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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 CARTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, 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.

The Day of Mourning!

Saturday was devoted by the people of this great nation to the sad and mournful duty of exemplifying the respect of the people for their late Chief Magistrate. It was the day consecrated to the funeral solemnities of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR!

In this city and vicinity the occasion was observed by the closing of the stores and places of business, the tolling of bells, the firing of minute guns, and all the usual demonstrations of respect on like occasions. During the afternoon, the streets presented the solemn appearance of the Sabbath, and the saddened countenances of the people evinced their sincere sorrow for the great loss the nation has sustained.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

President Fillmore an Abolitionist.

The Gazette of yesterday says:

"He (Mr. Fillmore) is not an Abolitionist in the technical acceptation of the word. He will faithfully observe all the compromises of the Constitution," &c.

We prefer to let Mr. Fillmore define his own position. If what he says is to be believed, we can decide the question in a few words.

In a letter addressed to the "Anti Slavery Society of the County of Erie," dated "Buffalo, Oct. 17, 1838," Mr. Fillmore said:

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838

SIR: Your communication of the 14th instant, as Chairman of a Committee appointed by "THE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ERIE," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

1|2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Nation, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length, my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Here, then, is the platform of President Fillmore. He declares that he is in favor of "IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION *for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia*" If this is not "ultra Abolitionism," we would thank the editor of the Gazette to tell us what it really is.

If President Fillmore will undertake to settle the Slavery question in accordance with the sentiments contained in the above letter, we apprehend that he will meet with a little difficulty."

The above is the entire evidence which the editor of the Post has produced to prove its charge of ultra abolitionism and fanaticism against Mr. Fillmore. He has had to go back *twelve years* to produce this letter, during which period great changes have taken place in the state of the country, and in the views of probably every public man in it.

Mr. Fillmore's views have doubtless been greatly modified by passing events of an important bearing upon these very topics, and by his increased knowledge and experience, and he is no more to be held accountable for an expression of this kind, made so many years ago, than is the editor himself for opinions which he has seen reason to modify. We do not know that Mr. Fillmore has changed one iota of his views since the publication of the letter, but we protest against evidence of so old a date to prove charges against one who has been in public life ever since.

But is there any proof, even in this letter, old as it is, to justify the Post's charge. Let us examine it. The first position he takes is, that petitions on the subject of slavery ought to be respectfully received and considered. Is there any thing fanatical in this? The editor of the Post, himself, would not dissent from this position.

His second position is, that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, on account of slavery. In this view he was supported and sustained by the entire Whig party of the free States, and the best men in the nation. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of the position, as the admission of that State has been the prolific source of all the evils which now environ us, and threaten the very existence of our glorious Union.

His third position is in favor of Congress exercising all its *constitutional* power to put a stop to the internal slave trade. We suppose, by this, nothing more is meant than that the national government—the government of the whole people—should be kept free from all connection with the guilt and evil of slavery, leaving it to the entire control of those sovereign States which established and sustained it. Mr. Fillmore does not say that he believes that Congress has any constitutional power over the subject—he merely says he is in favor of exercising it, if they have any.

The fourth and last position, on which the Post hopes to sustain its charge, is in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The Post thinks this is "ultra abolitionism." Has the editor forgotten that Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill contains a section abolishing the slave trade in the District? Has he forgotten the fact that meetings in favor of emancipation have been held in the District, and that it has been seriously proposed to retrocede the territory back to Maryland, in order to remove the responsibility of supporting slavery from the General Government? Is there any thing sectional, narrow, or fanatical, in the desire, or demand, that the common government of the whole country should be free from a local institution exceedingly repugnant to the benevolent feelings, and moral and religious sensibilities of a vast majority of the people of the nation?

That Mr. Fillmore is Anti-Slavery in his views, we rejoice to acknowledge. He would be unworthy of the confidence of the people either of the North or South, if he were not so. But there is nothing sectional, or narrow, or fanatical, or ultra in his opinions or practice, in relation to slavery, or any other subject of national moment

This, the history of all his public acts, sustains us in saying.

Cholera in the West.

Our telegraphic despatches announce daily, the number of cases of Cholera occurring in Cincinnati, which amount to between thirty and forty for each twenty four hours. This is the number reported; the actual number, we presume, is much greater.

Private advices at Louisville, from Nashville, says the Courier, state that "the cholera, as it now prevails there, is in its most malignant form. The attacks are sudden, and generally terminate fatally in a few hours. On Saturday the number of deaths hardly fell short of one hundred. It is more fatal and malignant there than ever it was at any previous visitation. We hear that a private telegraphic despatch received here Saturday morning, states the number of deaths, on Friday, at 60. The Nashville Reporter, Extra, of the evening of the 4th, for a copy of which we are indebted to a friend, publishes and incomplete list of the deaths for the twenty four hours, ending the evening of the 4th, which numbers 27."

The Courier makes the following extract from that extra:

NASHVILLE, July 4, 3 P. M.

We announced in our issue of yesterday, that no paper would be issued from this office to day—but from the alarming spread of the cholera during the last twenty-four hours, we feel it our duty to our subscribers and the public generally, to issue an Extra, giving, up to the hour of going to press, the most correct information we could get.

The disease is not confined to any particular location, but seems to have taken a general range through all quarters of this city. The corporation are burning tar, &c., in different parts of the city. Guns have been fired in many elevated parts.—The physicians are unremitting in their attendance on the sick, and nothing is left undone by those of our citizens who remain in town, to alleviate the sufferings of their less fortunate neighbors.

Business is generally suspended, and every thing about the city wears a settled gloom.

Mr. Valentine Bailey, an industrious and temperate young man, died of cholera at Indianapolis on Wednesday evening last. This, the Indiana State Journal says, is the only case of cholera that ever originated in that city."

The Louisville Journal of Monday, says: "A man named Buckmaster, from the neighborhood of Milan, Ohio, who was on his way to California with a son and brother, died of Cholera on board the Winfield Scott on Saturday. He was taken about 8 o'clock in the morning and died at 4 in the afternoon. He was buried above Jeffersonville." The Louisville Courier of Monday says: "We learn from gentlemen from Drennon lately, that the cholera had broken out at the Springs.—A Mr. Neal, a mechanic, and a Mr. Meadows, were the first victims. There were four other cases, of whom two died, and the others were in critical conditions. A negro woman, laboring with the disease, was brought to this city on the Blue Wing."

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Drennon Springs, we learn, has been deserted by its visitors, since the appearance of the cholera there.—"The whole number of deaths of which we have heard is *six*. One of these was Mrs. Wm. Miller, of this city, widow of our late venerable fellow citizen, Judge Miller. She was attacked very suddenly, at the Springs, and died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning."

The Louisville Journal of Saturday last, says: "We learn from one of our citizens who came from Shelbyville last night, that the cholera was abating there, the deaths, one white and nine blacks, had occurred. A deck passenger died of cholera on board the North River, night before last, on her trip down from Cincinnati, to this place."

The Mayaville Eagle, of last Saturday, says:

Five or six persons have died of cholera at Rock Spring Mills, in Bracken county, in the past week, among whom, we regret to learn, are Dr. John Chambers and wife. We have heard no other names.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 8 P. M.

The President of the United States is dying.—I have telegraped you through the day relative to his condition. My last dispatch, dated at six o'clock, but founded on information received at four, represented the symptoms as still doubtful. But, alas, a notification, proceeding from the sick chamber at five o'clock, indicated but too surely that a fatal turn had taken place. At or about that hour, congestion of the brain was perceived to have commenced. The good and brave old man, the honest and firm statesman, is dying.—He is past all mortal aid, and many hours before this will reach you, his eyes will have closed upon the "last of earth." It is expected that dissolution will take place soon after midnight.

I know not how to reflect upon this deplorable calamity. To me it has seemed, for some months, that the country was at the turning point of its destiny,—that it depended in no inconsiderable degree upon the iron firmness, the sound, though unpretending intellect of President Taylor, to save her from precipitation into an abyss, to the brink of which, apparently, irreconcilable dissensions, faction, and criminal ambition, had brought her. But the hand which was to guide the helm through the dangers gathering so thickly on every side, will, in a few hours, be as cold and pulseless as the clods we tread upon.

At a moment so full of gloom and melancholy, I cannot, with propriety, enlarge upon the changes to which the mournful event we are now contemplating, will give rise. Mr. Fillmore, an honest and patriotic man, a statesman of tried experience, of the widest and most national views, a self made and self educated man, too, rising from be midst of the people, and sympathizing entirely with them, will become President. He will deserve the confidence and respect, I will not say of his party, but of the entire nation, and God grant that he may have them!

A change in the Cabinet will be a matter of course. It is presumed that its members will voluntarily place their resignations in his hands. Mr. Crawford would have retired this week, in any event, and will still insist upon doing so, as soon as may comport with the convenience of the successor of Gen. Taylor. Whether the resignation of the other members will be accepted, is more doubtful. I do not intend to offer an opinion upon the expediency of an entire change of Cabinet. There are gentlemen in it whose places it would be almost impossible to supply.

11 o'clock, P. M. I have just returned from the White House. A considerable crowd of anxious sympathizers with the sufferer within, is gathered upon the outside. None but members of Congress, Cabinet Ministers, and other Officers of the Government, are permitted to enter. It is a sad, solemn, and most impressive scene. There is no hope. The President is dying, although as late as half past ten, the physicians were administering medicines, supposed to be more with the expectation of protracting the struggle between life and death, than in hope of final restoration. Dissolution, it is thought, will take place at near daylight in the morning. So deep is the despair and anguish pervading the family of the President's household, that the mansion has been given up to the care and control of the Marshal of the District, Richard Wallack, Esq.

The Vice President has been in attendance during the greater part of the evening, but went away about nine o'clock, when all the physicians resigned hope. The members of the Cabinet continue to surround the bedside, as of late they did the council board of their gallant but falling chief. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Death of the President—The General Sorrow—His Funeral—Political Consequences of this Event—President Fillmore's Policy.

I had barely closed my letter last night when the deep tolling of bells carried to the saddened hearts of our awe stricken citizens the announcement that Zachary Taylor, President of the United States was no more. This great and upright man and noble soldier breathed his last at twenty five minutes to eleven o'clock, last night. I have sent you by telegraph the melancholy particulars of this calamitous event. It took place within ten minutes after I left the building with Dr. Reed and other members of the Pennsylvania delegation. The last twenty four hours of the President's sickness were full of pain and suffering. Dr. Hall gave up all hope at an early hour on Tuesday morning, but his associates did not abandon the idea of producing a favorable change in the symptoms until the fearful evidences of congestion of the stomach and brain appeared, accompanied by that torpid insensibility which is the usual harbinger of death appeared, when of course they yielded to the manifest decree of the All Wise.

I will not speak of the anguish and distress which this dreadful dispensation has brought into the circle to which the last touching words of the President referred, "I regret only leaving those who are dear to me." In public, the day has been given up to grief and mourning. In the House and Senate many feeling and appropriate eulogies have been passed upon his life and character. I need not allude to them in greater detail, because you will receive a more than usually full abstract of them by telegraph. A joint committee has been appointed by the two Houses to make arrangements for the funeral, whose report will be received and acted upon to morrow. It is not probable that the burial will take place before Saturday. Considerable preparations are making for the attendance of a large military escort, which will be composed of volunteer companies from Baltimore, Richmond, and, I trust, New York, Pennsylvania, and other northern places, from which access to Washington is convenient speedy, and cheap.

In the midst of such testimonials of respect and affection for the dead, the necessity of preserving the continuity of the action of our political system has been recognized by going through the indispensable forms of the inauguration of the new President. In a simple and dignified manner, without a symptom of parade to interrupt the subdued solemnity which prevailed in token of the calamity under which the nation mourns. Mr. Fillmore announced the decease of his predecessor, and took the oath of office in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of both branches of Congress, and retired to enter upon the performance of his high duties. The several brief messages which he communicated to the House and Senate, in the course of the day, are models of brevity and propriety, and partake strongly of the character of his mind.

Mr. Fillmore is one of those statesmen whose grave temperament, united with strong abilities, and severe judgment, lead them to reject all the ornaments of style, and to neglect that meretricious gloss in speaking, writing, or acting, which goes by the title of brilliancy. That is a quality which he has never affected. He has heretofore shown himself a man rather of performance than oratory, and the beginning of his executive career gives promise that he will preserve that character.

As a matter of course the Cabinet officers addressed him at midnight, or very soon after the lamentable decease of Gen. Taylor, a joint note informing him of the fact, and, at a convenient hour in the morning, communicated to him their several resignations. This latter fact was not known until this afternoon A Cabinet meeting was held soon after the receipt of these notes. Of course I do not profess to know what took place therein. There are reports concerning changes, some of which appear probable. I think the following, though not quite so particular, is nearer the truth as most others. Three members of the present Cabinet will remain, to wit, Mr Clayton, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. ——, of the ——. What a world of hope depends upon the ability, prudence, and firmness of President Fillmore! That he will be President himself there can be no doubt. Already, it is rumored, events have so shaped themselves, that Mr Clay will lend to the Administration a hearty support.

But let us draw a veil over the mighty political drama, the course of which not even death can interrupt. After the obsequies of the gallant chief, who now lies cold and insensible to the tears and sorrow of a whole people, it will be time enough to renew these reflections. JUNIUS.

LAST HOURS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

A Washington despatch, dated July 9, 11 P.M. says—

"The President was sensible of his critical condition this morning, and when he was spoken to on the subject, he said he was prepared to die, if it was the will of God, as he had nothing to reproach his conscience with, in the discharge of public or private duties. He did not doubt but that he might have erred, but he felt that he had not done so intentionally.

"Throughout the day, whenever he was awake, he was composed, and perfectly resigned to the result which he foresaw was inevitable; and while he avowed that it was painful to be separated from family and friends, he at the same time expressed his entire readiness to obey the decree of Providence. His dying hours exhibited the same calm composure which he had evinced during the perils of the battle field, and impressed those who were near him with irrefutable conviction of his eminent merits as a Hero and a Christian."

The National Intelligencer announces the death of the President in the following impressive manner:—

"Weep, fellow citizens! The hand of Death has stricken down a great and good man! ZACHARY TAYLOR, our honored and beloved President, is no more! A malignant and rapid disease has swept him from among the living. No longer ago than Thursday last, he was apparently in the full enjoyment of health and strength, participating in the patriotic celebration of the 4th of July; and now he is numbered with the dead! He expired last night, at half past 10 o'clock, surrounded by his afflicted family. He died with the composure and calmness of a Christian, fortified by confidence in the goodness of God can alone impart. His last intelligible words were: "I am not afraid to die; "I have done my duty; my only regret is leaving those who are dear to me."

"In all this wide land there is not a heart which honors the noblest attributes of our nature—truth, bravery, humanity, patriotism—that will not throb with pain and grief at this national bereavement.

"He was a noble gentleman.
"The general voice
"Sounds him for courtesy, behavior, truth,
"And every other ornament of a people.
"Titles of honor add not to his name,
"Who was himself an honor to the title."

From the Washington Union, July 10

The President's Death.

Tuesday night, 35 minutes past 10 o'clock.

The President of the United States has just breathed his last. The chamber in which he died is filled with an anxious and sympathizing crowd. How often shall we have to recall, in the memorable words of Edmund Burke, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue" In little more than nine years two Presidents of the United States have been hurried away, covered as they were with all the honors which their country could bestow upon them. Scarce a twelve month ago, the lamented predecessor of General Taylor was taken from us. But Mr. Polk survived and expired, and his work was done. In less than four months, two of the distinguished sons of South Carolina, and Senators of the United States have breathed their last; and scarcely had their country ceased to weep over their graves, before the President of the United States descends to the tomb, amid the sympathies of his astonished countrymen.

This melancholy event will fall like a thunderclap upon the people. It is an event full of the saddest interest—calculated to astonish and stun a whole nation, and to touch every heart in it. It is destined to produce consequences to the country which no mortal man has sufficient sagacity to unroll.

In this grave and awful moment, the heart is full of the profoundest sympathies and regrets.—But we have no time to pour them forth at this moment. A thousand other pens will hereafter do justice to the illustrious deceased. We bury in his honored tomb every rankled or unworthy feeling which we might ever have entertained. Gen. Taylor rises before us in all the glory of the Hero, and the majesty of the Patriot, whose name is associated with some of the most brilliant achievements in our annals, who has carried the fame of his country to the remotest nations, and whose reputation will never die. The name of the Hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista will live as the name of the nation whose standard he so often bore to victory and to glory. These deeds are indelibly written on the tablet of a nation's gratitude.

Remarks of Mr. Webster on the Death of Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Webster rose and said,

At a time when the great mass of our fellow citizens enjoy remarkable health and happiness throughout the country, it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the two Houses of Congress, and especially this house, with unwanted occasions for mourning and lamentation. Since the commencement of the session we have followed two of our own members to their last home, and we are now called upon, in connection with the other branch of the Legislature, to fall sympathy with the deep tone of sill etion which I am sure is felt throughout all the country, to take part in the last and due solemnities of the funeral of the late President of the United States.

Truly, Sir, was it said in the communication read to us, that a great man has fallen among us The late President of the United States, originally a soldier by profession, having gone through a long and splendid career of military service, had at the close of the last war with Mexico, become so much endeared to the people of the United States, and had inspired them with so high a degree of regard and confidence, that without solicitation or application, without pursuing any devious path of policy, or turning a hair's breadth to the right or left from the path of duty, a great and powerful and generous people saw fit, by popular vote and voice, to confer upon him the highest civil authority in the nation.

We cannot forget that, as in other instances, so in this he public feeling was won and carried away in some degree by relat of military renown. So it has been in every country, and so it will be, because high respect for noble feats in arms has been and always will be outpoured from the hearts of the members of a popular government. But it will be a great mistake to suppose that the late President of the United States owed his advancement to high civil trust, or his great acceptability with the people to military talent or ability alone.

I believe, sir, that associated with the highest admiration for those qualities possessed by him, there was spread throughout the community a high degree of confidence and faith in his integrity and honor and uprightness as a man. I believe he was especially regarded as both a firm and a mild man in the exercise of authority. And I have observed more than once in this and in other popular governments, that the prevalent motive with the masses of mankind for conferring high power on individuals, is a confidence in their mildness, their paternal, protecting, and safe character.

The people naturally feel safe where they feel themselves to be under the control and protection of sober counsellors of impartial minds and a general paternal superintendence. I suppose, sir, that no case ever happened in the very best days of the Roman Republic, where any man found himself clothed with the highest authority in the State, under circumstances more repelling all suspicion of personal application, all suspicion of pursuing any crooked path in politics, or all suspicion of having been actuated by sinister views and purposes, than in the case of the worthy, and eminent, and distinguished and good man, whose death we now deplore. He has left to the people of his country a legacy in this. He has left a bright example which addresses itself with peculiar force to the young and rising generation, for it tells them that there is a path to the highest degree of renown straight onward and steady, without change or deviation.—Mr. Secretary, my friend from Louisiana, Mr. Downs, has detailed briefly the events in the military career of General Taylor.

His service through life was mostly on the frontier, and always a hard service; often in combat with the tribes of Indians all along the frontier for many thousands of miles. It has been justly remarked by one of the most eloquent men whose voice was ever heard in these Houses, that it is just in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but that it is there that they are formed The hard service, the stern discipline, devolving upon all those who have a great extent of frontier to defend, and often with irregular troops of their own, being called on suddenly to enter into contest with savages, to study the habits of savage life and savage warfare, in order to foresee and overcome—all these things tend to make a hardy military character.

For a very short period, Sir, I had a connection with the Executive Government of this country, and during all that time very perilous and embarrassing circumstances existed between the United States and the Indians on our borders, and war actually raging between the united States and the Florida tribes, and I very well remember that those who took counsel together on that occasion officially, and who were desirous of placing the military command in the safest hands, came to the conclusion that there was no man in the service more fully uniting the qualities of military ability and great personal prudence than Zachary Taylor, and he was, of course, appointed to the command.

Unfortunately his career at the head of this Government was short. For my part, in all that I have seen of him, I have found much to respect and nothing to condemn. The circumstances under which he conducted the Government for the few months he was at the head of it have been such as, perhaps, not to give to him a very favorable—certainly not a full opportunity of developing his principles and his policy, and to carry them out—But I believe he has left on the minds of the country a strong impression, first, of his absolute honesty and integrity of character; next, of his sound practical good sense; and, lastly, of the mildness, kindness, and friendliness of his temper towards all his countrymen.

But he is gone. He is ours no more, except in the force of his example. Sir, I heard with infinite delight the sentiments expressed by my Hon. friend from Louisiana, Mr. Downs, who has just resumed his seat, when he earnestly prayed that this event might be used to soften the animosities, to allay party criminations and recriminations, and to restore fellowship and good feeling among the various sections of the Union.

Mr. Secretary, great is our loss to day, if these inestimable and inappreciable blessings shall have been secured to us even by the death of ZACHARY TAYLOR, they have not been purchased too high a price, and if the spirit from the regions to which he has ascended could see these results—could see that he had entwined a soldier's laurels around a mystic crown—he would say exultingly, that I did not fall by my death; I have done more for that country which I loved and served, than I did or could do by all the devotion and all the efforts that I could make in her behalf during the short place of my earthly existence."

Mr. Secretary, great as this calamity is, we mourn, but not as those without hope. We have seen one eminent man, and another eminent man, and at last a man in the most eminent station, fall away from amongst the midst of us. But I cheer not there is a Power above us ever living over us that parental care, that has marked our progress for so many years.

I have confidence still that the place of the departed will be supplied; that the kind beneficient favor of Almighty God will still be with us; and that we shall be borne along and borne upward, and upward on the wings of mutual love and confidence. May God grant that in the time that is before us, there may not be wanting to us wise men, and good men for our counsels, as he was whose funeral obsequies we now propose to celebrate.

THE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers of Wednesday contain full details of the terrible conflagration with which that city was visited on Tuesday afternoon and night. Our telegraphic despatches contained a general notice of the disaster. About three hundred houses were destroyed; a number of persons killed and injured; and the loss in property consumed estimated at from one to three millions of dollars. The Philadelphia North American goes on to say:

About 5 o'clock, the hour at which we commenced penning this report, nearly the whole of the properties embraced within the boundaries of the Delaware and Vine streets, and from Second to Front, West, the north side of Callowhill street, North, and the south side of New street, South, including Delaware avenue, Water, Front, Vine, and New Market streets, with the intermediate small streets and alleys, are involved in destruction.

The area contains about four square, and some twelve blocks, in which there were perhaps three hundred buildings. The locality was one of the most densely populated in the city, and a large number of the residents belonged to the poor people, the amount of suffering is immense. The houses generally were among the oldest in Philadelphia; yet there were many valuable business stands, and some of the finest of our antiquated Quaker mansions.

From the place where the fire originated, it extended south as far as the first alley, destroying the extensive range of stores on Front and Water Build. North it extended to Vine, and from Water street through to Delaware avenue, burning the school of the Lehigh transportation Line, the office of William Mc Dowell, flour inspector, the sail loft of Vinyard and Shindler, the store of Lewis Cheaker, rope maker and ship chandler, and the drug warehouse of Dr. Jayne, which was on the southeast corner of Vine and Water streets.

On the west side of Water street, below Vine, the following properties were involved in ruin—Mr. Orin, Tavern; Thomas Quigg and Brother, Tailors; Thomas McGovern, Tavern; Catharine Sullivan, old iron dealer; Philip McGrath, do; Delvin, Tailor; Edward Herrick, Iron store, Thomas L. Black, boarding and lodging house; and a number of others.

The houses on the east and west sides of Front street, below Vine, on both sides of New street, from Front to Second, and on both sides of Vine street, from Front to Second, were principally dwellings. The buildings on the east side of Second street, from New to Callowhill, were mostly occupied as dwellings, though there were some large business establishments. The houses on Second street, between Vine and Callowhill, were occupied chiefly by poor Irish families. The livery stables in New Market street are gone. The old Penn market, on the south side of Callowhill, between Front and Second, fell a prey to the devouring element.

The public school house, and the school house belonging to the Society of Friends, on the south side of New street, were both reduced to ashes.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost, or to give any very exact estimate of the total value of the property destroyed. The following list of the killed and wounded is as full and accurate, as in the confusion prevailing, we are able to obtain:

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As far as we have been able to learn, we give the following list of killed and wounded:

David Mulford, a member of the Northern Liberty Hose, killed in Water street, at the time of the fire.

Mortimer Morris, a young man, said to be a member of the United States' Engine, killed in Front street.

A young girl, whose name we could not ascertain, was killed in water street. She was standing directly opposite Brock's store when the explosion took place, and was burned to death.

Three men and two boys were drowned in the Delaware, at the time of the third explosion, in their attempt to jump on board a schooner. Their names we could not learn. The bodies of either have not been recovered.

Marcus Marcus, a young man aged eighteen, was carried to the hospital, awfully burned, and died almost as soon as he entered that Institution.

An unknown fireman was burned to a crisp in Water street. He was taken to the Northern Liberties Hall for recognization.

David May, a young man aged nineteen years, residing in Otter street, near Franklin, was instantly killed by being struck on the head with a brick.

William L. Backman had both legs broken. Taken to the Hospital.

Thomas Teese, a member of the Vigilant Engine Company, very seriously injured by being crushed between the engine and fallen bricks, at the time of the explosion. Taken to the Hospital.

George Smith, a member of the Phœnix Engine Company, arm broken.

Myers Fleshman, residing in Drinker's alley, was severely wounded by a brick thrown from the explosion.

William Barkman, a grain measurer, both legs broken.

Henry Crocket, a lad residing in Seventh street, below Washington, was burned awfully about his legs, face, body and arms.

Cornelius O'Brien, arm broken. Taken to the Hospital.

Thomas Steel, knocked down and rendered insensible, by a wall falling upon him. Taken to the Hospital.

Michael Shultz, a fireman, blown off a house, and received a serious fracture of the leg.

Sarah Dougherty, burned in a shocking manner about her head and person. Taken to the Hospital.

William Mills, a weaver, residing in the vicinity of Otter street and Frankford road, both legs broken.

A little girl was taken to the hospital, with her arms broken and body badly burned.

Henry Grass, collar bone broken.

Thomas McNelly, arm broken. Taken to the Hospital

Elias Hammiers and Robert Craige, both dreadfully wounded, were taken to the hospital last evening.

A man named Hoffman, a member of the Spring Garden Hose Company, is reported among the killed.

John Patterson, a lad about 15 years of age, was horribly burned down the back from his neck to the lower extremeties. His parents reside in Prime street.

Sarah Donoelly, apparently about 20 years of age, was taken from the scene of conflagration shockingly burned and contused. She stated that she was living with a Mr. Waterman.

The remains of a woman, two boys, and two girls were taken to the North East police Station House. They were shocking spectacles. One of the girls, 13 years of age, was recognised as a Miss Drake.

A woman, burnt almost to a crisp, was taken to the drug store, corner of Fourth and Noble streets, and died soon afterwards in the greatest agony.

We heard that a daughter of James Alexander, constable, had her head blown off.

Mrs. Callahan was dreadfully injured.

A little girl was picked up from the gutter with her arm blown off

A number of infants, some of them not more than three months old, were shockingly burned—We saw one of these children, with the mother, pulled by the firemen from the ruins of a building partially demolished.

There are supposed to be at least twenty killed. Some ten more will most probably die. The total number of wounded cannot be less than one hundred.

Judging from the extent of ground covered by the conflagration, and the nature of the property consumed, we venture to compute the damage done at over a million of dollars. At all events, it is the most extensive and destructive fire that ever occurred in our city.

No praise can do justice to the conduct of the firemen. Some of them periled their lives almost to rashness, and their feats of daring and gallantry elicited frequent out bursts of applause. Some of the Companies had their apparatus much damaged. The arms of the Vigilant, which at the time of the explosion held a most perilous position, were knocked off, and the Southwark Hose was nearly burned up. A member of the United States' Engine saved his life by a bold feat at Knight's iron store. We might go on filling columns with incidents.

The fire companies of Camden, West Philadelphia, Frankfort, Manayunk, and Germantown responded to the alarm, and reached the scene of conflagration in time to render important service.

The U. S. Marines from the Navy Yard were on the ground, and rendered good service in the protection of the property. The police of the city, and country, too, were very efficient.

Houses were set on fire at the distance of six squares, and it was only by the constant wetting of the roofs that they were saved.

The firemen deserve the greatest credit for preventing the flames from crossing Second st.

We regret to have to record the death at a party of ruffians from Moyamensing, made a cowardly attack upon some of the members of the Shiffler Hose Company, in Front street. Seven of the rioters were arrested.

The fire extended north on Water street and the wharf to about half a square beyond Callowhill street, including in that block the lumber yard of Wayne & Simmons.

At one o'clock this morning, when we left the scene of the calamity, the fire had been got completely under control by the firemen, and there appeared no danger of the flames making further havock.

3 o'clock, A. M.

The firemen are still on the ground. No further spread of the fire is anticipated.

The Pennsylvanian says:

It is estimated that more than 3000 persons are rendered houseless by this disaster—as much as twenty acres of ground burnt over, and 300 dwellings, merchandize and valuables of not less than five millions of dollars. The fire may be said to have commenced every where, but two on the east side of Second street, the greatest thoroughfare of the city, for a distance of about seven hundred feet—all the houses on Vine street, from the river to Second street a distance of over seven hundred feet—all on Front and Water streets for a distance of about 900 feet, and all on New Market from Vine to Callowhill. The district thus burnt over, comprises all the property from Ridgeway and Budd's to Front street, south of Vine, New, up New to Second, along Second (including the intermediate streets to the wharves) to Callowhill, and thence on the wharf to the fourth store below Vine street. All the lumber yards save one at Vine and the wharf are consumed.

MURDER, JEALOUSY, AND REVENGE.—It is seldom we are called upon to chronicle a more brutal murder than that which occurred on the night of Thursday, in the northern part of the city, near Hyde Park. A woman named Mary Crosby, the mother of three helpless children, was murdered by a man named James Gallagher, under the following circumstances:—It appears that immediately after the death of Mary's husband, some six months ago, Gallagher was received at the house as a friend, but recently made overtures of love and promises of marriage, which were always repulsed, and in consequence he was forbid the house. Saturday night Gallagher, who had been drinking, procured a more affable person gained the good graces of Mary, and next Sunday was set as the nuptial day, Gallagher was informed of the intended marriage. Thursday evening, he proceeded to the house of Mary, where he was friendly received, and after a short conversation, he produced a bottle and proposed a drink, which was accepted by the woman.—It is supposed the liquor was drugged, inasmuch as Mary became stupid after partaking of but a small quantity. Yesterday morning Mary was found a corpse in her room, having been choked to death, and her person bearing the marks of other violence—and by her side was her brutal murder, in a state of beastly intoxication. Gallagher was taken into custody, and the witnesses against him will be sent before the Grand Jury now in session.—*St. Louis Rep., July 1.*

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, intending to make their spring stock—and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may6-dawly

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.,
PITTSBURGH, June 10, 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 are 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 afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to be one night 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 attendant physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, of giving relief, and advised 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 eyes 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 rep 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 sore eyes.
Cincinnati, May 20, 1850 E. C. GARRISTON
For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R F Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. McKEE,
jy4 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

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. GRANT.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufacturing goods merchandize in store, and in transits 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 in the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
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Market st
DR. D. HURT,
Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, Pittsburgh
oct1-dly

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. C. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Tooth ache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFERENCES—J. B. M'Feeldan, P. H. Eaton. jal9

☞ 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 pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the