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☞ 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.

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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 CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

The New Cabinet.

We learn from the *Republic*, that the President, on Saturday last, transmitted to the Senate the nominations of the following named gentlemen, as the members of the new Cabinet, all of whom were confirmed:

DANIEL WEBSTER, (of Massachusetts,) Secretary of State.

THOMAS CORWIN, (of Ohio,) Secretary of the Treasury.

T. A. FEARCE, (of Maryland,) Secretary of the Interior.

W. A. GRAHAM, (of North Carolina,) Secretary of the Navy.

EDWARD BATES, (of Missouri,) Secretary of War.

N. K. HALL, (of New York,) Postmaster General.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, (of Kentucky,) Attorney General.

This, the reader will perceive, differs from the list transmitted by telegraph, in one essential particular, that of the gentleman named for Postmaster General, which is N. K. Hall, of New York, instead of Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee.

This Cabinet, all must admit, contains the elements of ability, experience, and strength, and is one which will receive the entire confidence of the Whig party.

Our readers will learn, however, from the interesting letter of "Junius," that Mr. Pearce, of Md., has declined, and that there are some doubts about the others. We hope, in filling the place of Mr. Pearce, it will comport with the President's arrangement to give Pennsylvania a seat in the Cabinet, and if so, we should be greatly pleased to see Mr. McKennan occupy that seat. There is no disposition, however, on the part of the Whigs of Penn. to embarrass Mr. Fillmore, in presenting our claims. He has the entire confidence of the unflinching Whigs of this State, and where this trust is once reposed, it is not easily shaken or removed.

The *Washington Republic* pays the following just and merited tribute to the late Cabinet, which will be responded to by the independent thinkers of all parties, and which will be more fully given when the history of the country is written in some future age, when the prejudices engendered by party demagogues have passed away:

The Late Cabinet.

We may now speak without restraint, and free from all imputation of indelicacy or suspicion of improper motives, of the Cabinet which, coming in with General Taylor, on Saturday last retired from office—the gentlemen composing it having all tendered their resignations immediately after the decease of their honored and revered head. "It is not easily to do them full justice; but the time will come when the country, calmed from the excitement of the hour, and redeemed from the agitation which vexes it, will duly appreciate the industry, ability, courage and patriotism which they devoted to its service. We know that they have been the subjects of censure that has sometimes abused and vituperation; by opposition speakers and the opposition press. What Whig cabinet could or can hope to escape that infliction? We know, also, that they failed to give entire satisfaction to their own party—but, in truth, they at times made mistakes, particularly in regard to appointments to office. But could any amount of human sagacity and vigilance have preserved them from the commission of errors, or enable them so to discharge their duties in regard to appointments to office, as to avoid giving offence to Whigs in all sections of the Union, there being in all sections numerous applicants for almost every office? Is it not highly probable that any cabinet, coming into office under the circumstances in which they did, would have met the same abuse from the political opponents, and given about the same amount of dissatisfaction to political friends?

"The discontent inevitably arising from the exercise of the appointing power, to the extent to which it was necessary it should be exercised, and the absorbing interest of one question upon which no action or party could fully agree, has probably had the effect to make many blind or indifferent to much which, under other circumstances, they would have seen to commend, in the official conduct of these gentlemen. This much will even now be accorded to them.

"The policy which they recommended and pursued was eminently *Whig* and *national*. Circumstances which could not be controlled, have diverted the attention of Congress and the people from the discussion of those great measures of common interest to the whole nation upon which parties divide. The consequence is, that neither the annual message of the late President, nor the reports from a single Department, has received that attention and scrutiny which would exhibit the merits of administration in the part or of recommendation for the future. Yet the machinery of Government has been in constant though noiseless motion, and has exacted the daily diligence of all of the heads of Departments. There has been a world of business to do, and that of the greatest importance, requiring all the energy which each could bring to his particular branch of duty, and demanding the utmost rapidity of decision and of movement in all the operations of Government. If the details of employment could be spread before the people, they would readily unravel the tribute which was due to the industry and ability which accomplished so much and have exacted no little attention. Our history for the past eighteen months has been one of stirring incidents of Executive administration, while its legislative annals are practically a blank. That partisan opposition should have found so little, in all that has been done, which will say plausibly it could condemn, and been unable to point to any thing left undone which ought to have been done, is the highest evidence that the administrative duties of the late Cabinet have been discharged with integrity, fidelity, and ability.

"Of the merits of the late Cabinet in the capacity of Executive council, it is enough to say, that a recorded heartily with the policy of its chief—a policy of which his death has wrung the acknowledgment from every section of the country, from almost every organ of public opinion, that in Aim it was the offspring of the purest integrity and the most manlish patriotism.

We conclude these brief remarks with the expression of our sincere belief, that these gentlemen have justly entitled themselves to the respect and commendation of the country for patriotic motives and high abilities most usefully devoted to the public service, and that when the party passions of the hour shall have subsided, such will be the almost unanimous verdict of their countrymen.

☞ Extraordinary Safety Float.—Perhaps one of the readiest and simplest floats, in such a case of shipwreck as that of the Orion may be formed in an instant by any one with a hat. Take a pocket handkerchief (or towel,) place the hat on its crown in the centre of the handkerchief, gather up the corners and tie them together over the centre of the opening of the hat, and a life buoy is at once completed. All the precaution required is to take care and keep the crown of the hat upwards, and hold on by the knotted portion of the handkerchief. It will support a weight of twenty pounds, much more than would be sufficient to sustain a person's head and shoulders above water. Bottles and the like accidentally get filled, it can easily be emptied in an instant, and replaced in the water with the open downwards.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The Cabinet Nominated—Political and Biographical Sketch of its Members.

The Cabinet was nominated to the Senate yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, and was generally and collectively confirmed in one hour after. There was no division upon any one of the gentlemen whose names will be before your readers to morrow morning.

This is unquestionably as strong a board of constitutional advisers as President Fillmore could have gathered about him. Let us look at the members.

Daniel Webster is Secretary of State. He has been before the public for forty years as one of the greatest of legislators and statesmen which the country possesses. Whether in the House or Senate of the National Legislature, or in the most responsible department of the executive branch, or as an advocate before the highest Court in the land upon great principles of law, or as an orator before the people, he has always been the great, unrivalled Daniel Webster, first in position, and greatest in intellect. Of him it is not necessary to say so much as on any new occasion. He is known so widely and well, that in his life time it will be exceedingly difficult to say any thing new of him.

Thomas Corwin will be Secretary of the Treasury. It has been held exceedingly doubtful whether he would accept, but the matter is arranged and understood. He is the greatest orator and most popular man that Ohio has ever produced. Ever foremost and fearless, his eloquence was raised, flashing and gleaming like the blade of the scimeter above the conflict of battle, and amidst the fury of overnumbering foes, to oppose the war waged by Polk for conquest and slavery, even after it had begun, regardless of the yells of a triumphant party, and the timidity and wavering of friends. For twenty years as Senator, Governor, Member of Congress, and of his own State Legislature, Tom Corwin "the wagon boy," has been the object of popular regard and admiration.

Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, of Maryland, is Secretary of the Interior. He has also been long before the country as a public man. After several years' service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Pearce was, in 1843, transferred to the Senate, having served one term, in which he was re-elected for the Senatorial period beginning with 1849, and consequently had nearly five years still to serve. There has been, and, indeed, there still is, some doubt of his acceptance of the office, but I hope that all objections have been obviated, and that to morrow he will enter on the discharge of the duties of one of the most important departments of the government, with the same quiet energy and industry, and the effective practical talent which have marked his course as a legislator.

Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo., takes the War Department. He is really a western man, having been a resident of Missouri, and identified with the policies of the oldest State West of the great river, for more than thirty years. He is a Virginian by birth, a most accomplished and successful lawyer, and also a politician and statesman of capacious and liberal views. He has always been a firm and decided Whig, and until lately has been a personal enemy of Old Bullion. Of late years, it is said that they have become friendly. During the administration of John Q. Adams, he was a member of Congress, and afterwards U. S. District Attorney for the State. During the progress of that stormy political schism, Jacksonian Democracy, washed off, as Bates from further participation in the official honors of the General Government. In 1843, he was President of the famous Chicago Internal Improvement Convention, at the close of which he made a speech that elicited the highest applause. Mr. Bates' opinions on the Slavery question are moderate, not essentially different from Mr. Clay's or Mr. Benton's.

Gov. Graham is Secretary of the Navy. Gov. G is one of the most popular men in the staunch old Whig State of North Carolina. Like his colleague in the Administration, he is no fanatic on the Slavery question. He will co-operate with any measures which the President may deem essential to the peace and security of the country, however stringent they may appear to be.

Hon. Nathan K. Hall is to be Postmaster General. Having been a member of the 30th Congress from Buffalo, New York, he was favorably known to all the associates as an able, industrious member, of active and resolute habits. Nothing could exceed his application to his legislative duties. He spoke but seldom, but always with effect. On one occasion he made an unanswerable reply to an assault by Toombs upon the opinions of his colleagues as to lake and river improvements by the general Government, which gained him great credit. Mr. Hall is still a young man. He is a leading lawyer of the Western part of New York, and has been for some years professional partner of President Fillmore.

Hon. John J. Crittenden is Attorney General. Once before a colleague of Mr. Webster, and like him, obliged to relinquish the office bestowed by Gen. Harrison, by the treachery of Tyler. Gov. Crittenden belongs to the same order of intellect as the great New England Senator. He will be an ornament and a pillar to the Administration, if he accepts. There is, however, great doubt about that. He was addressed by the President, as I have before informed you, soon after the death of President Taylor, but it is believed that he was not at home, and no answer has been received from him. But I learned late last evening, that the President had assurances which encouraged the hope that the appointment would meet his wishes. Much depends upon Governor C's. determination.

Since writing the foregoing, I hear with regret, that Mr. Pearce is still undecided, and the probability is that he will decline, on account of the interests of the Whig party in Maryland, which, it is feared, will be unfavorably affected by his acceptance. Mr. Bates is on his way to Washington.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1850.

The Cabinet Declination of Mr. Pearce —Other Incidents—Mr. Ex-Senator Mr. Conrad—General Weel——Mr. Clarke's Illness—The Compromise.

Mr. Pearce will not take the Department of the Interior, because he cannot safely leave his seat in the Senate. I believe I explained in my last the situation of parties in Maryland, and showed that if Mr. Pearce left his seat, it was certain that it would be filled by a Democrat for two years, under appointment from the Governor, and that the creation of a vacancy at this time would have a tendency to weaken the Whigs and strengthen the Democrats in the impending State Election.—Yet there are some singular circumstances about this nomination and the non-acceptance of Mr. Pearce, formally and by note to the President, declined the proffered appointment on Friday evening. Yet on Saturday morning, he qualified that refusal to the extent of saying that if nominated and confirmed he would hold it under advisement for one week. Of course this was considered pretty conclusive ground for believing that Mr. Pearce would accept. He did, however, positively decline this morning.

A dispatch was this morning received from Mr. Crittenden, addressed to the private friends through whom the President in the first instance communicated with him, and stating that he had replied in full by mail. The friends considers this an intimation that he also declines; but I construe it differently. In my view, it means that Mr. Crittenden will accept.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Bates, when the first dispatch, making a tender of Cabinet appointment reached St. Louis, perhaps a week ago, Mr. Bates was on his way to the eastward, and is not known that he had received any intimation of it before his nomination went to the Senate. He is now probably in New York, and will doubtless be heard from to morrow morning. Acquaintances of Mr. Bates think that his private pursuits and interests will oblige him to follow the course of Mr. Pearce, I think that he will accept.

Now, that will be done with the Interior? Will Mr. McKennan, invited to take charge of that Department or would he accept if invited? I cannot answer the question. It is suggested that Mr. Bates may prefer the Interior, and that in such an event it may be just and expedient to bring in a Representative of the farthest South:—Hon. C. M. Conrad of La. is named as a gentleman every way qualified in public affairs, by recognized ability, and sound nationality of sentiment, for the post proposed to be vacated by Mr. Bates. I think the suggestion a good one, and worthy of favorable consideration if the claims of Pennsylvania and the strong impression of her preference for Mr. McKennan shall not have that influence which is due to them.

Twenty four hours will remove all uncertainty, and will indicate beyond contingency the cast of the Cabinet which in conjunction with the President will control the administration of our government for the ensuing thirty one months.

Gen. Wool arrived here this morning. It is supposed by some that he has been summoned by the President, after consultation with Gen. Scott, upon important business connected with the military department.

Hon. J. C. Clarke, Solicitor of the Treasury, continues very dangerously ill, and I fear that the chances of recovery are against him.

The fate of the Compromise Bill will be determined on Tuesday or Thursday at farthest. If adversely to his hope, Mr. Clay will go to some not distant watering place for a few days. Its defeat is considered certain. JUNIUS.

The President's Death in Canada.—The Montreal Courier, of Thursday, makes the following very handsome and appropriate announcement of President Taylor's death:

"The telegraphic despatch published by us yesterday morning announced the dangerous illness of the President of the Republic of the United States, General Zachary Taylor. It was reported at an early hour yesterday, that advices had been received of the fatal termination of the illness. Thus a brave and gallant soldier, and a good and honorable man, estimated and beloved in every relation of life, has been gathered to his fathers, in a little more than a year after his elevation, by the free choice of a free people, to what is, perhaps the proudest situation on earth—the rulership over twenty-five millions of Anglo Saxon freemen. Although he was a stranger to the throne in Canada, in person, he was well known by reputation. Many a heart beat high at the news of his victories. The ties of congenerate blood overcame the political separation, and we rejoiced to find that the blood and courage of our race were not deteriorated by mere geographical and political severance from the parent State.

"Zachary Taylor's name will live in the general history of the age; in his own land it will be a "household word"; familiar to men's mouths, through all time, as the Roman historian wrote of a great general equally celebrated, and perhaps more intensely loved—*nomen imperatoris est, ut nomen militis, ut cognomen victoriæ, ut omen imperii, ut nomen eternitatis temporum, ut fama rerum.*"

From Fort Laramie.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

FORT LARAMIE, June 22nd, 1850.

The tide of emigration is still sweeping across the prairies in great force, carrying along in its current all our floating population, such as mechanics, laborers, hunters, Indian traders, &c., &c. Up to the present time, the entire number of men, women, children, wagons, horses, mules, &c., that have passed this point is as follows:—1972 men, 95 women, 76 children, 2797 wagons, 9320 horses, 2120 mules, and 2304 oxen. The emigration is at least three weeks ahead of that of last year. Many supplied themselves with grain at the frontiers, and were enabled to push forward as fast as to meet the grass somewhere in the vicinity of this place, which gave them four weeks the advantage over those who could not procure grass on the Missouri; and besides this, the roads this Spring have been much better than they were last, owing to the dryness of the season, which has been another great advantage that this emigration has had over the last.

As to the number of emigrants that will pass by this route this season, it has been greatly overrated. I feel convinced that it will not exceed that of last year by more than five or ten thousand.—An unusual many have already seen the Elephant, and sigh for their rural seats around the family hearth, but the fear of ridicule deters them from taking the back track. It is to be feared that a great number will become familiar with the fare of buffalo meat, before reaching the land of promise, as their supplies of provisions are any thing but ample.

Another party of footmen passed yesterday, carrying every thing, provisions, blankets, &c., strapped to their backs. One prevident fellow, in addition to all this, had a small sheet iron cooking stove lashed to his back, with which he appeared much delighted.

The health of the emigrants thus far has been good. But few, if any, having died on the road.—Some half dozen have been left here sick, but all are now convalescent.

An active business is done along the route in the way of changing horses, mules, &c., as many of the emigrants have but a small capacity for the difference "means of means." Major Sanderson, the commanding officer, is frequently appealed to settle difficulties, but as the military can do nothing in civil cases, the rascals generally go unwhipt of justice, unless, indeed, they are brought before Judge Lynch, in which case they generally receive their deserts. If you could manage to send us a few of your briefless lawyers, a good Judge, and a comfortable court house, I think they would do well in this part of the country.

Yours, &c. CHEYENNE.

The Republic of Liberia.—We have carefully watched the progress of events in this very interesting country, and it gives us pleasure to say that its actual condition and the prospects of the colony were never more flattering. There have been recently many applications by intelligent colored people for opportunity to emigrate to Liberia, and many of those persons are already there, where a suitable occasion offers. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the colored people of the Eastern and Western States greatly prefer that a packet should go direct from New York, than from other of the Southern ports; and after giving to the subject full consideration, the New York State Colonization Society have determined to establish a packet between that city and Liberia. By adopting this course, it is believed the society will be enabled to send out emigrants at a less cost than hitherto, affording at the same time far greater convenience and perfect comfort to the passengers.

There are now in this city several gentlemen from Liberia, some of whom have been residents there for many years. They all give a favorable account of the soil, climate, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Bastion, the Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Western Africa, is at present in New York, having arrived via England a few days since. On Monday and last evening we had the pleasure of listening to that gentleman's description of the country, its resources, the effects of missionary labors, &c. Mr. Bastion occupied the attention of the Missionary Board for about four hours, and, as we know, to their entire satisfaction. Indeed, the strongest evidence was given of this by the passing of a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Bastion, for the highly interesting communication he had made, and for his indefatigable labors in Africa.

There is a very strong desire manifested by the citizens of Liberia, that their children should be well educated, not only in the common branches, but in the higher, and for this purpose they are willing to make any sacrifice.

Mr. Bastion mentioned that shortly before he left Monrovia he presided at the annual conference of ministers under his charge, and he never saw such fervor and devotion in any body of clergy in this country.

He spoke highly of the administration of President Roberts, and thinks that under his fostering care the country must prosper.

Not finding a vessel ready for the United States, Mr. Bastion sailed for England, and having introductory letters from President Roberts, he found many philanthropists ready and willing to aid the cause of African colonization. While in London he was treated most kindly by the Hon. A. Lawrence, our resident Minister. Mr. B. also visited Paris, where the same kind attention awaited him.—*N. Y. Com.*

General Zachary Taylor.

President of the United States, Died Tuesday July 9th, 1850.

Shroud, shroud our Country's holy flag
Until its stars look dim,
And let Columbia's mighty hosts
Join in a requiem hymn.
The land that bore first Taylor aloft
Is cold and reverless now,
The Ruler, and the Conqueror, sleeps
With cypress on his brow.

Bring, bring his armor and his sword,
And lay them on his breast,
They've been the companions of his toil,
Then let them share his rest.
To him the mast at drum is hushed,
The battle's din is past,
For none he's attacked or no foe,
The mightiest, and the last.

He leaves no throne; to be the seat
Of some proud despot's swift;
Upon whose steps the groaning serf,
Must kneel and tremble still.
He leaves no time corrupted crown,
For other heads to wear;
No sceptre, stained and rusted too,
For sterner hands to bear.

He leaves a simple "Chair of State,"
Made strong by the deeds of toil;
And lasting as the mighty oaks,
That bind and bless our soil.
He leaves a robe of justice there,
To grace an other form,
And shelter unbecmatch ns folds,
In every coming storm.

He leaves upon our Nation's page,
A proud unsullied name—
A heritage of noble deeds,
His children fondly claim.
As'eleaves upon the shrine of fame,
A fresh'ning laurel wreath,
Whose leaves and stems may never fool,
The chilling touch of death.

The "Genius of Columbia weeps,
That such must pass away,
She'll miss the "tiretest and the true,"
In "conflict's stern array."
She'll breath her blessing on his home,
And guard the silent brave;
But write no glowing epitaph,
Upon her Hero's grave.

She sees that written on the heights,
That rise in freedom's air,
And on the grateful banner folds,
That float forever there,
She sees it traced in lines of light,
Upon the hearts of men,
And hears it in the wail of woe,
The echo wakes again.

Then bear the soldier to his rest,
'Tis time he slumbered more,
He needs sleep upon his arms,
For now his battle's o'er.
But softer notes will greet his ear,
As martial numbers cease,
He'll kneel beneath a holier flag,
And blesse the "Prince of Peace."

BUFFALO, July 15th, 1850. M. H. S.

Mr. Ewing in the Senate.—The Cleveland Herald welcomes Mr. Ewing to the Senate with great pleasure. This sentiment will not only be responded to by the Whigs of Ohio, but of the whole Union. The Herald says:

"Senator Corwin has been invited to a post in the Cabinet of President Fillmore for which he is admirably qualified, and the Whigs and the people of Ohio will be gratified to learn that Gov. Ford has appointed the Hon. Thomas Ewing, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Corwin in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Ewing has rendered the country good service as Secretary of the Interior, and leaves the impress of his untiring industry, energy, statesmanship, and master mind, upon the new and important Department of the Government, he was called upon by General Taylor to organize and place in successful operation. Mr. Ewing is a worthy successor of a most worthy Senator, and Ohio may well be proud of her cherished Corwin and Ewing."

Lord Palmerston.—The correspondent of the New York Mirror gives the following description of Lord Palmerston's great speech in the House of Commons on the foreign policy of that Government:

"Palmerston arose to his defence on Tuesday evening, and for five hours—mortal hours to burn—dog they were—did he flame eloquent destruction on his foes. A more magnificent triumph of patriot principle, public policy, and personal power, never was manifested. From half past nine to half past two did he pour forth fact and argument in one continuous, cumulative, and overwhelming strain, without the slightest appearance of effort, unsupported by as much as a glass of water, or the moisture of an orange. So little fatigued was he that on concluding, amidst a whirlwind of acclamation, he bundled up about half a hundred weight of documents, tripped up stairs to lady Palmerston, and carried her off to Cambridge House as unconcerned as if he were going to a hornpipe in his patrimonial hall of Ballynafad. *Mem*—Palmerston is 67 years of age, according to his baptismal register, but about 27 according to one's eyes and ears."

From Noah's Times.

The Lawrence Divorce Case.

PAINT AND PETULENCE—A MOTHER'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER.

Mr. T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, whose recent advertisement, that he would pay no more debts of his wife's contracting, provoked indignant comments from the press, has published a statement, drawn up by his counsel, of the causes which led to a course of conduct on his part which has been generally looked upon as unnecessary, and unchivalrous. In all honesty and fairness, we are bound to say that the vindication is absolute and complete. Mrs. Sallie B. Lawrence, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, of Louisville, have been nowise in the leading of this husband to this *exposé*, for it exhibits them, (and that from the testimony of their own letters,) in any thing but an enviable position.

The first serious difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, appears to have arisen from the "free and frequent use of paints and other cosmetics" by Mrs. Lawrence. This husband represented that whatever aids to beauty the spoiled daughter and ball room idol might have resorted to in Kentucky, the use of paint and powder would be out of place in the wife of a Boston merchant. This was the commencement of the storm; and it would seem from the statement that Mrs. Lawrence's storms were by no means teapot tempests.

"A vulgar tempest 'twere to a Typhoon.
To match a common fury with her rage"—

for "she was accustomed, when opposed, on matters the most trivial the cause, to shriek at the top of her voice," and she practised this emphatic species of vocalization indifferently in her own house and in public hotels. Mr. Lawrence was, however, shrieked down. He lurked that the rouge and lilly white should be dispensed with, and thereupon Mrs. Lawrence wrote to her mother for advice and counsel. That correspondent parent turned not a deaf ear to the plaint of her persecuted daughter, but, on the 15th of April, 1849, thus responded by letter to the history of her matrimonial grievances.

"I am going to write you a real war letter.—You say you are acting by Mr. Lawrence's command, and you are unhappy by so doing. Then let me advise you in this case; seem to obey, but do as you please. If you use proper caution he can never know it. You say I can imagine your appearance now; yes, Sallie, I can, and nothing to object to either. You are better looking without complexion than with too much. This I have always said. But if you think differently, then do what would make you happy.

You would not be less so, I should judge, under any circumstances. Then never fear Mr. Lawrence's anger; it could not be more than you are now enduring. Now, dear Sallie, if you would take the right means, he could never discover it. You must begin with water, and keep it up.—The most delicate tint possible is all you need. If you have no more, defy the opinion of the universe, the commands of Mr. Lawrence, and say you like it. Stick to it with some of your mother's spunk. Could you be worse off than now? You are miserable now; could you be more so then? It can't last long, and you leave giving out to others. My dear child, determine one of two things—to give it up at once, or stick to it in defiance of all and every thing that may oppose. You cannot live long as you are. Then, Sallie, be a woman and act as one in future." The letter further says —"I know youare careless with your letters. Now do burn this as soon as read."

But Sallie—imprudent woman!—did not burn the document, and by some chance or other explained in the "statement," it found its way into Mr. T. B. Lawrence's hands. It is a curiosity in its way, being utterly unlike any letters to a daughter that loving mothers have been wont to pen, through the agency of the press. Mrs. Ward is evidently a domestic diplomat of the first water—a female Talleyrand—and her Machiavellian talent will still more forcibly strike the understanding of the reader, after perusing the following extract of a letter from the same lady to Mrs. Atwell Lawrence, dated April 20th, and, consequently written but a few days after the epistle quoted above:

"Never have I been more surprised, my dear Mrs. Lawrence, than on reading your last letter. I can in no way account for Sallie's most objectionable conduct. That she should defy her husband's wishes and command, is really so new a trait in Sallie's character, that I am wholly at a loss to understand it. What the difficulty is, I cannot say, but think it must arise from ill health and consequent depression. It is the first time Sallie has been separated from her family, and even myself, she has never been absent to weeks. It is natural she should feel homesick at first, and that is no reason for the wilfulness and disobedience you speak of. Bigelow I love as my son, and there is nothing I would not do to make you happy. I have written Sallie myself also, and commands upon all subjects relating to herself and your family. I do hope, my dear Mrs. Lawrence, that you and Mr. Lawrence will endeavor to forget this past, and I think I can safely promise an amendment in Sallie for the future."

A volume of comment could add nothing to the exposition afforded by the above letters. It is an autobiography in two paragraphs. Had Mrs. Ward written the history of her whole life, the world would not have obtained a clearer idea of her character, motives, and springs of action, than can be gathered from these scraps of correspondence.

About May the 20th, 1849, Mrs. Sallie B. Lawrence, according to the "statement," promised to be a good girl and never paint her face again—a promise which she had given before, but had failed to keep. On the 20th, she delivered up her magazine of cosmetics, consisting of the following items:

Twenty four pink saucers,
" bottles of liquid chalk,

and, says the "statement," "numerous other articles which it would be needless to name or listen to." The lady seems to have gone 100% deep into the coloring and whitewashing business.

"Great evenis," says the poet, "from little causes spring," and it would seem that the refusal of Mr. Lawrence to countenance or tolerate his wife's frivolities, had an untoward influence on her father's habits. "May God forgive them all," exclaims Mrs. Ward, in one of her letters to her daughter, "for I fear I never can. Your poor friend almost constantly." Who would suppose that so much evil could arise from the inhibition of carmine and pearl powder?

Mrs. Lawrence's "statement," which would occupy about four columns of this paper, is a history of heartless vanity and contemptible diminution which it is really painful to read. The principal blame does not rest on Mrs. Lawrence—she was educated in a bad school. It was at this point on the face alone that was artificial. There does not appear to have been any thing natural about her except her temper. But what could be expected from the daughter of a father, who, within two months after that daughter became a wife, counselled her to deceive her husband and dose plan his reasonable wishes and commands?

Immediately after the publication of T. Lawrence to his wife appeared odious; explained, it presents an aspect of forbearance rather than vindictiveness. Hitherssons, and they are substantial ones, for publishing the advertisement which has given rise to so many comments, are freely given at the close of his statement. They are as follows:

"All prospect, or even possibility of her letters had at least passed away, and the last letter she wrote to her husband indicated, with too certain precision, that, in her opinion, the gulf that separated them was impassable. Her parents had assumed privileges that were unwarranted, and had exercised them in a stern manner, which entirely forgot the feelings, the rights, and the happiness of the husband. That husband well knew the extravagance of his wife. A short but sad experience had taught him that there was nothing however costly for foolish, that she did not obtain, providing she desired it; that her purchases were regulated by no method and controlled by no discretion; that, year after year, bills might be presented to him to an unlimited amount, solely on her account; and that for all and every thing she might procure, he, wronged, insulted, and abandoned, as he had been, was liable. He remembered, too, her pride and place, and he felt assured that every measure of duplicity would be employed, both to shape himself and explain the shame of her own desertion. Under these circumstances the advertisement appeared. Who could have done otherwise? What other resource was before him? And who, knowing his wrongs, will now come forward, to arraign his motives or impugn his conduct?"

☞ Strange to Africa.—It is said that the Committee of the lower House of Congress, to whom the subject had been referred, have agreed to report a bill providing for the establishment of a line of war and mail steamers, to run regularly between the United States and the American Colonies on the Coast of Africa. According to an article in the New York Express, it is proposed that these steamers shall cost $6000 000 each; that they shall be built by contract, under the direction of the proper officers of the General Government; that they shall be at the disposal of the United States, when required; and that they shall sail, one from New York, one from Baltimore, and one from New Orleans, and that the sum of $40,000 per annum shall be paid for carrying the mails. This report has been agreed upon nearly unanimously, as we are told; and we hope may receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress. The Government will propose to build the steamers as the lines to Bremen, Liverpool, and the Pacific, have been built. It will lend its credit to the Company, and receive its pay in mail service, holding the steamers as security until the money advanced is in this way redeemed. All this of course, provided that Congress sanctions the Report of the Committee, as we hope it will.

For ourselves, we have always viewed with deep interest the scheme of American Colonization on the Coast of Africa. Whether regarded solely as a measure of philanthropy towards the people of color of our own country, or viewed in connection with its civilizing and Christianizing influences on the native population of that benighted region, or treated as an efficient means for checking and finally eradicating the slave trade—in either of these aspects, and certainly in all of them combined, the Colonization enterprize is entitled to the fostering care of this country.—The establishment of the contemplated line of steamers would impart new life to the Colonization movement, give it increased importance in the estimation of those for whose benefit it is directly intended, and infuse into it a vigor and energy that would soon elevate it to a self-sustaining position.—*Baltimore American.*

The Deseret Mormons.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society have just published a discourse by T. L. Kane, giving an interesting account of his visit to the Mormon encampment in the western deserts. They were outcasts from Missouri and Illinois, who had found, on the Territory of Deseret. The following is an extract from the pamphlet:

"The Locust of the Salt Lake.—The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a vile resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dumpy, black, swollen-headed, bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel wire and clock spring, and with a general personal appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the spider and the Buffalo, the Deseret cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year, in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at this season that the first crops of the new settlers were in the full glory of their youthful green. The assailants could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The 'Black Pestilence' mowed their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

"But an unlooked for ally came to their rescue. Vast armies of bright birds, before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some less known quarter, and gorged themselves upon the well-fatted enemy. They were snow white, with little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings, that arched in fight "like an angel's." At first the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locusts, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office, and in the end declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with fire arms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons.—They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, recurring with sunrise, continued their welcome visitings till the crickets were all exhausted.

"This curious incident occurred in the first year; with this variation, that in 1849 the gulls came earlier, and saved the wheat crop from all harm whatever."

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 packmers, belonging to their very extensive stocks and low prices will give satisfactory satisfaction.

may6-dkwlyT

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Wood sts.
Office of Ohio and Penns. R. R. Co. Third st.,
Pittsburgh, June 13, 1850. sent-dly1n

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the sixth instalment of five dollers per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 8th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 8th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

jel9:d1w

Blind Restored to Sight by the Pectoralcums.

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

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

For sale by Horner & Mc. Powell, 140 Wood street; S E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Dorrington, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

jl4 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. 61 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

This COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandize in store, and in transitu generally.

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 known for their connexion to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Begsley, Wm. Larimer, jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, B. Harbaugh, S. M. Mier.

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☞ 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 Vermifuge of Dr. McLane. 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. RIDD & CO, No 66 Wood street.

jy13-d&wtf

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, 24th inst, at half past five o'clock, Mrs. Maria, consort of Col. William Arthurs, in the 39th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, on Centre Avenue, and proceed to the Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Tuesday, July