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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Anthracite and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND DISTRICT, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIFFE, Snowden.

PROTHONOTARY ASYNGER,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.—The important intelligence, which reached us by telegraph, and was published yesterday, that New Mexico had held a Convention, and adopted a State Constitution, and would immediately apply for admission into the Union, as a free State, gave universal pleasure in this region. The sudden cutting of the Gordian Knot which has occupied the attention of Congress for the last six months, will take some of the Solons at Washington with surprise. While it shows the folly of those ultra Southern men who thought they could make a Slave State out of that territory, it equally shows the wisdom of Gen. Taylor, and his good faith to the North, in his special message. The very thing he predicted has already come to pass. Before Congress could pass an act to create a territorial government which would let in slavery, the people have created a state government which forever excludes it.

What will Congress do in this emergency? The wisest thing it can do, and what it will have to do sooner or later, will be to admit California and New Mexico as States, and to leave the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico to the Supreme Court. This will quietly settle the slavery questions, and save Uncle Sam the ten millions of dollars it was proposed to give to Texas. As to Utah, a territorial government might be formed for her with or without the Wilmot Proviso, as it would make not the least difference in the world. With free States on all sides of her, and with a population of some twenty thousand free men from the Northern States, to start with, there would never be any slavery there, or any attempt to introduce it.

We suppose, however, Congress will attempt some other plans. The South will struggle against the admission of either California or New Mexico, and make every effort possible to stave off a direct vote. But if ever a direct vote is had on their admission, the Northern man, of either House of Congress, and of any party, who votes against them, is politically doomed. Those, also, who unite in any scheme which prevents the question of admission coming up on its direct merits, will not be in a much better case.

In the extract which we copy to day from an Ohio paper, descriptive of the Pittsburgh Infirmary, it is stated that donations are continually sent in from all parts of the city and surrounding country, for its support. This is high praise, and we believe has been deserved, but through forgetfulness we fear our good name is in danger of being forfeited. We are informed that the institution is at present entirely out of funds, and that nothing of any amount has lately been received. Our National Anniversary is coming on—how many will express their gratitude to God, for the religious and political freedom we enjoy, by sending a handsome donation to the Pittsburgh Infirmary, an institution which is an honor to the city, which is doing a vast amount of good on small means, and which depends on the benevolence of the people of this city mainly for a support.

The description of warfare commenced by the *Post* upon the members of our county ticket, is of that contemptible character which disgusts every person who regards the proprieties and sanctities of private and social life. We have no fears that it will injure any of the gentlemen concerned; it will rather react upon the Post and its party. In a nice yesterday of a forthcoming article in reference to Mr. BIGHAM excited universal disgust.—It is of that flash, jakeyish character, which no person of decent instincts could tolerate.

WHAT A CONFESSION!—The Pittsburgh *Post* makes the following "o'er true" admission:—

"During the last few years, we are sorry to say, men have been elected and sent to our Legislature, as *Democrats*, who *shamefully, wickedly, and dishonestly, betrayed their constituents*—who coolly and deliberately violated all their promises and pledges."

No better evidence of this is wanting than the passage of the infamous Apportionment Bill, last winter, which was vetoed by Governor Johnston.

The *Post* is also out in a furious attack upon Hon. Simon Cameron.

MR. FILLMORE.—The *Buffalo Commercial*, a paper generally supposed to be in the Vice President's confidence, and to speak his sentiments, says that Mr. Fillmore prefers the carrying out of the suggestions contained in the President's California message to the adoption of the compromise measures, and that he so expresses himself on all proper occasions.

The returns of the Assessors in Massachusetts, as far as completed, show a very marked increase in population since 1840. The Worcester *Æpis* publishes a list of thirty eight towns, in all of which except one the increase has been considerable. The town of Lowell, which in 1840 numbered 29,792 inhabitants, has now a population of 32,620, being an increase of 11,628. The next highest increase has been in Roxbury, which now has a population of 9,221 more than it had in 1840. The total excess of population of the thirty eight towns over that of of 1840, is 57,499.

THE BURNING OF THE GRIFFITH.—The who's number of bodies which have been recovered and interred, up to Sunday evening last, is *two hundred and twenty six!*

On Sabbath evening, says the Cleveland Herald, a brother and sister, aged 21 and 18, were recovered from the wreck. They proved to be two of a family of nine, who left the province of Louisiana and a residence on the Moselle, for a home among strangers, and found instead a grave. Upon one of the bodies was found the Mayor's certificate that they were good citizens, leaving for America. Not one was saved.

"No more they'll fly to meet loved ones
At sound of vesper bell;
In the starry light of a summer's night
On the banks of the blue Moselle."

A large meeting was held in Baltimore, on Saturday evening last, in favor of the Omnibus Bill of the Committee of Thirteen, of the Senate.

Nantucket has now a population of 8,772 souls, which shows a decrease during the past ten years of 272. A contemporary accounts for it by saying that the Nantucket girls make such excellent wives, that strangers are constantly carrying them off to distant places.

THE CENSUS.

As the Marshal and his Assistants will soon enter upon the business of enumerating the inhabitants of the County, and collecting the statistics, we hope our citizens will be prepared to furnish the proper information relative to population, &c., so as to occasion the least delay, and secure complete and satisfactory enumerations. It would be easy, for instance, for every one to employ his leisure in preparing a *written statement*, applicable to his own family, based upon the subjects of inquiry as contained in the following Schedules, embraced in the Act of Congress, approved May 24th, 1850, (which was published at full length in this paper.)

It must be borne in mind that where there is any refusal to furnish information, there is incurred a penalty of 30 dollars. But we presume, of course, that none of our citizens will be influenced by any other considerations than those which prompt the patriotic and enterprising, who will consider it a pleasant duty to co-operate with the proper officers in the discharge of this important trust.

To allay the fears of those who may apprehend a design to render the statistics the basis of taxation, we assure them that no such object is entertained—and that the collection of statistical information will be published only in an aggregate form; for instance, the *total* in Wards, Townships, Cities, and Counties.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation.
2. Families numbered in the order of visitation.
3. Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st June, 1850, was in this family. Description—4. Age; 5. Sex; 6. Color.
7. Profession, occupation, or trade of each male person over 15 years of age.
8. Value of real estate owned.
9. Place of birth, naming the State, Territory, or County.
10. Married within the year.
11. Attending school within the year.
12. Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.
13. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.

SCHEDULE II.

Before to Slaves, none of whom reside within our limits.

SCHEDULE III.

1. Name of owner, &c., of the farm.
Acres of Land—2. Improved. 3. Unimproved.
4. Cash value of farm.
5. Value of farming implements and machinery.
Live Stock—6. Horses. 7. Mules and Asses.
8. Working Oxen. 9. Milch Cows. 10. Other Cattle. 11. Sheep. 12. Swine. 13. The value of Live Stock.
Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850—14. Value of animals slaughtered. 15. Wheat. 16. Rye. 17. Indian Corn. 18. Oats. 19. Rice. 20. Tobacco. 21. Cotton. 22. Wool. 23. Peas and Beans. 24. Buckwheat. 25. Barley. 26. Irish Potatoes. 27. Sweet Potatoes. 28. Value of Orchard products, in dollars. 29. Wine. 30. Value of produce of market garden. 31. Butter. 32. Cheese. 33. Hay. 34. Clover Seed. 35. Other grass seeds. 36. Hops. 37. Dew rotted hemp. 38. Water rotted hemp. 39. Flax. 40. Flaxseed. 41. Silk Cocoons. 42. Maple Sugar. 43 Cane Sugar. 44. Molasses. 45. Honey and Beeswax. 46. Value of home made manufactures.

SCHEDULE IV.

1. Name of corporation, company, or individual, producing articles to the annual value of $500.
2. Name of business, manufacture or product.
3. Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.
Raw material used, including fuel—4. Quantities. 5. Kinds. 6. Values. 7. Kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.
Average number of hands employed—8. Male. 9. Female.
Wages—10. Average monthly cost of male labor. 11. Do. of female labor.
Annual Product—12. Quantities. 13. Kinds. 14. Values.

SCHEDULE V.

Relates to social statistics.

SCHEDULE VI.

1. Name of every person who died during the year ending 1st of June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of their death was in this family.
Description—2. Age. 3. Sex. 4. Color. 5. Free or Slave. 6. Married or unmarried. 7. Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or Country. 8. The month in which the person died. 9. Profession, occupation or trade. 10. Disease or cause of death.

OLD ZACH'S TEXAS MESSAGE.—The last message of President Taylor, though extremely short, has produced a very marked sensation, and has had the effect of a bomb shell in a crowd, upon the Texas bonds holding gentry.

The following comments upon it, by a regular correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, are quite to the purpose:

"Old Zach's last stroke of policy has created much admiration and much objurgation. That message about New Mexico came upon Congress like a clap of thunder in a summer's day. The thing was done, too, with so much *sang froid* that it amuses those whom it confounds. Who wrote that message? I have heard the inquiry often. I think it is Zach's own. What words of contempt for the pretensions of Texas could equal the simple notice of a certain John's Neighbours, styling himself a "Commissioner of Texas?"

Then, after giving what is to be construed into a most important military order—the most important that he ever gave in his whole career—after deciding in two words a high political question, which would puzzle a dozen jurists, courts, statesmen, diplomatists, for a year—he quietly winds up by stating that there is no reason to believe that Texas will "*practically* interfere with the possession of the United States." This is as much as to say, here is my decision; you know it and I know you. You will not interfere. The message is an admirable specimen of Executive order, wherein arms were to be kept out of view, until the force of law was first tried.

Some people say the message is ambiguous.—The *Union* regards it as inconclusive. Certainly, they never considered it in connection with all the circumstances bearing on it or they would not have thought it vague or inconclusive. If the *Union* will recur to it, it will that the last sentence conveys a distinct declaration, by implication, that Texas will be restricted from any interference with the possession claimed and held by the United States.

I think the decision of the President is correct. I am very glad that he had an opportunity to dispel the mist hanging over his policy on this subject. In common with many others, I had supposed that he had abandoned his original policy in regard to New Mexico, and that he did not intend to promote or facilitate the creation of a State government within the limits claimed by Texas, and that he would not suffer any hindrance to be offered to the proceedings of "a certain John S. Neighbours, styling himself a Commissioner of Texas."

What greater hindrance could he offer than to promote the organization of a State government, among a people disposed to assert their rights, and only waiting a civil organization to give effect to their efforts? But does the President stop here? No, no. The next step will be that Major Monroe, or whoever may preside in the Convention, will do as General Riley did, in California, resign and hand over to the civil authorities his rule and command. But this is not the stopping point. Next comes the enforcement, by the whole executive power, of an executive decree, that Texas shall not interfere with the possessions of the United States until the dispute in question shall be settled by "a competent authority."

I am much mistaken if, after all, old Zach is not sometimes the President—aye, every inch the President,—nor even here does the President's decree stop—for by giving up the military government to the State government, he does decide, as far as he is concerned, the question in dispute; and fixes the Southern boundary of New Mexico, where Mexican law fixed it—by a line crossing the Rio Grande, east and west, one league north of El Paso.

IOTA.

SHOE BUSINESS.—The town of Farmington, (New Hampshire,) has become a second Lynn, in the manufacture of shoes. An exchange paper says:—

"For the year ending the first of April last, it was estimated that the whole number manufactured in this town exceeded 425,000, valued at $300,000. The amount paid for labor, freight, and trucking, was near $90,000. The boxes alone cost $3,000, and required 210,000 feet of boards to make them. There are now six large manufactories, besides some smaller ones; all together capable of turning out 600,000 per annum, should the wants of the trade require and the prospects warrant it."

A correspondent of the Lowell Courier claims for the late Dr. Twitcher, of Keene, the honor of successfully tying the carotid artery several months before Sir Ashley Cooper made the attempt. The latter has always had the credit of being the first to achieve this extremely difficult and dangerous process.

Commodore Stockton has written a letter contradicting the story that he had resigned his commission in the navy to go to California. He has no intention of going thither, and wants no more letters on the subject; the rumor having very incoveniently increased his correspondence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Secretary of the Treasury—Appropriations—The Compromise Bill—Alarm of its friends—The Land Robbery—Distress of the Agrarians—Their Caucus.

The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington on Friday for his residence in Pennsylvania.—He is expected to return on Tuesday. So brief a relaxation from the labors which have absorbed his time and energies since the commencement of this useless session of Congress, whose highest employment has been worrying and teasing the Executive with petty inquiries upon frivolous or utterly baseless charges of malfeasance or nonfeasance, is one to which Mr. Meredith is well entitled. By the way, referring to that favorite character which a portion of the present House of Representatives are fond of assuming for that body, namely, "the grand inquest of the nation," it is really a pity that some means had not been reserved to the said nation of holding a grand inquest upon a delinquent and impotent Congress. Never was such a remedy so much needed against the incompetency or wilful neglect of self conceited legislators, as now. For seven long months has this Congress been in session, and, at this moment, when but a solitary week remains of the fiscal year, not one dollar has been appropriated to meet the indispensable expenditures of government, has been made. But the people begin to believe that as Congress can do no good, it makes but very little difference whether they act or remain idle. Whether constitutional measures will or will not be found to carry on the government in the face of this unfaithfulness of the national legislature, remains to be seen. They probably will be found.

There is an important rumor that a message is in course of preparation, in contemplation of the continuance of this inaction on the part of Congress. It is expected that the President will make a stirring appeal to the dormant patriotism of the people's representatives, to compose the dissensions which have so long paralyzed their counsels, and provide the means essential to the legal administration of the government.

The prospects of the Compromise or Omnibus Bill have become materially darker within two or three days, in the opinion of some of its friends, but I still adhere to the opinion that it will pass.—It is said that Mr. Margum has been summoned to his home in North Carolina, by illness in his family; but there is also a report that believing the claim of Texas to New Mexico to be utterly unfounded, he has scruples that cannot be overcome against paying her one dollar as indemnity money. Mr. Pearce, of Md., and Mr. Underwood, Kentucky, are rumored to be in precisely the same position as to this measure. This, of course, renders their votes doubtful, if it does not decide them against the bill.

But there is to be a good deal more speaking.—To morrow, Soule makes his chief demonstration in favor of 88 deg. 30 min. He will talk the day out, and it will be fortunate for the country if what he says does not set the tongues of a dozen more wagging for two or three days. Mr. Seward is also looming up for another engagement on the line between Texas and New Mexico.—In a contest of this kind, he carries more and heavier guns than any other Senator, or than all together. It is stated that he has a map, certified by Houston and Rusk, when at the head of the Texan Government, admitting the boundary claimed by Benton as the true line of division between that State and New Mexico. He is prepared for a great and convincing argument, and will give occasion to innumerable answers, by none of which, it may be presumed, will he be answered.

And Mr. Clay will make a last, long, and earnest appeal before giving the case to the jury. It would be exacting far too much to expect Foote to resist all these temptations to logocacy, especially if the prospect shall look gloomy for the fate of the bill. He will rage and blister at a most fearful rate, if he finds himself likely to be defeated.

The Land Spoilers hold a caucus to night, to consult over the chances of the bill to grant bounty lands to all soldiers of all the wars from 1792 to 1846, who may be reckoned at something over or under a million, as the luck of their agents in getting up cases may determine. This bill, when first reported, was quite a decent and respectable piece of spoliation, only proposing to plunder the General Government of from twenty five to thirty or forty millions of acres. But unnumbered amendments have so swelled its dimensions that it is hardly possible for its authors to recognize their own offspring. They have become alarmed and cannot consent to be made accomplices in a plot to steal from eighty to a hundred millions when they only intended to appropriate thirty or forty. Whether they will succeed in pruning down these little excrescences, without disgusting friends to the general scheme of plunder, remains to be seen.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The Land Stealing and Speculators' Jubilee—The President and Mr. Fillmore—Southern Letter Writers upon the Cabinet—Arrival of Gen. Twiggs—No Need of any More Indian Wars—New Mexico.

All in favor of parcelling out the public lands among the cunningest lobby men, agents, log rollers, and other harpies assembled at the Capital inquiring—but what they did, has not clearly transpired. It appears that they had not the easiest and most harmonious time. All they did was to agree to cut off the amendments which proposed to take in a greater number of beneficiaries than there was any hope the Senate would sanction, so that instead of stealing from eighty to one hundred and twenty millions o acres, they concluded to try their hands by way of a beginning, on less than forty millions. To this shape they will make a desperate attempt to restore the bill to day, but I have considerable hope that they will not be able to get it up again at this session.

Efforts are making to circulate a story that Mr. Fillmore is hostile to the President's policy in regard to the slavery question and other subjects of public interest, on account of a lurking dissatisfaction with the appointments in New York, in the making of which, candidates recommended by himself have been neglected, in favor of Mr. Seward's.

The statement is that Mr. Fillmore, from motives originating in this feeling, is persuading his friends in the New York delegation in the House to favor the Compromise Bill, as a means of bringing the President and Cabinet to terms, and for the purpose of exacting upon the friends of the measure in the Senate, in order to procure their votes for the rejection of certain nominations before that body. I merely mention the statement to say that there is not a word of truth in it. The Vice President is not a man to allow himself to be controlled by such motives. The best understanding exists between himself and the head of the Administration upon all points of public concern. As to his own views upon the Compromise Bill, I presume he has not taken pains to disseminate them, in as much as he may be called upon to give the vote that will cause its adoption or rejection.

But this story seems to be a part of a plan of misrepresentation designed to sow discord among the proprietors of the Administration. Another part of the same scheme is to force Mr. Preston out of the Cabinet, by representing him through the medium of Washington letters, published at the South to be co-operating with the Free Soilers to defeat Mr. Clay's bill, which the writers of these communications insist is the only possible expedient for preventing the admission of the other territories, as well as California, from coming as a Free State. According to these authorities, Preston goes with Messrs. Meredith, Ewing, and Collamer, to give an anti slavery turn and complexion to all the doings of the Administration. The end and aim of all this manœuvring is evidently enough to dissolve the present Cabinet, which some ardent and short sighted Southern politicians have supposed, for a long time past, was the great obstacle to the success of their plans in the House of Representatives. This is an entire mistake. The advance of public sentiment in the country is utterly hostile to the aggressive policy of the South on the Slavery question, and no exertion of influence by the Administration or by its opponents, can carry through the popular branch any thing designed to give effect to it.

Our advices by the regular mail route from Santa Fe are down to April 10th. Though they do not mention the retreat of the Texan Commissioner, and the call of a convention by Col. Monroe, they leave no reason to doubt that both those occurrences have taken place according to the reports by way of Texas. The formal application of New Mexico to be admitted as a State, with Constitution in hand, will be before Congress probably in August, and unless the Compromise pass in the mean time must be successful.

General Twiggs arrived here last night. He says the Florida Indians will peaceably emigrate, and that if a proper vigilance, justice, and humanity is observed in our dealings with all the tribes, we shall not henceforth be troubled with Indian wars.

JUNIUS.

PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY.

Our readers, we are certain, will be as much interested as we were, in the account of this Institution, which we publish below, taken from an Exchange, published in Columbus, Ohio. It appears under the head of "Notes of Western Travel." The writer, who we believe is a clergyman, makes the usual remarks about the coal dust, smoke, &c., of Pittsburgh, and then describes some of its public institutions—among these is the Pittsburgh Infirmary, instituted by the Rev. Mr. Passavant, of whom he remarks:

"A busy life leads Mr. P. He has charge of a large and flourishing congregation, edits the monthly sheet, called the "Missionary," takes the most active part in the work of domestic missions, and, above all, labors at the establishment of the order of "Protestant Deaconesses," and Superintends its Infirmary. I have said "above all" in reference to this last enterprise, and well and truly is it entitled to this pre-eminence. A blessed institution is that of these Deaconesses, and well does it deserve all the toil which Mr. Passavant is expending upon it. Nor does his congregation, so far as we could learn, begrudge this labor, but cheers it on by its sympathy and sustains it by its liberality, and rejoices at the energetic activity into this most interesting field. But as it may be that some of our readers have never yet heard of this institution of christian charity, although its schools and hospitals are rapidly multiplying, and quietly performing their work of mercy in Germany, Great Britain, France, and Sweden, I must say a few words by way of explanation. It is the opinion of many sound theologians and pious divines, that there established in the primitive christian church an order of female laborers, called Deaconesses. Of this they think they find the proof in Romans 16: 1 2, and commend unto you Phebe, who is a servant (Deaconess) of the church at Cenchrea. And in Tim. 4: 9, &c., and in various other passages. But, whether enjoined by scriptures or not, this institution, which was, a few years since, established and put in successful operation by Pastor Fliedner, at Kaiserswerth, in Germany, is evidently the product of a christian spirit, and not only consistent with the genius of the Gospel of love and mercy, but one of its proper fruits, and calculated not only to relieve the temporal and spiritual wants of those where they have long been neglected and even exposed to peculiar danger, but likewise to aid greatly in building up the Redeemer's kingdom."

The Infirmary is beautifully situated on one of those high hills that not only overhang the Monongahela, but also overlook the Allegheny, of course, the intervening city, and likewise the Ohio into which these two rivers mingle. The house, though built for other purposes, is well adapted to this; the grounds around it being spacious, and the two buildings of which it is composed being entirely separated from each other by a smaller one which forms a kind of hall between them. This gives an opportunity for the entire separation of the male from the female patients. I was introduced to the lady who acts as matron or superintendent of the house. Although but a short time in this country, she already speaks the English language quite well, and I recollect rightly, our conversation was partially carried on in that language. Her easy and refined manners, and her manifestly genuine, though decided and christian character seem to give the very highest qualifications for the post which she occupies. The other (three) deaconesses from Germany I did not see; but was introduced to one who has the honor of being the first American woman who has engaged in this work in this country. It is to be hoped that many others in this country will be found willing to devote themselves to this work of self denial. It may, however, be proper here to observe, that no efforts are made to allure devotees into this institution. No one is allowed to enter it but after reaching a mature age and having undergone a probation of several years. No romantic notions, no superstitious fears, no self righteous reliance upon good works of supererogation, no sectarian enthusiasm is employed or appealed to in order to attract or frighten inexperienced girls into this mode of life. *Need we add that there are no vows of celibacy or of conventual seclusion? Women of suitable character and qualifications, who understand the subject properly and are constrained by the love of Christ and by a desire to do good, to devote their lives unto the Lord, and in trusted to its duties; and then, if they have a love for the work, they devote themselves to it. If not, they return whenever they please to the ordinary duties of life.* The dress of the Deaconesses is neat and simple—a dark blue dress with a white collar. Their rooms are in the most perfect order, with a bible, hymn book, and a few other religious books upon a wrot stand or in suitable shelves. All other parts of the house show the neatness and order which if not always the result of female care, are yet never found apart from it.

But the sick room is the proper place for the exhibition of the true object and proper results of this institution. There were some thirty invalids in the well ventilated and perfectly clean rooms which I visited in company with the Matron. The weather had been rainy and chilly, but was becoming warmer, and the rooms were a couple of degrees too warm, which was the only point to which it seemed to me that exception could be taken; and as the Matron noticed this, I have no doubt that it was soon regulated. I have been in many hospitals in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, but I never saw such signs of comfort and of proper attention to their inmates. There was no extravagance, no luxury in the furniture or arrangements, but there was spread over all a air of comfort and contentment that I had seen no where else. As we passed along from room to room, every eye glistened with gratitude and many a cheek, carworn and haggard with disease, was lighted up with a smile of affectionate recognition. To kind greetings and affectionate enquiries after health, the utmost invariable reply was "*better*," and that in a tone so different from the dissatisfied and despondent tone usual in our public institutions of a similar nature, that I was much struck by it and set to wondering as to the cause of the different treatment or temper displayed by these patients. The reason is obvious. They cannot but see and feel that they are tended, so far as the business cases are concerned, by no mercenary hands, but are the objects of tender sympathy and christian affection. Nor can I doubt that this feeling, aided by arrangements admirable in all other respects, gives additional efficacy to the medical treatment here employed, and that the prospects of recovery have been decidedly better than in ordinary institutions where nearly all the attention is bestowed and labor performed for so many dollars per day or per month without, as a general thing, any other motive than the considerations of christian charity. I did not take notes of the statistics of the institution, but believe that during the last year the second since its establishment—it having only been commenced upon a very small scale) the number of invalids received has been several hundred—the great body of whom have been sent away convalescent and many more refused admission for want of suitable accommodations and a sufficient force to attend them. I suppose there were about thirty patients in the house at the time of my visit. Not only the bodies but the mind of these invalids are cared for. One of the rooms is fitted up as a small chapel where the Deaconesses, servants, and such patients as are able to go so, assemble for public worship. It is also to be taken for granted that those who can read and will where recovery would not be retarded by the effort, are supplied with Bibles and other suitable books.

This institution has taken a deep hold upon the confidence and affection of the people of Pittsburgh, and especially of the Protestant churches of all denominations, as is manifest from the liberality and steadiness with which they sustain it and furnish the funds necessary for its support.—As an instance of this we may refer to the fact that a number of gentlemen, a few months since, purchased for its use several acres of ground adjoining the premises which were too narrow for it, at the expense of several incuasand dollars.—Contributions in money, donations of clothing, provisions, &c., are continually sent in from all parts of the city and of the surrounding country. And there is need of all this and of much more, as the operations of the institution ought to be considerably enlarged, not only with a reference to the accommodation of invalids, but especially for the training of self denying christian women whom we doubt not that the Spirit of God and christian love will incline to this blessed work—women who will combine with piety, prudence, enlarged philanthropy, and genuine christian liberality with what Mr. P. carries on this work, secures, as it deserves, the confidence and co operation of all classes of the community, and the christian public as a distance need not fear that their liberality will be misapplied in this direction. A body of most respectable men, members of various denominations, united with the Rev. Mr. Passavant in watching over this work, auditing accounts, &c, give assurance that its affairs will be conducted with the strictest fidelity and honesty.—The Institution is also chartered and incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

☞ SPLEEN'S WORM SPECIFIC.—The following from an agent, shows the demand which this medicine created wherever it was introduced:—

Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 10th, 1847.

J. Kidd & Co—Your travelling agent left with me, last summer, a quantity of Dr Mclane's Liver and Worm Specific, to sell on commission. The Worm Specific is also sold, and I should be glad to procure more, as it sells very readily, and has a very salutary effect in expelling worms. If you can forward me some, or send me an order to call on your agent in Buffalo, (L. S. Reynolds,) I think it will meet with a rapid sale.

W H AINSWORTH

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
je21-dlw&6

Scald of the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. EDES.—I am desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at first, the application was painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the time of the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum, in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer owning to my business about the engine. I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed.) J B COE, Engineer,
Sharpsburgh, Allegheny Co.

Pittsburgh, April, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
ap27 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Friends of Man.

The time shall come, when man's free thought
Shall break the fetters of the mind,
That ages of long woe have wrought;
Until the many are resigned
To bear the burden, and to live
Unconscious of the load that weighs
Down to the dust—but Truth shall give
To earth ere long her heavenly rays

Wrongs shall be righted then, that long
Have wrung the hearts of the oppressed;
For right alone, shall then be strong,
And rule in every freeman's breast!
Where then the man with brazen front,
Will rise to speak in crime's defence,
Or dare, with truth to hide the brand,
Armed with his falsehood and pretence?

Who then shall claim of heaven the right
To hold his fellow man in chains;
And quote you God's own book of light,
To legalize unhallow'd gains,
Wring from the bondman's toil and sweat,
And broken heart, and batter'd frame?
Who dare do all this wrong, and yet,
To manhood hold a valid claim?

The time *has* come—and ye who feel
The light of truth within your hearts,
Stand to your duty—true as steel,
And act in holy trust your parts;
Speak for the right,—for freedom speak!
Let not one foot of freedom's soil
Pass to the hands of those who seek
To blast it with the bondman's toil.

Mark where the bondman's foot hath press'd
The soil of this fair land of ours;
A curse is on it—and a pest
Threatening and dark above it lours—
Fatality attends its tread,
To blight and wither in his path,
And hope and energy are dead!
All blasted by avenging wrath.

The future is the present lies,
Then let thy aims be high and true;
Man plays his part to day and dies;
His actions live—forever, too,
For good or ill they stretch away
Far down the tide of coming years;
Then let his act you do to day
Bring future joys—not bitter tears.

Be noble! let no selfish thought—
No love of rule—no narrow creed—
Nor friendship, favor, fear, nor aught,
Restrain you in the hour of need;
But ever act, where e'er and when
Thine arm or voice in aid is claim'd
For truth and for thy fellow men,
And hearts shall thrill, when thou art named.

J. J. H.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
139 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,
Have just received large additions to their
SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c
Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may8-dawly

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.
CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.—A. W. MARKS, Secy.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.
An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, and well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lariner, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heaton, R. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.
ap30-tf

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the sixth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 20th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $3 per share, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.
je18-td WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

DR. G. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market st sept-dly

GREENWOOD GARDENS.

THIS retreat is now at the height of its beauty—Welton & Co's. flying horses will remain a few days, affording fine amusement. Strawberries are now ripe and served up fresh from the vines. Ice cream and other refreshments in abundance. The steamer Hope leaves the Fitt street landing at the beginning of each hour, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M. for 5 cents. Tickets of admission to the gardens 15 cents, redeemable for the same amount in refreshments—free admission to children when accompanied by their parents—also to select parties. Season tickets furnished by applying to the proprietor. Closed on Sunday. J. McKAIN.

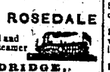
Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth, on the whole and part of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Feadon, F. H. Eaton. je19

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., Mr SAMUEL FLEMS aged 47 years and four months, late of Philadelphia.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of his father, in Lower St. Clair Township, three miles from this city, near the Washington Road.

FOURTH OF JULY!
PLEASURE EXCURSION
FOR
GREENWOOD & ROSEDALE

The splendid and fast running steamer
PHILIP DODDRIDGE,
WILL leave the foot of Pitt street every hour during the day, commencing at 8 o'clock, in the morning, and ruling till 11 at night.
☞ BEARDSLEY'S SPLENDID BRASS BAND Will be on board during the afternoon and evening.
je27:dtd

Melodeon Piano with two setts of Reeds

JUST received at the design of the Golden Harp, one superior 5 octave Melodeon Piano, with two sets of Reeds, the latest improvement. The tone is probably the finest instrument ever produced for the effort, are supplied with Bibles and other suitable books.
This institution has taken a deep hold upon the confidence and affection of the people of Pittsburgh, and especially of the Protestant churches of all denominations, as is manifest from the liberality and steadiness with which they sustain it and furnish the funds necessary for its support.—As an instance of this we may refer to the fact that a number of gentlemen, a few months since, purchased for its use several acres of ground adjoining the premises which were too narrow for it, at the expense of several incuasand dollars.—Contributions in money, donations of clothing, provisions, &c., are continually sent in from all parts of the city and of the surrounding country. And there is need of all this and of much more, as the operations of the institution ought to be considerably enlarged, not only with a reference to the accommodation of invalids, but especially for the training of self denying christian women whom we doubt not that the Spirit of God and christian love will incline to this blessed work—women who will combine with piety, prudence, enlarged philanthropy, and genuine christian liberality with what Mr. P. carries on this work, secures, as it deserves, the confidence and co operation of all classes of the community, and the christian public as a distance need not fear that their liberality will be misapplied in this direction. A body of most respectable men, members of various denominations, united with the Rev. Mr. Passavant in watching over this work, auditing accounts, &c, give assurance that its affairs will be conducted with the strictest fidelity and honesty.—The Institution is also chartered and incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

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