THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

☞ V. B. 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.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH 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. RIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth
JOHN MCCLISKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

COMMISSIONER,
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGEN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

A DAY OF MOURNING.

This is the day set apart by the authorities at Washington, for the celebration of the funeral solemnities of the late truly beloved and deeply lamented, Chief Magistrate of the Nation, GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. Through the instrumentalities of the telegraph, the people in all the cities and principal towns of the Union, can participate in the solemn rites at one and the same moment, thus giving to the deceased President one of the greatest and most remarkable funerals which ever took place as a token of respect to any man.

We feel assured that our citizens will, with one accord, join in the solemnities of the occasion, by shutting up their stores and places of business, and by neglecting none of the proprieties we are wont to observe on occasions of funeral obsequies.

We feel satisfied that this will be the case, as we have every evidence that Gen. Taylor is most sincerely mourned by the people—not by a few persons, or by one party, but by men of all parties, by the masses, who admired him for his brilliant achievements in the field, respected him for the high positions he had filled with so much credit to himself and his country, and loved him for his many virtues and incorruptible honesty.—He has passed away in the zenith of his fame and his usefulness, but his name will be recollected among the great men who have blessed their country, while intelligence and virtue live among men.

THE BEADDOCKFIELD PLANK ROAD.—The work of grading and bridging this important work is now rapidly progressing. The plank has also been contracted for, and it is expected the road will be ready for travel the ensuing autumn. That this work will be eminently successful, there can be no doubt. It will most certainly improve the value of all the property on the route, and remunerate its stockholders most liberally for their outlay. We hope it will be the precursor of many other works of a similar character, extending to every point of the compass from Pittsburgh.

We are indebted to Mr. Seward of the Senate, and to Mr. Stevens, of the lower House of Congress, for public documents.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON TRADE.—During the sitting of the U. S. Senate on Friday, Mr. CLAY presented two memorials from Pittsburgh, setting forth the depressed condition of the iron manufacture, and praying for an alteration in the tariff of 1846, so as to substitute specific for advalorum duties, and asking for such other modifications as will conduce to give vigor still encouragement to the industrial pursuits of the country. From a letter accompanying these memorials, Mr. CLAY read the following passage:—

"The suffering of our iron men is beyond parallel, and unless some relief is afforded speedily, the manufacture of iron, I fear, will cease altogether in Ohio and some of the other counties north of this. You can form no idea of the state of feeling here on the subject; it is all-pervading and universal."

NEW MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers, received by yesterday's mail, bring us the report of Major Neighbors, the Commissioner sent by Texas to organize New Mexico into counties, under the jurisdiction of Texas. It is accompanied by a proclamation issued by Judge Houghton, of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The first named document is offensive in its tone, and disrespectful in its allusions to the President of the United States, and the Civil and Military Officers of New Mexico.

MAJOR NEIGHBORS' REPORT.

CITY OF AUSTIN, June 4, 1850

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this city on yesterday, having left Santa Fe, on the 24th April, and El Paso on the 11th of May. I herewith enclose for your especial consideration a copy of a proclamation issued on the 30th April by Col. John Monroe, U. S. A., commanding the Ninth Military Department. By it you will perceive that the people of New-Mexico are about to go into a separate State organization. This step, I am induced to believe, has been brought about by the encouragement given them by the President of the United States through his instructions to Col. McCall, U. S. A., as they were published and very generally circulated through that territory.

Having, since my arrival, been informed that you did not receive my letter of the 12th April, which I forwarded with other documents and letters to you by the military mail, via El Paso, I deem it proper to call your attention to my movements after the organization of the county of El Paso. Having received a copy of Gov. Monroe's circular letter to the commanding officers of the Seventh Military Department, ordering a "strict non interference" with me in the discharge of my duties, and several letters from private individuals in Santa Fe, advising me to come on to Santa Fe, I lost no time, and arrived at that place on the 8th of April, under the impression that I should be able to effect an organization. I was well and courteously received by the inhabitants. As soon as possible after my arrival, I commenced an investigation of public sentiment, and endeavored to ascertain the practicability of organizing.

I deemed it my first duty to call upon Colonel Monroe, the Military Governor. I found by his conversation that he would give me no encouragement, nor adopt any measures or policy that would forward the views or wishes of Texas; on the contrary, he expressed himself as decidedly favorable to the then existing state of affairs, "and believed it best that the present government, with the Mexican laws now in force, should be maintained until Congress shall establish some other."

During the conversation, I asked him the plain question: "Are you willing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Texas, provided I hold the elections and qualify the proper civil officers?" His answer was, "I am not prepared to say so. I have no right to abolish the present government. The judges and other officers are commissioned by the U. S. Government, and I have no power to remove them, unless instructed to do so by the Government." I called his attention to the probability of the Executive of the State—in the event of my failure to organize—extending our jurisdiction by proclamation, and enforcing the laws by a military force.

His reply was: "That would be the proper course for Texas to pursue; there will in that case be no opposition."

I also called on Judge Houghton, Supreme Judge of the Territory, who expressed his determination to maintain the existing government, and to imprison any person who should attempt to enforce the laws of the State of Texas.

The civil jurisdiction of the Territory rests entirely with three individuals, viz: Judge Houghton as Chief Justice, and two Mexican District Judges—Otero and Bobino. They own and fully control the only press in New Mexico, (The New Mexican) and no document can be printed or information diffused by it, except what is approved by a committee of supervisors, at the head of which stands Judge Houghton, the Chief Justice of the Territory, and the masses are kept entirely uninformed or misinformed in regard to the Texas and every other question, except the particular views of the party in power. This is the party that opposes the claim of Texas, a party that completely and absolutely controls the whole Mexican population above the Jornado del Muerto, a party so void of principle that they would cause the Pueblo Indians to hostility, or resort to any other measure, whatever to prevent the extension of the jurisdiction of Texas. I was informed that those Indians had already been tampered with on the subject of Texas.

Enclosed you will find a copy of one of Judge Houghton's circulars to the Mexicans. This is one of the original documents, and bears Houghton's own signature. This party had also circulated many perjudicial reports, such as the enormous amount of taxes that Texas would require them to pay, &c., and some of the Mexican population were excited to a considerable degree against Texas.

The party most favorable to the organization were the original State party. A few evenings after my arrival at Santa Fe, I met a considerable party of gentlemen, principally of that party, and amongst them some of the most distinguished members of the bar, for a consultation on the subject of organization. At the same time that they were willing to go into an organization, and pledge themselves to carry the vote of what is now Santa Fe county, they were decidedly of the opinion that it would be necessary for the State to send a military force before she could exercise jurisdiction. The party proposing to organize are of course under the operations of the existing Government, in the minority, and the organization would have been partial and incomplete.

Having no authority to pledge the State to maintain her jurisdiction, and not being informed as to the action of the Legislature of the State on the subject, I was compelled, contrary to the wishes of many, to defer the election until I could be better informed. In the mean time, notices had been posted up in Santa Fe, calling a public meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a State Government. On the 20th of April a considerable number of persons assembled at the Court House, and resolutions passed in favor of a State organization; a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and request him to order a convention. Having no means of opposing this measure, I deemed it proper to protest against it, a copy of which protest and the Governor's decided endorsement of it I have the honor to enclose for your consideration.

I deem it proper to call your attention particularly to the official character of the movement in the Territory of New Mexico, in favor of a State Government. At the meeting in Santa Fe, Major Cunningham, United States Paymaster, presided, and Mr. Ellison, the Governor's private Secretary and interpreter, acted as Secretary, and Judge Houghton, who was the principal spokesman, and one of the one or two hundred persons present, a large portion were the employees of the Government in the Quartermaster's and other departments.

I have no hesitation in saying that the movement is entirely got up by the officials in the territory, and not a spontaneous movement of the citizens. I am informed that the reported meetings in other places were of the same cast. Orders were issued to the Prefects by Judge Houghton, and the petitions for a convention was the result. In my intercourse with the citizens of that territory, I became fully convinced of the fact, and I believe there is not a person in New Mexico, if disposed to speak, but what would coincide with me in the belief, that to do away with the opposition and influence exercised by the United States authorities, Texas could at once and without difficulty establish and exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that Territory. I find many of the leading citizens willing to acknowledge our claim, and a large portion of those most opposed to us have sold large tracts of land that they acquired from the Mexican Government a short time before the war.

So soon as I ascertained that Col. Monroe regarded as of the claims of Texas, had issued his proclamation for a convention, I deemed it unnecessary to remain longer in that territory, as I could in no way benefit the State by so doing; and finding my means nearly exhausted, I determined at once to return home. On my arrival at El Paso I found that the Indians had complete possession of the Rio Grande below that point, and were committing many depredations on the Mexican settlements of Guadalupe; and even if I had the means, it would be impossible to visit Presidio del Norte without a strong escort, as all communication with that point was cut off by the Apaches.

My duty as commissioner have been executed to the best of my ability, I hope that my actions in the premises may prove satisfactory to the State. Deeming it improper to make any suggestions in regard to her future action upon the subject of extending her jurisdiction over that territory, I can but express regret that I have not been more successful. Hoping to meet with your approbation, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. S. NEIGHBORS, Commissioner, &c.

To his Excellency, P. H. Bell.

PROCLAMATION OF THE SUPREME JUDGE OF NEW MEXICO.

[Translated from the Spanish]

SANTA FE, March 13.

My esteemed Friend—The arrival of a commissioner from Texas has been advertised, and we have received the address from the Governor of said state ordering to the inhabitants on the east side of the Rio del Norte the organization under the Government of Texas, of three counties. All the right to dictate a law devolves on the people, who have the right by the constitution to prove peaceably and to deny absolutely all their obedience with regard to the decrees, orders or proclamation of the Commissioner from Texas.

The Government under whose control we are living, and the civil officers who are now administering our laws, have been constituted a superior power, and these laws and these officers we are all bound to support, until the Government at Washington make other and more permanent arrangement for the better management of our Government.

We should be neither loyal nor disobedient to Texas. Any attempt from that State to make an unjust usurpation of our land and boundaries we are in duty bound to resist, but if every thing can be obtained by a firm and decided will of the people, although of a pacific character, it will be rather better to come to the facts through the medium of hostilities.

After having taken the advice of the best friends of the country, I consider it to be my duty to charge in the name of those friends, and of mine also, that every county immediately put in use their rights which are already warranted to them by the laws, to come forward and to express with unity and firmness, and in the form of resolutions, their opinions on so very interesting an affair for us all.

And that when such thing—the resolutions—shall be done, they may be forwarded to Santa Fe for their publication, with the request that such meeting assura shall take place on the first day of the week next.

The following rules are to be embomed in the people's mind: Not to go to the election polls which shall be opened by the commissioner, not to approve, neither to strengthen any one of his acts or doings, and not to tribute to him any kind of obedience or respect.

If the people keep strictly the plan in their conduct the present mission of the commissioner of Texas will be as useless as that of Judge Baird last year.

This very interesting affair is already in the hands of the people. The military power shall be no hinders, nor intrudes itself in favor nor against the claims of Texas.

The General Government is very culpable for its neglect in the arrangement of the boundaries of New Mexico; but we are waiting every day for news from our delegate, and feel well founded hopes of the complete success of his mission, while we also are true and faithful to ours.

Your fellow citizen,
And servant,
J. HOUGHTON.

According to a table, prepared by Professor Johnston for the purpose of illustrating the relative value of coal from nearly every mine in the United States, the Cumberland Coal, of Maryland, ranks the first in the quantity of steam produced, as well as in the relative maximum rapidity of action. It was for the purpose of inducing government to conduct these experiments and investigations that the Boston petition was some time since presented to the Senate, and which Mr. Webster accompanied with a few forcible remarks pertinent to the subject, and, in doing so, quoted the following paragraph from Professor Johnston's report:

"It will not fail to be remarked, that the justly celebrated foreign bituminous coals of New Castle, Liverpool, Scotland, Picton, and Sidney—coals which constitute the present reliance of the great lines of American steamers—are fully equalled or *rather, surpassed*, in strength, by the analogous coals of Eastern Virginia; that they *are decidedly surpassed by all the free burning coals of Maryland and Pennsylvania*; and that an equally decided advantage in steam generating power is enjoyed by the authracites over the foreign coals tried, whether we consider them under equal weights, or equal bulks."

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The New York papers give a long description of the fire in Brooklyn on Sunday morning. The explosions which took place in Thorne's warehouse with 50 bags saltpetre, forced out the south wall. The sheds in the rear contained 250 bags of saltpetre also—loss estimated at about $100,000.—The account says:

"Four sheds, next adjoining Mr. Thorne's warehouse, were stored with guano, lignum vitæ, dye wood, molasses and soda. When the first explosion took place, the south wall was thrown bodily into the street, and the roofs of the sheds were lifted to the air, descending in alighting on the tops of the houses in Columbia street. These sheds were owned by George W. Thompson. The estimated loss is about $30,000. The building of W. & J. Tapscott, naval store keepers, containing tar, rosin, turpentine, &c., was consumed, together with its contents. Total loss, $50,000. Insurance, 15,000 or $20,000. The large distillery of Beck & Puffer was also destroyed, but part of the stock and materials were saved. Loss about $10,000. No insurance. The large store house of Michael Trappel, filled with hides, wool, hair, and about one ton of ivory nuts, was totally consumed. Loss $25,000. Insured by various owners. A three story frame building, occupied by Wm. Kearney, as a porter house, was consumed, together with all the furniture, stock, &c. Nothing was saved. Loss about $800. A small frame house, occupied by Mrs. Dean, (a widow) where she kept a confectionery, was burnt to the ground.

"Among the property destroyed, were 500 tons saltpetre; 400 do logwood; 1,200 hhds. molasses; 250 tons sal soda; 900 tons guano; 2,500 bbls. pitch, rosin and tar; 600 hhds. sugar; 200 tons railroad iron; 8,000 South American hides; 150 tons horns; 420 tons whalebone; 60 tons Nicaragua wood; 100 bbls. spirits turpentine; 250 bbls. gum camphine; 50 bbls. lampblack.

"Among the insurances is $10,000 in the American, Philadelphia."

There were 20 buildings burned in all.

The insurance on Thorne's warehouse is $250-000, which falls short of the actual loss.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.—The Saluda returned yesterday, from Council Bluffs. She brought down forty mountain trappers and traders, and 2047 packs of robes and furs, belonging to the Union Fur Company and consigned to Messrs R. & W. Campbell, of this city. No news of importance at the Bluffs. About 700 wagons of the Mormon train had started for Salt Lake, leaving about 360 wagons yet to take up their line of march. Provisions yet high at the Bluffs—flour $5 per 100 lbs., and other articles in proportion. Among the passengers down were several Mormon teachers, some sent on missions to England and other parts of Europe.—*St Louis Intelligencer July 1st.*

The Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia, in favor of the speedy settlement of the Slavery Question "on the basis proposed by the COMPROMISE BILL OF HENRY CLAY," assembled in Town Meeting, on Monday night at the Chinese Museum. The attendance, the Inquirer says, was very large.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

5. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Compromise Bill reported to the Senate of the United States by Henry Clay, and now under discussion in that body, which provides for the admission of California into the Union with her present boundaries, on the terms prescribed by her own citizens, "without imposing on them any conditions or restrictions of any kind," which also provides for the amicable settlement of the boundaries of Texas, that preventing the extension of slavery by Texas to the soil in dispute between that State and New Mexico; and which further provides for the organization of civil governments for the Territories of New Mexico and Utah. We believe that the adoption of this measure by Congress will terminate the unhappy difficulties which now agitate the country, and will restore that tranquility and fraternal feeling among the people, which form the only sure foundation of a union that must never be abandoned.

6. *Resolved*, That we impose implicit confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the Hon. James Cooper—in his unfaltering attachment to the Whig party, and his fidelity in all the great interests of Pennsylvania and the Union. In his able support of the Compromise Bill, he has faithfully represented the opinions of the people of the city and county of Philadelphia, who most earnestly desire a speedy settlement of the question. His efforts to obtain a modification of the present tariff are in strict accordance with the wishes of his constituents. Pennsylvania demands, as a constitutional right, a reasonable protection of her industrial interests; and while we here present an offering of peace on the subject of Slavery, we confidently rely upon the justice of our sister States, for such legislation as will restore the prosperity which the enactment of our present revenue laws so transferred from our own soil to that of foreign countries.

7. *Resolved*, That we recur with feelings of pride and gratitude to the service rendered to Pennsylvania, to the Whig party and the Country, by the illustrious statesmen of Kentucky and Massachusetts. The name and influence of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, are dear to every true American heart, and their efforts to strengthen the bonds of our glorious Union, and subdue the factions and discordant spirits which have sought its destruction, justly entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the nation.

8. *Resolved*, That while thus declaring our opinions upon the subjects mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, we desire to renew the expression of our unabated confidence in the patriotism of Gen. TAYLOR. We believe that, to promote the welfare and happiness of our country, and perpetuate its liberties, is the highest object of his ambition, and that his unbiased judgment will sustain the amicable and final adjustment of all questions which distract the Union, upon any terms of justice to the various parts that the wisdom of Congress may devise. And we hereby again proclaim our determination to sustain him with all our zeal in his efforts to carry into effect the measures advocated by him and the Whig party, and approved by the people in the great contest which resulted in his election.

During the year ending on the 25th May, there were issued in the United States 1008 patents for new inventions, of which 888 were to citizens of Northern States; 81 to Southern States, and 11 to inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Of those issued to the Southern States, 20 were to Marylanders.

FROM HAVANA.—The steamer Georgia, at New York left Havana on the morning of the 5th July, and made the run to New York in little over three days. According to the New York papers she left in port the U. S. frigate Congress, Commander Mc-Keever, and the sloop of war Plymouth, Captain Lowndes, officers and crew all well. Commodore McKeever had an interview with the Captain General, and was extremely satisfied with the result of it, the Count Alcoy having given assurances that the prisoners would soon be liberated, and harmony restored. The prisoners are at present under the control of Admiral Armero, who will give no interference in regard to them, and differs entirely in his views from the Captain General. An investigation has taken place, and the Captain General is of opinion that many of the passengers are entirely innocent of any intention of disembarking on the Island of Cuba, but were under the impression they were bound to Chagres. Admiral Armero is the reverse of the barbarous chief that he was, and has treated the prisoners with great cruelty. A report was circulated previous to the sailing of the Georgia, that nine of them had died from ill treatment. Great excitement prevails against Americans generally—more so since the news of the burning of the steamer Guadalquivir arrived at Havana.

It is generally believed that there has been done on purpose, as an act of retaliation. There is also great excitement against the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, on account of his refusing to allow the Cuban Volunteers, the State Department, (reflecting, as the opinion of the Spaniards,) on their navy and militia.

The Consul is obliged to keep his house fortified, and ready at any moment to repel an attack; he has been threatened with assassination in anonymous letters, and does not consider his life and that of his family safe. The Consul takes the ground that the capture of the two vessels was an illegal act, in which he is supported by all foreigners and Americans in Havana.

The Spaniards are assembling a large navy at Havana. Three frigates and nine large brigs have just arrived from the joint squadron of Admiral Armero. The Catalan party, at the head of whom is Admiral Armero, are strongly in favor of war.—In the meantime, the fortifications are drilling daily, and amount now to five thousand men.

The passengers by the Georgia were allowed to go on shore until the arrival of the Falcon, when strict orders were given that no one should leave the ship; this, no doubt, was owing to some news received by the Falcon, by a spy, who came out in her.

We take the following additional particulars, relative to the interview of Mrs. Webster with the Governor and Council, from the Boston Bee:

"Mrs. Webster was dressed in deep mourning. Her three daughters seemed sorrow stricken and almost broken hearted. Mrs. Webster herself was in a woman of great fortitude, and persevering to the last. The eldest daughter exhibits in a great degree the same valuable traits—dutifully valuable during this most terrible struggle through which they have been called to pass. The other two do not look like the same beautiful girls who testified in behalf of their father at the trial.—Their charmingly healthful appearance has been exchanged for one more solemn and sad.

Mrs. Webster's conversation with his Honor, Lt. Gov. Reed, said that she and her daughters most earnestly prayed for a commutation of her husband's sentence. His petition, signed by the Council, as before said, asking for a pardon, were written at her earnest solicitation. She strongly believed in his innocence, or she never would have exerted herself to their presentation. She felt assured that—so convinced your sincerity, Mrs. Webster," said Gov. Briggs who, until now had been a silent listener,

"I feel that he must have committed the deed in a moment of high provocation. I cannot persuade myself that it was otherwise," continued Mrs Webster, "he doated upon his children—he was a good, kind husband—and, oh, we cannot but hope and pray that you may find it consistent with your duties to the public, and consistent with the cause of justice and humanity, to save him and our whole family from the ruin and deep disgrace which threatens us."

The Lieutenant Governor replied to something which she said. Mrs. Webster, mistaking his words, looked earnestly into his face, her eyes filled and overflowed, and with a force we seldom see equalled, "*Did you say, sir, it is impossible to commute his sentence?*" Oh, I can't tell you that, Madam—the subject is before the executive." All I can say is, we will try most conscientiously to serve you, and save your husband. It is a most painful duty."

Dr. Putnam said he had appeared before the Council as a citizen—as Enterprise, which was built in confusion which circumstances had placed in his possession—and not delegated, therefore he did not deem it his duty to act in any other way than as a friend and citizen. He would hear anything they had to present, and then he would consult Prof. W. and his counsel.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SAFETY IN THUNDER STORMS.—Suddenly avoid all conductors of electricity.—Do not shelter under trees, nor go near them; the great majority of accidents arise from want of this precaution. Do not handle or put your face close to metallic bodies; a servant cleaning a silver fork at a window, during a thunder storm, the prongs being outwards, was struck but recovered; a young lady, combing her hair at a window, sewing pear a window, was thrown from her seat, and experienced a blow. The centre of the room, if a metallic lustre is not present, is safer than any other part of the apartment. It is safer than between the window and the door, or fireplace, where there is a current of air. A bed is the securest retreat; so all mattresses, and feather beds. Lightning will work its way in beholding this derive pleasure mingled with awe in beholding this the grandest of nature's meteors, ensconce yourselves within the woollen folds, and, sunk in your downy couch, if ye cannot fall into a gentle slumber, think at least that you enjoy a comparative safety.—*Dr. Thomson's Mastrorology.*

AN ARTFUL FORGERY.—A most artful forgery was perpetrated yesterday upon the Bank of the State of Missouri. The facts, as reported to us, are these: A few days ago an individual called upon Mr. Edward P. Tesson, Broker, on Main st., and about the time of closing, and assuring some sufficient reason, purchased Mr. T.'s check on the Bank for two hundred dollars. By this check, it is supposed, he acquired the means of counterfeiting or imitating Mr. Tesson's signature. On Tuesday evening, just as Mr. Tesson was closing his banking house, he called and again purchased a check for $210, for which he paid bills of the Bank. This check was numbered 279, and it is supposed the object in calling so late was, to get the last number of the checks of the house. Yesterday morning this check for $210, and another, No. $280, *for twenty two hundred dollars*, were presented *by a negro* at the counter of the Bank, and paid. The latter was a forgery, and in the course of the day it was discovered that Mr. Tesson had drawn no such check.

The rogue, whoever he may be, has certainly managed the matter very adroitly, and by the interposition of the negro, whose testimony would be of no avail against him, has succeeded in the swindling the Bank out of $2,200, with a fair chance of escaping conviction.—*St. Louis Rep.*

THE CASE OF WEBSTER.—The following despatches from Boston give the proceedings of the Governor and Council on Monday in the case of this extraordinary criminal:

BOSTON, July 8.

Another hearing in behalf of Professor Web ter was had to day, before the Committee of the Executive Council. Various petitions for a commutation of the unfortunate man's sentence were presented.

The final hearing of the case was, by the desire of Webster's friends, postponed until the 16th instant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, July 8

A hearing was had this morning before the Committee on Pardons, in the case of Professor Webster.

A petition was presented for clemency, signed by 888 persons of New York City—two from Franklin County, New York—and two from Michigan.

The Lieutenant Governor stated that a large number of petitions for a commutation of the unhappy man's sentence was received from all parts of the country, and those only against it came from the case—and two or three others from persons who said they themselves committed the murder, and not Prof. Webster.

Several medical men were present, and showed that a blow on the head, such as that which Prof. Webster said he gave Dr. Parkman, often caused death in a short time.

Mr. Edwin Jarvis cited two instances to prove the ungovernable temper of Prof. Webster, and how soon it was over.

In one case, Dr. Webster, when a student, commenced the play of knocking off hats with a fellow student, in which Webster got rather the worse of it.

Finally, Webster got enraged, seized a stick, and would have given his companion a deadly blow had he not been prevented. The next moment it was all over with him, and he did not evince the least resentment whatever.

At another time, while in London, Professor Webster was being shaved, when Dr. Lathford playfully remarked, "Did you ever see a barber shave a monkey?"

Mr. Webster was much enraged at this, and seized a knife, and would have struck at Dr. L., had he not been prevented

Dr. Jeffries Wyman was introduced to show that Dr. Parkman's skull was a little thinner than the average of persons.

A petition was presented by Professor Brown, signed by President Sparks and nearly all the Professors of Harvard College, praying a commutation of sentence, not on the ground of his late confession —he, as they say, having forfeited all claim to be believed—but on the great possibility that exists, that the act was not premeditated.

Prof. Bowen urged a delay in order to obtain more direct petitions in the case.

The case was then postponed until the 15th instant.

INDIAN FIGHT.—We learn from the Minnesota Pioneer, that on the 27th ult., that at Sauk Rapids, eighty miles above St. Anthony, on Sunday last, 22d inst., about forty Winnebago Indians assembled at the steamboat landing, and commenced to abuse the passengers and demanded whiskey, which he refused them. A Mr. Francis Kaufman, who was outside, in attempting to come in was attacked by several Indians inside. All the Indians outside commenced rushing into the house and breaking the windows. Mr. Sommerville and a Frenchman, in attempting to rescue Kaufman, were wounded. Mr. S. received several cuts with a tomahawk on the head, and the Frenchman received a blow which broke his left arm, and a cut with a knife in his right arm. Mr. Potter then interposed, armed with a pistol, a six barrelled revolver, and two rifles. He made several shots, and killed and wounded four or five Indians, clearing the house. Mr. Potter then sent Sommerville and the Frenchman, who were wounded, down to the landing, and soon after started for the landing himself. Four Indians following him, he hid in the hazel brush, and they passed on. Soon another Indian rode close up to him on horseback, when Mr. P. fired upon him, but could not know whether his shot took effect or not. The Indian fled. Mr. Potter then came down to St. Anthony with the wounded men in a canoe, and is now in St. Paul. The fight occurred on Government land, being on the east side of the river.

AN ATTEMPT TO NAVIGATE A BALOON IN THE AIR.—Capt. Taggart, of Lowell, Mass., has invented a balloon which he says can be navigated to any given point. The Lowell Courier gives the following account of an ascension:

"The balloon ascension of Mr. Taggart yesterday, is represented as having been eminently successful and brilliant. The amount was designed to demonstrating that he could ascend at pleasure, and descend at pleasure, or move to any given point. For this purpose he constructed an immense balloon of thirty three feet in diameter, with a car attached, ten or twelve feet long. To the sides of the latter are attached two cranks, which being turned by the hands operate large fans against the currents of air. It is the first balloon of the kind ever constructed, and this of course was the first experiment. Mr. Taggart has patented his invention or improvement.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, he took his seat in the car and ascended in beautiful style, bearing off in the direction of Salem. He went as far as Middleton, and was so fixed that the wings or fans, that he thought best to descend at that place, which he did in admirable style, at half past five. He returned to this city this morning. His highest point of ascent was five miles. He states that on leaving the Bunker Hill Monument, it appeared in the distance about the size of a man. He passed over at a slower rate—and while it was raining beneath he was in his car completely engrossed with frost, as if he had just emerged from a snow storm.

THE UTILITY OF PLANK ROADS.—Horace Greeley has been travelling over some of the Plank Roads in New York, and gives the following as his impressions of their blessings:

"Let me not close this hasty scrawl without invoking blessings on the inventor of Plank Roads. Looking at one, travelling over it, I can't imagine how the world has contrived to live for so long without blundering into the making of them. That stretching from Rome to Watertown has diminished the cost of transportation more than half and added ten to twenty per cent. to the value of every farm. The toll it levies all belongs and stays in the country; traveling is easy and sure in all weather; and Watertown is now nearer to New York Lowville was two years ago. Railroads are excellent things—that from Rome to Cape Vincent, through Watertown, shall be made so—but Plank Roads are for every body, and should go every where that Railroads do not. They are cheap and profitable, and greatly promotive of comfort. New Jersey ought to be speedily filled with them.

DEATH OF ADAM RANKIN.—We announce with regret the death of Adam Rankin, which occurred this morning, at his residence, No. 94 Lombard street. His last illness was short, although from his advancing age—nearly 80 years—he had suffered from general debility, rheumatism, and other complaints, for a number of years.

As the inventor of the "Ramsey Press," Mr. Ramage is known all over the United States—the business of press making he has continued at with a degree of luxury street, up to the time of his death, and he has supplied most of the presses of that character that have been used in the United States for a number of years.

Mr. Rankin was a native of Scotland, but came to this country some fifty or more years ago.—He has been no less remarkable for his mechanical genius than for his strong good sense, and his sterling integrity and benevolence of character. No man commanded more universal esteem for these qualities than he did. He was also not inscensible to the charms of poetry. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Burns, the poet of his native land, and was himself the author of many pieces of Scottish poetry, exhibiting a lively fancy and refined taste. Mr. Rankin leaves a large circle of relatives and friends, and his loss is sincerely lamented, as that of an honest man and valuable citizen.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, July 9.*

AD INTERIORUM.—Our readers may remember the late schooner Enterprise, which was built in the interior of Wisconsin, taken to Galena, Ill., on a wagon, launched on the Mississippi, whence she sailed by the river to New Orleans, where she cleared for California via San Juan, Grenada and Nicaragua. A recent Nicaragua paper states that she arrived at San Juan on the 4th of June. On her voyage out an accident occurred to her boiler, which obliged her to put into Matanza, a small port where she was detained 42 days on suspicion of being a spy to some secret expedition against that island. On the 4th of April she was allowed to leave, and there she sailed with her boiler, a servant cleaning a silver fork at a window, during a thunder storm, the prongs being outwards, was struck but recovered; a young lady, combing her hair at a window, sewing pear a window, was thrown from her seat, and experienced a blow. The centre of the room, if a metallic lustre is not present, is safer than any other part of the apartment. It is safer than between the window and the door, or fireplace, where there is a current of air. A bed is the securest retreat; so all mattresses, and feather beds. Lightning will work its way in beholding this derive pleasure mingled with awe in beholding this the grandest of nature's meteors, ensconce yourselves within the woollen folds, and, sunk in your downy couch, if ye cannot fall into a gentle slumber, think at least that you enjoy a comparative safety.—*Dr. Thomson's Mastrorology.*

Gov. Briggs, passing down Washington street *tother day*, was hailed by a shop keeper.

"Hallo! how d'ye do? I say, how did you like that ham?"

"Ham," says the polite and oven tempered Governor,"

"Ham? yes, ham—your folks ordered a ham and a quart of our best brandy."

"Brandy!" says the astonished fountain head of Massachusetts legislation and temperance.

"Brandy, yes: a ham, a quart of brandy, two nutmegs, and a broom; they ordered it, and I sent it up to your house!" said the persevering grocery man.

"My house? Why, sir, I don't live in town!"

"Don't live in town?" says the grocer.

"No," says the Governor, "*I only board here.*"

"Ah! this his Hon. Brown?" says the grocer, looking wistfully in the Governor's face and seizing him by the button.

"My name is Briggs, sir!" replied the head of the State.

"Not Governor Briggs?" gasped the grocer.

"The same at your service, sir," responded that individual.

"Well," echoes the grocer, diving into his store, "I must be a fool, any how!"—*Boston Daily Mail.*

The Malleable Iron Works of Messrs. Condit and Bowles, at Newark, N. J., the first factory of the kind established in this country, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday last. There was no insurance on the buildings, but the stock, &c., was partially insured in two New York offices.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,
HAVE just received large additions to their
SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c
Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may5-dawly

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

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the sixth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 20th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole sum is paid.

WM LARIMER, JR., Treasurer.

Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LINTON—SIR: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time affected 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 physician 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, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eye is well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun.

ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without effect, 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 sore eyes.

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 67 Wood st., M Dermott & Co, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

jly4

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T. } DIRECTORS. { A. W. MARKS, SEC'Y.
Office—No. 81 Water street, in the warehouse of G. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods, merchandize in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

As ample guaranty for the safety and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known in the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS.—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lar kin, Jr., Wm. Walker Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Hasbaugh, S. M. Kier.

jan20-tf

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Wood and Market sts

IMPROVEMENTS in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to insert sets, upon suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Persons from a distance can be accommodated with Board at the Mansion House, Fourth street.

REFERS TO—J. B. M'Fadden, P. H. Eaton. ja19

☞ WORMS! WORMS!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. As this season of the year is one at which the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous, we take great ple