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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 DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY V. 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 THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES DAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

PROTHONOTARY ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. PLANEGIN, 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 publication of our remarks in relation to the Hempfield and Steubenville Rail Roads, has aroused more attention and comment than we expected, and we are overwhelmed with communications advocating different views, and suggesting various opinions, nearly all in reference to the Steubenville Rail Road. Some give a glowing account of the flattering prospects of that enterprize, and of its great advantage to this city. Some threaten, if Pittsburgh does not join in helping to build it, they will make a road from Steubenville to Wheeling, and cut Pittsburgh out altogether! Others contend that the best and only practicable route from Steubenville to Pittsburgh, is to follow the Ohio river, and connect with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road at Beaver—Then, there is the Bridge question. Some say that the Ohio must never be bridged at Steubenville, while others say they can build a bridge so high as to be no obstruction whatever. Others, again, contend that there is no necessity for a Bridge, and that a ferry will answer very purpose.

Now, gentlemen correspondents, we should be glad to accommodate you all, and it would give us much pleasure to do so. We had laid by, for publication, some of your articles. But finding so great differences of opinion, and no little feeling, and perceiving that the publication of the communications on hand would lead to an angry and interminable controversy, which would greatly annoy the vast majority of our readers, without benefitting any interest, we have concluded to defer the whole of the articles on that subject for the present.

The object we had in view, in our remarks, was to show that the Pittsburgh and Steubenville route offered to Philadelphia as good a route for her purposes, in regard to the river trade, as the Hempfield. We do not certainly know that Philadelphia cares any thing about such a connection. It may be she thinks as we do, that her connection with Pittsburgh—with the facilities we have to offer—will answer all her purposes. But if there is any serious intention in that quarter of spending money on the Hempfield project, we wish to show them a better way. If our remarks shall lead to a full examination of the whole subject, before any permanent action shall be had, our object will be accomplished.

As to the best means of securing railroad connections between Steubenville and Pittsburgh, so much can be said on both sides, in regard to the best route, and there is so wide a difference of opinion, that we do not desire the controversy to be opened up at present, neither do we think it would be productive of any good. If the city of Pittsburgh was contemplating the construction of a railroad to Steubenville, then the question of route would be all important to our citizens, and its discussion would be absolutely necessary. But, at present, Pittsburgh has embarked all her means and energies in one great enterprize, our *Western Railroad*, and until that is finished, there is no probability that there will be any concentrated action on any other project. The question of route, therefore, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, is necessarily left to the people whose enterprize must start the ball and keep it in motion, until Pittsburgh can come to its aid. If the people along the direct route across the country, bestir themselves actively, and secure stock and the right of way, and give their project a good start, their labors will doubtless be finally crowned with success, and theirs will be the route. But if the people along the river take the lead in the enterprize, they may so far get ahead as to affect all the spare means to them. It is certainly useless to discuss the merits of the rival routes before the people of Pittsburgh, until they have decided to engage in one or the other, and it cannot be expected that any argument would convince the people interested in either route.

To suppose that any representations could induce the people of Pittsburgh to neglect their cherished project, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which is now in a rapid process of completion, for the purpose of adopting another route for the same purpose, through Steubenville, is sheer madness.—That work will certainly be finished, and will realize all the anticipations of its friends. But, in the mean time, if the people on either route to Steubenville, have faith in the utility, feasibility, and practicability of their projects, we see no reason why they should not make the effort, with the aid of such help as they can secure at Philadelphia and Philadelphia. The people of Pittsburgh will certainly not oppose them, but will wish them great success; but it cannot reasonably be expected that Philadelphia, engaged as she is in the Central Railroad, and Pittsburgh in the Western railroad, can turn aside at present, to render any general and united assistance to a new project, however flattering its prospects, or however desirable it may be. If Philadelphia, however, intends to spend any money in constructing a railroad to any point on the Ohio river below Pittsburgh, we believe that a Railroad from Pittsburgh to Steubenville will answer her purpose as well, if not better, then any other.

A NUISANCE IN ALLEGHENY.—One of the greatest nuisances in the two cities is to be found in Allegheny, on Rebecca street, in the neighborhood, and below, Allegheny Avenue. It consists of various stagnant ponds of water, formed by the removal of the earth to make brick, and which are the receptacles of all manner of filth. So offensive have these stagnant ponds become, that they are scarcely endurable, and endanger the lives of all the people in the neighborhood. The expense of draining them into the river would not be heavy, and we trust the authorities of that city will see that this real cause of complaint is speedily removed.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—Rev. Erastus Wentworth, President of McKendree College, Illinois, has been chosen Professor of Natural Science, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, Wesleyan University, Professor of English Literature. The College is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

GROWTH OF WESTERN CITIES.—Chicago has quadrupled her population since 1840, having at this time a population of 25,000. The increase of Milwaukie has been even more rapid, having grown from 1900 in 1840 to 23,000.

TROOPS.—A detachment of 247 United States troops arrived at Rochester, New York, on the 20th instant, from Governor's Island, en route for Santa Fe, New Mexico. Of the whole number, 80 are dragoons. All are new recruits, for filling up the present companies, in accordance with the recent law of Congress.

LORD Calthorp, Lord Brestley, Lord Cook, and some other English nobles, are encamped with a swarm of California emigrants at Connell Bluffs, Nebraska Territory, on their way to the land of gold, all by way of a summer pleasure jaunt. So says a correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

The Washington Southern Press says:—"The new Cabinet is strong in talent. Nobody questions Mr. Webster's ability. Mr. Corwin is a man of brilliant genius, an eloquent speaker, and though not yet tried in administrative functions, has nothing to do to succeed but to try. Mr. Pearce is a cool, clear, close, and cogent reasoner, and a man of research. Mr. Crittenden is a captivating, persuasive, and effective lawyer, and a skilful politician."

There was great excitement in New Orleans, caused by the abduction of a young Polish girl, named Rebecca Bernstein, a Jewess, by a wealthy quadroon, named Jaubert, who is married. Her seducer was arrested, but was discharged after delivering up his victim. She was brought before the first district court, and then, by order of the court, delivered up to Mr. Kowalesky, her uncle and guardian. Upon hearing the decision of the court, she said she would rather die than return to her uncle's house, though it was promised to her that she would be cared for in the kindest manner, and receive no reproaches for her past conduct. The court reprimanded her in the severest manner, by telling her that it would be better for her to die than to disgrace both herself and relatives. The Delta *concludes* the proceedings in this case with the *following* remarks:

"The Court was then adjourned, and the rebellious fair one left in charge of the sheriff, who handed her into a carriage, in which her tutor was seated. As soon as she found herself in the same carriage with Mr. Kowalesky, she made violent efforts to get out, and raised a cry for help, but the carriage was driven rapidly off, and her cries soon died away in the distance.

Thus closed one of the most remarkable cases which has occurred in our courts for some time. A white girl, of respectable family, fair intelligence, and good education, is decoyed from her near relatives and friends by a female of color—is infatuated by his wiles and deceptions, so as to be induced to repudiate her own race and family, and relinquish valuable rights and designing colored man. And yet, for such a case, the law provides no punishment, no redress!—This individual, too, is a married man, in which respect he perpetrated a double deception, by representing himself as unmarried, as well as white. This case is certainly a surprising one to occur in the city of New Orleans. We hope never to see its repetition.

COL. WEBB AND AVEZZANA.—*L'Eculle Italiano*, an Italian paper published in New York, contains the following letter from General Avezzana, in reference to an extract published in the New York Courier, and republished in the Ledger, a few days since, from Colonel Webb, dated at Rome:

"With much surprise I found, in the Courier and Enquirer of the 10th instant, an article which said that the Republicans in Rome wished to mine St. Peter's Church, and that Mr. Cass, Chargé d'Affaires for the United States, prevented it by his influence. I think it my duty to protest this solemn mistatement, and to declare that no person in Rome thought of destroying any monument, and that, even if such a thing had been thought of, the want of time—for that edifice is the greatest in existence—and the want of powder, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy a few days before. The defence of the city had been kept up for some days by with the cartridges remaining in the hands of the soldiers, being all that could be got.

I will add that so far from Mr. Cass having any influence in Rome, he was very little known, and much less esteemed, on account of his illiberal conduct towards the Republic. His only certificates in having made a few visits to the authorities, who did not fail to declare to him, that it was his duty to recognize that form of government which, the people had chosen.

GUISKEPPE AVEZZANA.

HON. ALEXANDER L. RUSSELL.—The editor of the Lancaster Union notices the able and efficient Secretary of the Commonwealth in the following complimentary terms:

"A friend, who had occasion to go to Harrisburg a few days since, to arrange some matters with the State Department, speaks in glowing terms of its gentlemanly and competent head, A. L. Russell, Esq. Our friend is not alone in his opinion. It was shared in by all who had occasion to visit Harrisburgh last winter on public business. Members of the Legislature and strangers of both political parties united in bearing testimony to his ability and zeal, as an officer, as well as to his integrity and worth as a man. The Governor has shown his usual discrimination in securing the services of an officer so faithful and competent in every respect."

We can subscribe to the above with all our heart, and add our humble testimony to the eminent ability and gentlemanly courtesy with which Mr. Russell administers the affairs of his Department. We regard Mr. Russell as one of the most promising of the prominent men of the Commonwealth, and that yet higher and more distinguished honors await him.—[Butler Whig.

THE REPORTED ABDICATION OF THE RUSSIAN CZAR.—Respecting this item of intelligence, which one of the last steamers brought us, the Aix la Chapelle Gazette has the following remarks:

The Presse, of Brunn, announces that the Emperor Nicholas has formally resolved to abdicate, upon the 1st of December next, in favor of his son Cesarewitch, the heir presumptive to the crown. His majesty desires that his son should ascend the throne at this time, in order that he may not be exposed to the danger of becoming a prey to malicious parties or conspiracies which are always formed in Russia upon every new accession. His majesty will assist at the councils of his son as long as he is able to direct himself. To this it must be added that, believing the prophecy of a Russian Monk, the people are persuaded that no sovereign can reign more than twenty five years, under pain of meeting a violent death. In short, it appears that the Emperor Nicholas has followed the expression of a desire to enjoy the sweets of private life, and that he has said recently to a person of distinction—"these fairs are for the young people, who assume after me the reins of Government, to settle similar difficulties, which must meet a prompt solution."

Mr. Fillmore upon John Tyler.

President Fillmore, when declining to be a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1842, wrote a letter to his constituents, of which the following is an extract. In the changes of time, Mr. Fillmore has been elected Vice President of the United States, and by act of Providence he is now Chief Magistrate of the nation. The following extract gives a and enough picture of John Tyler and his tools; but how striking is the contrast between Tyler and Fillmore, and what cause of thankfulness have we to bless our stars that the succession has now fallen into good hands.

We extract these passages:—

"The veneration which every true patriot must feel for the high office that has been filled by a Washington and a Madison, forbids that I should speak harshly of the present incumbent. Yet it is deeply to be deplored that Mr. Tyler seems to labor under a mental hallucination—as unfounded in facts, as it is mischievous in its consequences, that the great majority of the Whigs in Congress are seeking to circumvent him. It may be difficult to trace the origin of this mental malady without a previous knowledge of the constitution of the patient. But I doubt not, if its source could be ascertained, it would be found in the counsel of all governments, the artful and unprincipled courtier, who insidiously worms his way into the confidence of patronage and power, for no other purpose but to wield it to enhance his own selfish ambition, or gratify his personal and vindictive feelings. I do not believe that the acts of the present Chief Magistrate, which have overwhelmed his former friends with shame and sorrow, and filled them with indignation, have resulted from the unaided promptings of his own heart, or received the approbation of his own responsible advisers; but in my opinion if you could see the fawning parasites that hang around him to flatter his vanity, and the "honest rogue" that dwell the malicious poison of jealousy into his unsuspecting ear for their own base purposes, all would be explained.

The world would then see that a breach has been made between the President and his former friends, and that the country has been brought to the brink of ruin to minister to the malignant spleen of some disappointed aspirant to political fame or to gratify the unholy ambition of a few who have nothing to hope but in a state of anarchy and confusion. These creatures have practised upon their unsuspecting victim until he sees in every friend a foe and in every necessary act of legislation an attempt to 'bend him.' He has been driven from folly to madness, from secret jealousy to open betrayal, and at last in a fit of insane hostility to his former friends who elevated him to power and in the wild hope of securing a re-election, he has been induced to throw himself into the arms of his former enemies. What may be the result of this new coalition, time alone can determine. I fear it has its origin in weakness, wickedness, and perfidy, and that its consummation will produce the bitter fruits of disappointment to those who glory in their shame.

Thus you see the origin, progress and consummation of all our difficulties. We have struggled hard under every discouragement to carry out the true Whig principles of 1840 and give relief to the country. Our progress has been opposed and our efforts thwarted at every step by the peculiar friends of the Executive on the floor of Congress. The press under his control has poured out its malicious libels upon our devoted heads until every patriot is sick at heart, and when all these have been braved and overcome, then the veto at a single blow strikes to the ground our labors, and the revenues and credit of the nation.

But I am unwilling to dwell upon a subject so painful and humiliating. I speak of it now "more in sorrow than in anger," and cannot but regard it as an awful warning to select no man, even for a contingent station of such a vast power and responsibility whose talents and integrity are not equal to it and regard it as an additional proof that our only security against treachery and incredible ambition is found on the one term principle, that takes away all inducement in the Executive to use his power to secure a re-election.'

These are noble sentiments, and fraught with peculiar interest at this time. We have no doubt, that President Fillmore will be found equal to them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 24th, 1850.

There is nothing perfectly decisive, so far as I can learn, regarding the acceptance of either Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Bates, though not much doubt is entertained that their replies will be favorable.—There was a report that Mr. Bates had arrived this morning, but it proves to be not well founded. He is supposed to be now at Saratoga with his family. The report of Mr. Pearce's declination was abundantly confirmed to day by his appearance in the Senate and resumption of his duties. Nothing has yet been determined upon in regard to a substitute for him.

Mr. Webster relieved Mr. Clayton from the labors of the State Department on Monday. Yesterday Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, took possession of their respective appointments. In each department the pleasing act of ceremony and courtesy was performed of introducing to its new director the subordinate officers, Mr. Meredith in one case and Mr. Collamer in the other presenting to their successors in office the gentlemen lately employed under them. It is almost a matter of course that there should be some changes in these subordinates. Somewhat more than half of the more desirable situations remained in the occupancy of Democrats, a portion of whom must of course expect to retire before the casualty that has brought new men and new influences into all departments of the Government.

A Cabinet Meeting was held to day, consisting probably of only the President, Secretaries of State and Treasury, and the Postmaster General. There were consultations no doubt about the question between Texas and New Mexico, and possibly upon the rather grave aspect of our affairs with both Spain and Portugal. Two weeks ago we heard that the Contoy prisoners were about to be given up, but they have not been, and the last we have heard upon the matter is, that the question of their release has been referred to Spain, and will depend upon the decision of the Royal *Camarrilla*, or Chamber Council of favorites, at Madrid. If this be so, we cannot do better than to throw the weight of a few cannon balls into the scale of their deliberations. But in respect to Portugal, there may be some doubts perhaps whether we have not proceeded somewhat too summarily in threatening to bombard Lisbon or make reprisals, in case the indemnity for the privateer Armstrong should not be forthwith forthcoming. The Portuguese say they have nothing to pay with; that, moreover, they owe nothing, and that they are willing to leave the matter cut to third parties. In my opinion the Commander of our naval forces, on that station, will be directed to postpone any violent measures until Congress shall decide upon the case.

Though the Omnibus Bill had the breath beaten out of its body, and though it has died at least half a dozen times since its birth, it still stalks across the stage under the substantial form of many who have contributed to its deplorable death. I wrote you, a few days since, that whenever the vote was taken it must be defeated by eight or ten majority. And I was correct, but it seems that the vote is never to be taken on the measure now before the Senate. It has been so changed as to assume altogether another shape and character and its friends have renowned hopes of its passage. Last Saturday, I think it was, both Mr. Clay and Foote, as well as Cass, Dickinson and other Hunkers admitted that it could not pass in the shape it then wore, and Foote introduced an amendment cutting off from California all below 35 deg. 30 min. erecting that into a territory, and yesterday, Bradbury moved to strike out all about the Texan boundary and indemnity, and insert a proposition for the appointment of commissioners to adjust that matter. It is thought that in this form the bill will pass. JUNIUS

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The arrival of the steamer Atlantic, on Sunday morning, in ten days and sixteen hours from Liverpool, sensibly affected the tone of conversation for the day, which was all stern. The success of the American steamships is now beyond all question, and the English ships must, in a few years, fall astern along with their sailing ships, which are no where contrasted with our floating palaces of packets. The Asia was telegraphed yesterday noon; but, like a distanced racer, all her past glories are forgotten. The arrivals of ocean steamers for thirty six hours have been the America and Atlantic, from Europe; the Southerner from Charleston, and the Crescent City from Chagres.

To day has been set apart for the obsequies of Gen. Taylor, and promises to be one that will long be remembered, for the unanimity with which New York paid a fitting tribute to the memory of one of the purest patriots of the Republic. The procession starts after the mail closes, and from the press you will gather the details. Every train and every mode of conveyance, yesterday, brought its quota to see the spectacle, and the city now teems with people to a degree surpassed only by the appearance of a swarming hive. Scarcely a house or store along the extended line of march but wears a badge of mourning. While many of the hotels and haberdashery establishments are almost concealed by the waves of crape and white linen displayed from their fronts. Politics, religion, and in fact every thing is for the day forgotten, to render the celebration honorable to the departed chief, and creditable to New York, which, in the way of processions, yields the palm to neither London nor Paris.

President Fillmore's Cabinet gives universal satisfaction to the Whigs here, who now have a confidence in the Administration upon some vital points upon which, under the former Cabinet, they had real cause to feel alarm. Those who have carefully examined the course of Congress, must now be aware that California alone will be admitted, and perhaps this favor will not be extended unless she will be shorn of the southern portion of her territory. Of course, all the slavery agitation must end here, and the government turn its attention to other national grievances, of which we have enough.—We must have the rivers and harbors attended to, and appropriations made upon a scale commensurate with our national wants. There can be no backing out of this. We also need a revision of the Tariff, upon a basis that will give the immense mass of German, Irish, and other laborers upon our soil, the work performed by the German and Irish on the other side of the Atlantic. The new Cabinet is all of the practical school, and we shall have something for their salaries as valuable as the money.

The Asia's mail follows so closely upon that of the America, that merchants prefer to wait it arrival before doing much business. It will reach here to morrow, and be the first news, for the telegraphs are all out of order.

From the east, we have been spared the usual news after a gale. At Boston, the hurricane which rendered so fatally here was unfelt. The death of the late Miss Margaret Fuller and her family, has caused a good deal of sensation in the literary circles of New York. Though rather eccentric in many of her ways, she was a lady of very vigorous intellect, and has been of much service in disseminating correct political opinions, not only in Italy, but at home.

As a matter of information, it may be stated that all the Express packages from California, by Adams' and other messengers, are upon the Sarah Sands, and may be looked for on the 28th inst., for Philadelphia, from Charges.

A large demand sprung up for Flour for England, yesterday, and 20,000 bbls were sold, at from 25,23 to 25,37 cents per barrel. Southern Wheat is coming to market, but prices are not firm. Corn is abundant and prices rather easier. Coarse grains without change. In Pork, Beef, and Lard, no change; there is a steady retail demand and no more. Cotton is very firm at 1-8 a 1-4 rise, with a speculative and shipping demand. Whiskey 25 1-2 a 26. Clover seed 5 1-2 a 7 cts, and dull. Considerable sales of pig iron at $19,50 a $20. Lead $4,37 1-2. In markets generally a fair degree of activity. C.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CHOLERA ON CINCINNATI.—The Gazette says:—

"The ravages of the cholera will have a very natural effect in reducing our list of inhabitants in the present census returns. It is probable that from the effect of cholera during the last and present years, we shall have lost eight or nine thousand people. In the meanwhile an equal number will have left who have their residences here, but have fled from the disease. The existence of cholera has deterred emigration. These effects, direct or indirect, will make a difference of full 20,000 people less to be returned from this county than there would have been.

An attorney, on the marriage of his son, gave him $500, and handed him over a chancery suit, with some common law actions. About two years after, the son asked his father for more business.

"Why, I gave you that capital chancery suit, and then you have got a great many new clients; what more do you want."

"Yes, sir," replied the son, "but I have wound up that suit, and given my client great satisfaction."

"What! you improvident fool," rejoined the father indignantly, "that suit was in my family for 25 years, and would have continued as many years longer if I had kept it. I shall not encourage such a fellow."

SMALL NOTES.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, remarks that, "the evil effects of legislation on this subject are beginning to be felt, in the increased rate of discount which our brokers have already put upon the notes, of from three to five per cent, although the law does not go into effect until the 21st day of August."

This is but one among the many and oft recurring evidences of Locofoco deception. A continual "blue and cry" is kept up against the Banks and Brokers and chartered monopolies, and the *people* the "*dear people*," are the peculiar objects of their care and regard: but it so happens that in nine cases out of ten, when Locofoco legislation intervenes to protect the people and their rights from the voracity of the detouring *monsters*, that its operation and effect are more favorable to the latter than the former.

The practical results of last winter's legislation on the subject are pregnant and incontrovertible proofs of the fact. Ostensibly the small note law with its penal sanctions and restrictions was for the protection of interests of the community; but, virtually, in its operations, working to their detriment.

The people of Pennsylvania are holders of at least one million of small note foreign currency, all of which by the 21st of next month, is valueless in this State, and the payer or receiver of such currency is guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to the prescribed penalty.

It, therefore, behooves the people, in the mean time, to dispose of this small note currency in the best way they can. If these small notes are presented at the counter of the broker, a shave of from three to five per cent, or more will be demanded; if they are offered to the merchant in payment for goods, this discount must be imposed beyond the regular selling price; so that in either case the holders must be the losers, whilst the banks and brokers are enriched at their expense.

This constitutes the difference between profession and practice; and as it is dictates a lesson probably of only the President, Secretaries of State and Treasury, and the Postmaster General. They are *constitutions* no doubt: about the question between Texas and New Mexico, and possibly upon the rather grave aspect of our affairs with both Spain and Portugal. Two weeks ago we heard that the Contoy prisoners were about to be given up, but they have not been, and the last we have heard upon the matter is, that the question of their release has been referred to Spain, and will depend upon the decision of the Royal *Camarrilla*, or Chamber Council of favorites, at Madrid. If this be so, we cannot do better than to throw the weight of a few cannon balls into the scale of their deliberations. But in respect to Portugal, there may be some doubts perhaps whether we have not proceeded somewhat too summarily in threatening to bombard Lisbon or make reprisals, in case the indemnity for the privateer Armstrong should not be forthwith forthcoming. The Portuguese say they have nothing to pay with; that, moreover, they owe nothing, and that they are willing to leave the matter cut to third parties. In my opinion the Commander of our naval forces, on that station, will be directed to postpone any violent measures until Congress shall decide upon the case.

SENATOR CLAY'S SPEECH ON MONDAY.—Mr. Clay commenced his speech on this occasion with a comprehensive allusion to the disquietude of the country. It was manifested in the assembling of the Nashville Convention to consult respecting the interests of a portion of this country; the establishment of a sectional press in this city; in the debates in Congress, and in various other ways. Its causes were found to arise, mainly, out of our acquisitions from Mexico, and the remedy proposed was the bill before the Senate. He reviewed its provisions; defended it against the charge of incongruity; compared it with the plan of the late President, to whose memory he paid a feeling tribute, and appealed to Senators to pass it as a measure of reconciliation and harmony, to the country—as a compromise which implied mutual concessions and mutual sacrifices—as a measure which alone was capable of restoring peace to the country. He spoke of the effects it would produce to the sections of the Union which were now in a state of antagonism. The North would get the free State of California, and probably other free States; whilst the South would preserve her honor by the avoidance of the Wilmot proviso, besides obtaining a fugitive slave bill, and the abandonment of the agitation of the slavery question in the District of Columbia, obtaining, at the same time, a large territory on the Rio Grande. The weighty questions which arose in this connexion he discussed for upwards of three hours. He contended that this bill was better for the South than the line to the Pacific which had been proposed. He then approached the question, what will be the consequence of the defeat of this bill? He alluded to the distant prospect of civil war between Texas and New Mexico, and the danger that other Southern States, even to the Potomac, might become involved in it, under the impression that they were contending for the rights of the slave States. In such a fratricidal contest the Union might survive, but the history of the world had taught us the lesson that the end of a war is never seen in its beginning. He made a long and eloquent appeal to Southerners to pause this bill, which would deprive agitators of their vocation, and restore peace to a distracted country.

It would be vain to attempt, in a brief space, to give a satisfactory outline of his address, which we shall publish at length as soon as it can be revised. Meanline, this notice may serve to awaken public attention to the forthcoming report.—*Nat. Intel. of Wednesday.*

FIRES.—The barn of Henry Geddis, situated a short distance from the poor house, in Fayette county, on the 12th inst., was set on fire by Francis Bisel, an idiot.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., the Cabinet Maker's Shop of Mcquitie, Daffendorfer & Selden, at the West end of Mauch Chunk, in Uniontown, Fayette county, was destroyed by fire—*Uniontown Dem.*

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

139 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

Have just received large additions to their

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.

may2-dawly

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in which and upon of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Tooth ache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. R. McFADDEN, F. H. Eaton. 1a19

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1850.

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

WM BARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LINTON—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 hope 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 21, 1850.

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

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

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Dunlap, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. N. KIER.

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES't.——A. W. MARKS, SEC'y.

Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

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

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directory, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

ap30-tf

☞ DEBILITY OF THE LIVER, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It has in no case failed to attract the closest attention from the faculty in all quarters of the Union. Still, however, thousands annually perish, and thousands more are made to feel life burdensome by the disease. The proprietor of DeLane's Liver Pills feel confident that they offer to the afflicted a remedy which time has tested, and has never failed of success when a fair trial has been given it. Call and purchase a box.

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

jy27-dawtf

DIED,

In Cincinnati, July 19, of Cholera, MRS ELIZABETH GERMAIN, wife of Wm. W. Gaither, formerly of Pittsburgh.

On the 26th instant, CHARLES G. WILLSON, infant, and only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Willson, aged thirteen months.

Thus a sweet flower, too fragile to endure the rude winds of earth, is transplanted to bloom in the mild air of heaven. A bright smile played upon his lips in the instant of departure, and we know that "it is well with the child."

PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS.

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS,

(LATE CHAMBERS, ARBUCKLE & CO.)

Would respectfully inform the customers of the late firm, as also the public generally, that they will continue the manufacture of

WINDOW GLASS, VIALS, BOTTLES &c

in all their varieties, at the Old Stand,

No 13 Wood st, between First & Water.

jy27-d3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Chambers, Arbuckle & Co., Glass Manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of July, instant. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are hereby notified to make payment to either of the parties, without delay, and all persons having claims against said firm, are invited to present them for settlement immediately.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
JOHN ARBUCKLE,
D. H. CHAMBERS.

jy12-d3m

BEAUTY.—It is universally conceded that beauty is more common in this country than in any other, while at the same time it is said that the art of beauty is it lost at so young an age. Now this is true to a certain extent, but the loss is often caused by neglect. We say to all, do not neglect your personal appearance, but read the following, and you need not lack good locks. These articles are scientific preparations, and have all attained a high popularity.

JULIA HAYNE'S EAU LUSTRALE HAIR RESTORATIVE, the most delightful and efficient article for the hair ever invented. It will prevent the falling off of the hair, and bring in new hair where it has been lost by sickness or other causes. Beware of imitations!

JULIA HAYNE'S HAIR DYING OR VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, for removing the hair, without injury to the skin, and other eruptions of the skin; the most perfect concentrator of beauty every known. Purchase nothing purporting to be Nymph Soap, unless it has my signature attached.

JULIA HAYNE'S PERSIAN OR CHINESE POWDER, for imparting to the most delicate complexion a radiant whiteness. In nothing should a person be more careful than the use of a powder for the skin, as many of those sold are very injurious. My Chinese Powder is compounded in a scientific manner, and contains no ingredient which can possibly inflict an injury.

JULIA HAYNE'S DEPILATORY POWDER, for removing superfluous hair. What is more unsightly than hair upon the face or arms of a lady. This article will remove it in a short time, without the use of any sharp instrument.

JULIA HAYNE'S VEGETABLE LIQUID HAIR DYE will instantaneously impart to red, white, or gray hair, a beautiful black, brown, or auburn color. It will color the hair in a shorter time, and more efficiently than any other Dye, being at the same time indelible.

JULIA HAYNE'S SHAVING CREAM.—It is really a pleasure to shave with this cream. There is none of the smarting sensation usually experienced in the use of most Soaps. On the contrary, it leaves the skin smooth and soft as an infant's, and not liable to become chapped.

JULIA HAYNE'S ROSE TOOTH PASTE.—Next to the hair, we think the Teeth were intended as the greatest ornament to the human face; but when neglected, nothing is so disfiguring, or so quickly seen. My Rose Tooth Paste will impart to the teeth a pearly whiteness, at the same time keeping the gums firm and healthy.

Also on hand, a complete assortment of French, British, and American Perfumery and Fancy articles.

JULES HAUEL, Perfumer and Chemist,
120 Chestnut street, Phila.

For sale wholesale and retail, by H. A. Fahnestock & Co., and R. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh; and John Sargent, and J. Mitchell, Allegheny City, Pa. jy27—2p

MACKEREL—50 bris No 2, large, Boston inspection, just arrived and for sale by
TAAFFE & O'CONNOR
jy12-3t

BLUE DRILLS—1 bale heavy Suffolk; just received and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE
jy22 101 Wood street

BLUE SHIRTING TWEEDS—1 case prime indigo colors, fine blue checks, just received by
SHACKLETT & WHITE

BLACK WADDING—5 bales large size, heavy, just received by SHACKLETT & WHITE

BROWN LINENS—1 case fine 6-4 Brown French Linens just received by SHACKLETT & WHITE
jy22

BLUE AND ORANGE PRINTS—2 cases best blue and orange, and fine blue prints, new style,
SHACKLETT & WHITE
jy22

BROWN DRILLS—3 bales heavy, just rec'd by
SHACKLETT & WHITE
jy22

MOSQUITO BARS—300 pieces 7-8 and 6-4 white and bard Mosquito Netting, just opened by
SHACKLETT & WHITE
jy22

FLOUR—100 bbls S. F. in store
jy22 J S DILWORTH & CO

POTASH—30 casks prime in store
jy22 J S DILWORTH & CO

SYRUP—53 bbls superior in store
jy22 J S DILWORTH & CO

MOLASSES—70 bbls N Orleans in store
jy22 J S DILWORTH & CO

N. O. SUGAR—43 hhds prime
jy22 J S DILWORTH & CO

FISH—50 bbls large No 3 Mackerel
jy22 J S DILWORTH & CO

PRESERVED PINE APPLES—2 cases fresh Havana preserves; just rec'd for sale by
WM A McCLURG & CO
jy22 256 Liberty st

LEMON SYRUP.—Underwoods celebrated lemon Lemon Syrup; a fresh lot just received for sale by
WM A McCLURG & CO

ENGLISH MUSTARD—4 kegs, a superior article,
WM A McCLURG & CO
jy22

BORDEAUX ALMONDS—3 bags soft shelled for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO
(jy22)

DRIED BEEF—prime Cincinnati Sugar Cured Dried Beef received for sale by
WM A McCLURG & CO
jy22

FOUND.—The weights attached to a Patent Platform Scale, were found on Thursday afternoon, on Grant Street. The loser can obtain them by calling and paying for this advertisement.

ROBERT W. POINDEXTER] [WALTER C. LIVINGSTON
R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants and Flour Dealers, No 270 Market street, Philadelphia. jy22

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until Saturday, the 10th of August,