THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ V. M. 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.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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 SENATORIAL DISTRICT, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

FOR AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

The weather is now oppressively hot and debilitating. We feel more like escaping to some cool shade, than writing editorials in our sanctum, with the thermometer well up to one hundred degrees.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat, however, Pittsburgh is still remarkably healthy, when compared with any other city in the west, and probably in the east also. It is true that there is more sickness now than in a more healthy period, and we feel, to a slight degree, the effect of those causes which are producing so great a mortality, in the western cities and towns. We have had a few cases of cholera, mostly confined to one locality; and some Cholera Morbus, and disturbance of the bowels is a common complaint. But with all this, we have but a slight mortality, compared with the amount of our population. The deaths in Cincinnati, from all causes, average about five hundred persons a week, at the present time. In Pittsburgh, we are safe in asserting, there has not been as many as 500 deaths in the last two months. If in three Cincinnati has a somewhat larger population than our city, but this will not account for the wonderful disparity. Take it all in all, we believe that Pittsburgh is the healthiest city in the United States.

Trouble among the Faithful.

Our Locofoco friends, out in that "glorious Democratic" Congressional District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford, and Cambria, have got into a nice little snarl about their candidate, to represent the Democracy of the District in the next Congress. We do not understand the precise nature of the quarrel, or the grounds of its origin; but there seems to be a very pretty fight going on, much to the edification and amusement of the Whigs of the District, and which we hope they will not be slow to turn to some good account. It is a great pity that our Locofoco friends cannot live in peace, but if they will quarrel, we see no reason why a prudent advantage should not be taken of their broils. "When rogues fall out," you know.

The Locofoco Conferees, to nominate, met in Johnstown, on the 17th inst. When the assemblage met, two sets of Conferees appeared for Cambria county, and both sets pertinaciously claimed seats. To settle the difficulty, it was proposed by a majority of the delegates from Westmoreland and Bedford, to exclude Cambria altogether, but the Mountain boys would not stand this. The result of the matter was, that two of the Bedford conferees, Messrs. Schell and Shannon, then withdrew, and in connection with the original set from Cambria, nominated Gen. Joseph McDonald. The Westmoreland conferees, and the remaining one from Bedford, Mr. Tate, placed in nomination Alexander M'Kinney, Esq., of Westmoreland county.

The affair has caused great excitement out in the mountain region, and the end is not yet. Both the "Mars" are preparing for war, and we trust the Whigs will prepare for victory, which they can easily secure, unless one of the contestants shows the "white feather," and gives in. The contest will hardly do this, and his Westmoreland competitor does not seem disposed to flinch. In the meantime the papers of the District are taking sides.

The Ebensburg paper goes for the Westmoreland county man. The Johnstown paper for McDonald. The Bedford "Jackson Democrat" avows neutrality.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

The deaths in Cincinnati, for the week ending July 20, were 410, of which 165 were of cholera.

The deaths from cholera in Louisville are still small, and by all other diseases are by no means large.

The epidemic has appeared in Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, with almost as much violence as last year. Up to Tuesday night, there had been six deaths. With the exception of two or three families, (the Louisville Journal says,) the town was deserted.

Four cases of cholera have occurred in Boone township, Harrison county, Ia. Several cases have also occurred on the line of the canal between Pelersburg and Washington.

On the steamer Highland Mary, at St. Louis from the Missouri, four deaths of cholera occurred; two passengers, an engineer and a fireman.

A female passenger on the steamer J. Q. Adams, from Wheeling, on arriving at Louisville, Thursday, was found to be very sick from cholera, and was taken to the Hospital in a destitute condition. She had a small child with her, and was going to Iowa.

The Louisville *Courier* of Friday last, says—"We understand that two sick persons were taken to the Hospital, yesterday morning, from the steamer Wyoming, from Cincinnati. Another passenger died on the boat, and was buried at 18 mile Island."

The Nashville *Banner* of the 17th instant, says: "The cholera has so far abated that things begin to look somewhat lively about town once more—But after all, the wonder is not that so many are carried with it—but that so many escape. Green apples, cucumbers, green corn, &c., &c., are eaten without restraint, as if there was no such visitation in our midst, and then those who are thus imprudent marvel at the visitation which comes upon them."

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The Rising Sun *Whig* of yesterday, says: "We are pained to learn that Mr. W. Cookus, Postmaster at Florence, Ind., together with three others names not known, all died with cholera, during the past week. Several other deaths, by cholera, have occurred in that county (Switzer and during the last week or so, and as yet we have heard of no abatement."

The cholera has broken out in a violent form at North Madison. Six funerals took place there on Thursday, and five yesterday.

The Evansville Journal says that the cholera is raging violently at Petersburg, Indiana, and had made sad havoc among the laborers on the canal in that neighborhood. Some 20 deaths occurred from the disease at Evansville during last week—It was confined there pretty much to one locality.

There were 9 deaths by cholera at Nashville during the 24 hours ending Wednesday at 3 o'clock. No new cases.

There were 212 deaths in St. Louis during the week ending Monday, July 15, of which 77 were of cholera.

THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL ROAD, with the lands owned by the city of Milwaukie is all to be sold to the highest bidder, subject to an additional lien upon the individual lands and mortgages held by the company. This secures the completion of the work to Whitewater. The fund realized is $200,000.

The Giddings investigation at Washington is drawing rapidly to a close. It was stated that Mr. Giddings had the possession of the Oberlin Post Office papers for two hours, upon his own application for them, notwithstanding his denial of the fact in the House. Colonel Schriver, principal editor of the Boston Atlas, was interrogated as to the authorship of the letter in which the charge was made but refused to answer. The Committee were, at the last account, were deliberating on their course relative to his refusal.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM.—The Locofoco State Convention of Ohio, which assembled at Columbus, on the Fourth of July, in the following unequivocal manner sustained the enlightened policy of the Taylor Administration, relative to slavery and the new territories, in defiance of Cass and the Washington Union:

"Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the action of the people of California and New Mexico, in the formation of governments for themselves, and we insist on their admission into the Union, with the constitutions they have adopted."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The new Cabinet did not take possession of their offices yesterday. It is expected that they will do so to day. Mr. Pearce has positively declined, and Mr. Bates and Mr. Crittenden have accepted. The department of the Interior, it is thought, will be given either to Mr. Dayton or Mr. McKennan. The friends of Mr. D. allege that his name was on the list of the appointments as it stood on Friday night last, and was only struck out on the qualified engagement of Mr. Pearce to accept the nomination which had been previously tendered to him. The oaths of office will be taken to day, at ten o'clock, by Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall, who are the only members now in the city. Mr. Bates is in New York, and will soon be here.

We are drawing towards a vote upon the Compromise or Omnibus Bill in the Senate. Mr. Clay made his anxiously expected closing speech upon it to day, and, as I am opposed to the measure, I am happy to bear testimony to the high and gallant manner in which this venerable Nestor of the Senate bore himself. After pouring out arguments before unsuggested for two hours or more, Mr. C. was set upon by Messrs. Mason, Hale, Barnwell, and others, but repelled them with the ease of a stag brushing off with his towering antlers a straggling hound or two, who had have separated from the pack ——(Cars are off.) JUNIUS.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.—The Boston Transcript of Saturday afternoon, says:

Professor Webster is said to have been fully prepared for the decision of the Executive Council—at least, when he learned it from the evening papers, he did not appear to be disappointed. His wife and three daughters, also, Mr. Sohier, one of his counsel, had an interview with him in jail yesterday.

It is understood that Professor Webster had expressed a wish that if he were to be executed, an early day might be fixed; and that his family might be kept in ignorance of the fact, for a long time the family have abstained from reading any newspaper whatever.

The prisoner was visited this morning by High Sheriff Eveleth, who found him calm and apparently resigned. Professor Webster had probably long before abandoned all hope of the favorable action of the Governor and Council. His Excellency, the Governor, has affixed his signature to the death warrant, which has been duly transmitted to the High Sheriff.

The Journal says that Prof. W.'s family had not when they visited him, on Saturday, learned of the decision against him.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The most important item of news, brought by the Africa, is the death of the Duke of Cambridge, brother of the late William IV. The deceased prince was the seventh son of King George III. He was born in 1771, received his earliest education at Kew, and finished his studies at Gottingen. At early his age allowed, the prince entered the army, and, experiencing much active service, he was promoted from rank to rank, until in 1813 he attained the distinction of Field Marshal. He soon afterwards became Governor General of Hanover, and continued to fill that post until the accession of the Duke of Cumberland, in 1837, to the throne of Hanover. His subsequent life presented few features of interest. He liberally bestowed of his sinecure emoluments in the cause of charity. His name was to be found as a patron and contributor to many most valuable institutions, and he took delight in presiding at benevolent festivals and anniversary dinners, where, though without the slightest pretension to eloquence, the frankness and *bonhomie* of his manners, and his ready wit, straight forward earnestness of speech, used to make him a universal favorite. His character, was frank, generous and easy, and his deportment uniformly kind and condescending. His earnest, high minded patriotism, his genial sympathising disposition, and the active part he was wont to take in all the prominent charities of the day, won for him no small degree of popularity among all classes. Though his political convictions were intelligent and firm, he took but very little part in the active strife of parties. His last speech in the House of Lords was delivered on behalf of the Bishop of London's recent Church Discipline Bill. The Prince died in his 79th year, leaving behind him one son, Prince George of Cambridge, and two daughters. His disease is said to have been gout, complicated with disorders of the stomach.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE CASE OF DANIEL H. PEARSON.—The matter of the present state of mind of Daniel H. Pearson, who is ordered for execution on *Friday*, (to day,) at East Cambridge, Mass., for the murder of his wife and children, was brought before the committee of Pardons on Wednesday, but no action was had. The report of Dr. Luther V. Bell to his colleagues upon the Council Committee on Pardons, relative to the moral responsibility of the condemned, at the time he committed the deed, has been published. After recapitulating the facts in the case, the evidence of calculation before, reflection at and concealment subsequently to the commission of the murder, he comes to the following conclusion:

"That Pearson is not, in point of intellectual power, to be ranked high, is certain; and it is highly probable that he may fall below the average of the great mass of the species; but the undersigned has been unable to see any thing in his history—his conversation, as given by those witnesses, or in the immediate act of crime, which under any possible employment of the word imbecility, would include him—nor any defect in understanding, or moral sensibility, which would not exonerate the great majority of wrong doers as well as him.—Even were the grade of inferiority such as to cite a momentary doubt, in the abstract, as to his fitness to meet the legal consequences of some of his acts, an inquiry into his capacity, as related to the specific deed of homicide, must force itself upon our minds. We can conceive that a man of meagre powers of mind may be led into acts of crime, in respect to which his power of judging may be feeble, and should, in the eye of God and man, qualify the extent of his responsibility. A man of very low capacity may alter a counterfeit note because somebody has passed it to him, and he cannot comprehend how it can be very faulty to do so as he has been done by; an imbecile man may steal because he has been robbed, and may have a vague idea that 'the world owes him a living;' in such cases mercy should not turn a deaf ear. But what grade of capacity is there, short of absolute demency, which does not clearly understand the guilt of willful murder—which can possibly misunderstand that simplest of precepts, 'Thou shalt do no murder!'"

Death of S. Margaret Fuller.

A great bereavement has befallen us. Our friend and correspondent (*) S. Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, with her husband and child, (the latter about 2 years old) were all drowned in the great storm of Thursday and Friday last, by which the brig Elizabeth, wherein they had taken passage at Leghorn for this city, was wrecked on Fire Island, and at last entirely broken up and washed in pieces, in the course of Friday. The mate in command (the captain having died of small pox at Gibraltar) with seven of the crew, swam ashore before the vessel broke up, or were washed ashore at the time; we believe all the passengers (five) were drowned. Among them was a young Roman lady, about 22 years of age, who had previously lived in this city. We believe the Captain's widow was also on board, but are not certain.—Our lamented friend was drowned in the forecastle before the vessel went to pieces; her husband and child were lost at that time. The child's body soon washed ashore, but life was hopelessly extinct; the bodies of neither the Count nor Countess had been found when our letter was written. We presume, however, they have been ere this.

This calamity falls upon us with almost stunning effect, though we have been apprehending some disaster since witnessing the violence of the storm on Thursday night. Our friend and correspondent had been absent from our city about four years, having travelled through Great Britain, France, &c., and spent more than three year in Italy, where she married and became a mother. She threw her whole soul into the struggle of Italy for Political and Social regeneration, animated her defenders by voice and pen, and ministered to the wounded patriots in the Hospitals during the terrific Siege and Bombardment of Rome by Oudinot, under the orders of the miscreant who has vaulted by treachery to the summit of power in France.

After the surrender of Rome, our friend, with her husband and child, removed to Florence, where they have since lived in retirement. Her spirits hardly recovered from the depression caused by the wreck of Italy's hopes. She has since written us quite sprightly, but has been engaged on a general survey of the State of Italy prior to the great uprising with a history of the eventful though unfortunate struggle. We trust her manuscripts have not been lost with her.—*New York Tri'n.*

(*) S. Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, with her husband and child, (the latter about 2 years old) were all drowned in the great storm of Thursday and Friday last, by which the brig Elizabeth, wherein they had taken passage at Leghorn for this city, was wrecked on Fire Island, and at last entirely broken up and washed in pieces, in the course of Friday. The mate in command (the captain having died of small pox at Gibraltar) with seven of the crew, swam ashore before the vessel broke up, or were washed ashore at the time; we believe all the passengers (five) were drowned. Among them was a young Roman lady, about 22 years of age, who had previously lived in this city. We believe the Captain's widow was also on board, but are not certain.—Our lamented friend was drowned in the forecastle before the vessel went to pieces; her husband and child were lost at that time. The child's body soon washed ashore, but life was hopelessly extinct; the bodies of neither the Count nor Countess had been found when our letter was written. We presume, however, they have been ere this.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Monday, July 22.

EIGHTEEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY!

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION

$5,000,000 Property Destroyed.

GOLD PLACERS IN OREGON.

The United States Mail steam ship Crescent City, Captain Brown, from Chagres, via Kingston, Ja., with merchandize and 157 passengers, to J. Howard & Son, arrived this afternoon at 1 1-2 o'clock. The Crescent City arrived out at Chagres in 9 days, via Kingston, from New York; and left Chagres on Saturday, 13th of July, at 12 o'clock, M. She reached her dock in Kingston at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th, 72 hours from Chagres; and left Kingston on the morning of the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock A. M., 6 days and 7 hours. Arrived in N. York, July 22d, 10 o'clock P. M.

Vessels left at Chagres: Bark Deney, for New York, to sail on the 15th instant; brig Matamoras, for Pensacola, to sail on the 13th; brig Nile sailed for New York on the 12th; steam ship Falcon, arrived on the 12th, and sailed the same day for Havana; steamer Orus, to sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, at one o'clock P. M. on the 15th.

The Crescent City brings one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold dust in the hands of the passengers.

The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 6th instant, having left San Francisco on the 15th of June. She brought 180 passengers and $130,000 in gold dust, on freight, and the mails.

The $130,000 in gold dust brought by the steam er Columbus was detained at Chagres to await the arrival of the steamer Cherokee.

A destructive fire occured at San Francisco on the 14th of June. Over three hundred buildings were destroyed. Loss estimated at $5,000,000.

The steamer West Polat arrived at Panama on the 4th of July, and was to leave on the 15th for San Francisco.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Lord, the gentleman by Purser of the Crescent City, and to the Express line of Gregory & Co. for the prompt delivery of the Tribune's despatches.

A great fire occurred in San Francisco, on Friday the 14th ultimo, destroying four large blocks in the heart of the business property to the estimated value of $5,000,000. Among the principal losers were,

Finley, Johnson & Co.	$500,000
Messrs. Howard & Co.	200,000
J. L. Folsom	100,000
Hambach & Co.	100,000
Sanches, Brothers & Co.	80,000
S. Brannan	50,000
Osborne & Brannan	50,000
J. Chevalier	40,000
S. H. Cortleows & Co.	50,000
Cooke, Barber & Co.	20,000
Hernandez Co.	30,000

There were at least 500 other sufferers, to a smaller amount.

The blocks bounded by California, Clay streets and the water, and including Sacramento and Montgomery streets, were entirely destroyed.

News on the Pacific Side.

Since the sailing of the Oregon, on the 1st inst. little has transpired of importance or exciting interest, until the heavy calamity which befel our city yesterday. Within a few months past San Francisco has been visited with three large fires. The first fire of note met with unbroken success, and a few days was only needed to elapse until the hum of business commenced with renewed enterprise.

But the present disaster is a most stunning blow, and all expectants for redress may prop ely pause in their operations until they thoroughly consider what is best to be done. It visited a quarter of the city which has been the main depot of commerce, and swept away far more property than on former occasions, a large proportion of which is on consignment, the loss of which will severely on distant shippers.

We are bound to create an efficient fire department, and also to have established a rain light that must be rebuilt in a safe and proper manner. Our citizens are now taking the matter into consideration, and in a few days such ordinances will be enacted as may guarantee greater safety in future. We refer to other columns of this sheet for full particulars.

Because of great destruction at the fire, all kinds of building materials have advanced in price, and for some time to come we think will be held above their ruling rates.

The foreign miners are paying their tax without opposition, and all disturbance had ceased from that cause.

The latest mining intelligence will be found in other columns.

In the Upper Sacramento there is much excitement about land titles between those who wish to settle upon a part of those immense claims of Captain Sutter, and others who have purchased his right to many of the best localities, and hold them by possession.

Since our last, the discovery of large gold deposits in Oregon has awakened considerable attention here. The accounts are very authentic, and we think may probably have an influence to direct part of the current emigration which is now on the Plains.

For fifty miles, near the mouth of the Columbia, is drawing very considerable attention among business men. Quite a number of buildings have already been erected there lately, and several large improvements are in contemplation. An able firm of San Francisco is about to ply a steamboat between Pacifica City and the upper waters of the Columbia.

From the British colonies we have had several arrivals lately, bringing crowds of passengers.—Quite a trade has sprung up with that part of the world, and most of their products are to be found on sale in this market. From Chiles we have a late arrival, giving notice of the death of the Emperor. We are in receipt of late dates from the Sandwich Islands, but there is no news of interest.—*Pacific News, June 17th.*

From Portugal.

The British papers do not neglect the exciting state of things at Lisbon, connected with the wat of the American squadron, and the demand made upon the Portuguese government by Mr. Clay.—The following is an account of the affair:

"Two American ships of war, the Independence, 56 gun frigate, and the Mississippi, first class steamer, had arrived in the Tagus, charged to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce payment of certain claims made by the United States government upon that of Portugal. These claims are numerous and varied in character, and some of long standing. The principal is a claim for the restitution of an American privateer, called the General Armstrong, which was plundered in a neutral Harbor, in the Azores, by two British vessels of war, at a time when we were at war with the United States, and before hostilities had by them, the Americans were compelled to set fire to their vessel, and escape to the shore. It appears that, although the Portuguese government is responsible, according to the law of nations, for the damage done to a vessel of a friendly power in its waters, Great Britain is really, by the rules of equity, the party who should be responsible; but she does not, and cannot do under a combination of circumstances, which have left that of Portugal to get out of the scrape as they best can. The sum demanded on this claim is $330,000. Terrified at the arrival of these warlike strangers, the ministry held a council, in which they urged the foreign ministers, in hopes that something in the way of arbitration might be effected; but the American minister refused to hear of any arbitration, and insisted on payment of the claim within twenty-four hours. The payment was not made by that time, he said that he must demand his passports, and the squadron would proceed to make reprisals. He supposed that the affair will be settled by an offer of payment by installments, which the Americans can scarcely refuse to so steady a debtor.

The matter has arisen a subject for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and called to drive when the President of the council, in the absence of the minister of foreign affairs, made a long statement of the affair, in which he denounced the claims of the Americans as unjust or excessive, and concluded by saying that the Portuguese government would give, as required, an answer in the time specified, but the House might depend upon it that the answer would be such as would be conformable to the honor and dignity of the nation. It is thought that, however just these demands may be, the refusal on the part of the Americans, to submit to arbitration, will entitle the Portuguese to consider this as a *casus fœderis*, and to call on Great Britain, under all treaties, to aid them in their extremity. Thus the affair rests at present."

The Lisbon correspondent of the London Times writes a long letter to that paper, giving a British version of the affair of the General Armstrong, trying to make it appear that the neutrality of the port of Fayal was first violated by the Americans firing on the British, (!) consequently that the American claim for damage for the loss of the brig is a bad one; and he concludes with the following paragraph:

"I have made no ceremony in thus giving the opinion I have formed of the General Armstrong claim, because I have no doubt the Portuguese government will continue to reject it in toto, and Mr. Clay's *ultimatum* expiring on the 11th of July, will make it a matter of general interest; seeing respecting that obnoxious included in the *ultimatum*, a Council of State is about to be held. I shall, consequently, reserve them for a future letter, and show the grounds upon which I think some of them better founded than that of the General Armstrong, although equally extended upon the Pacifico scale, to a total of about $130,000."

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—Gen. Mollière, who served for many years in Africa, and who commanded a brigade in the army in the Rome expedition, died in Paris on the 6th inst.

Admiral de Morges, one of the most distinguished naval officer in France, died at Passy, near Paris, on the same day.

The leading article of *La Presse* of Monday, extending to more than four columns, and signed by M. Girardin, is devoted to a panegyric on the late Sir Robert Peel, between whom and Colbert and Turgot a parallel is instituted.

MR. RHETT'S DISUNION SPEECH.

Henry Clay's Denunciation.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Clay was very severe on the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, for a disunion speech, recently delivered by him at Charleston. In view of this speech Mr. C. declared that Mr. Rhett was a "traitor and deserved a traitor's fate," if he had been correctly reported. The Charleston papers bring us a full report of Mr. R's. speech, revised by himself, which is a lengthy argument in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union, provided neither of the two alternatives of the Nashville Convention be adopted by Congress, which he does not expect will be the case. In the introduction to his speech we find the following significant sentence:

"I invite you to a calm and serious consideration of your condition in the Union, in order that you may properly do your part in the grand drama of dissolution, which, it appears to me, must take place at no very distant day."

And in another portion of his speech he says:

"Despairing of any reformation which will bring the government back to the limitations of the Constitution—despairing of any amendments of the Constitution which will give us new guarantees, I see but one course left for the peace and salvation of the South—a dissolution of the Union.

* * *

"Looking to the past—looking to the nature of things, I deem all reliance on the good faith of the free States, to protect the institution of slavery in the South, vain and futile. The South must protect itself. Its force is powerless in Congress and in the Union, because it is a minority. To give to our people that protection and peace, which the Constitution and Union was established to secure, the South must sever the connexion with the North."

He then proceeds to detail the advantages which, in his opinion, will accrue to South Carolina by a dissolution of the Union, concluding with the following fanatical peroration:

"I have thus, fellow citizens, fulfilled my word; I have spoken with open breast to you this night of your present condition and future political prospects. For the sentiments I have uttered, and the counsel I have given, it may be there are some who will be ready to exclaim—traitor! A traitor to what and to whom? To South Carolina? It lies not here in her rights, institutions and sovereignty, that I would counsel disunion. Treason to the constitution? The constitution has no existence, under the constructions of consolidation and the base purposes of abolition, to which it is made to subserve. Traitor to the Union?—There is no Union without the constitution. That is a bond and condition. Destroy the one, and all faith to the other is absolved. Faith towards both, as the government is administered, are incompatible things. To maintain the Union is to acquiesce in the destruction of the constitution; to maintain the constitution, we must dissolve the Union, to afford the only chance of its restoration.

"But let it be that I am a traitor. The word has no terrors for me. I am born of traitors—traitors in England, to the tyrant Charles, in the middle of the 17th century—traitors again in the revolution of 1730, when under the lead of an ancestor, South Carolina was rescued from the capricious rule of the Lord's proprietary, and traitors again in the revolution of 1776. I have been born of traitors, but thank God they have ever been traitors in the great cause of liberty, fighting against tyranny and oppression. Such treason will ever be mine whilst true to my lineage. But if I bear right, I am not the only traitor these perilous times have produced. I am surrounded by a host of traitors like me, who would strike for equality and independence against those fiagitious incendiaries—those real traitors, who would convert the Union into a bond of infamous degradation, or a cordon of fire to encircle the South.

Returning from Nashville, through the interior of our State, I learned, that the people in one of our upper Districts, fearing that the Nashville Convention would be a failure, were already agitating the policy of South Carolina taking her rights into her own hands, and acting alone in their vindication. There was the true spirit of old South Carolina, and I think I hear it proclaimed in your cheers, that also at least will never submit to dishonorable subjection and ruin. She will join her sister States of the South, or support any of them in all expedients for redress they may propose—and is content ever to follow rather than to lead. But, if they should heed down to a government without limitations on its powers, under control of the Northern Abolitionists and salutary propagandists of the North, she will not submit.

If Mississippi abandon us—brave and true in contending on the field—she (me) to sound the bugle which has called the South together for the vindication of her rights—and Alabama, where to many of our sons have planted their homes, and, in whom we fondly hoped, have sided in setting up a nobler clime a younger and fairer Liberty—a purer and loftier hatred of tyranny—and Georgia, the Empire State of the South, proud of her greatness and strength, but prouder still of that free spirit and dauntless courage which never yet has quailed in the maintenance of her rights, and Virginia, the Old Flag Ship of the South, to whom all eyes will yield it she yields not herself, to lead us on to victory and redemption—great in spirit and wisdom, and unconquerable as she is great—and Kentucky and Tennessee not only abandon us, but seek their safety in subjugation, we are ready to proclaim, shall join with abolitionists and consolidationists to subject us to the dominion of the free States—shall South Carolina submit?

Convention to nominate candidates of known moral and political worth and competency.

21. That the pulls contained in the Crawford Democrat, asserting that the nomination of J. P. Brawley, as a candidate for Auditor General, would be gratifying to the Democracy of this county, are uncalled for and untrue.

3d. That the delegates to the Williamsport Convention be instructed to vote for Wm. H. Guthrie, of Allegheny county, for Auditor General, and Nimrod Strickland, of Chester, for Canal Commissioner.

R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants and Flour Dealers, No 278 Market street, Philadelphia. jy22

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until Saturday, the 10th of August, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Grading and Bridging the remaining portion of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Field Plank Road, from Section No 6, near the Six Mile Ferry, to the Greensburgh Turnpike, on Turtle Creek.

Plans and specifications will be exhibited, and information given by the subscriber at the office of R. Woods, Esq., Water street, Pittsburgh, for four days previous to the letting.

By resolution of the Board of Managers:
SYLVANUS LOTHROP, Engineer.
Pittsburgh, July 21, 1850.—jy22d1w

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Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and ... ocl1-dlyw

MARRIED.

On the 25th July, by Rev. S. E. Halcock, Mr. JOSIAH H. HILLEMAN to Miss EMILY C. KINGSLAND, all of Pittsburgh.

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