THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1850.

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.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

FOR SECOND SESSION, 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 MCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞FOR TELEGRAPH NEWS—SEE THE SIXTH COLUMN.

The reader will find the article in relation to the reconnoisance of the Great Salt Lake, by Capt Stansbury, of exceeding interest.

The American learns by telegraph, that John K. M'Nickle, formerly of this city, died of cholera, at Covington, Ky., on Monday, June 1.

Governor JOHNSTON arrived in this city on Monday evening, from Kittanning, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House, where he is receiving the calls of a large number of our citizens, who honor him not only for the sake of the high station he fills, as Governor of this old and important Commonwealth, but for the rare abilities he has exhibited in the discharge of his official duties, and for the successful manner in which he has conducted the ship of State out of the difficulties which environed her, when he ascended the Gubernatorial Chair. The history of his administration will compose some of the fairest pages of the annals of our State.

Our correspondent on the line of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road, gives us cheering accounts of the progress of that work, so important to this city as the continuation of our Western Rail Road to the State of Indiana, where it brings us into connection with the improvements of the State. All along our great "Back Bone. Line," from Philadelphia to the Wabash, every thing is now of the most cheering character. There are no broken links—the whole line is in the hands of enterprising and able men, who will push it to a speedy completion. On the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, the work is progressing with rapidity from Pittsburgh to Massillon, and the President is now in the east making arrangements for the iron. The inlet portions of the road, beyond Mazsillon, will be prepared for contract this season. The bountiful harvest which will be gathered this summer will enable the farmers of Wayne and Richland counties to take all the necessary stock to grade and bridge the road in that section, and the iron and outfit can easily be furnished from other sources. These are pleasant prospects for the city, and the result, we feel assured, will realize the most ardent expectation.

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The books for subscriptions of Stock to this enterprize have been open at the Exchange Hotel since Monday, from 9 to 7 o'clock. Messrs M'Ferran, Isaac Walker, jr., and A. K. Lewis are the Commissioners who attend here. The Books will close to-day. Those of our citizens who feel disposed to encourage the enterprize would do well to call in time.

THE INCORRUPTIBLE DEMOCRACY.—The *Post*, o Tuesday, is on the confessional again. It confesses that there was an "attempt on the part of some corrupt and unprincipled men, to *bribe* a couple of delegates at the late Democratic State Convention." It pronounces the transition dis graceful, and speaks of the "scoundrelly acts of Overshine and Rankin," and intimates that a certain Industrial Democrat, who has filled high offices, furnished the money to buy up the "incorruptibles."

But how does the *Post* know that only a "couple" of Democrats were bribed, or were attempted to be bribed? If only a "couple" "repented and threw down the money, but that is rather an indication that more than those two had their "palms greased" with $50 bills,—and if a certain distinguished member of the party was engaged in the transaction, as the *Post* intimates, he must have acted upon his knowledge of the corruptibility o Democratic politicians, or he would not have attempted so dangerous a game. Altogether, the Democratic politicians of Pennsylvania have exhibited a phase of character which the people would do well to consider, before they trust them further. Men who would offer or receive a bribe are unfit to be trusted with the public funds.

The *Post* seems to have a peculiar hatred to the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, and evinces no little fear that that gentleman may succeed in securing an election to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature next winter, to fill the place to be vacated by Mr. Sturgeon; and so little confidence has that editor in Democratic politicians, that he demands that every Democratic candidate for the Legislature shall "*pledge himself in writing*," to vote for the caucus nominee of the party. He is afraid that the Democrats will be too much under the influence of the Middleton flask to be trusted, and he therefore demands that they shall "pledge themselves in writing!" What a high opinion Mr. Harper must have of the "*incorruptible* Democracy," when he requires such binding and unheard of pledges! Of course the Democratic candidates in this County will have to "toe the mark," and give the "written pledge" not to look at a Middleton Bank bill, while the election for Senator is pending.

But the *Post* takes too much for granted in all its speculations. It contemplates that the Democrats will have the majority in the next Legislature, on joint ballot, and can elect any one they please. But this is the very question to be decided at the fall elections, and there is at least a probability that the Whigs will have a potent voice in the matter. At least there will be a vigorous contest for it, and with good hopes of success notwithstanding the State was unfairly apportioned by the Locofoco majority. When the *Post* therefore demands that the Democratic candidates throughout the State shall give a "written pledge" not to vote for Mr. Cameron—or, in other words, that they will vote for the caucus nominee—the editor should consider whether it is really worth while to enforce so insulting a proposition.

The *Post* seems disposed to take simple revenge for the indignities it suffered during the existence of the Moloney, by following that portion of the party which supported that paper with bitter hatred. It now calls upon the Democracy "to be careful to elect no man as a Delegate to State or County Conventions who is even *suspected* of being favorable to *Cameronian Federalism*." By this phrase the editor means all that respectable class of the Democratic party who think that the old Democratic doctrine of a protective tariff, advocated by Governor Snyder, Shulze, and Wolfe, and Porter, and Shunk, and by Democratic Legislatures for the last seventy five years, is still a good, wholesome, and proper Democratic doctrine. All such, who are not willing to bend their necks to the modern yoke, and to stretch themselves upon the Baltimore platform, although they are still old-fashioned, staunch Jeffersonian Democrats, are to be discarded, insulted, and watched as suspicious persons. If even "*suspected*" of being one of the old Democratic stamp, they are to be denounced as unworthy of selection as Delegates to a County Convention! What a beautiful thing modern Locofocoism is! How delighted some of the respectable and influential Democrats of this county will be to know that they are unfit even to fill the humble place of a delegate to a County Convention, although they voted the Democratic ticket before Mr. Harper left Ireland!

SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.—A mass meeting has been called in Rochester, New York, to sustain the policy of President Taylor in regard to California and New Mexico. Similar demonstrations appear on all sides at the north. The free States are united and enthusiastic in their approval of the enlightened and liberal policy of the administration.

The Great Salt Lake—Capt. Stansbury's Reconnoissance.

After an interval of six months, during which the party were completely isolated by the impenetrable snows of the surrounding mountains, intelligence has just been received from Captain Stansbury, of the Topographical Engeer Corps, who is engaged in an examination of the Valley of that singular sheet of water. The last, previous to this, of the whereabout of the party was dated in October last. The present despatches come down to April 16 and the 16th of March. Captain Stansbury says:

"The wintry season here has been long and very severe, commencing about the middle of November. To day (February 26) the mountains are white with snow, and in many of the canons (pronounced 'kanyons') it is upwards of fifty feet deep, reaching to the tops of the tallest trees. Although only in the latitude of 40 deg. 45 min., it has more than equalled in severity the winter of last year in Philadelphia, which was an unusual one, and it is even now quite uncertain when it will terminate."

Again he says, writing on the 16th of March:

"The mountain passes are fuller of snow than ever. Yesterday morning we found that two inches of snow had fallen during the night, and last night nearly as much. This is on the plains: in the mountains the fall is from four to six times greater, the condensation of the atmospheric vapor being there much more rapid and complete. At this moment, while the sun is shining brightly upon the plains, it is snowing furiously among the peaks." * * *

"After completing the reconnoissance of Cache Valley, we returned to our camp on Bear river. When Col. Porter returned to his post, the provision train was dispatched down the east shore of the Salt Lake, under Lieut. Horstmann, of the Rifles, with orders to report to Lieut. Gunnison, whilst I, accompanied by Dr. Bake, with a party of four men and sixteen mules, addressed myself to make the tour around the western side of the Lake. This trip was, by many of the old mountaineers, considered rather hazardous, especially at that late season of the year. Many of them had tried it, but none had ever succeeded in achieving it. The country was represented to be barren in the extreme, and since, if not entirely destitute of fresh water. In addition to which, some disturbances and ill feeling had taken place between the whites and the Snake or Shoshone Indians, arising out of a gross outrage which had been wantonly inflicted upon the latter by a band of unprincipled emigrants, in which several of their men were killed and women violated and murdered. I was determined, however, to proceed; and, having provided ourselves with some India rubber bags for packing water in case of necessity, on the 10th of October we commenced our journey. We were also provided with one soldiers' tent and one wall tent fly, for protection from rains; but they were of little use, as but in one or two instances could poles be procured for stretching them, so utterly destitute of timber was the region through which we passed. The journey occupied us until the 8th of November.

"We found that the whole western shore of the lake consists of immense level plains of soft mud, inaccessible within many miles of the water's edge to the feet of mules or horses, being traversed frequently by meandering rills of salt and sulphur water which apparently sink and spread beneath and saturate the whole soil, rendering it miry and treacherous. These plains are but little elevated above the present level of the lake, and have, without doubt, at one time, and long since, formed part of it; for it is evident that a rise of but a few inches will at once cover the greater portion of these extensive areas of land with water again. I do not think I heard much by way of praise was due of one foot in the lake would nearly, if not quite, double its present area.

"The plains are, for the most part, entirely denuded of vegetation, except occasional patches of Artemisia and "grease-wood," and they glitter in the sunlight, presenting the appearance of water so perfectly that it is almost impossible for one to convince himself that is not on the borders of the lake itself. This is owing to the crystalization of minute portions of salt on the surface of the mud, and the oozy slime occasioned by the complete saturation of the soil with moisture. From this cause, also, arises a mirage, which is greater here than I ever witnessed elsewhere, distorting objects in the most grotesque manner, and giving rise to optical illusions almost beyond belief. I anticipate serious inconvenience from this cause, in making the triangulation."

In an estimated distance of 150 miles, on one part of the route, fresh water and grass were found only in one spot, about midway of this stretch, and we were obliged to subsist our animals, that is, to keep life in them, by serving them out a pint of water each, night and morning, taken from the india rubber bags packed upon their backs. The first part of this desert was about 75 miles in extent, and occupied us two days and a half to cross it, travelling all day, and the greater part of the night; whilst the latter portion of the way to relieve the mules, which began to sink under the want of sustenance and water.

In the latter portion of this first desert we crossed a field of solid salt, which lay encrusted upon the level mud plain, so thick that it bore up the mules loaded with their packs so perfectly that they walked upon it as if it had been a sheet of solid ice, slightly covered with snow. The whole plain was at the least ten miles in length, seven in width and the thickness of the salt at from one half to the 5th of the last month. The inhabitants were in the greatest alarm, as they had been warned there would be another attempt to burn the rest of the town. They were each hour expecting the appearance of the cholera. It was hoped that the Supreme Government that they should afford aid to these afflicted people.

A sovereign cure for the Cholera has been discovered in Mexico. It is the "Rais del Indio," (the Indian root.) The Monitor advises the Government to lose no time in collecting large quantities of this root, and giving it gratis to the poor. The STAR says: "We know from a source of truth that the most marvellous cures have been effected by this root. As an act of charity, we call upon Senora Hoppe, who administered herself this specific to numerous persons in her household's establishment, to come forward and testify to the truth of our statement."

The Recent Movement in New Mexico.

On the 20th of April, at a public meeting of the people of New Mexico held at Santa Fe, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, a portion of the people of New Mexico, have long and patiently suffered under a very partial and unequal system of laws, and all the evils of a defective and insufficient civil form of government, excluded from the exercise of political rights, and despairing of receiving from the Congress of the United States the government for which we have twice applied, or the rights and privileges of American citizens guaranted to us by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and, whereas, we are a second time, and now menaced by Texas with the forcible extension of her jurisdiction and laws over our territory, to whose unjust claim we entertain the most invincible repugnance; and, whereas, we are fully determined to resist Texan jurisprudence by all moral and lawful means, and desire this fact and our decided repugnance to her to be made known to the world and to have her illegal claim judicially acted on; and whereas, as American citizens, we can no longer patiently submit to the deprivation of our just rights, or to the continuance of the neglects that have been heaped upon us; and considering that we should be eminently disgraceful in us, as freemen, to longer continue as we are, under the administration of oppressive and unequal laws, or subject to the aggression of the State of Texas, we do, therefore, resolve,

1. Resolved, That in view of our present situation and prospects, we deem it to be not only our right, but our interest and imperative duty, as freemen and American citizens, to form, as soon as practicable, a State constitution, republican in its character, and agreeable to that of the United States, and to ask boldly of Congress for admission into the Union of States, and on an equal footing with that enjoyed by every other State.

2. Resolved, That we are intimately persuaded seven-eighths of the citizens of New Mexico are, like ourselves, in favor of the immediate adoption of a Republican Constitution and State form of Government, and utterly repugnant to the claim and jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

3. Resolved, That Col. John Monroe, our civil and military Governor, is hereby respectfully requested to issue his proclamation, calling upon the citizens of New Mexico to meet at some fixed time, within ten days thereafter, within their respective districts and precincts, as designated by the Kearney Code, there to elect members to a Convention.

Said members to assemble and organize at Santa Fe, on the twenty sixth day after said elections, to frame a Republican State Constitution for adoption or rejection, by the people; and to do all other things that may by them properly be done for the advancement of New Mexican interests.

The proclamation of Col. Monroe, as issued agreeably to the above call, has already been published in the Gazette, together with the fact of the framing of the State Constitution referred to.

New Mexico—a Constitution Formed.

We received yesterday, by the western mail, letters from Santa Fe as late as the 25th of May. They do not contain much more than we could have wished, but the contents are of real importance, in the present condition of public affairs.

It seems from these letters, that a Convention of Delegates from the people has been called, and that it has been held, and in the short space of eight or nine days it did devise and promulgate a Constitution for the Government of the *State of New Mexico*. We proceed to give all the information on this subject, collected from two or three of these letters. The Convention, of the manner of whose election we know nothing, assembled at Santa Fe on the 15th inst., and one of our letter-writers, lorer and great unanimity in their action. They were in session eight or nine days, and in that time produced a Constitution which has not yet reached us, but which is said will be in operation by the first of July. The boundaries of the State, as contained in the letters before us. "On the east, the State runs to the 100th degree of latitude. The line where the line cuts the Arkansas and the Colorado of Texas are points in the boundary.—On the west, New Mexico is bounded by the 114th degree from the Colorado of California to the intersection of that line of latitude with Gila. On the east and west, the State of New Mexico is bounded by parallels of latitude." By this Constitution *slavery is prohibited in the State.*

The Constitution was adopted on the 25th of May. In fifteen days thereafter, or rather as soon as it could be done in the mail way, the government would be set in motion. Two Senators and a Representative in Congress would speedily be elected, and an effort would be made to get them to Washington in time to take their seats—if such proceeding s be recognized at the present Congress. "I am sold (says our letter) that we will have a good Constitution, and one entirely suited to this peculiar people."

"As to the effects of this new State, Cerro St. Vista, Judge Otero, and Henry Gascoyne, are present candidates for Governor—all, however, belong to the same party, and a selection of either would be perfectly agreeable to all. Capt. A. W. Reynolds, U. S. A., and Major R. H. Weightman, late Paymaster, at present a lawyer of this territory, stand most prominent among us for the U. S. Senate. Both are well qualified for the station, and will do honor to the State. There are two other candidates, Judge Houghton and Capt. W. Z. Argrey, late of Jefferson City, but their chances of success are small; when placed in opposition to the gentlemen I have named, who are considered the first men in the community."

Another letter says—Hugh N. Smith, our present delegate in Congress, will, no doubt, be elected to the House of Representatives.—*St. Louis Republican, June 24.*

The Superintendent and Engineers of the Nicaragua route are to leave New York on Monday, in the steamer Crescent City, for Chagres. They will be taken to the Nicaragua Lake by the Company's steamer Nicaragua, now awaiting their arrival at Chagres. The steamer Director is to leave New York next week, and in connexion with the Nicaragua will navigate the Lake. The distance from ocean to ocean is to be performed in less than 20 hours, and the entire route to California, it is supposed, will be in operation by the 1st of August.

The health of Savannah, according to the Republican, was never better than at present. During the week ending on the 22d ultimo, there were but four deaths in the city, one white child about a month old, and three negroes. Savannah has a population of upwards of sixteen thousand.

The last English papers state that the health of Louis Philippe is rapidly declining, and his symptoms are such as to cause the greatest anxiety regarding their immediate results.

WANTED,

A GIRL to do housework. A permanent and pleasant situation can be heard of by applying at the Book Store. [j3:3t

Damaged Dry Goods at Half Price.

BARGINS! BARGAINS!

M. RUSSELL, Sign of the Big Dry Hive, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, will continue selling those Damaged Dry Goods, on Wednesday, July 3d, and will continue selling at half price all the damaged goods are sold. Those goods are slightly damaged by water, and will be offered in each purchase at less than half the original cost.

Our numerous customers and the public in general will please call soon and secure bargains. The goods were damaged by water only, and many of them will be found almost perfect. Others of them we will sell at almost any price. Please remember the store, No 52 Market street, between Third and Fourth, sign of the Big Dry Hive, where no cash customer will be sent away without being perfectly satisfied.

All our rooms will be opened for retail trade on this occasion. [j3:3tine] WM. L. RUSSELL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE, this day, associated with me Mr. I. H. Clouse, in the Wholesale Grocery and Produce Business, under the style of the firm will be A. Culbertson & Clouse. [j3] A. CULBERTSON

A. CULBERTSON] [I. H. CLOUSE.

A. CULBERTSON & CLOUSE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce, and Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, 103 Liberty st, Pittsburgh, Pa. j3

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

At Holmes' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post Office.

LONDON Art Journal for June.
Littell's Living Age, No 200.
Holden's Dollar Magazine for July.
Blackwood for June.
The Vale of Cedars; or the Martyr. By Grace Aguilar, author of "Woman's Friendship."
Boston Shakespeare, No 18.
Pictorial Field Book, No 3.
David Copperfield, No 14.
Nortel Hastings; or the Frigate in the Offing. [j3

THE owners of 10 casks Scourchings, and a lot of Hollow Ware will please come forward, prove property, and take them away, or they will be sold according to law, to pay charges. A. H. GRANT, 94 Water st. j3

Undressed Irish Linens.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD invite the attention of buyers to their supply of superior Irish Linens, warranted Pure Flax, including a few pieces extra quality Bosom Linens. They have also received a supply of Bleiting Muslins of superior fabric, all of which will be sold low. j3

Laces and Edgings.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a large assortment of

Lace and Victoria Edgings and Laces;	
Loom Work Thread	do;
Bobbing do;	
Valenciennes do;	
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings;	
Do Insertings;	

Figured and plain Netts; Black Silk do, &c.—to which they ask the attention of buyers. j3

BACON HAMS—13 hrs prime country cured;
1 cask do do; for sale by
C H GRANT, 91 Water street

MACKEREL—100 barrels No 3, new catching, and very fine, to arrive, and for sale by
G & McANULTY & CO
Canal Basin.

FLOUR—50 barrels Farmer & Rink's, extra brand, received and for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH

SMOKED HERRING—250 bxs No 1, received and for sale by [j3] S & W HARBAUGH

SODA ASH—10 casks superior ton sand, for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH

BACON—20 bbls prime Shoulders;
16 kegs do Sides;
10 bbls do Hams; received on consignment and for sale by [j3] S & W HARBAUGH

SUGAR CURED HAMS—Other received on consignment, for sale by [j3] S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—50 kegs prime Cream Cheese;
50 kegs prime W. Rd do received and for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—500 boxes assorted sizes received and for sale by [j3] S & W HARBAUGH.

CORN—200 bu shelled just rec'd for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH

OATS—100 bu rec'd and for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH

SIX TWIST TOBACCO—Cheap No 1, just landing and for sale by [j3] HARDY, JONES & CO

LARD—15 kegs fresh, received and for sale by
W H JOHNSTON
Second st

BROOMS—110 dozen for sale by
W H JOHNSTON

POTATOES—110 bu in store and for sale by
W H JOHNSTON

KEG BUTTER in store and for sale by
W H JOHNSON

COFFEE—155 bags Rio, to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
Water and Front st

BACON—37 casks Hams;
4 casks Sides;
29 casks Shoulders;
2 casks Assorted, now landing, from steamer Milton, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
Water and Front sts.

ALCOHOL—35 bbls 93, 92, and 76 per cent, for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
Cor. First & Wood sts.

LARD OIL—25 bbls Conkling's No 1 for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

SALTPETRE—25 kegs refined, for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

LINSEED OIL—English, in cask and bbls, for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

SUNDRIES—60 bxs Saleratus;
15 casks and bbls do;
3 casks Pearlash;
3 bbls Tallow;
30 bxs Cheese;
10 bbls Fire and Water proof Paint;
110 bushels Potatoes;
In store and for sale by
B CANFIELD

BOSTON CRACKERS—Just arrived and for sale at No 155 Liberty street.
4 bbls Boston Cold Water Crackers;
2 bbls do Butter Biscuit;
2 bbls do Bran Biscuit.
WM A MCLURG & CO
251 Liberty st

GOSHEN CHEESE—A small lot of Goshen Cheese just received and for sale by
WM A McCLURG & CO
251 Liberty st

BAD BREATH.—In nine cases out of ten, bad breath may be attributed to a neglect of the teeth, by which tartar is allowed to accumulate upon them, and causes fossily enough. When this is the case, the breath cannot be otherwise than bad, and the persons thus afflicted not only suffer from a consciousness of such being the fact, but are absolutely disagreeable to every one around them. JUDGE HADELS Celebrated FIRED CHARCOAL TOOTH PASTE is not only a remedy for bad breath, but will prevent the teeth and gums from becoming diseased, and give to the teeth a brilliant whiteness. Charcoal is admitted by all scientific persons to be one of the greatest disinfecting agents known, and is highly recommended by all our best Dentists as a dentifrice. The greatest objection to its use heretofore has been the difficulty of procuring it pure and free from coarse particles. The PURIFIED CHARCOAL TOOTH PASTE entirely obviates this difficulty, as the charcoal is prepared from a popular wood, burnt in an iron cylinder, and reduced to an impalpable powder. The other ingredients of the Paste are such as have received the approbation of our most scientific Dental Surgeons, and are all beautiful in their effects. Prepared only by JULIUS HADELS, Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste, the most decided tooth will, in a short time, assume a pearly whiteness, and spongy gums become firm and healthy.

JULES HADELS, Perfumes and Chemist,
120 Chestnut street, Phila.

For sale wholesale by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and R. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh; and John Sargent, and J. Mitchell, Allegheny City, Pa. j3

NOTICE.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh wish to employ a Matron or Nurse for the sick, at City Farm. Testimonials of character will be required. Application to be made at the office on Fourth street, at 9 o'clock P. M. until the 15th instant.

By order of the Guardians of the Poor.
JARED M BRUSH, Sec'y and Agt
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1850. j3:2t iw

FIRE! FIRE!

No 62 Market street, Pittsburgh.

A MASON & CO, are now prepared to offer to the public their goods damaged by the late fire, among which may be found:

Calicoes, slightly damaged at 4¢; furniture do 2 to 6 cents; lawns do, good styles, 4¢ to 10 cents; Mous de Laines do, 5¢ to 10¢; Gingham do, 4¢; Tickings, striped do 1¢; 4-4 French prints do 12¢; super Carrain Cloths, half price; Ginghams do; Steamboat Cottonades do 25 cents; Kentucky Jeans do 12¢.

Together with our usually large stock of New and Perfect Goods at a great reduction from former prices. j3:2

HAVING this day taken George R. Mowry into partnership with me, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of R Hard & Co

R. HARD
R. HARD & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Hides, Leather, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Tanners and Curriers' Tools, and Tanners' Oil, No 193 Wood st, Pittsburgh, Pa. j3

JUST received—Sodorn Dr Charles Orgood's India Cholagogue, and for sale by J KIDD & CO

JUST received—Sodorn Dr Gurney's Yellow Dock Sarsaparilla, and for sale by J KIDD & CO
No 65 Wood street.

R. A. CUNNINGHAM,

WHOLESALE GROCER, Produce, Forwarding, and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No 249 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. j11

A CARD.

DR. JOHN MARTIN respectfully announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has permanently located himself in this city, for the purpose of practicing Medicine and Surgery, in all its various branches. His office is on Fourth street, No 160. Residence No 97 same st. j11-dawlm*F

NOTICE,

THE owners and consignees of goods arriving by the "Citizens' Portable Boat Line," will please take notice that they will be required to pay freight at our warehouse, according to the weight, before the goods are removed. C A McANULTY & CO j11

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. White's celebrated Brass Band will furnish good Music throughout the day and evening.

The Pistol Marksmen will be on residence for all who wish to ride. Patent swings, ten pin alleys, &c, for the amusement of visitors.

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

Admittance, one dime. [j11 J McKAIN

NOTICE.

THE person who took, through mistake, on Thursday evening, from the house of Jacob Weaver, jr., a Silk Umbrella, marked A. M. W. on the handle, will please return it to

A M WALLACE
09 Water st

NEW MUSIC.

J. H. MELLOR, 81 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 fair I love thee. Blanche Alpen, I love thee. When other friends around thee. The cot beneath the hills. Wert thou but mine. Annie Laurie—Scotch ballad. The Robin—sonis by Eliza Cook, music by Stephen Glover. Thou hast wounded the spirit that loved thee. The Grave of Washington. The Irish Mother's Lament. Old Peaton—Kossuth. He doeth all things well. Woodbury. Widow Machree—Russell. The cottage of my mother—Hutchinson. The Irish Mother's Lament. Ellin Walters—impromptu. The Magic Bell. The Bridal or Wedding Polka. Jenny Lind's American Polka. Fairy Polka. Forest Queen Quadrilles. Top American Polka. La Belle Italienne Polka. Jenny Lind Polka. The Orphan Girl's Polka. Julien's Salutation Polka. Josephine Polka. Summit Polka. Rossignol Polka. The Prophet Quadrilles—Meyerbeer. Jenny Lind Quadrilles. The Wreath and Daisy Waltzes—Ms Ernest. The Swiss Drover Boy—vocalises by Czerny. Monument. Scenes from Home. Wreaths Revive. Sweet Quakeress. Louisville March and Quickstep. Wood Up, Quickstep. [Journal and Chronicle copy.] j11

OIL—100 brls Tanners' Whale Oil;
300 brls Tanners' Oil;
100 brls bleached winter Elephant Oil;
200 brls do do Whale Oil;
3000 gals winter Sperm Oil;
100 lbs Sperm Candles; for sale by
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
j11:dec0w 22 & 23 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FRUITS, &c—500 bxs Oranges, in prime order;
300 bxs Lemons;
200 bxs Raisins;
400 drums Figs;
100 bushel Mercer Potatoes;
1000 Peach and Mercer Baskets;
Just received and for sale by
PALMER & SMITH
No 3 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

BOLIVER FIRE BRICK, for sale by the boat load and from store.
KIRK & JONES,
Canal Basin, Seventh street.

WRAPPING PAPER—Assorted sizes in large or small quantities.
W P MARSHALL,
85 Wood st

1850. Fort Pitt Works. 1850.

Corner of O'Hara and Ross streets, Fifth Ward.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Knap & Totten was dissolved on the 31 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. my30:1m

WRITING PAPER—Cap and Post paper, fine quality, for $3 per ream. W P MARSHALL
85 Wood st

NEW SMOKED HERRING, just rec'd and for sale at 60 per box, by MORRIS & HAWORTH
East side of the Diamond

LARD OIL—20 bbls receiving and for sale by
JAMES DALZELL

POT ASH—50 casks for sale low, to close consignment, by [j11 JAMES DALZELL

CITRIC ACID—30 lbs just received for sale by
J KIDD & CO

CYANIDE POTASSIUM—8 lbs rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO

MOLASSES—100 barrels Plantation,
10 do Bettle Ground
2 H. do Bel Air,
in store and for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, 144 Liberty st.

SUGAR—40 hhds prime N. O. Sugar,
12 do Clarified, in store and for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

81. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP EUROPA.

HALIFAX, June 1.

The Europa was telegraphed at sea at four o'clock and arrived at six P. M. She left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the 22d of June thus gaining seven hours on the Pacific across the Atlantic.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.

Cotton—Sales of 5000 bales on Friday, prices firm but unchanged. Sales for the week 8500 bales of which speculators took about 5000 bales.

Flour—Flour is dull at previous rates.

Corn—Corn is dull and quoted at 29s 6d for New Yellow, and 29s for White.

Provisions—The better qualities of bacon are in more request.

Lard—Lard continues in good demand from the trade, and speculators at 32s.

In all other articles business is very limited at previous prices.

Coffee—The Coffee market is rather inactive. Sales of good ordinary fine middling Jamaica have been made at Liverpool at 45s a 48s. In London on Thursday, good ordinary native Ceylon brought 41 a 42s.

Sugar is in good demand at, for foreign, previous rates. Public sales at London on Thursday, went off heavily at last week's prices.

Rice—60 tierces sold at 19s 6d.

Naval Stores—Turpentine is in moderate demand at 35s 6d. Rosin—Sales of Common rosin at 2s 9d a 2s 10d per cent. Tallow is dull, and prices remain unchanged.

Tobacco—Sales of 100 hhds. Prices are unchanged, but firm.

Ashes—There is a limited demand at 26s 6d a 27s for Pearls, 27s a 28s 6d for Montreal Pots.

Iron—Scotch Pig is less firm, the workmen manifesting a disposition to return to their labors at reduced wages.

Oils—Linseed is dull at 29s 9d a 30s. American Lard, 34s.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market continues easy. On Thursday the consol market was firm throughout the day at 1-8 advance, closing at 96 a 96 1-2.

On Friday consols opened flat, there being a general feeling expressed against the decision on the Greek question, very little business was done at 95 1-2 a 96 for money.

Quotations of American Stocks are unvaried, except for U. S. 6's of '62, 103 1-2 a 104 1-2. N. York State 5's of '55, 97. Ohio 6's of '60, 96 a 97.

FREIGHT MARKET.

The market has been stationary, but with a downward tendency for New York in particular. Dead weight continues very scarce. In Pas sengers there is no alteration.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory. The operatives are generally well employed. Provisions are cheap and wages low. The commercial accounts received by the Overland East India and Northern American Mails, in the early part of the week, are considered on the whole, of a satisfactory character.

PARLIAMENT.

In the English House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord John Russell rose to make a long speech in defence of the Ministry, relative to the Greek question, and treated the vote of censure of part of the Lords with most indignant contempt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.

During all the present week, the market has been quiet but dull. The Europa arrived on Sunday, with reports of crops in no way varying from those previously received. The season is late, and growth generally checked, and prejudiced by unpropitious weather and amount of injury caused by inundations is very great, but this intelligence was accompanied by a decline in price, in all shipping ports, caused by an increasing disposition to sell or to ship to Europe.

Influenced by these advices, holders have offered Common rather freely, and the demand has been limited. The sales of the week have not exceeded 22,500 bales. To day the market was tarnished more general, and about 1500 bales were sold at previous rates, including 1000 bales American, taken on speculation for export. The Market for American descriptions is very firm, for the choice, lower and middling qualities are quite as low as last week, and they are freely offered. In fair and good qualities there is no change.

The Europa has about 82 passengers and sailed for New York with a fair wind at 7 o'clock.

Fifty persons are known to have been lost in the Liverpool and Glasgow steamer "Orient," but no American names appear on the list. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, were among the number lost. Great blame is attached to the Captain and Mate.

POLITICAL NEWS.

There now appears to be less probability than ever of a speedy adjustment of the difficulty between Lord Palmerston and General Lafitte.

An attempt is said to have been made on Thursday to assassinate the President of France, but no particulars have been allowed to transpire.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

HOUSE.—The resolution pending was Preston King's resolution of Saturday, to postpone until to morrow, to give the committee time to report on the Galphin claim, so as to go into Committee of the Whole on the California Bill.

On motion of Bayly, the resolution was amended, postponing until to morrow—carried by—yeas 105, nays 78.

Mr. Doty moved to lay the resolution on the table, yeas 90, nays 90, carried, and the House refused to postpone the consideration of the Report on the Galphin Claim, and proceeded to discuss it.

Mr. Burke called for the resolution of the majority of the Committee to be read, affirming that the claim was that the principal was paid.

Mr. Conger took strong grounds against the payment of the interest of the claim.

Mr. Brooks made a personal attack upon Mr Toombs.

Mr. Burt rose to a point of order, and expressed that Mr. Brooks was not in order in personalities and introduce his name. He argued that the conduct of Crawford, Meredith, and the Attorney General were unjustifiable and dangerous. There was no authority for connecting the President with this matter.

Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Toombs had indulgen is soothing euphonious sounds, when he attended to arguments of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Burt expressed a hope that Mr. Brooks would be more prudent.

Mr. Brooks said he could always speak decorously. He then spoke against the Galphin claim. He said Crawford had done wrong and all the Whigs could do was to regret it.

Mr. Breck said the House was now engaged in discussing whether the last Congress did right or wrong in passing a Bill to allow payment of the claim. The gentleman from Ohio had introduced a Resolution to enquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury had not robbed the Treasury.

Mr. Breck said the general construction was that the Treasury had been robbed, but he argued in favor of the claim and that we were bound to pay it. He asked the gentleman on the other side whether they believed there was fraud or corruption in the opinion of the Attorney General or Secretary of the Treasury. Congress had decided that the claim was just, and directed the payment.

Without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

SENATE.—The Omnibus Bill was taken up.

Mr. Clay resumed, and concluded his remarks in support of the Bill. After various objections to the bill, he concluded by declaring that his object in supporting it was to restore peace and harmony, and consequent prosperity to the whole Union.

Mr. Seward obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Upton who addressed the Senate in a regular old fashioned speech.

Mr. Yulee offered a resolution to adjourn on the 1st of August, which was laid over.

A message from the President, in reply to Mr. Foote's resolution of inquiry, was received, and proceedings relative to New Mexico, transmitting copies of orders, appointing Col. Monroe, &c.—Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 7 P.M.

Owing to a storm on the line between this city and Washington, we have no congressional despatches to send you this