THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1850.

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

☞ V. B. Palmer is Agent for this paper at his general 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 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. BIRHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLURKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

The weather is intensely hot, the thermometer ranging above ninety in the shade; in the middle of the day. If it was not for the pleasant breeze, blowing most of the time, the weather would be unendurable. Notwithstanding the heat, it still remains remarkably healthy in this region.

The Cholera.—This dreadful disease is still on the increase in the West, and on our rivers. The Hinburgh, which arrived here on Wednesday night, from Cincinnati, had some cases aboard. In Cincinnati the disease is on the increase, and a Board of Health has been organized, which met on Monday last, and in their report say, that they have been advised of twenty deaths since the morning of the day before, Sunday, by Cholera, but believe the number is larger.

The Nashville Banner of the 25th ult. states that, for the 24 hours, ending at 4 o'clock on the previous day, there were 15 deaths by cholera in that city.

The St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult. says: "During the week ending last evening, there were 130 interments in the several cemeteries near the city, of which 33 are reported as having died of cholera. The mortality, excepting that resulting from cholera, was chiefly among children—strolling from diarrhœa and summer complaint."

Land Sales.—Our readers will find an advertisement of a sale of Government Lands in Michigan, of no little interest to persons in this section. Our connection with the Lake Superior region are already of a most important character, and will doubtless continue to increase.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, and the Ledger, both came to us by the last mails in a handsome new dress. They are deserving of prosperity.

The editor of the *Post* need not trouble himself about the Whig vote in the next Legislature. We trust it will be able to elect a genine Whig to the Senate of the United States—if it is not, it will be time to discuss the next best course to pursue when the emergency arises.

The *Post* is driving hard at somebody. It says that a few *Federal Whigs* have attached themselves to the Democrane party, "for the sake of plunder, who are strangers to every principle of moral or political honesty!" Who does the editor mean? Our readers can easily run up in their minds the names of those Whigs who have left us, and have gone over to the enemy, and have been petted and rewarded, and who are now seeking for office, or, as the Post Calls it, the "plunder." Is the editor going to read them out of the party? His allusion has no point, unless it is intended for some of the Chiefs of the Locofoco Sanhedrim. These are "wolves in sheep's clothing," says the Post, who prowl about Democratic Conventions, "seeking whom they may devour." These are the men which the editor says must give a "written pledge" to be true to Locofocoism, before they can be trusted! The renegades must have a comfortable time of it!

"The Mormons; a Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 26, 1850; by Thomas S. Kane."

This is a thick, neat pamphlet, which reached us by mail. It is a rapid and thrilling history of the Mormons, from the time of their expulsion from Nauvoo, to their arrival in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where they are now settled.—The world, as yet, knows but little of the hardships endured, the patience, perseverance, and heroism exhibited by the Mormons, in their wonderful journey into the vast wilderness, to escape from the persecutions of their enemies. This Discourse supplies partially the wants of the public, but the subject is too vast for so confined a space. The future history of the origin, rise, increase, and institutions of Mormonism, with that of the wars, persecutions, sufferings, travels, and exploits of the Mormons, will form one of the most intensely interesting books ever written.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for July.—The July number of this excellent publication has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, opposite the Post Office.

Also—Stringer & Townsend's International Miscellany, a new weekly magazine: price 6 cts., or $3 a year; and Twelve Days in the Tombs, or a Sketch of the Last Eight Years of the Reformed Gambler's Life, by A. H. Green.

"*The Merrimac Luminary*," so long published and edited by Wm. P. Clarke, Esq., is to be merged into a new paper, to be called "*The Free Press Sylvanian*," and to be edited by the Rev. Joseph Good. Mr. Clarke will continue to control the business department. The principal feature of this paper will be, "that of expounding, defending, and maintaining, the position assumed by the Free Presbyterian Church, particularly as it relates to the sin of upholding Slavery, ecclesiastically as well as politically."

The steam propeller Union, the largest vessel of her class ever built in that city, was launched in Philadelphia on Saturday. She is said to differ from any propeller yet built, having what is termed a four bladed propeller.

A mail robber, Charles M. Gearhart, was tried and convicted last week at Williamsport, Pa., and sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary.

Another mailrobber, George Baldwin, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, formerly post master at Great Bend, was tried and convicted on the charge of embezzlement of letters containing money, from the United States mail, and on Friday last, sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary.

Persons writing to their friends at Cape May, will ensure the prompt transmission of their letters by properly directing them as follows:—To ——, Cape Island, Cape May County, New Jersey

Misapplication of the Tariff.—The Howard Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Clay's stoppage at Lynott's Mills on Saturday week, says:

"We understand that in answer to a question who her the tariff would be modified the present session, he gave it as his opinion that it would not. He enquired particularly in reference to the condition of our factories, and whether any persons were suffering in consequence of the partial employment."

Make—U. S. Senator.—The House on Wednesday, after three unsuccessful trials to effect a choice of U. S. Senator, postponed further ballotting until Thursday, 25th inst., and the Senate, on the same day, after six unsuccessful ballotings postponed the subject until the 23d of July.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, July 1.

The rumors about a veto from the Executive, in case too large a sum in the name of an indemnity to Texas be inserted in the compromise, have excited a great deal of private comment among members of either House of Congress. One thing is perfectly understood by all who support Mr. Clay's bill, which is this, if this proposed payment be made to Texas, upon the pretence that her impudent and unfounded claim to Santa Fe and the adjoining country must be bought off, we shall get no release from the creditors of Texas or the State of Texas, for our pretended liability to pay her debt. It will be but the beginning of drains that will not end until the last dollar of Texas bonds has been assumed and provided for by this Government. The argument is, that whatever money may be now paid, is manifestly for bonds surrendered, and which are already to the full extent of their value, in honor and good conscience, mortgaged to the creditors of Texas for the payment of that part of the debt not secured by the hypothecation of her Custom House revenues. According to General James Hamilton, the most active and best known agent for these claimants, the debt of Texas, for which her obligations are held by third parties, and are upon the financial markets of the world, amounts to between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. A part of it consists of bonds at 10 per cent interest. The whole stock has been running from 12 to 15 years, Texas has never paid any particular attention to the matter. A part of the debt is openly repudiated, and part recognized, not a cent of interest upon any part has been paid or in any manner provided for. It is perfectly clear that to pass Mr. Clay's bill is to assume the whole debt of the State, and what argument can hereafter be maintained against the assumption of the debt of the other States of the Union? Obviously none, whatever. I have always supposed this would be found the strong ground of opposition to the omnibus, the one grand obstacle that it could not overcome. There can be no escaping the force of the arguments which will be adduced in support of the position that, if the United States take land away from Texas, she incurs the same liabilities toward her creditors that she did when she took her custom revenue; and those two classes of securities, covering the whole debt, of course the United States must pay the whole of it, if they pay any part.

It is stated here that the party of traders who were, according to the latest accounts, so brutally murdered by the Apache Indians, on the Plains, upon the route to Santa Fe, carried a large mail from the United States, which was probably destroyed and lost, by the savages. The band which murdered these gallant but unfortunate men, were ascertained to belong to the same tribe which captured and at length put to death Mrs. White and her children, last autumn. They are among the best horsemen in the world, and have managed to procure rifles from the white traders. When a numerous hostile band of those wretches fall in with a small party of whites, on the open plains, the fate of the latter is at once sealed. The Indians, never dreaming of giving quarter to an enemy, gallop rapidly around their victims, firing with their rifles.—Though a few of their number may fall before the shots of the whites, the result is always the same.—The ammunition of the whites becomes exhausted, and they are picked off one by one, by the rifles of their assailants. It is lamentable to think that one consequence of our dissensions is, that such atrocities and depredations as these Apache and other wild tribes have been committing ever since the close of the war, have been suffered to go unpunished, and chiefly so because Congress has neglected to supply the means for doing it. The reinforcements now on their way to the province of New Mexico, will aid in putting an end to the excesses and crimes of our newly adopted red brethren in that quarter. The vengeance which is preparing for them is fearful and desolating. But peace and security will never reign on the plains until several additional mounted regiments are stationed upon them at proper points, for the control of the Indians.

The House refused to lay the matter of the Galphin claim on the table, to day, by a vote of about five to one. Four speeches were made upon it, that of Mr. Brooks, of New York, receiving great attention and producing the highest effect. The debate will probably extend through several days.

Another, Free Soil, or pure and simple California caucus, was held to night, but it met only to adjourn, the reason for which, I suspect, was the few members who attended. In fact, the Whigs are nearly unanimous in believing that any attempt to act on California, before the appropriation bills are passed, would be futile, and they will accordingly decline proceeding with it, at least until the Senate shall act upon the omnibus bill.

A New York committee of respectable merchants and others has arrived with the petition of thirty thousand persons, of all parties, but principally Whigs, praying the Senate to pass Mr. Clay's compromise plan. It will be presented some day this week. Upon the question of complying with the directions of this portion of their constituents, two of the city delegation, Brooks and Phenix, will vote with the friends of the measure, and the others will vote on the other side.

Twelve or fifteen clerks have been dismissed from the Treasury and Post Office Departments to day—more will be similarly disposed of in a few days. Junius.

Washington, July 2.

Upham's July Speech—Seward—Bell—Competition between California and Appropriations—Abstract of Appropriations.

Happily for himself and the human race, Mr. Upham, of Vermont, concluded to day the oral perusal, in open Senate, of the thick manuscript volume commenced by him yesterday, after the close of the striking and able speech of Mr. Cooper upon the Compromise Bill. This work, by Mr. Upham, commenced with slavery as it existed before the flood, and brought it down to the last recorded transaction in the man market at this Capitol. Mr. Upham is a plain, unaffected, clear headed thinker, who goes right straight to his object without seeking after graces of oratory or any thing else not properly belonging to the subject in hand, and I am told by those whose position on the floor enabled them to hear Mr. M. without effort, that few better speeches have been read or spoken during this session. But in truth, I have no sort of patience with people who read thick manuscript to the Senate in the Ides of July. I am proverbially a good natured, easy tempered man, but really I can endure any thing better than one of those political sermons on the old model, in the dog days.

Mr. Green followed up the Green Mountaineer with a bold, eloquent, dashing, and most radical speech, against the Compromise. He stirred up the Senate to its lowest depths. Fortunately Foote was absent, coursing, no doubt, his fourth of July oration on the Washington Monument, else there would have been a scene Mr. Bell has the floor for to morrow, and will also excite deep attention, for, although he is for Mr. Clay's bill in principle, he is understood to demand certain amendments to it, which he is not likely to get.

I should have mentioned that Mr. Seward did not hesitate to endorse the President's conduct in regard to all the territories to the fullest extent, and urge the right of New Mexico to admission as soon as she presented herself here with her State Constitution, and by her legal and Constitutional Agents, her Senators elect. Mr. Bell has been supposed to occupy the same position, but it is rumored that he has lately changed his views to some extent.

The mass of the Northern Whigs and the Free Soilers, *par excellence*, agree in the main as to the necessity of speedy action upon California, but there is a serious difference of opinion among the friends of her admission in regard to the order in which the subject should come up.—The Appropriation Bills are all before the House; the government cannot go on without them, and there seems a disposition among even the extreme men of the opposition to aid in passing them. Nor, in fact, does there appear any use whatever in attempting to get up California at present; the majority is not to be forced to do it. But the California *enemies* insist that an attempt ought to be made to drill in the factions, and take up that chief est subject of action, but, on the other hand, the appropriationists say *evil lone*, shall we have a resultless contention, when here we have work at our hands that all admit must be done speedily, and in which we can expect something? The appropriationists will carry their point, and in order to give your readers some notion of the material they have to go upon, I present them with the following summary of the bills for supplies now on the Speaker's table:

Naval Appropriation Bill	$7,195,000
Army do do	6,331,000
Military Academy do	196,000
Fortification Bill	769,000
Total	$14,591,000

I may here state that these bills have been before the House for nearly three months, and that in the meantime they have not been alluded to in the House. Since this was reported, the army has been largely increased, and consequently the provision for its support will be increased proportionably.

The bills more recently reported from the Ways and Means committee, are

The civil and diplomatic	$9,750,000
Post office	5,440,000
Indian appropriation Bill	1,020,000
	$16,210,000
Additional Military appropriations	14,691,000
	$31,101,000
Add also the amounts of the Deficiency, collection, and Judiciary bills already passed	$3,600,000
And you have a total of appropriations, already reported or passed, of	$34,701,000

But to get at an amount which must and will be provided, a very large amount must be added for the Army, some for the Navy, large sums for Indian hostilities, and pensions to soldiers, and above all for the appropriations that must be made for the benefit of California and New Mexico, when they come in, if they ever do—as I have before said, I see no chance of escaping with an expenditure for the current year of nearly 60 millions of dollars.

I am pleased to see in the general appropriation bill, that a liberal provision has been made for the completion and furnishing of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh. The items are,

For furnishing the building	$10,100
For filling up lot, &c., &c.	11,600
For finishing the Hospital	7,000
Amounting to	$28,700

Junius.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, July 2, 1850.

There has been quite a remove in the change in the weather since yesterday. Would you believe that, with the Mercury at 90° pretty much all day yesterday, it is cold and damp enough, now, to make thick clothing an absolute necessity?—But so it is, and the fact is not likely to exercise a very beneficial influence upon the general health of the city, —though *that*, I am happy to say, in this connexion was never better than it is at this moment. The whole number of deaths during last week was but 256,—but the rumors of cholera at Nashville and other cities west, are creating an apprehension in the public mind that the summer will not pass away without a visit from that terrible scourge.

The Industrial Congress, about which some of the newspapers, here, have so much to say, had another exciting session last night,—deliberating upon the adoption of a Constitution which they offer to our working people as a kind of "platform," on which they and the toiling millions generally should stand. But there was no more unanimity shown in the debate, nor in the conclusions arrived at, than we see in the Congress at Washington. It is my opinion that but little good will come out of this affair—for it has not the sanction of half of our laboring people. The hand of the Demagogue is too plainly to be seen in it.

The Rochester Rapping women continue to hammer away, with great success, so far as the dollars are concerned. At Barnum's Hotel, Broadway. Hundreds of people have gone there during well their tests, but, after applying them, somehow or other, they all come away, without—satisfying themselves or others. There is no doubt the whole affair is an impudent humbug, yet it is one that so far has utterly defied all attempts at detection. The "ladies," I learn, are going next to Philadelphia.

Foreign intelligence comes in upon us, nowadays, so frequently that the arrival of a steamer creates little or no sensation. The boarding of the Pacific, 100 miles off Halifax, by the little squadron to the Associated Press, of this city, have stationed there, however, was a feat which I am sure is entirely without a parallel in newspaperdom. The advices of the Europa have some marked influence upon our markets here—which I more particularly notice, below.

We have news from Bermuda, to day, that the steamer New York, which sailed from this port a month ago, for San Francisco, via Panama, has been obliged to put in there for repair—having exploded an escape pipe, and sustained a variety of other damage, that will in all probability prevent her persevering in the long voyage she has undertaken. I mention this fact merely in fulfilment of the prophecy that was in every body's mouth, just before she sailed, namely, that she was too frail to send on a voyage of this kind.

The Havana Opera Company sang the "Semiramide" last evening, in glorious style—though I am sorry to say there were but few persons in the house—a fact that says very little for our appreciation of the sublime beauties of Rossini. This company go to Boston next week, and then make preparation to go back to Havana. There is no other novelty in the musical way. On the whole, indeed, I may be said public amusements generally are very "dull." The Bowery Theatre is shut up, and the "Broadway" is likely to follow suit, before long. Niblo's garden and Barnum's Museum are the only houses that are making any money.

Ashes are steady at 5,75 for Pots and 6 for Pearls.

Flour—The market for common and straight state is easier, while other descriptions show no new feature. The sales are 700 bbls at 5@5,25 for common to straight State, 5,37½@5,62½ for mixed to fancy Michigan; and 6,12½@6,18¾ for pure Genesee. There is a fair inquiry for Southern Flour, with a firm market; sales of 150 bbls at 5,44 for mixed brands, Baltimore, Brandywine, Alexandria and Georgetown; and 5,62½@5,75 for straight brands do. Rye flour is dull at previous rates.

Corn Meal is in good demand with sales of 120 bbls Jersey at 2,97½.

Grain—Wheat is dull and we know of no sales. Rye is held at 62@62½.

Corn is a shade easier.

The private advices by the Pacific, as well as the Europa's news received last night by telegraph to Halifax, have had a depressing effect on the market. The sales comprise 11000 bus at 59@60 for mixed Western.

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The Spanish Outrages on American Vessels!—The schooner General Taylor, Capt. Wright, arrived at Savannah on Tuesday afternoon, in thirty days from Chagres. An extra of the Savannah News says:

"When off Cape Antony, on the 13th ult, she was boarded by a Lieutenant and Midshipman, and eight Spanish soldiers, armed with carbines, cutlasses, and long spikes, from a Spanish war steamer. The Captain of the General Taylor produced his papers, but this did not satisfy the insolent Spaniards, who were very insulting, and overbearing in their deportment towards Captain Wright and his crew. They persisted in overhauling his vessel, and searching her from stem to stern, and finally demanded the schooner's roll. After remaining on board for nearly an hour they took their departure."

The General Taylor was in company, off Cape Antony, with the brig Nevina, of Bevery, Mass., from Masinello, Cuba, bound to Boston. The Spanish man of war also overhauled the brig, and detained her in like manner."

"This is putting in practice 'the right of search' in good earnest. Our government will, of course, make prompt inquiry into the affair, and take efficient measures to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages on our merchant ships. The leniency of our government towards the Spanish in their recent difficulties, has been wrongly construed, if they regard it as an assurance that they may insult merchantmen with impunity, under the flimsy pretext of searching for invaders."

The New York papers also state of the schr. Enterprise, arrived there from Chagres, that while on her way, the Spanish steamer Vixes fired a gun and compelled her to heave to, and submit to an examination.

Turkey and the United States.—The National Intelligencer states on the authority of a private letter from Constantinople, that our able Minister, Mr. Marsh, has succeeded in persuading the *Porte* to send a Public Agent to the United States, and that he would set out in a few days for America. Nominally, the Agent comes to inspect our Navy, &c., and this is a main object of his mission. But the Porte has other objects in view. He will be directed to see every thing worth examing, and will report on our own power and resources, our productive industry, &c.

This mission, by making the government of the Porte better acquainted with our institutions and our country, its extent, resources, and power, cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results; and we have no doubt that our government will do every thing in its power to facilitate the operations and objects of the Agent, as well as to secure the making of a proper impression upon him.

The Turks, we understand, are jealous of the great European Powers, and strongly inclined to be on the best terms with us; but they know little of us, and many of them suppose that we are a very insignificant concern, because we send no ships of war there, and keep a Minister on a salary which will hardly pay his house rent.

It is quite probable that we might derive great advantages from closer political and commercial relations with Turkey; and the Government can now do much to promote this object by proper attentions to this gentleman, whose report will have great weight with his own Government.

The following important items are given in a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American:

The British Ambassador and the Secretary of State are now engaged in exchanging the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty. Some temporary embarrassment has occurred, but, it is supposed, will be removed to night.

Authentic advices of the latest dates from Cuba, are not of a satisfactory character. Gen. Campbell had not received an official copy of Mr. Clayton's instructions of the 1st of June, but was in possession of a copy sent by telegraph to Mobile, which was imperfect. Upon this unofficial copy, and others in the newspapers, he had made a request for the release of the Contoy prisoners, which had not been acceded to. Unless an arrival should, within a few days, bring news of a change of purpose on the part of the Captain General, after the receipt and presentation by General Campbell of his official instructions, the President will make a positive demand for their liberation. The Vixen is now being fitted out for the purpose, and Commodore Morris, or Commodore Warrington, will be sent out to assume the command of the squadron.

The Mexican Board of Commissioners have adjourned until the 15th of November.

The President will no permit New Mexico to be overrun or taken possession of by Texas until Congress has decided that the Territory does not belong to the United States.

Measures will be instituted, and, doubtless, indictments found, against the Cuban expeditionists in New York, as again st those of New Orleans.

Two of the riotous fire companies of Philadelphia—the Franklin and Moyamensing Hose Companies—were disbanded on Saturday, by order of Judge Parsons, of the Court of Quarter Sessions. This judicial action is in accordance with law passed by the last legislature, which provides that when a fire company which has been proven guilty of riot, and put out of service for six months is, upon a citation before the Court, convicted of the same offence a second time within one year, it shall be permanently disbanded. Both of those companies having thus rendered themselves amenable, the penalty was enforced, and they must, therefore, cease to exist as organized members of the Fire Department.

From the Indian Country.—Among the passengers in one of the steamboats from the Missouri, yesterday, was the well known and intelligent Major Fitzpatrick, U. S. Agent for the Indians of the Plains. Major Fitzpatrick passed a portion of the winter at Fort Laramie. He learned from him, that he left Laramie late in February—travelled over the plains to the head of the Arkansas, and down it to the crossings of that river. In doing so, he collected delegations from several tribes of Indians, who were assembled for about a month at the crossing of the Arkansas, in the expectation of commissioners to hold a council with them. The delegations were from the Cheyenes, Arapahos, Sioux, Apaches, and Kiowas; and in answers of messages sent to them, the Camanches said they could not meet the whites this season, for fear of the cholera, but that they would do so hereafter, and would engage in no more hostilities against the Americans. Not receiving instructions from the Government, the Indians separated, and Major Fitzpatrick determined to return to the States.

The Major represents the Indians to have been quiet for some months past. He expressed the opinion, founded upon all the attending circumstances, that the recent massacre of Flourney and his party, near the Wagon Mound, was not committed by Indians at all; but that it was the work of a band of about 250 Mexicans and Pueblo Indians, who are known to have been in that vicinity about that time. Authentic information upon this important point will soon be received.

All the trains destined for Santa Fe were getting along very well. Major Fitzpatrick met a company of about 200 Cherokees, having sixty wagons with them, on their route to California.—*St. Louis Republican, June 27.*

From the London Advertiser, June 27.

The Destruction of Fourteen Vessels by Icebergs in the Atlantic.

The arrivals during the last few days from the Atlantic have brought sad intelligence respecting losses of a large number of vessels amidst the floating fields of icebergs in western latitudes; and among the number, we regret to add, was one from the Irish ports, with between eighty to one hundred persons on board, every soul of whom is supposed to have gone down in the unfortunate vessel and perished. Great quantities of ice are generally looked for by the traders in those parts of the Atlantic about the months of April and May, when, in consequence of the breaking up of the frost in the Arctic seas, and drives down to the southward by the force of the currents. The masses that have appeared this season exceed any thing of the kind that has been met with before, and they have been immense. Fields of ice, many miles in extent, towering up in all manner of forms to a very great elevation, have swept the waters of the Atlantic; and there is too much reason to fear that the losses appended form a very few of the mishaps that occurred. The ill-fated vessel, in which so many are believed to have perished, was from Liverpool, bound to Quebec. Ten days prior to being discovered entangled in the ice the twenty seventh of April—one was spoken with by the master of the Oriental, from Liverpool.—The company got to Boston next week, and then make preparation to go back to Havana. There is no other novelty in the musical way. On the whole, indeed, I may be said public amusements generally are very "dull." The Bowery Theatre is shut up, and the "Broadway" is likely to follow suit, before long. Niblo's garden and Barnum's Museum are the only houses that are making any money.

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WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Attend, oh Man,
Uplift the banner of thy kind,
Advance the ministry of mind,
The mountain height is free to climb,
Toil on—Man's heritage is Time!
Toil on!

Work on and win:—
Life without work is unenjoyed;
The happiest are the best employed!—
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth,
And grasps the destinies of earth!
Work on!

Work sows the seed;
Even the *rock* may yield its flower,—
Not so bard, but human power,
Exerted to one end and aim,
May conquer fate, and capture fame!
Press on!

Press onward still;
In nature's center lives the fire,
That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire;
Through fathoms deep of mould and clay
It spins the rocks that bar its way!
Press on!

If nature then
Lay tame beneath her weight of earth,
When would her hidden fire know birth?
Thus Man, through granite Fate, must find
The path—the upward path—of Mind?
Work on!

Pause not in fear;
Preach no desponding, servile view,—
What'er thou will'st thy Will may do!
Strengthen each manly nerve to bend
Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!
Toil on!

Be firm of heart!
By fusion of unnumbered years
A Continent its vastness rears!
A drop, 'tis said, through dint will wear;
Toil on, and nature's conquest share!
Toil on!

Within thyself
Bright morn, and deep, and night succeed;
Power, feeling, passion, thought, and deed;
Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast,—
Things, angel, love, and God hath blest!
Work on!

Work on and win!
Shall light from nature's depths arise,
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,
Sit down with fate, and idly rail?
No—onward! Let the Truth prevail!
Work on!

Blind Restored to Sight by the Pelatonism!

S. S. Lutton—Sir: wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Patroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physicians was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1852, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eye well, except a little tender or weak yet when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. Lutton—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for Scurvy. E. C. GARRETSON

Cincinnati, May 20, 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. St. KIER.

jy4 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

☞ To the Afflicted—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to humanity, the Liver Complaint, the proprietors of McLane's Liver Pills] are happy to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases which shall be within the reach of all.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 65 Wood street.

jy 1-dkwS

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GLANY.

This COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transit by 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, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. Kirk, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

ap30-tf

MARRIED,

At Rural Retreat, on 23 inst., by the Rev. Wm. I. Howard, Mr. James S. McCord to Miss Sarah Thompson.

APPLES—10 brls Dry Apples, just received and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO
jy6 Liberty st

FISH—50 brls new White Fish:
20 brls Lake Trout;
25 brls Lake Shad;
25 brls No 1 Herring;
10 brls No 2 Mackerel;
10 kf brls No 2 do., just rec'd and for sale by
jy6 JOHN WATT & CO

SUNDRIES—20 brls Family Flour;
90 box Cheese;
10 tcs Rice;
100 doz Corn Brooms;
50 brls Vinegar, in store, for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO

LINSEED OIL—1000 gals warranted pure, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
jy6 24 Wood st

WHITING—50 brls dry and fine, for sale by
jy6 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

OILS—1 can Oil Winter green;
1 can Oil Bergamot;
1 can Oil Sassafras; just rec'd for sale by
jy6 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

FLOUR—395 brls in store and for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL
191 Wood st

SOAP—100 box for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

MOLASSES—25 brls in Oak and Cypress barrels, to close consign't
jy6 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—200 box cream in store, for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

INDIGO—1 cirroon S. F. in store and for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

BROOMS—200 doz jas: received and for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

BUTTER in barrels, boxes, and crocks, for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

GLASS—100 box 9 x 10;
140 box 7 x 9; for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

BATTING—1000 lbs in store and for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

SALERATUS—200 box prime; just rec'd for sale by
jy6 STUART & SILL

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Rees Jones, late of Peebles Township, Allegheny, Bridge Builder, deceased, that they are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle without delay.

CATHE JONES,
REV. JNO. MCELHINNY,} Executors.
jy6-w6t DAVID R. JONES,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has obtained, from the Register of Allegheny County, Letters of Administration on the estate of John Kinney, late of Allegheny City, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment to the subscriber to said city of Allegheny. MARY KELSOE, Admr.

jy6w3t8

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of W & P Wilson, for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No 85 Wood street.

WM. WILSON, Jr.
PRANK. WILSON

Pittsburgh, 1, 1850.—jy6

Wanted to Rent.

A BAKE OVEN, without a store. Location not particular—Pittsburgh preferred. Address M. Hyers, at this office. jy4-2t*

POTASH—3 casks just received to day, a superior article, suitable for retailing, which will be sold low for cash, by R. WICKERSHAM
jy4 Cor Wood and Sixth st

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JAS. W. Burbridge & Benj. F. Ingham have this day associated themselves under the firm of Burbridge & Ingham, to transact a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, in the house lately occupied by Burbridge, Wilson & Co, 119 Water st.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1850.—jy4

NOTICE,

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Barbridge, Wilson & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. W. Burbridge, or Wm. Wilson, Jr., either of whom is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. W. BURBRIDGE,
WM. WILSON, Jr.
LYON, SHORS & CO.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1850.—jy4

FOR RENT,

A LONG ROOM over Mr. Connolly's Dry Goods store. The room is well finished, and furnished with gas fittings. Entrance on Market street.

E. D. GAZZAM.

DIVIDEND,

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1850.

THE President and Board of Managers of the Northern Liberties Bridge Company have declared a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents, on each share of the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid to the stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

G. E. WARNER, Treasurer.

jy4-d3t

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company,
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1850.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of one dollar and seventy cents on each share of the capital stock, standing in the name of individuals on the books of the company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith. [jy4] JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

By the President of the United States:

IN pursuance of law, I, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at SAULT STE. MARIE, for the "Lake Superior District," commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of September next, for the disposal of public lands within the following named townships, viz:—

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Township forty five, and fractional townships forty six and forty seven of range two.

Townships forty five and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range three.

Township forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range four.

Townships forty six and forty seven, and fractional township fifty and fifty one, of range five.

Fractional townships forty seven, forty eight, forty nine, fifty, and fifty one, of range six.

Townships forty eight and forty nine, and fractional township fifty of range seven.

Fractional townships thirty nine on "Hog Island," and forty on "Hat Island," and township forty five, of range eight.

Fractional townships thirty nine and forty on "Hog" and "Garden" Islands, and forty three on the main land, and townships forty four and forty five, of range nine.

Fractional townships thirty nine and forty on "Garden" and "Squaw" Islands, and townships forty three, forty four, and forty five, of range ten.

Fractional townships thirty eight on "Little Beaver" Island, thirty nine on "Little Beaver" and "Trout" Islands, and forty on "Whiskey" Island, and townships forty three, forty four, and forty five, of range eleven.

Fractional township thirty eight on "Gull Island, township forty two, and fractional townships forty three, forty four and forty five, of range twelve.

Fractional township forty, on the main land, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships thirty nine and forty on the main land, of range seventeen.

Fractional townships thirty eight, thirty nine, forty, and forty one, on the main land of range eighteen.

Fractional townships thirty six on "Summer" and "Poverty" Islands, thirty seven (including