THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1850.

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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH 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 CARSTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
G. R. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROTHONOTARY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

We trust the appeal of our correspondent, "Civis" will not be without its desired effect. The Western Pennsylvania Hospital is an institution belonging peculiarly to Pittsburgh, and depending wholly upon its citizens for means of usefulness. It will always be a subject of civic pride and affection, and should receive no stinted support.—Having put our hands to the plough, it were a disgrace to look back, or slack our efforts, until the institution is placed in a situation to meet the encomiums of all intelligent persons who visit our city, and to call down upon us the rich blessings of those ready to perish. "Civis" appeals to the Ladies to complete the work. This is well.—They frequently have to finish works of benevolence which the lords of creation commence, but lack the courage or perseverance to complete.—Let the ladies then undertake the task, and the work will be done. Their hearts ever plead for suffering humanity, and their appeals in a cause like this will be irresistible. Let it be understood that it is expected that the ladies of Pittsburgh are to furnish the magnificent building erected, and it will certainly be done in a judicious and comfortable manner.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—Our citizens will be highly gratified to learn from our New York letter, of to day, that Geo. Robinson and Mr. Robert Parrott are concluded in negotiating a purchase of sufficient iron, three thousand tons, to finish our Western Railroad from this c ity to Beaver. The terms of this purchase we and ersland are exceedingly favorable to the company. The iron for the remainder of the road under contract to Masilla in will be secured in time to have it laid down next season, as well as Locomotives, Cars, ect. We understand that the work on the line between this city and Beaver is progressing very satisfactorily. The new county road is expected to be finished by the first of August, when a strong force will be placed upon the Narrows.—By this time next year we confidently expect the cars will arrive and depart regularly on our western road, bringing to us the first fruits of the glorious harvest we may expect to realize when the road is completed.

Cholera in the West.

In Cincinnati, from the 3d to the 12th of July, the whole number of deaths reported by the bulletins, was 596 of all diseases. The mortality of the city was on the increase at last accounts.—The Gazette of Saturday last, remarks:

"If 195 persons die here within a period of three days, it matters little that 109 of them are reported to have died of bilious dysenteries, and only 86 of cholera. The important fact, and the one which our citizens are interested in knowing is, that nearly two hundred of their friends and neighbors have been taken from among them forever, in the space of seventy two hours. And this is what has been done in Cincinnati, the present week."

The interments at St. Louis, for the week ending on Monday, the 8th, were 233, of which 85 were of cholera. This, however, does not include three cemeteries, which the New Era thinks will swell the total mortality to about 250, and the deaths by cholera to about 90, giving an average daily mortality of over 35, and by cholera, singly, nearly 13.

The cholera is also prevailing at Frankfort, Dreddon Springs, and Shelbyville, Ky.

At Nashville, where it has been very fatal, it was subsiding at last accounts.

HORACE GREELEY, of the N. York Tribune, was from home at the time of the President's death.—From a letter to his paper, in which he gives utterance to his grief, his hopes and fears, we take the following extract:

He has been taken from us at a fearful crisis in our Nation's history—a crisis which he was preeminently fitted and seemed providentially designed to brave and master. For months, disunion has been hatching its plots in the National Metropolis, and quietly weaving its traitorous webs over the South and Southwest. There are sixty men to day in Congress, who mean to live under no government not devoted to the extension and fortification of human slavery; and, despairing of shaping our governments to their forbidden ends, hearts are set on the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy on its ruins. The only man, at the moment of whose name they quailed, was Zachary Taylor. He was their chief antagonist, no less by instinct than by position. A slaveholder himself, he yet held that slavery could not rightfully be, and ought not to be extended to new realms. A soldier of the Section through almost his whole active life, knowing himself honored and beloved by the nation, he loved the Union, with a fervency and single hearted devotion, which it is but just to the citizens of our Army and Navy to say, is their universal passion. Against any array of treason and nullification, he would have poured out his blood with joy; and well the plotters knew it. They dreaded more his personal opposition to their contemplated foray on New Mexico, than all the forces which the government can muster there; they knew that a simple proclamation bearing his signature, and denouncing the employment of force against New Mexico by Texas, would paralyze their efforts to raise troops throughout the South, while to the New Mexicans it would be,

"One blast upon that bugle horn
Were worth five thousand men."

That proclamation I was anxiously and hopefully expecting, and would not long have expected in vain but for this most unlooked for catastrophe. God is above all, yet to our human apprehension it seems that there never was a time since Washington's first term when the death of a President would have been so appalling a calamity. It will be mercy scarcely less than a miracle if the horrors of civil war shall yet be averted.

Mr. Fillmore is a wise and a pure statesman—cautious, conservative, and devoted to the public weal. His knowledge of public affairs is far more extensive and complete than Gen. Taylor's; his principles equally sound, National and beneficent. Yet the difference in power and position between Mr. Fillmore is a wise and a pure statesman—cautious, conservative, and devoted to the public weal. His knowledge of public affairs is far more extensive and complete than Gen. Taylor's; his principles equally sound, National and beneficent. Yet the difference in power and position between

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

PITTSBURGH, July 15th, 1850.

MESSRS EDITORS—During a recent visit to the extensive and commodious edifice now in progress, near the Greensburgh Turnpike, for the use of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, I was highly gratified at witnessing the rapid advance towards its completion that has been made this season, the neat and substantial style of its architecture, and the excellence of the plan adopted in its construction, as well as the beauty and variety of the prospect afforded by the front windows of the building; and contemplated with great satisfaction the advantages which the community would derive from the consummation of this benevolent enterprize.

I have been, however, both grieved and surprised, at learning that although the original amount subscribed was sufficient to warrant the managers in constructing so large a building, after the lot of ground had been presented to the company, yet difficulties are apprehended by some of them in punctually complying with their engagements, as from the fluctuations of business and removal of some of our citizens, it is feared that the whole subscription cannot be collected for some time.

Funds also will be required for planting and improving the grounds, and for furnishing the Wards and other departments of the Hospital, and it is to be feared that unless the generosity of our fellow citizens can be speedily directed towards this object, that several months may elapse after the building is ready for occupation, before even a portion of it can be rendered available for the designed purpose.

May we not hope that in this emergency, the Ladies of Pittsburgh will come to the rescue, and extend to this institution some of that active benevolence which has been so advantageous to similar objects.

Surely a judicious and charitable community like ours, will not suffer so desirable an undertaking to fail for want of a little of that assistance which so many can give without inconvenience to themselves, and thereby manifest their compassion for their fellow man, and their gratitude to Him from whom the blessings of Providence and the promptings of benevolence alike proceed. CAVIS.

WASHINGTON, July 13th, 1850.

Funeral of the late President Taylor—The Family Outrage committed during his illness—Protest of Texas—Lowering Appearances.

To day the mortal part of President Taylor was committed to the tomb, with solemn awe and inspiring ceremonies, and magnificent pageantry.—For a description of them I refer you to other accounts proceeding from closer observers than myself. The glorious warrior, the devoted patriot, sleeps the last sleep, leaving his memory and his fame to the love and care of his country. Let his name be forever

"Embalmed in the inermost shrine of her heart."

It is said that Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bliss were too much overcome by anguish to follow the body of their husband and father to the tomb. The surviving members of the family which lately occupied and adorned the White House, will, it is said repair to Baltimore, and sojourn for a time with Col. Taylor, the brother of the illustrious deceased.

In the more particular accounts of the illness and death of Gen. Taylor, mention is made of an incident that must awaken the indignation of the country. These reports represent that during Friday, the 5th instant, Toombs and Stephens, the so called Whig agitators in Congress, from Georgia, waited upon Gen. Taylor, and announced to him that they came as deputies from no less than sixty southern members of Congress, who demanded of him a radical change of his course upon the slavery question, and in the event of his refusing to adopt a course more acceptable to the faction which they unwarrantably denominate "the South," menaced him with votes of censure upon every occasion where their co-operation with the Democratic opposition to the administration could carry one. Of course Gen. Taylor repelled the attempted intimidation, and declared his purpose of adhering to the policy that he has before avowed. These men went back to the House, and did one for the implied censure which an infuriated and malignant political enemy of the President moved, in connection with the Galphin Claim, although in doing so they were compelled to disgrace themselves by voting that to be false which they had been foremost and loudest in declaring to be true, and by declaring Gen. Taylor censurable for palliating the conduct of George W. Crawford, when they had been almost threatening to fight any person who should presume to question his motives or impugne the propriety of his actions.—The shame of inconsistency and self contradiction which was remarked by all, and struck every one with amazement, is now explained. Hand harmed, the malignity of faction alone, dictated their course. Let it be held up before the people, and let it be visited with its just meed of contempt and reprobation.

A solemn protest from the Governor of Texas arrived, addressed to the President of the United States, and asserting that Texas will not submit to the occupancy of New Mexico, by the military forces of the United States, unless as auxiliary subordinate to the extension and maintenance of the jurisdiction of Texas and the province. Copies of the paper have been sent to the Texan delegation in Congress. The Governor demands the unconditional and immediate recall of the instructions under which Col. Monroe acted in his brief intercourse with Neighbours, and recognizing the proceedings of the inhabitants of New Mexico, to form a State organization. We shall see what Mr. Fillmore's course will be, whether he will be as his great predecessor was, President of the United States, or a subordinate to the Governor of Texas or every other State.—I have every confidence that he will take an independent position, and firmly maintain it. He will not answer the Texan manifesto until leisure permits him to do it advisedly, and when he does, it will be in the brief emphatic and decisive strain that would have characterized Gen. Taylor.

A crisis is impending—that is pretty clear—we are upon the verge of the most interesting and the most perilous period of our history, since the revolutionary War. If we have the spirits and the souls of the men of that era, we shall preserve the Republic, if not, the Republic will fall.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The city wears a gloomy aspect this afternoon, and as a general thing business is suspended, while the funeral obsequies of the late President are being celebrated at the Capitol. All the public offices are closed, and from all the public places the tokens of mourning are displayed, while from various parts of the city minute guns are fired.—Ere yet the remains of General Taylor are entombed, politicians have decided upon the course to be pursued, and should New York counsels prevail, ere short month will see the end of Congress, and the end of the interminable slavery debate. It is the general opinion, and the most earnest hope here that Mr. Clay's Compromise, modified, will prevail. Those who feel that President Fillmore will adhere to the plan of the late Executive, and oppose Mr. Clay, reckon upon a small foundation. Mr. Fillmore's advisers here are of the old school conservative class, and upon some basis that will give general satisfaction, the slavery snarl will be disentangled.

Gen. Robinson has been very busy in Wall st. for a few days, and the result of his labors is thus briefly set forth by one of the morning papers.

Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jun., President, and Solomon W. Roberts, chief Engineer, of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company have, through Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. made a purchase of 3000 tons of American railroad iron, to be of superior quality, on very advantageous terms.—The rails are to be delivered by the first of April next. This quantity is sufficient to lay the road from Pittsburgh to Beaver, being that part of the work in the State of Pennsylvania. This section will be in full operation to that point early next Summer. The price paid is lower than any former purchase of American iron. A large portion is to be paid for in the bonds of the company.

The same gentlemen have negotiated with Winslow, Lanier, & Co. $99,000 of the six per cent. bonds of Stark County, Ohio, issued to their Company in payment of stock subscription, in accordance with a special act of the Legislature.—This county is one of extraordinary wealth. It has a population of 40,000 souls; its taxable property, at low valuation, is ten millions of dollars, and the current revenue of the County, $61,500. It owes no other debt. By law, a specialtax has to be levied to pay the interest on these bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for their redemption. The dividends on the stocks of the road also goes to this fund. The interest on the bonds is payable 1st January and 1st July, at the Bank of America, in this city, and the principal in 1860 to 1865, both the principal and the interest are guaranteed by the Railroad Company.

The sale of bonds was made on very favorable terms, and equal to any scrip lately sold.

The Hibernia's Mail arrived here this morning, but as there has been no exchange held, the tenor of the advices is hardly known.

Baring's Circular gives some facts about iron, of interest.

A steady demand for wedge bars has been established. The price in Wales, for good brands, £4, 15s, with a tendency to further improvement. Rails are steady, at £4 17s 6d@£5. Scotch pig, 45s@45 6d, on the Clyde; Swedish is scarce, and sells readily on arrival at £11 15s@12.

There is quite a sprinkling of Southern merchants in town, and the dry goods trade begins to look a little more active. Clothing dealers are doing a large California trade, from whom a large profit has been derived. A good deal of business is being done for the gold region, and much as some people have lost there, all has not proved barren. Well selected invoices have paid enormously, and shipments are now being made that will give hundreds per cent. advance.

Our city authorities have decided to celebrate the obsequies of Gen. Taylor upon the 23d inst. It will be an event in New York, and worthy the observation of all who can't see the remains of a public servant honored by all the arts of war and peace.

From the St. Louis Republican, of July 8.

Very Late News from Mexico.

ACCOUNTS UP TO THE 12TH OF JUNE FROM SANTA FE—PROSPECT OF THE ELECTIONS—CROSSING THE PLAINS—&c., &c.

Yesterday evening, we had the pleasure of greeting Mr. F. X. Aubry, direct from New Mexico. Mr. Aubry left the Paso del Norte on the 1st of June, and Santa Fe on the 12th; we are indebted to him for the following items of news:

The election, throughout the Territory, and other Americans, arrived at the Paso del Norte on the day previous to Mr. A.'s leaving, and reported that a very valuable discovery of a gold mine had been made about sixty miles from Chihuahua—The gold had been found in large quantities; from $200 to $350 worth of pure metal were obtained from each mule load of earth and sand, (a mule load is estimated at two hundred pounds) The discovery had created great excitement and induced many adventurers.

Raphael Armijo, on a trip to Chihuahua, was attacked by a band of White Mountain Apaches in the Indiana. They stole from him fifty mules, and, as an evidence of the effrontery with which they perpetrated their depredations, and the unprotected condition of the inhabitants of the country—the Indians came into his camp, and re-sold him his own mules, at what in that country is considered *fair* prices.

Capt. Bowman, U. S. A., had gone to Chihuahua, to obtain money for the 9th Military Department.

Lieuts. Smith and Bryan, U. S. A., arrived at Paso del Norte, on the 29th of May, from Texas. They report that the government train would encounter great difficulty, and most probably would not reach their destination. The train had to pass a Jornada of 140 miles, destitute of everything, and it was questionable whether they could accomplish it. Three officers of the U. S. A., had been despatched down the Rio del Norte, to survey it.

Major Steen had made a treaty with the Apaches of the Sacramento, and in three days afterwards they violated it. The Major was prompt to chastise them for the violation. On the 2d of June, with a sufficient detachment, he left Don Ana to attack and punish them. It is believed he will give them a lesson they will remember.

The boldness and impunity with which the Indians commit depredations on the people and property of the Territory, almost surpasses belief. The cases cited are too numerous for repetition.—They frequently come within one and two miles of the U. S. military posts, and kill persons and run off the stock. Great dissatisfaction is expressed as to Col. Munroe's discharge of the duties of military commander. It is freely stated that he has neither energy of character, nor the disposition necessary to secure the protection of the citizens, nor any of the requisites for so responsable a command. These complaints have been repeatedly made, and, if we are not misinformed, have been communicated to the Department at Washington.

Col. May, Maj. Henry, Capt. Sykes, and Dr. Edwards, of the U. S. A., were to leave for the U. States on the 10th of July.

Col. Calhoun had attempted to make a treaty with the Utah Indians, but it had not been ratified, and probably would not be. The Indians had promised to meet the Indian Agents at Albuquerque on the 8th of June. On the 7th, they killed three Mexicans, and ran off about 5,000 sheep, from the immediate vicinity of the town.

An Express, from Texas, the general impression was, that a number of Mexican hunters were concerned with the Apaches in their attack and slaughter of the Mexicans at the Wagon Mound. This impression was strengthed by other statements, and the offer to sell scalps, supposed to be taken from this party, made by Mexicans in the Town.

By Mr. Aubry, we have received copies, in English and Mexican, of the Constitution for a State Government in New Mexico.

The election for State and Federal officers was to be held on the 6th June. The candidates were as follows:

For Governor—Thomas Bocco and Henry Connelly.

For Lieut. Governor—Manuel Alvarez and C. St. Vrain.

For Congress—William S. Messervey and Hugh N. Smith, the present Delegate from the Territory.

For the U. S. Senate—On one ticket was Major R. H. Weightman and Capt. W. Z. Amey; on the other Capt. A. W. Reynolds and Judge Josh Houghton.

The prevailing impression at Santa Fe was, that Connelly, Alvarez, and Messervey would be elected. The result, as to the others, was regarded as doubtful. The Mexicans had entered into the election with spirit and enthusiam, and evinced a degree of mercantile shrewdness that would do no discredit to an old politician of the States.

The crops in the vicinity of Santa Fe, and generally throughout New Mexico, present a more favorable appearance than they have for 20 years past.

Some time since we reported, an information from Santa Fe that an infant daughter of Capt. J. M. White, who was murdered on the plains by the Indians, had also been killed by an Indian at the time of an attack upon their camp. It is now positively stated, that the child is still living, and is in possession of the Apaches! who committed the murder.

Capt. Mason, United States Army, was drowned in the Rio Del Norte, opposite Socorro, on the 22d May.

Information had been received, in which reliance was placed, that Gov. Bell and Major Neighbors, of Texas, would be in New Mexico, with a military force to assert the claims of Texas to jurisdiction, by the 15th of June, inst. of Congress.

The citizens generally were preparing to resist the claim of Texas, and the candidates were required to take strong and distinctive ground against it.

Mr. Aubry left Santa Fe with ten wagons, two hundred mules, and forty two men. Mr. Turly, of Arrow Rock, was in company with him. At the Cotton Wood Creek they met Capt. Cook, on his way to Independence in two days, a distance of 200 miles. He travelled 125 miles of this distance in twenty hours and a half, on the same mule, and that did him such service, he averaged, when he made the whole trip in extraordinary short time. On that occasion, this animal travelled 200 miles in twenty six hours! Her present performance falls little short of the former.

Mr. Aubry moves with almost electric speed. He will in few days make his appearance and relate again, by word of mouth, accident will make the trip in and out in less time than it has yet been accomplished.

The Presidents of the United States.

General Washington closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1797, and arrived that event nearly three years, having died on the 14th of December, 1799 in the 68th year of his age.

John Adams followed General Washington on the 4th of March, 1797, and his administration closed on the 3d of March, 1801. He survived 25 years, as he breathed his last on the same day with Jefferson, viz: on the 4th of July, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson succeeded on the 4th of March, 1801, and his term expired on the 3d of March, 1809. He survived the expiration of his office 17 years, as he died on the 4th of July, 1826, in the 83d year of his age.

James Madison succeeded his illustrious friend on the 4th of March, 1809. On the 3d of March, 1817, his administration was brought to a close. He survived until the 28th of June, 1836, in the 85th year of his age.

James Monroe succeeded Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1817, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1825. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, in the 73d year of his age.

The administration of Mr. John Q. Adams (the only President who was elected by the House of Representatives) commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, and closed on the 3d of March, 1829. He breathed his last on the 23d of February, 1848.

General Andrew Jackson succeeded Mr. Adams on the 4th of March, 1829, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1837. He died on the 8th of June, 1845.

Martin Van Buren succeeded on the 4th of March, 1837, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1841. He is still living.

Gen. W. H. Harrison commenced his administration on the 4th of March, 1841 which continued only for one month—having breathed his last on the 4th of April, 1841, in the sixty ninth year of his age. He died at Washington during the recess of Congress.

John Tyler was the first Vice President who succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of the President. He followed General Harrison in April, 1841, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1845. He is still living. When Mr. Tyler became the acting President, Mr. Southard became the acting Vice President; and upon his death, Mr. Mangum one of the present senators from North Carolina, was elected, and remained as the presiding officer of the Senate until the end of Mr. Tyler's term of office.

James K. Polk succeeded Mr. Tyler on the 4th of March, 1845, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1849. A few months after, he closed his life.

General Taylor came to the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1849, and expired on the night of the 9th of July, 1850, while Congress was in session.

He is succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the second Vice President who takes the place of the deceased President.

HOW CIDER IN ST. LOUIS.—Sixteen persons are now confined in the jail, in this city, all of whom were arrested on charges of murder in the first degree. Of these, one is under sentence of death, ten waiting trials on indictments, four waiting the action of the grand jury, and one serving out a term of their guilty and cowardly valor, and what will they say when they hear that it was the power of the British Minister that overthrew their Government? Why, sir, it is a calumny on the French nation to suppose that the personal hatred of any foreigner to their Minister could have this effect. Why, they are a brave, generous, and noble minded people, and if they had thought that a foreign conspiracy had been formed against one of their Ministers—if," continued his lordship, after he had paused a few minutes, while his voice was drowned in the tremendous cheering which followed this sentence, "if the French people thought that a knot of foreign conspirators were cabaling against one of their Ministers, and cabaling for no other reason than that he had upheld to be thought the dignity and interests of his country; and if they had thought that such a knot of foreign conspirators had confederates in their own land,—why, I say, that the French people, this brave, noble and spirited nation, would have scourged the leaders or such a party, and would have clung the closer to, and protected the more, the man against whom the plot had been made."

Yet, strange as it may seem, the cause of the Minister is not lost. It is thought that if the Ministers do not get a larger majority than 40 (the majority in the House of Lords and Stanley's motion against them was, it will be recollected, 37,) they will resign and leave the protectionists on the one hand, or the Peel party on the other, to try their skill at forming a government—a task which it is to be hoped, will prove a Sisyphean one. Sometimes it has been rumored that the majority will not be more than 50, and according to other estimates it is stated as likely to reach 60 or 70. When the votes are all in, it will take place is not known. Should it occur to night, you will receive the news by electric telegraph to Liverpool, but there are some who consider that the debate will now be protracted until next week.

Meanwhile, it is gratifying to observe the rapid growth of public opinion in favor of the liberal cause. The large majority of the provincial papers are speaking out boldly; and the densely populated manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire the feeling is unequivocal. What may be the immediate result, one thing is certain, namely that the two political parties in England have at length been aroused from their long apathy, and that freedom's battle, "often lost but always won," will now again commence. For this unintentional service we have to thank the House of Lords. The fire struck out in the present collision will run on to other questions, and the contest will grow from day to day. It would be well for Louis Napoleon to ask himself how this will affect France, and to hold himself in readiness to trace from coming events the results of his Roman conquest and his Russian intrigues.

SETTLEMENT WITH FRANCE ON THE GREEK QUESTION

During this week, the definite announcement has been made of the settlement of the dispute between France on the Greek question. Notwithstanding the vaporing of General Lahitte that France would be contented with nothing but the adoption of the treaty of London, *pure and simple*, it has yet found it necessary to abandon his ground, and to take the terms which Lord Palmerston had been willing to accede to from the first. These terms are, that the parts of the treaty of Adrianople which had already been actually carried out, such as the apology from the Greek Minister, &c., should not be set aside, but that the clauses of the treaty of London should be substituted for such clauses of the treaty of Athens as had not yet been put in force. There was one clause in the treaty of Athens for which no corresponding clause existed in the treaty of London, and this has been made the subject of a specific arrangement. The clause stipulated that Greece should set up no claims for damage for her merchant service during the blockade. This insertion had been deemed important by Mr. Wyse, in consequence of statements having reached his ears that Greece intended to open up such claims as a material for further disputes. It has been 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 restored 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 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. LISTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have shown 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, 57 Wood st; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

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ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T.——A. W. MARKS, Secy.

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Dr. D. Hunt,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Wood & Market sts

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. 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—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. 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 the 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 Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.

jy12-dawS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

SENATE—After the transaction of the usual morning business, the Omnibus bill was again taken up.

Mr. Clay, addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Benton, yesterday, relative to the Northern Boundary of Texas. He argued at some length, the title of Texas, after rebuking Mr. Benton severely for an intimation made by him, that the sum to be paid Texas was a scheme of auctioneering for votes for the rest of the bill.

Mr. Clay then proceeded with an argument to show that the true line of New Mexico begins at El Passo, running to the head of Red River, and thence running to the 42d parallel.

Mr. Benton, rejoined—contending that Mr. Clay had evaded the only question of boundary.—He replied also to Mr. Clay's rebuke of the language uttered by him yesterday, contending that that language was proper, and challenging any one to call him to order now for repeating it.

Mr Clay called Mr. Benton to order for saying that the crime of the bill was that it auctioneered for votes to pass itself.

The President ruled that the language was in order, unless it designed to impute improper motives to the Senator, which he understood Mr. B. to deny.

After some further colloquy between Messrs Benton and Clay, relative to the boundary of New Mexico, some additional remarks on the same subject ensued.

Mr. Webster rose to address the Senate upon the general merits of the Bill, but yielded to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject till to morrow, which was agreed to.

Mr. Webster gave notice of his bill for the erection of a monument to General Zachary Taylor in the Congressional burying ground.

The Senate then, after a short Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Strong offered a resolution that the debate, on the report of the Committee on Elections against the admission of Mr. Smith of New Jersey, should come to a hour before the House again goes into Committee.

After several amendments, the motion to end the debate to morrow was adopted.

Mr. McWillie from the Committee on printing reported in favor of printing 30,000 copies of all the proceedings respecting the death of the President.

Considerable debate took place on the question when the resolution was adopted, with an amendment, that the printing of the pamphlet shall be executed in conformity with the existing laws and contract.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on elections, against the admission to a seat in the House of a delegate from New Mexico.

Mr. Ashe opposed the admission of Mr. Smith, because it would affect the right of Texas to the country of New Mexico.

Mr. Kaufman proceeded to advocate the claim of the Texas boundary. If Mr. Smith should be admitted, it would in effect be the establishment of a territorial government in the Territory of Congress, and the damage thus done to Texas would be productive of an excitement in that State, which true patriots would deeply regret.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

But very few members were in their seats to day.

WASHINGTON July 16.

THE SECRETARYSHIP.—It seems now a settled fact that Mr. Webster will be Secretary of State.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

The City Register reports 212 deaths during the past week, 77 of which were of cholera. Of the whole number, 112 were children under 5 years of age. This statement shows a marked decrease of mortality, from the previous week.

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

There were 26 deaths from cholera, and 42 from other diseases, during the last 24 hours.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

Flour—There is a good demand for good retailing brands, and the market is firm at $4,25; inferior is dull at $3,75 per bbl.

Whiskey—Sales at 22½ @ 22½ per gallon.

Lard—The market is heavy, with sales of 130 bbls prime at 6¾ per lb.

NEW YORK MARKET, July 16.

There are no change in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Small sales of Lard are made at 6l-2@63 4.

Groceries—Holders of Coffee have put the market down in favor of buyers. Sugar is firm, with sales of N. Orleans 5 1-2@5 3-4; of Cuba at 5 3-8 per lb.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, July 16.

Breadstuffs of all kinds are in limited request. Holders of Flour ask $5,121-2 per bbl for standard brands, but sales for shipment are unimportant. Receipts of all descriptions are quite small.

Groceries—At auction to day 250 bags Rio Coffee sold at 9 1-4@10 1-4 per lb, and some 200 bags Maracaibo at 9 1-4@9 1-2c per lb, 4 mos.

Whiskey—Sales at 21@22c in hhds., and 25c in bbls.

DIED.

At Beaver, Pa., on Sunday, the fourteenth inst., Mrs. Agnes Shields Clarke, relict of the late Mr. Charles Clarke, Esq., of that place, in the seventy third year of her age.

LETTERS are remaining in the office addressed to J. MOON. jy17

WANTED,

A SMALL HOUSE, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address "C. G." at this office.

HORACE GREELY ON REFORMS—Hints toward Reforms, in Lectures, Addresses, and other writings, by Horace Greely.

Robert Toussaint, his life and correspondence, edited by his son, the Rev. C. C. Toussaint, M. A. A part of just received. Lettice Arnold, a novel, by the author of "The Wilmingtons," "Normains Bridge," "Mordaunt Hall," &c.

A Second Book in Greek, containing Syntax, with leading lessons in prose, prosody, and the odes, with reading lessons in verse, forming a sufficient Greek Reader, with a vocabulary; by John McClintock D. D., late Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College.

A few copies of each of the above works just received and for sale by JOHN SCOTT & STORTON, Corner of Market and 3d sts.

FRESH TEAS—We are constantly receiving fresh supplies of superior black Teas direct from the importers in Philadelphia, and have now on hand, at the Pittsburgh Family Grocery and Tea Warehouse, 255 Liberty street, an assortment of every grade and flavor, such as is not to be surpassed in Pittsburgh. We invite attention to our Teas, and, on trial, our Teas will be found equal, if not superior, to any at the same price in the city.

jy17 WM. A. McCLURG & CO.

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 30th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 30th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

jy3tod WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LISTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtues 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 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 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. LISTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have shown 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, 57 Wood st; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

jy4

Wants Employment.

A YOUNG man who has had two years' experience in a Commission Warehouse, would accept a small compensation for the sake of employment. Enquire at this office. jy16-3t

SPANISH Brown—10 bris for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
jy15 21 Wood st

YELLOW OCHRE—10 bris for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
jy15

COCHINEAL—1 cerroon fine quality for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
jy16

CHALK—2 tons just received for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
jy16

POTASH—5 casks pure for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
jy16

MACKEREL—130 bris No 3, Mass. inspn, landing for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
jy16 221 & 223 Liberty st

CLARET—20 bxs Bordeaux, "St. Julien Medoc," 30 bxs Margaux; just rec'd for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

CONGRESS TOBACCO—30 bxs Russell & Robinson's 6's Lump, just rec'd for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

COACH VARNISH—1 bri rec'd for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
jy16

PRINCIPE CIGARS—160 M Nos 1, 2, and 3, Orus & Sons', just received for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

TANNERS' OIL—20 bris brown; 20 bris low priced, just received MILLER & RICKETSON
jy16

CHAMPAGNE—10 bskts Heidsick's, qts; 5 do do pts; 10 do Mumm & Co's Sillery, qts; 5 do do do pts; just rec'd for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
jy16

COD LIVER OIL—2 bris German light yellow, of our own importation, just received for sale by BRAUN & REITER
jy16

STEARINE CANDLES—30 boxes Stearine Candles, a very superior article, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
jy9

Owner Wanted

FOR two Hand Boxes, containing Bonnets, marked "Dr Banning, Pittsburgh," left in our care by steam boat Caleb Cope. S & W HARBAUGH
jy15

LARD—50 bris No 1 Lard; 5 bbls do; 4 kegs do, now landing from steamer Cumberland No 2, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
jy15 Water & Front sts

GREASE—7 bris now landing for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
jy15

HONEY—3 bris now landing for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
jy15

TALLOW for sale by ISAIAH DICK