 1849, Martin Andrews, an old and highly respected citizen of that city. Intimately acquainted as we have been with the deceased for about forty years, living in a large portion of this time his neighbor, it is but an act of justice in us to bear testimony to his worth. The man is rarely found more universally esteemed by all his acquaintance, for his unbending integrity, social qualities, or as possessing of a larger share of those good qualities which center the affections of communities on those most estimable residing in their midst. Hence his death is a loss. He was an Ohio Pioneer, and one of the best specimens of that class. He came to reside in Steubenville shortly after the town was laid out, and continued to reside there until his death. At an early day, while Louisiana was a Spanish province, and before steamers were known on our waters, his enterprise led him to engage in the trade to New Orleans. Descending the river in flat boats, and returning over land packing pieces, the process of his adventure, through the Indian country, the voyage was then one of four months. He has ever since been more or less engaged in the river trade, for a number of years past speculing his letters in New Orleans. In this business, and along the river from thence to Pittsburgh, he was well and very favorably known. Some years since, his suminers were engaged in the north-western frontier, trading for furs with the Sioux and Indians, at Detroit, Michilimacinac, and other places in that region. He has closed his long and busy life, beloved by his relatives, esteemed and regretted by all. He was still hale for an aged man, and expressed the shore, the Harbor Master, Lieutenant Hutchinson, R. N., hoisted the royal standard on the landstaff, while it simultaneously disappeared from the mainstop of the royal yacht. The guard of honor presented arms, and the colors and flags were hauled down as if by magic, the yards of every square-rigged vessel in the harbor were manned, the crews cheered right lustily, while the heavy 95 pounders of La Hogue thundering through the deafening roar of the lighter armaments of the other war steamers, seeming to shake the earth and sea, drowning at once the clangor of the bands, tolling and clear above all these sounds rose the wild clamorous shouts of her Majesty's Irish subjects.

It was a sight never to be forgotten—a sound to be recollected for ever. Ladies threw aside the *ultra formalities* of waving a white pocket handkerchief, and cheered for their lives, while the men, pressing in so closely as to throng to the very edges of the pavilion, waved whatever came first to hand, hat, stick, wand, or coat, (for the day was very hot) and joined in the cheers with shouts of joy which never decreased in energy till their beloved Sovereign was far out of sight. The Queen turning from side to side, bowed low repeatedly—Prince Albert shared in, and acknowledged the plaudits of the people, while the royal children were the objects of universal attention and admiration. The Queen, dear screamed a stout old lady, "must love one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you" Indeed, her Majesty seemed to feel the warmth of her reception.

She paused at the end of the platform for a moment, and again making her acknowledgments, was hailed with one universal and tremendous cheer, as she entered the terminus. Here her Majesty was received by the directors of the company, and having been greeted with similar tokens of loyal attachment by the elegantly dressed groups of women who filled the station, took her place in a handsome carriage, built for the occasion, and proceeded towards Dublin, amid repeated and renewed cheering, the hissing of the steam from the engine, as it left the station, being the only sibilant note in the general chorus.

On arriving at the gates, which were thrown open by the city marshal, her Majesty desired Earl Fortescue and Sir George Grey to summon the Lord Mayor of Dublin to her presence. His lordship having done so, he, in company with the sheriff and recorder, made the usual obeisances, and the principal officers knelt at the royal carriage, presenting the mace and sword, while the city keys were placed on a splendid salver by the mayor, and handed to the Queen, whom his lordship addressed as follows:

May it please your Majesty—As chief magistrate of this your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, I have on the part of my fellow citizens, most humbly and respectfully to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy arrival. I beg humbly to deliver the keys to your Majesty, and pray your Majesty's kind permission to conduct you through the city.

The queen having returned the keys said

"I am delighted to be in Dublin. I am gratified with the reception I have met with in this, the second city in my empire."

Hereupon the riotous corporators, rushing round the royal carriage, cheered so vociferously that her Majesty proceeded no farther.

Fitzwilliam street was gained, and on entering Manion Square, the effect of the numerous balconies and countless ornaments and floral emblems of the houses in the fine open space was very picturesque, in one house a number of fine children with blue sashes round their waists, and bearing a host of little banners joined with their tiny voices in the deep shout of the people.

The Prince of Wales, whose natural graceful ness secured him the applause of every woman, acknowledged these marks of respect with much earnestness and vivacity. At the entrance of Nassau street a splendid Gothic arch extended across the street from the top of which the royal standard of England floated. Upon the crown of the arch was the word "Welcome," in large letters formed of laurel and oak leaves, and over it a gorgeous harp and crown, with the letters "V. A." at either side. It was one of the best designed and most elegant structures of the kind ever witnessed. On arriving at the noble area which is surrounded by the Bank of Ireland, the front of Trinity College and Dame street the cheering became overpowering. This, we may state, is the locality so well known to many of our readers as College Green.

The facade of old Trinity was blocked up to the second story by a huge platform, covered with thousands of those who had interest enough with the body corporate of that seat of learning to procure admission. The bank bore on its roof an equally large assemblage. Every house top had numerous occupants. With similar honors the procession moved slowly on Dame street and Sackeville street—that extremely wide, and no doubt very noble thoroughfare, with whose breadth and length the citizens are wont to silence by comparisons between Dublin and other capitals—where the *esmeralds* of stately houses the front of the post office, the towering height of Nelson's pillar, (with its huge ensign streaming from its top) and the dome of the Rotunda terminating the vista, presented a magnificent spectacle. Here, again, the enthusiasm was great.

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EDMUND WILKINS, Nos. 181 Liberty st, head of Wood, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer of Marble Vaults, Tombs, Head Stones, &c. Mantel Pieces, Centre and Pier Tops always on hand and made to order. N. B.—A choice selection of Drawings on hand. aug30:d1w

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Copartnership Notice.

SAMUEL H. HARTMAN and F. R. BRUNOT having each purchased an interest in the Sheffield Iron and Steel Works, (late Singer, Nicholson & Co.) the manufacture of Steel, Boiler and Sheet Iron, Axles, Springs, Anvils, Vises, &c. &c., will be hereafter conducted in the name of

SINGER, HARTMAN & CO

CARD—Having sold my interest in the firm of Singer, Nicholson & Co., Sheffield Iron and Steel Works, to Samuel H. Hartman, I take great pleasure in recommending to my friends the firm of Singer, Hartman & Co. A. S. NICHOLSON

aug30:d1w

CREAM CHEESE—45 bxs Cream Cheese, received and for sale by

J. KIDD & CO

aug30 S & W HARBAUGH

SUNDRIES—400 bxs Window Glass;
130 bbls N O Molasses, (in oak.)
20 do P H do
100 bush dried Peaches, in store and for sale by

aug30 JOHN WATT & CO, Liberty st

25 SHARES HAND ST BRIDGE STOCK, for sale by

aug30 SOLOMON SCHOYER, 110 Second st

WHITE FISH—16 bbls White Fish, 10 bbl do do—just received and for sale by

aug30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

COFFEE—150 bgs Coffee, now landing and for sale by

aug30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TEA—40 hf chests Y H and Black Tea, just rec'd from New York and for sale by

aug30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

W. R. CHEESE—49 boxes W R Cheese, landing from L E and M Line, and for sale by

aug30 JAS DALZELL, 14 Water st

MACKEREL—50 bbls large No 3 Mackerel, landing by canal and for sale by

aug30 JAS DALZELL

POTASH—30 cwts Potash in store and for sale by

aug30 JAS DALZELL

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania entitled an Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, it is enacted in case to give notice of such elections to be held, and to promulgate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do thereby make known and give public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts thereto.

The electors of the 1st ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Mrs Jane Little, at the corner of Penn and Fourth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the 2d ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Wm Armstrong, corner Third and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the 3d ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Andrew M'Master, Esq.

The electors of the 4th ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Washington Coffee House, corner Penn and St. Clair sts.

The electors of the 5th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Alex. Stewart, in said ward.

The electors of the 6th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the 7th ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 8th ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 9th ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 1st ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of J. Woodhouse, on Robinson st.

The electors of the 2d ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of John Oliver, formerly occupied by John Lockhing, corner of the Diamond and Union st.

The electors of the 3d ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the public school house in said ward, on the East Commons.

The electors of the 4th ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Mrs Wylie, East Commons.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Mrs Nancy Nutty, on the Meadows and Farmers' Turnpike road in said township, except the qualified voters residing on sections Nos 4, 7 and 14 of the city of Allegheny, who will vote at all general elections in the 9th ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Beisley, in the village of East Liberty.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Sumner, in said township, and Hugh Logan and Hugh Lodge, and Hugh B. King, and James Mc-Cullough, shall be the inspectors; and others are duly elected.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Joel Monroe, in said township, and Samuel Shaw and Joe Judge, and William Carothers and David Bragg shall be inspectors; others are duly elected.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Widow Hiner's, formerly occupied by Thomas Reed, on the Perryville and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, including the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walton, in said borough.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of John Sites, formerly occupied by Jas King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Saml Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of James Conner, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house of Joseph Rogers, flower factory, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah M Farland, formerly Audley M Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Richard A Armor, formerly occupied by John Cantrin, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Bauman, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house formerly occupied by J Shrum, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the house of Jas Hague.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Gottlieb Fisher, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of Peter Beyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H Hays on the farm of G Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Jamison, at Burgess Mill, in said township.

The electors of Reis township to meet at the house of George Cooper on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of William Linehan, Esq., in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mark Conley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the public school house, in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by S Murray, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mills, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township residing in the following described boundary, shall vote at said general elections, at the borough of Sharpsburgh at the election polls in said borough, viz: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river at the upper end of the farm of Jas Shaw, and running a northerly course between the farms of said Jones and Jos and Francis Beatty, to the N E corner of said James Roe's—then thence running a westerly course to Rosstownship line, in such a manner as to embrace all such farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, as are adjoining to what is described the river tract in the above described boundary.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham to meet at the Mail Road office, on Oliver H Ormsby, in said borough.

The electors of Duquesne borough to meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the town hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the house formerly occupied by E. M'Ambach, corner of the Monongahela bridge, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the public school house, in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Canal Commissioner.

One person for member of the Senate of Pennsylvania in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for members of Assembly.

One person for Sheriff.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for County Treasurer.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Coroner.

One person for Auditor.

And by virtue of the 10th section of the act of the 20th of July, 1849, it was enacted that every person except judges of the Supreme and Common Pleas, and justices of the Peace who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or other officer, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or may be employed under the Legislature, Judiciary, or Executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any Judge or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, of the Select and Common Councils of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall not be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1849, it is enacted, that the 12th section of the act passed the 1st of April, 1839, relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge Inspector or Clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FRIDAY AFTER THE SECOND TUESDAY of said October, then and there to prepare for those duties required by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1849, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

aug29:d3t&w3t

FALL FASHIONS

8 WEST 129 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood, will introduce the fall style of HATS, on this day, the 29th inst., which, for beauty of finish, cannot be surpassed. aug29:d1t

BACON—32 hds Taylor & Co's S C Hams, 8 mds prime do, 20 do Shoulders, in store and for sale by

aug29 SELLERS & NICOLS

RICE—10 tcs prime Rice, just received and for sale by aug29 SELLERS & NICOLS

RICE—10 tcs Rice just rec'd and for sale by

aug29 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

MACKEREL—50 bbls large No 3 Mackerel, in store and for sale by

aug29 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

PIMENTO—40 bags rec'd and for sale by

aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

JAVA COFFEE—Received and for sale by

aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

GROUND NUTS—100 bags for sale by

aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

BACON—4000 lbs Bacon Hams, 3000 do do Sides, 3,000 do do Shoulders, now ready for sale by

aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

CHEESE—40 bxs W R Cheese for sale by

aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

LARD—40 bush rec'd and for sale by

aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

NOTICE.

THE third class of preferred creditors of the late firm of MULLIRO WADE & CO. are hereby notified that the Assignees have now prepared a dividend of 10½ per cent on account of interest—that having excess for interest, will present them at my office No 112 Second st, up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

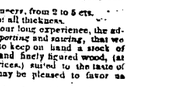
JOHN FLEMING, Agent for the Assignees

aug29:3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

SPEED INCREASED

EXPRESS PAST PACKET LINE,



(Exclusively for Passengers.)

VIA THE GREAT CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

THE public are informed that on and after Saturday, the 1st of September, the passengers by this Line will be carried over the Central Rail Road from Lewistown to Harrisburgh, and from thence to Philadelphia by the Harrisburgh and Columbia Rail Roads.—By this new arrangement passengers will go through in one car, free from transhipment.

The Packets of this Line are new and of the best class. The route for safety, speed and comfort, is the most preferable now in use to the Eastern cities.

Rail Roads are all passed in day light. Time, 24 days. Fare Ten Dollars. For informa ion apply to

W SUTCH, Monongahela House

or to D. LEECH & CO, Canal Basin

aug29

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OHIO