THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1850.

☞ 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.

☞ T. P. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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 D. HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CARGTHERS,
OF WILKINS,

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. P. WEAKES, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

The Paine Lights Humbug.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that a party composed of distinguished chemists from that city, Princeton, and Boston, and other gentlemen interested, met at Worcester a day or two since, to examine the apparatus constructed by Mr. Paine, to illustrate his alleged discovery of a new method of manufacturing gas. Mr. Pajne left town on the approach of these gentlemen, but his brother remained to do the honors. They visited his house, where the gas is shown burning, and succeeded in detecting the trick by which visitors have, heretofore, been deceived. They will furnish a full account of the exhibition in a day or two, and "explode" this humbug, which has excited such a large share of public attention.

The Paine hoax exploded, we will now see whether the alleged invention of the Frenchman, Joseph Pierre Gallard, turns out any better. Because Mr. Paine is a humbug, it does not follow that such a discovery as he claimed, may not some day be made. There is sufficient probability at least to stimulate investigation.

The *Union* says that "the plan of the President seems to be to bring in California first; next New Mexico; and in due course of time, Utah, with anti-slavery constitutions."

Just so—a very wise, just, and judicious plan, which shows "Old Zack" a man of a great heart, sound head, and honorable feelings. That is the way the whole matter will finally be settled, and it is the very way it ought to be settled. By the way, Gen. Taylor was never more popular with the masses than at present. There is a feeling of love and reverence for the old hero, which amounts to enthusiasm. Every step he has taken in the difficult question of the new territories, the Cuba affair, &c., has met with a hearty approval, and public confidence in him is increasing every day.

The Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Whigs have reason to be proud of their State ticket—every member of which is a gentleman of high moral character, general acquirements, and fair abilities. The following article from the Bucks county Intelligencer, will show our readers the appreciation which is felt for Mr. Dungan, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, in his own county:

JOSHUA DUNGAN, the choice of the Convention for Canal Commissioner, is a citizen of our own county, a native of our own soil, identified with our own interests and those of our beloved Commonwealth. Born and bred upon the farm on which he now resides, and which he cultivates with a judgment matured and enlightened by long study and experience, he is one of our most skilful and successful agricultists. Though always taking a lively interest in questions of state and national policy, and ever ready to lend a hand in aiding to establish and maintain the principles of the party with which he is identified, from a sincere conviction of their beneficent influence upon the country, his attention has been more particularly directed to the interests of his profession, and its improvement and elevation.—Hence he was led to unite with others, seven years ago, in organizing an association of farmers under the title of the "Bucks County Agricultural Society." This enterprise of which Mr. DUNGAN has been one of the fathers and pillars, has already grown into importance and usefulness, until scarcely second to any similar institution in the State. His several addresses before this society to which we shall take occasion to refer hereafter, evince an honorable enthusiasm in his occupation, a highly cultivated mind, and a knowledge drawn from observation, experience and extensive study, which constitute some of the highest adornments of the character of the American agriculturist. These characteristics, added to his plain, unostentatious manners, and his sterling integrity, his liberality of sentiment, and social qualities as a citizen and neighbor, have endeared him to an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends. All who know him respect and esteem him; it is not presumptuous in us to predict that his character will disarm partizan rancor and extort justice from his political opponents.

As to qualifications, it is no disparagement of others to say that Mr. DUNGAN is not inferior to any one that has been spoken of for the office in either party, and far superior to the respectable gentleman who has been selected as his competitor. His views of State policy, with reference to our system of improvement, accord with those of our present patriotic Executive; and his efforts would therefore be directed to a consummation of that policy—a husbanding of the resources of the Commonwealth, with a view to the perfecting of her system, and an early extinguishment of her debt, so that she may be restored to that condition of independence and prosperity to which her position and resources entitle her.

Bucks County justly feels proud of the honor conferred upon her by the selection of one of her most eminent citizens for so important a station, and will show it by a hearty response at the polls. Mr. DUNGAN is emphatically one of the people; and as such we can appeal with confidence to the voters of the State to support him. He has never held a public office; though he enjoys the honor of being one of the Electors who cast the vote of Pennsylvania, in 1848, for Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. He is identified with no cliques nor factions, but when elected will devote his energies to a faithful discharge of his official duties—as the public interest will be promoted by a representative of both parties in the Canal Board, a fact admitted by the liberal portion of our opponents—and Mr. DUNGAN being unexceptionable in character and qualifications, we look with confidence for his triumphant election.

A Washington letter states that the vote in the Senate on the confirmation of Mr. Lawrence, as Minister to England, stood 35 to 5.

The National Education Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in October last, is to meet again in that city on the fourth Wednesday in August.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1850.

To D. N. WHITE, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In the local column of the Gazette of yesterday, there is an error which I am assured you will readily correct.

While Mr. Magraw was addressing the Court in behalf of his clients, Messrs Dunn & Barr, and urging a continuance of the case over to the October Term, I was sitting immediately in front of him, my chair leaning against the Judge's bench, and my foot on the rung—certainly not in a position to provoke an assault, even had so intended Mr. Magraw, during his address to the court exhibited a good deal of warmth, but not more than counsels ordinarily do in behalf of their clients; among other things he stated that the indictment had been smuggled through the Grand Jury, or some phrase of that kind; and I remarked to him, in an under tone, and intended for his ear alone, that it was unirue; he immediately turned to strike me, and I threw up my arms to ward off the blow—the matter occupied but an instant—no blow was struck.

In making the remark I did, my sole object was to correct Mr. M. in what I regarded as an unintentional misstatement, and I so stated to the court when called on to apologise.

Respectfully,

A. W. FOSTER.

FRENCH CLAIMS PRIOR TO 1800.

—We publish to day, from the Cincinnati Chronicle, an interesting history of the French claims prior to 1800, which our readers have observed to have been pressed upon Congress for a long series of years. There can be no doubt of the justice of these claims, and it is surprising that they have not long since been recognized and paid. It should be the ambition of every Republican Government to be scrupulously just, especially to private citizens, who have no recourse to any superior power to compel justice to be awarded. They must depend wholly upon the sense of justice entertained by the Government. These French claims have now been waiting for adjustment for half a century. Is it not time that something was done?

From the Cincinnati Chronicle and Atlas.

History of the "French Claims."

Messrs. Editors:—Every school boy in the United States, knows that the French nation in consequence of a solemn contract made between her and the United States, sent her powerful fleets and armies to America to aid us in our glorious struggle of the war of Independence; but it is not equally known that the great debt which this nation thus contracted to pay France, for these important services, has been most shamelessly repudiated by Republican America. In the year 1778, a treaty was made between France and the United States, called "The Treaty of Alliance.—By this instrument, France guaranteed to the United States, their Sovereignty and Independence, forever, against the world. She fulfilled her part of this important contract to the letter. The crowning victory at Yorktown, in October, '81, which terminated our Revolutionary War, in triumph, was the achievement of the combined French and American forces. This was one of the fruits of the treaty. What did the United States agree to do for France, in consideration of the services so fully and so gallantly accomplished on her part? By the same treaty the United States guaranteed to France the possession of her then West Indian Islands forever, against all the world. France fought our battles, as by the treaty she was bound to do—we in our turn became bound by the same obligation, to fight her battles, in defence of the West India Islands, when they should be in danger from any enemy.

Peace was made between the United States and England in 1783. The French Revolution began soon afterwards; it was the immediate fruit of Democratic seed, imported into France from America. This revolution involved France in a bloody and protracted war, waged on most extraordinary principles. The belligerents forgot the laws of civilized warfare, and for many years the contest was conducted regardless of the rights of neutral nations; and indeed minute plunder was commenced against the commerce of the world by the French, under the pretence of harrassing her great enemy, England; and among the sufferers by her illegal captures on the high seas, were the enterprising merchants of her late ally, the United States. Property to a great amount belonging to citizens of the United States, was forcibly seized by the French cruisers on the oceans.

These illegal spoliations by France, called for interference on the part of the United States—Ministers were accordingly appointed and sent to France, instructed to seek payment for the spoliations. The French Government admitted the justice of the claims, but evaded the demand of indemnity; and the illegal conduct of the French cruisers went on as before.

England and Spain had attacks upon the French West Indies. American statesmen now saw that the time had arrived when France had a right, by treaty of 1778, to call upon the United States for men and money to protect the French Islands.

Washington was then President. He and his Cabinet had wisely resolved to keep out of the contest, and the celebrated "proclamation of neutrality" was issued in April, 1793. We were too weak to engage in a new war, France knew this, hence she forbore for a time to demand our fulfilment of the guaranty in the treaty of 1778. A long series of negotiations followed, the object of which, on our part, was to obtain payment for the plunder the French had committed on our merchants, and France sought the fulfilment of our guaranty to defend her West India Islands; and before these important matters were settled, many of the most valuable Islands of France had passed into the hands of her enemies, and the United States were bound to make good the loss; as an individual would be bound to respond in damages to another, where an injury was sustained by his refusal to comply with his contract.

The cause then may be thus stated: the French nation owed *certain American citizens* a sum of money, and the United States owed the French nation a sum of money. It may be material to enquire what was the amount of each of these debts. The real value of the possessions lost to France, which the United States was bound to defend, was almost incalculable; it must be stated in tens of millions. In 1797, Washington and his Cabinet authorized our Minister to offer to pay France $20,000 per annum to release us from the guaranty during the then war. If this offer had been accepted, it would have cost the United States that sum annually from 1797 to 1815, a period of eighteen years, making $3,600,000 cash, and after the war the obligation would have remained to defend the Islands for all future time—So much for the amount we owed France. The amount claimed by our citizens to be due to them from France was stated at the time at about eight millions.

In this condition things stood until the 30th of September, 1800. On that day another treaty was made between France and the United States, by which it was agreed that each nation should renounce all claim to the respective debts—in other words, the respective claims should be set off, one against the other. Thus the Government of the United States took the private claims due by a foreign nation to American citizens, and with the property of its citizens paid a great National debt of the highest obligation, which might at any time have involved us in a war, or rendered us liable to pay a sum that would exhaust the treasury of the richest nation. And having thus taken private property to pay a public debt, does it not follow that the claims in the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "private property shall not be appropriated for public use without a just compensation," has been violated, unless the United States have indemnified the sufferers—This has never been done, and hence arises what are termed "The French Claims prior to 1800.

From the year 1801 until the present session of Congress, these claimants have been humbly praying Congress for the indemnity justly due them.—In many instances, during this long period, these petitions have been wholly neglected; but in most cases they have been referred to able committees, who have, with great ability, research and industry, investigated the subject; many able reports have probed this matter to the bottom, and the result has uniformly been the inevitable conclusion that the claims are just. Among the most able of these reports, is that made by Mr. Livingston, in the Senate on the 22d of February, 1830. In urging the payment of these claims, he says: "To lessen the public expenditure is a great legislative duty. To lessen it at the expense of Justice, public faith, and constitutional right would be a crime.

In the years 1831 and 1834, bills were passed by the Senate, appropriating five millions on account of these claims; but in both cases the bills were not reached on the calendar of the House.

In 1847 a similar bill passed both House, but the President—Polk—interposed his veto. The message accompanying this veto ought to make every American blush for the honor of his country. As a literary composition, it is below criticism, as an argument, it is unworthy of any statesman; while its morality is absolutely shocking to every sense of right and honor. It was an act of cruel tyranny, without a precedent in the history of this country.

Similar claims, arising from the same cause, and at the same time accruing almost against every European power. These were promptly adjusted and have since been paid. Other claims identical with these, originating in the same way, were preferred against France, called "the French claim since 1800," these were provided for by treaty with France, by virtue of the treaty of 4th of July, 1831, and to enforce their payment, Old Hickory threatened France with war. We all remember the excitement produced in Europe and America, by Jackson's prompt determination to hazard the treasure and blood of his country in behalf of its injured citizens, when the French Chamber hesitated to appropriate the five millions provided in the treaty of 1831. This was no empty threat, but one that would have been executed to the usual manner of Jackson; we all know what that meant.

The late treaty with Mexico is a full illustration of the right of these claimants. That republic was indebted to many American citizens; in the late treaty with Mexico, it was provided that the United States should pay these claims to its own citizens, in consideration in part, of the gold yielding soil of California. Thus the Government appropriated the property of its own citizens, and by it, in part purchased property for the use of the nation. Of course the United States was bound to pay these "Mexican claims" as they are called, and a commission is now sitting in Washington to adjust them, and three millions of money await the determination. But the poor claimants for "French Spoliations prior to 1800," are yet without redress, because it was their misfortune to have their claims assumed by their own Government, for nothing is more certain, than if these identical claims by American citizens, with all their justice and validity, existed against any foreign nation upon earth the government would interpose and enforce their payment. And if it were possible now to refer this matter to a jury of farmers, or merchants of good sense and sound morals, they would render an indignant verdict in favor of the claimants in half an hour.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Abbott Lawrence, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Balie Peyton, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America to the Republic of Chili.

George P. Marsh, to be Minister Resident of the U. S. of America, at Constantinople.

Isaac N. Steele, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. to the Republic of Venezuela.

Julius C. Kretschmer, to be Consul of the U. S. of America, for the port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence.

Henry L. Norris, to be Consul of the U. S. of America for the Port of Para, in Brazil.

Nicholas A. McClure, to be Consul of the U. S for the port of Acapulco, in Mexico.

John C. B. Davis, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near her Britanic Majesty.

Jesse B. Holman, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. S. at Santiago de Chili.

Willis H. Gibson, to be Marshal of the U. S. for the northern district of Alabama.

E. Wm. Johnston, to be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims.

J. D. Barclay and Wm. McNier, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ADDRESSED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

NEW YORK, July 1.

The Pacific had encountered heavy westerly weather, for the first three and a half days from Liverpool, accompanied by a heavy sea, but her engines were not stopped. She was boarded at sea by the news schooner of the Associated Press. Her run to Halifax was nine days and eleven hours.

Heavy bets were pending in Liverpool, that the Asia would arrive there on Friday night.

The Europa's news was published on Monday, but had no other effect than to cause a trifle more activity in the market. The sales of cotton were 6000 bales at former prices, the market closing firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

The corn market was well attended by home and country millers on Thursday, and there was an improved demand for wheat and flour, at the full rates of the previous week.

Indian corn has advanced 6d per quarter since Friday, at which improvement sales are being made for Ireland.

Sugar—A fair business was doing at the full rates of Friday.

Metals—There is more demand for manufactured iron, and prices are stiffer.

Tin plates are in good demand, and prices have slightly advanced.

Freights are without demand from last week.

Money—The money market is easy. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory.

Political Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The House of Lords was a scene of exciting debate on Monday night, growing out of Lord Stanley's motion relative to the conduct of the Government in the Greek affair.

Lord Stanley prefaced the introduction of his motion, by a speech of nearly three hours duration, in which he contended that the leading characteristic of the whole transactions with Greece were prevarication and dishonor on the part of the Ministry. At the conclusion of his speech, which was loudly cheered throughout its delivery, he made a vigorous appeal to the House, not to allow the mighty power of England to be prostituted in opposing a weak and almost defenceless nation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne undertook a defence of Lord Palmerston, but with poor success, as, on dividing, the Ministry were left in a minority of 17.

The bill for the abolition of the Land Lieutenancy of Ireland, passed a second reading by a large majority.

Should the ministry not speedily resign, there is a greater belief that a great exhibition of 11 nations in London, will fall for want of funds.

The growing crops throughout England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

FRANCE.

The announcement made on Friday, that the Russian Government had protested against the manner in which the Greek affair was terminated by Mr. Wyse, was fully confirmed by the account subsequently received.

The Committee appointed to examine the bill for increasing the salary of the President, adopted in session, the following resolution—that an extraordinary credit of one million six hundred thousand francs is opened for the Minister of Finance, for the expenses incurred in 1849 and 1850, for the installation of the President of the Republic—the expense being allowed, half to the credit of 1849, and half to that of 1850.

Saturday, June 28.

The news of the adverse decision of the Committee on the President's salary bill, caused great sensation in the Assembly on Saturday.

The Globe correspondent is assured that the President will not accept any modification of the sum he has demanded; and that he regards the whole as an intrigue of the Legitimists, got up with a view of provoking a conflict.

A Cabinet council was held in Paris, on Monday, which resolved that the Ministry should resign, in the event of the President's salary bill being rejected in the Assembly.

Funds were animated,—five cents of an hour and closed at 93¼.

AUSTRIA.

An ordinance for abolishing custom duties between Austria and Hungary has been published. The Government do not, however, propose to relinquish their present monopoly in the tobacco trade.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Flour—The market is steady and quiet at Saturday's quotations.

Grain—Nothing is doing in Wheat, but the market is steady. The Pacific's news had a favorable influence upon the corn market, and prices have an upward tendency.

Provisions—The market is dull, and prices unchanged.

Groceries are rather dull—Molasses are heavy There is rather more firmness in Coffee.

Lead is nominal at $4.50 for soft American, per cwt.

EVENING REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Flour—Flour is steady without any change.

Corn—Sales of flat yellow were made at 61 cts. Northern is held a 62½@67 cents

Oats—47@48 for canal, and 44@45 for Jersey.

Provisions—The market was quiet to-day and we have no change in prices to notice.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

Flour—Sales of standard brands are made at $5,12½, and some better brands at $5,15 per bbl. Sales to city dealers are limited at firmer rates.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal—There is little doing in these articles. We quote at $3,87½.

Grain—The amount of wheat coming forward continues small. Prices are steady at 65@cts for yellow. Some further sales have been made.

Oats are in no request. A sale of pure Pennsylvania was made at 43¢.

The Pacific's advices have had no effect on the market except to cause a better feeling in cotton.

Whiskey is held at $22½@24 in barrels, and $23½ in hds.

Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1850 IN GREENWOOD GARDENS.

NEITHER pains nor expense will be spared in preparing this retreat for a comfortable entertainment of all who wish to spend their Fourth in it. Music throughout the day and evening.

The Flying Horses will be in readiness for all who wish to ride. Patent swings, ten pin alleys, &c., for the amusement of visitors.

Two steam boats, Hope No 2 and Philip Doddridge, will leave the Fist street landing, near the Old Allegheny Bridge, every half hour, for the gardens. An efficient force will be on the ground.

Admittance, one dime [jy1] J McKAIN

NOTICE.

THE person who took, through mistake, on Thursday evening last, from the house of Marsh Harris, Jr., a S & A Umbrella, marked A. M. W. on the handle, will please return it to

A M WALLINGFORD
98 Water st.

NEW MUSIC.

J. H. MELLOR, 84 Wood street, has received the following New Music.

OH, say can you see by the dawn's early light; dedicated to Rev. O Cook. Oh, think not lead I love thee, duetto, Bellini. Ah! the moments and hours around thee. The tot beneath the hills. Wert thou but mine. Annie Laurie—Scotch ballad. The Robin—words by Eliza Cook, music by Stephen Glover. Thou hast wounded the spirit that loved thee. The Grave of Washington. The Irish Washerwoman. Old Sexton—Russel. He doth all things well—Woodbury. Widow Machree—Russell. The cottage of my mother—Wallace. Low breathes the breeze—Elliot Walters—complete. The Magic Bell. The Bridal or Wedding Polka. Jenny Lind's American Polka. Lazzy Polka. Power American Polka. Top American Polka. La Belle Baltimorean Polka. Jenny Lind Polka. Carolina Polka. Rodolph's Polka—Julien. Salutation Polka. Flirt Polka. Josephine Polka Summit Polka. Hexagonal Polka. The Pirelet Quadrille—Meyerbeer. Jenny Lind Quadrilles. The Wreath and Daisy Waltz—Mrs Ernest. The Snow Drop Ro—ratation by Czerny. Monument. Sounds from Home. Weber's Dreams. Lucia di Lammermoor Marsh and Quickstep. Wood Up, Quickstep [Journal and Chronicle copy.] jy1

OIL—500 bbls Tanners' Whale Oil; 300 bbls Tanners' Oil; 100 bbl a the above winter Elephant Oil; 300 do do do Whale Oil; 300 gals winter Sperm Oil; 100 do Sperm Candles; for sale by

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
jy1 dc6w 22 & 23 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FRUITS, &c—400 bxs Oranges, in prime order; 300 bxs Lemons; 300 bxs Raisins; 100 drums Figs; 1000 bushel Mercer Potatoes; 1000 Peach and Truck Baskets; Just received and for sale by

PALMER & SMITH
jy1 dtm No 3 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

DOLIVER FIRE BRICK for sale by the boat load and from store.

KIER & JONES,
jy1 Canal Basin, Seventh street.

WRAPPING PAPER—Assorted sizes in large or small quantities.

W P MARSHALL,
jy1 85 Wood st

1850. Fort Pitt Works. 1850.

Corner of Ollara and Etna streets, Fifth Ward

Dissolution.

THE firm of Knap & Totten was dissolved on the 3d of April last, by the death of Wm. J. Totten. Charles Knap, jr., having purchased the interest of the late Wm. J. Totten, in the firm of Knap & Totten, and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Thos L Knap, they will continue the business of the concern under the name of Knap & Co., and will settle all claims against the late firm, and receive all debts and demands owing to the same

my30:3m

WRITING PAPER—Cap and Post paper, fine quality, for $2 per ream. W P MARSHALL
jy1 85 Wood st

NEW SMOKED HERRING, just rec'd and for sale at 50c per box, by MORRIS & HALWORTH
jy1 East side of the Diamond

LARD OIL—20 bbls receiving and for sale by

JAMES DALZELL

DOTASH—50 casks for sale low, to close consignment, by

JAMES DALZELL

CITRIC ACID—20 lbs just received for sale by

J KIDD & CO
jy1

CYANIDE POTASSIUM—8 lbs rec'd for sale by

J KIDD & CO

MOLASSES—100 barrels Plantation, 50 do Battle Ground S. H., 50 do Bel Air,

in store and for sale by

jy1 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, 141 Liberty st

SUGAR—46 hhds prime N. O. Sugar, 12 do Clarified, in store and for sale by

jy1 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

COFFEE—20 bags No. 1 Cuffee in store and for sale by

jy1 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

HAMS—15 tierces in store and for sale by

jy1 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

FISH—25 bbls Mackerel, 50 do Herring, 10 do Shad; in store and for sale by

jy1 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

BAGS—10 cor. Tow and Cotton, in store and for sale by

jy1 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

SPANISH WRITING—100 bbls for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
jy1 Water & Front sts.

HOPS—10 bales in store, and will be sold low to close consignment

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy1

TOBACCO—10 bales "Poindexte" round lumps, will be sold very low to close consignment.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy1

POTASH—10 casks on hand, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy1

BACON HAMS for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy1

BOOKS.

THE History of the Church of England to the Revolution, 1688. By Thomas Vowler Short, D D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Select Pieces from the Practical and Devotional Writings of Bishop Hall, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. By J. W. Morris.

Ecclesiastical Records of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the fifth century till the Reformation. By Rev. R. Hart, B. A.

Sermons by John Baptist Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, to which is prefixed the Life of the Author. By Rev. Wm M Wilett.

A new Translation and Exposition of the very ancient book of Job, with notes explanatory and practical. By Rev John Fry, B. A

A History of the Church of Christ, from the close of the sacred narrative to our own times. By Rev John Fry, B. A.

Job and his Times, or a picture of the Patriarchal Age during the period between Noah and Abraham. By Thomas Wemiss.

Lectures on Eloquence and Style. By Eleazer Potter, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary

A History of the Church from its earliest age to the Reformation. By Rev George Waddington, Dean of Durham.

An Exposition of various passages of Holy Scripture, adapted to the use of Families for every day throughout the year. By Rev John M Smith, D. D.

The Peace Keeper, or a remedy against all troubles, with a consolatory discourse particularly, addressed to mourners. By Simon Patrick, D. D.

Essays on the distinguishing traits of Christian Character. By Gardiner Spring, D. D.

For sale by A H ENGLISH & CO
jy1 79 Wood st

DECAY OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

LONG before maturity, we see females emaciated, and the clearness of complexion, and brightness of the eye, departed. Though not thirty in years, they have lost of youth than they ought to possess at fifty. Why is this? Depression of spirits, languor, and a most debilitating long continued, without resulting results in an enervated constitution, and a train of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

which can only be removed, and the shattered constitution restored, by some mild and genuine medicine, whose tonic and alterative properties are peculiarly suited to slender and delicate constitutions.

A RESTORATION.

Dr. S. D Howe—Dear Sir—For nearly two years my wife has been gradually declining without any distinct complaint, however, were to generate in debility, weakness, occasional severe pains, and irregularities of the system. Our family physician recently told me that there was no hope as the approaching warm weather would be unfavorable. I now prescribed her to try Dr S. D. Howe's Sarsaparilla, (taken against her will) and a change was soon perceptible, and by the constant use of it three months, viz.—six bottles, her health was restored, her strength and flesh regained, and she now enjoys health and rude health. No pecuniary consideration can ever repay the obligation I am under to you for restoring my wife to health, and I most cheerfully recommend your only valuable Medicine,

JOSEPH MAYNARD,
Sixth st, between Plum and Western Row

Testimonials and inquiries for Dr. S. D. HOWE'S SARSAPARILLA and take no other. This is the only Sarsaparilla that acts on the Liver, Kidneys, and Blood, at the same time, and hence its singular efficacy and success.

For sale by A. A. Jones, J. Schoonmaker & Co., W. Black, R. W. Meanes, J. M. Townsend, J. Mahler, W. Jackson, Pittsburgh; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny city; F. R. McClelland, Blairsville; E. Crocker, Brownsville; and by DR. S. D. HOWE & CO., Proprietors,

jy1 dtw1yF 1 Colleton Hall, Cincinnati, O.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WILSON informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Hat and Cap Establishment from Smithfield street, to his old stand on the corner of Wood street and Diamond Alley, (second story) over Patricks & Friend's Exchange Office, entrance back, off Diamond Alley—where may be found a large and fashionable assortment of Hats and Caps at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hats made to order.

jy28 dtw2m8

Religious Notice.

Rev. Joan Brown will preach in the 1st Associate Reformed church, Sixth street, Pittsburgh, on Sabbath (30th inst) morning at half past 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Also in Rev Dr Presley's Church in Allegheny City in the evening, at the usual hour.

jy30:dtl.

FOR SALE.

A GROCERY STAND on Penn street. Also, a Dwelling House to let. Apply on the premises, No 75 Penn st.

jy29:3t*

Dwelling House for Rent.

A THREE STORY Brick Dwelling House on South Common, a few doors west of Federal st., Allegheny City, will be rented and possession given immediately. Inquire of

Dr. T. P. DALE, Allegheny.

$4000 PROFIT.

ANY person wishing to engage in a manufacture that will yield this profit on a small capital, may address "Iron" at this office, with real name, stating where an interview may be had.

jy29:1t*

THE owner of a Wheelbarrow left in front of the Virginia Exchange, Fifth st, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay for this advertisement and take the same away.

jy29:3t

ONE ENGLISH ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, with Plates, Morocco Antique, Impressed, Gilt Leaves, $35.00 This splendid Bible we offer at one low price at our usual and well known place.

jy29 H. ENGLISH & CO, No 79 Wood st.

Medical and Surgical Notice.

T. GREEN, M. D., formerly of Philadelphia, and late of Mobile, Ala., begs leave to inform the public, announcing that he has located himself permanently in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of practicing the various branches of Medicine and Surgery. Office and residence attended to at all hours of the day and night. Office and residence No 149 Third street, between Smithfield and Grant.

REFERENCES—F. Stanton, Esq., Fourth st; F. Kay, Bookseller and Stationer, Wood street; R. Kennedy, Apothecary and Druggist, Penn st.

jy29:3t*

FRESH LAKE FISH—5 bbls Lake Shad, 2 " " Trout, 2 " " White Fish,

Just received and for sale by

jy29 WM. A MCCLURG & CO., 120 Liberty st.

WOODEN FLOUR BUCKETS—0 nests Eastern Makes for sale by

WM. A MCCLURG & CO.
jy28

CANDLES—Star Candles, Wax do, Sperm do, Summer Mould, do, Dipped do,

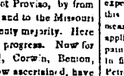
For sale by WM. A MCCLURG & CO. jy28

FOURTH OF JULY!

A PLEASURE EXCURSION

FOR

GREENWOOD & ROSEDALE



The splendid and fast running steamer

PHILIP DODDRIDGE,

WILL leave the foot of First street every hour during the day, commencing at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and ending till 11 at night.

BEARDSLEY'S SPLENDID BRASS BAND Will be on board during the afternoon and evening.

jy27:2td

Melodeon Piano with two sets of Reeds

JUST received at the sign of the Golden Harp, one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Melodeon Pianos, with two sets of Reeds, the latest improvement. The above is probably the finest toned instrument ever offered for sale, with a light, pleasant and elegant tone, for sale by

jy27 H KLEBER

Proposals.

PROPOSALS will be received until July the 8th, for Building a Stationary Hose House in the Third Ward of Allegheny City. A plan and specifications may be seen at the office of John W. Barr, corner of the Diamond, Allegheny.

T L McMILLAN,
R M McFADDEN, } Com. of Board.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,

jy27

1850 AMERICAN HOUSE, 1850

ROBERT LOWRY, Proprietor,

Public Square, Hollidaysburgh, Pa.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE—Two Daily Lines of Stages for the Eastern and West; also the Bedford Stage leaves this house.

jy27:dtm

BIDWELL & CO.

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Glasgow, Pa. (Smith's Ferry Post Office)

Having permanently located at this place, a new and substantial line of boats, are prepared to receive and forward promptly to all points on the river, and Sandy and Beaver or Ohio Canals. B & Co.

Glasgow, June 15—jy18

Dr. J. Mason's Sarsaparilla, or Indian Panacea and Blood Purifier,

HAS been extensively used for 25 years by the Faculty in their extensive practice, and is confidently recommended to the public for the cure of all impurities of the blood and general debility, rheumatism, dyspepsia, coughs, colds, bronchitis, dropsy, nervous or general debility, female complaints, mercurial affections, sores, or eruptions, and disease of the skin, tetter, &c., liver complaints, in short for all impurities of the blood. It is wholly vegetable, and may be taken under any circumstances with perfect safety. Prepared by SAMUEL KRAMER, Baltimore, Md. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R E SELLERS,
jy27 57 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

CARD.

DR. J. J. MYERS offers his professional services to the citizens of Manchester and vicinity. Office and residence, for the present, at Rosedale, in Manchester, immediately above the U. S. Marine Hospital.

jy12:2dtm

Rare and Valuable Works.

MEMOIRS of the Reign of King George III. By Horace Walpole. Published from the original MSS, with notes by Sir Denis Marchant, 2 vols

Niebuhr's History of Rome, abridged from the larger work, and adapted to the use of schools and colleges. By Travers Twiss, D. C. L.

The Antiquities of the Christian Church. Translated and compiled from the works of Augusti, with numerous additions by Rev. Lyman Coleman.

The London Metropolitan Magazine, 5 vols, American edition.

The Life of Wm Alexander, Earl of Stirling, Major General in the Army of the United States during the Revolution, with selections from his correspondence. By his grandson, W. A. Duer, L. L. D.

The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice. By Wm Goode, M. A.

Remains of the Rev. William Jackson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Kentucky, with a sketch of his life and character.

Memoir of the Life of the Rev. Wm. White, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania. By Bird Wilson, D D., Professor of Divinity in General Theological Seminary.

Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses. By Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of William's College.

Lowe's Edinburgh Magazine and Protestant and Educational Journal, 2 vols.

A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature. By Augustus William Schlegel, translated by J. Black, Esq. On hand and for sale by

A H ENGLISH & CO
jy26 79 Wood st

P. W. GATES'

PATENT DIES FOR CUTTING SCREWS.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1847.

THESE DIES having been adopted and highly approved in all the principal shops in New York and Philadelphia, are now offered to manufacturers, machinists, ship smiths, &c., with the utmost confidence, as the most perfect article in use for cutting screws.

Their superiority over any other Dies heretofore used, consists in their cutting a PERFECT SCREW, whether V or SQUARE thread, by even parsing over the iron to be cut, which requires no *swedging or previous preparation*, as the dies cut the thread out of the solid iron, without raising it in the least; in their greater durability, rapidity, and perfection of work; and in their simplicity and little liability to get out of order.

Certificates.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1849.

This is to certify that we have purchased from P. W Gates the right of using his patent Dies for cutting bolts. In our opinion, his Dies are much superior to any others we are acquainted with for the purpose of cutting bolts.

J P MORRIS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1848.

Having had P W Gates' Patent Dies in use in our establishment for the last nine months, for cutting bolts, we can in every respect recommend them to the highest terms, as we have laid all others away, they being so far superior—consisting them 75 per cent. cheaper than any others now in use.

RANEY, NRAFIE & CO.,
Penn Works, Pa.

This is to certify that we have purchased the right to use, and adopted in our business, P W Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, which we highly approve of. We can do much more work, and we believe it will surpass in durability and precision, as much as economy of labor, any dies known to us.

MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, 9th month, 28th day, 1848.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1849.

Having adopted P. W. Gates' "Patent Dies" for cutting bolts, we take pleasure in saying, that it more than answers our expectations, and have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that it far excels any other plan in present use for cutting bolts.

P F BIDDER & CO.

We have P. W Gates' "Patent Dies" for cutting screws, and the economy of using them is so very considerable, that we look up