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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, 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 MATTER: TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

Mr. Clay's Rebuke to the Disunionists.

We occupy a good deal of space, to day, with extracts from the debate in the Senate, which took place on the day subsequent to the defeat of the Omnibus Bill, and when the minds of grave Senators were still agitated with the effects of their long and hard fought contest. We copy this debate for the purpose of showing the feeling entertained, and the language used by the disunionists of the South, as exhibited by their chosen organs in the Senate, Messrs. Butler and Mason; but especially for the purpose of giving our readers the privilege of reading the manly and patriotic rebuke, administered to them by HENRY CLAY. Every heart in the Northern and Middle States, and millions in the South, will beat in unison with the sentiment, that the Union must and will be preserved, at every cost and hazard. As these ultra slavery propagandists have rejected a compromise exceedingly favorable to them, and obnoxious to the people generally of the North, they must now take the consequences of their own short sightedness. They had it in their power to secure the compromise, but rejected it with scorn, threatening that, if they could not get something better, they would dissolve the Union. They have lost a golden opportunity which will never return.— They will never again have a chance to settle the question so favorably to themselves. They have let a rare opportunity slip through their fingers, through their insane determination to gain an advantage, which any man of sense could see the North never would agree to if she could help it. Well, will they dissolve the Union! Can they stop the flow of the Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico? When their feeble arms can do that, they may dissolve the Union, not before.— This Union cannot be dissolved. It is bound together by cords stronger than iron, more durable than brass. If these mad enthusiasts for slavery undertake the awful task, the Union will crush them to powder, and their names will only be remembered, as those of arch traitors, who have ingloriously perished in the effort to destroy the happiness, prosperity, and liberties of their country.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The reports by telegraph indicate that the gallant Whig State has gone over to the enemy. We looked for this result, and expect to see the Whig cause generally overthrown in the South, from the mad rush of the slave extension excitement. All the dissatisfied and disunionists among the Whigs will go over to the Democrats, and thus give them a temporary triumph. These causes of defeat will, however, be of temporary duration, and will work the purification, and promote the future glory and success of the Whig party. The firm stand taken by the party for freedom and the Union will endear it to the people when the storm shall have passed away, and when the Butlers, and Masons and Rhetts of the South are only remembered to be despised. The Whig party is the great conservator of the Union, and will, in spite of every disaster, breast the mad waves of disaffection and rebellion.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH.—We have frequently made, within the last year, estimates from different data, of the population of Pittsburgh and vicinity, in which we differed greatly from some who have made similar calculations— our estimates being far below those of our more sanguine cotemporaries. We now have other data on which to base an estimate. We learn from those persons taking the census, that they have found, so far, that there are, on an average, five persons to one taxable, taking the list prepared last fall as data. If this average should prove to be correct throughout the city and environs, as we presume it will, the population of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns stands as follows:

Pittsburgh proper,	45,550
Allegheny,	21,535
Birmingham,	4 430
South Pittsburgh,	2,420
Lower St. Clair,	6,995
East Birmingham,	1,320
Pitt Township,	1,375
Lawrenceville,	1,150
Manchester,	2,115
Duquesne,	500
	87,760
The remainder of the county,	54 970
Total,	142,730

This is an increase of some 60,000 in ten years for the whole county. It will no doubt be seen, when the results are finally settled, that the increase of the city and environs will be at least *one hundred per cent, in ten years*—or, in other words, our population has doubled since the census of 1840! This is a prosperity as astonishing as it is gratifying, and sufficient, we should think to satisfy the most anxious for a rapid growth.

GRATIFYING.—The Pennsylvania August interest was paid in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., in gold and silver. Our beloved old Commonwealth now occupies a proud position in the galaxy of the solvent States of the Union. Let Mississippi & Texas, those repudiating, bankrupt States, which talk about disunion, reflect that they will have a heavy account to settle with this iron State, if they undertake to resort to leaden bullets and cold iron. Pennsylvania, as the Keystone of the arch, will keep them to their place, whether willing or unwilling.

MR. CLAY.—The Baltimore American of Saturday morning says:

The Hon. HENRY CLAY is expected to pass through this city this morning on his way from Washington to Newport, where he designs spending a couple of weeks for the purpose of recruiting his health after his recent arduous labors in the U. S. Senate.

TERRA COTTA.—It is remarkable that the revival of the manufacture of terra cotta, or more properly of artificial stone, in England, should have been effected by a lady. About sixty years ago, Miss Coode, from Lyme Regis, possessing a large share of scientific knowledge and energy, embarked in a small manufactory of artificial stone, in Lambeth, which, by her perseverance and good management, eventually attained a considerable degree of celebrity. The proprietor availed herself of the talents of some distinguished artists, and thus produced works of a superior character, which may fairly vie with those of the chisel. The bas relief, in the pediment over the western portico at Greenwich Hospital, representing the death of Nelson, was designed by West, and executed by Bacon and Panzetta, who also modelled many other distinguished works. The rood-screen or loft at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was executed in the same material. With respect to modern instances of the use of artificial stone, St. Pancras Church may be considered as one of the most important; the greater part of the ornamental details being formed of this material, at the large outlay of £5,400. The statue of Britannia, made of artificial stone, which crowns the Nelson column at Yarmouth, remains uninjured by the exposure to which the stone work seems to be yielding. The ancient examples are evidently formed simply of fine clay, or brick earth, carefully prepared and well burnt, and they are, therefore, precisely of the same nature as coarse pottery ware, and are correctly designated "terra cotta," but the modern artificial stone is a very different substance, and greatly superior to them in hardness, texture, and color. The principal ingredient is the white potter's clay, forming about one-half; pulverised stoneware, from one third to one-fifth; ditto glass, from one-fourth to one-ninth; and some add, for finer purposes, a small portion of white Ryegate sand, and powdered flint, about one-tenth part of each.—*Builder.*

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richfield Springs—Gen. Taylor's Death! —Mr. Fillmore—Henry Clay.

WHITNEY'S HOTEL, RICHFIELD SPA, N. Y., July 30th, 1850.

DEAR FRIEND WHITE—

As a consolation for the smoky and cholera atmosphere which at present envelops your otherwise agreeable city, I sit down to write you a short description of my present place of sojourn, where I am inhaling health from the strongest spring of Sulphur Water yet known, as well as enjoying as perfect a climate and as beautiful scenery as can well be found under Nature's wide spread canopy. Richfield Springs are located in the county of Otsego, world renowned for the variety and beauty of its scenery, around which the distinguished author of the Pioneers—Cooper—has thrown a peculiar interest. Several of your distinguished citizens, by the way, are natives of this county. The Hon. Mr. Loomis, Messrs. Metcalf, Knapp, &c. It would occupy much more of your paper than I contemplate doing, to enter fully into the merits of this place, and the many inducements which it presents to the invalid, as well as those who at this peculiar season seek the varied natural amusements of the country. I can only say, that, in the course of my life, it has been my fortune to visit most of the Springs of both our own country and Europe, and I can truly affirm that I have never seen, any where, attractions which could at all compare with this unpretending and little noised about spot.

In the sweet dell in which it is situated, *the spring*, modestly gushes forth its healing waters, pure and sparkling as the gems of Mahomet's diadem.— Though as yet but little known to the world outside of its tranquil valley, it has long been a resort for those who reside in its vicinity, and in the early history of the country, was the Mecca of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Mohawk Valley, who believed that the Great Spirit had kindly placed it there for their benefit, that they might drink and be healed, and hence they gave it the name of "The Life Water." The tread of the Indian moccasin has long since given place to the creaking of glazed leather, and the rustling of silks, but still the quiet spring, with woman's constancy, pours forth the same sweet waters, and seemingly invites all who will, to come and partake freely of her sanative beverage; before whose powerful influence disease vanishes like a charm—dispepsia, rheumatism, diseases of the liver and kidneys, never fail of being either entirely cured, or greatly relieved, by the use of these waters. The country around Richfield is a beautiful blending of the English pastoral, with the mountain scenery of Switzerland.— On every side are the most lovely lakes filled with fish of all sorts and sizes, into which good Isaac Walton would have given a year's existence to have dropped his line. Those who delight in sailing can also find it here to their heart's content.— Otsego lake, on which stands Cooperstown, the home of the novelist of that name, and whose fine Old Hall, covered with ivy, is well worthy of a visit, is only distant three miles. Schuyler's lake which resembles famed Geneva, in miniature, is in sight of our hotel. Around this lake, which is a circuit of thirteen miles, is, as a young lady remarked very enthusiastically the other evening, "*one of the most charmingest drives in the world.*" I find myself spinning my letter out to a greater length than I intended when commencing it. I will therefore briefly remark, that whenever you can find leisure and disposition to leave your mind's laboratory for a short period, you can find no place that will in every way so well repay you for a visit as this. It is but a few hours ride to Albany. Our hotel is an excellent one, and you will receive every necessary attention from our kind host, Whitney, and his most amiable lady. The springs belong to this gentleman, and are situated in the handsome grounds immediately contiguous to the hotel.

And now a few words about matters and things in general. The death of General Taylor, which came upon us like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, has caused, as you are full well aware, the most profound grief throughout our entire country.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

No one, not even Father Ritchie, *after his death*, could question the purity of his character, nor the excellence of his brief administration, and though it was not his, to see any of the measures which he had suggested and truly believed were calculated to advance the peace and prosperity of his country at a time when it was deeply threatened, carried out. Yet it is to be hoped that his death has wisely alarmed those incendiary spirits who have so loudly threatened to scatter this glorious confederacy far and wide, if their base demands were not complied with. In President Fillmore you have a man every way worthy to wear the mantle of the departed patriot, and we deeply mistake the character of the man, if he does not fully satisfy the great party who confided to him the second position in their gift, and through which, incidentally, he has been called to preside over the destinies of this mighty nation.

The settling of the vexed question, now pending before Congress, is a matter most anxiously desired by every friend to his country. In this Senate, a large majority of both parties are in favor of Mr. Clay's plan, as being, if not the best, the only one that is likely to pass at the present session of Congress; they greatly fear, if some thing is not done before that body adjourns, that consequences most serious and direful will occur. The late speech of the Great Kentuckian has created a most profound sensation. Every one pronouncing it equal, if not superior, to any effort of his proudest days, and its effect upon the country will be all powerful.— "God bless Harry Clay," was the expression of a venerable gentleman, who sat the other evening reading his speech upon the porch of our Hotel, and to which a hearty response was re-echoed by every one present. Whether he succeeds or not in allaying the present storm, a grateful country will say to him, "well done thou good and faithful servant." Of the Cabinet, it is not necessary to speak, they are all, with the exception of Messrs. Bates and Hall, well known. In this State, however, the latter gentleman has a high reputation, and you will find him a Whig of the right sort, fearless, independent, and determined to do his duty. Adieu.

Committee on Territories, was taken up by a large majority—35 to 23. There is a good prospect of its passing within a few days. The author of the bill says on Saturday next,—I think not so soon.

The Omnibus Bills, with Utah, the Mormon passenger, was read a third time and passed. It was sent to the House, and while the Secretary was reading its title for the information of the House and Speaker, the announcement was received with a general war of laughter. After the comedy, comes the farce, and the natural sequence of the Comedy of Errors in the Senate, last night, was the unanimous guffaw in the House this morning. The House continues to be engaged on the Fortification Bill. JUNIUS.

TEXAS.—The Galveston News, of the 20th ult., contains a long letter from Gov. Bell, of Texas, to the Representatives and Senators of that State in Congress, upon the Santa Fe question. He insists on the rights of Texas to the Territory. He says that the General Government "instead of exercising parental care and vigilance over the interest of the youngest members of the confederacy, has stepped forward with the confident, supercilious air of power, erecting herself into an umpire, claiming privileges and benefits appertaining to Texas from the dear bought sacrifices which she has made to obtain them, and heretofore awarded to her by the most solemn guaranties." He thinks that the duty of Texas to her own honor and her creditors calls on her to maintain her limits as she has laid them down, inviolate; asserts that Texas does not withdraw her confidence in the General Government; thinks that better counsel will prevail, and that justice will yet be accorded to the State. He closes as follows:

"The constitution and laws of the State indicate to me my duty too plainly to be misunderstood. I shall not be behind it, but will at once employ the power and resources which they confer to secure complete jurisdiction over that portion of our State which a misguided and refractory population are endeavoring to sever.

I will not trouble you further, gentlemen, than to ask from you, as the guardians of the honor and interest of the State, at the capital, that aid and hearty co-operation, now so necessary to secure her against the evils and sinister influences which assail her.

I cannot conclude, however, without expressing that deep feeling of profound love and devotion for the Union which is so universally felt by the citizens of our State, and I am sure that I cannot on this subject better convey the public sentiment than to reiterate the language which I had the honor publicly to express on a previous occasion 'We will always endeavor to do our duty to the Union. This is an obligation, and it implies reciprocity.' 'Too just to invade the rights of others, we will be too proud to surrender our own.'"

Lamentable Mortality.

About ten days since a Mr. Sheets, a citizen of Wayne township in this county, about 6 miles from Dayton, was seized with cholera morbus; he was relieved, and soon after rode into Dayton and back to his home on a very hot day, taking a hearty supper on his return. That night he had another and more severe attack of his former complaint, and his father was sent for to assist in nursing him.

The elder Mr. Sheets was attacked with cholera soon after he reached his son's house, and died. The son did not long survive the father.

A German, who had been sent to assist in taking care of the sick, was attacked with cholera after the death of the younger Sheets, and refusing to take medicine, he too was soon numbered with the dead.

The wife of the younger Sheets, and one of the children were next seized. And here commences the most deplorable part of the narrative. We do not know what assistance was rendered the family before this time, but it seems that now they were entirely deserted.

Two of our citizens, Capt. Reed and I. Humes, passing that way, on Friday, went into the house, and found the mother delirious, one child dying, another, a boy about 9, sitting by his mother, fanning her, and a little girl, younger than the boy, endeavoring also to render some service.

It appears that after the death of Mr. Sheets, who was in comfortable circumstances, the family were moved from the house in which they had lived, to an old, or unfinished building, some 200 yards distant, which was without windows or doors. Here the mother and children were found alone, without comforts of any kind—save that some one had kindly strewed the floor with bran.

The neighbors were terror stricken and would not approach within a hundred yards of the house. Food was placed at that distance, and the children went out and brought it in.

Capt. Reed came to Dayton, and engaged a man to nurse the sick family, and returned to the house of distress late on Friday night. Dr. Carey, upon being informed of the condition of the family, visited them the same night, and had them removed back to their own home. He found the mother and child beyond the reach of medicine. They both died on Saturday.

The two remaining children were both well, and an effort was made, as we learn, by Mr. Humes to induce their uncle at New Carlisle to take them, but it is said, we hope erroneously that the citizens refused to permit them to do so. *Dayton Journal.*

The Journal of the next day gives the finale of this case of woe and inhumanity, as follows:

"The two surviving children of the Sheets family were [illegible] to their relatives at New Carlisle on Saturday night. But they were not permitted to remain in the town. A cabin about a quarter of a mile out was selected for their residence; and a man was sent to take care of them. Both were well to all appearance, when taken from the house where their mother and sister died. On Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, as is said, the boy, a fine, intelligent child, took the cholera, and was buried before 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The girl was taken from the cabin by a farmer in the neighborhood. The nurse sent up from here by Capt Reed was Leopold Wagner, whose faithfulness in such emergencies we have had occasion to speak of in times gone by. His son accompanied him on this mission. Leopold says the floor of the old cabin, in which the woman was found dying, was covered nearly three inches deep with lime."

RAIL ROAD AGAINST STEAM BOAT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce thus describes a race between one of the finest North River steam boats and a train of cars on the Hudson river rail road.

A short time since I embarked on the steamer Oregon for Albany. At six o'clock, P. M., we left the dock and glided up the river. As the eye glances through the gorgeous saloons, and surveys the comforts of state room and table prepared for the traveller, and the smooth surface of the Hudson so delightfully adapted to steam boat navigation, the question suggests itself, 'Can this mode of travel ever be seriously interfered with by any rail road? Will those elegant accommodations have to give way, and such floating palaces as this soon belong to the things that are passed, and be considered as a mode of travel behind the times?' The passengers were standing about, impatiently awaiting the summons to tea. A group of us stood upon the quarter in conversation, when suddenly, hark! the shrill whistle sounds ashore. It seems a long way off; again it sounds; and see, yonder on the eastern shore, just above the trees, and far astern, a white cloud of steam appears; nearer and nearer sounds the whistle; then we heard a loud roaring like a cataract, then the regular clanking of machinery, and suddenly emerging from the trees that had hidden it, the locomotive and a long train of cars of the Hudson River Rail Road came dashing furiously along.— In a moment they seem rapidly gaining upon us; in another they are up with us. Now for a race. The Oregon against the world! A crowd gathers upon the boat's side, next the Eastern shore. The passengers in the cars shake their hands at us from the windows. On rushes the train, with a roar like Niagara. The amazing celerity of movement of the machinery calls forth many expression of admiration. On speeds the Oregon; but in an instant quicker than thought, the cars are far ahead of us; in another they are scarcely perceptible in the dusk of the evening, and soon the sound dies away, and the echos for a moment reverberate amid the palisades, then gently and gradually cease. The race is over; it lasted but a moment, and the passengers in the cars are flying at a rate of speed that will enable the traveller, when the road is completed, to retire to bed in Albany at 10 P. M., just as the Oregon's passengers are throwing off their boots, and locking their state room doors, preparatory to a snooze until morning!

Three years hence, (or as soon as the Hudson River Rail Road runs through to Albany,) there will doubtless be a night express train to Buffalo in connection with it, and then giving the traveller eleven hours time to accomplish the distance from Albany to Buffalo, we shall find him comfortably taking his breakfast on board of the steam boat on Lake Erie, having left New York the evening previous; while the passengers per Oregon would be in the neighborhood of Schenectady, yawning and impatient at the thought of a whole day's travel on the rail road. These thoughts occurred to me as we hurried down stairs to tea; and it seemed that the whistle of the locomotive, shrieking wildly as it dashed along, sounding prophetically, telling us of the complete change in the method of travelling soon to take place upon the banks of the Hudson. The impetuous American character will be content with nothing but the fastest mode.

The owners of these boats seem aware that their glory is departing, and to think it useless to resist the current.

MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE TAILORS.—Quite a scene of disorder occurred in front of the Catholic Church in Third street yesterday afternoon. It appears that the priest of the parish had two carloads of unmade garments taken to the church, to be distributed among the poor tailors of the congregation, who are not engaged in the "strike."— When the tailors—mostly Germans—in that neighborhood heard of this, they marched into the church and put the priest and his assembly to flight. The rumor having spread that the church was attacked, large numbers collected on the spot, and there was a serious disturbance. The Chief of Police, with a posse of officers, soon arrived, however, and order was restored. Five of the rioters were arrested.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, by Bishop Schweizer Barth, Ciriac Abee, a lineal descendant of Martin Luther, by his mother, who was a Luther, and Ruhammah Tschante, both of Middle Lancaster, Butler County.—[*Butler Whig.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1850.

The Cabinet—Declination of Mr. Bates —The fate of the Compromise—Who is responsible!—Disunion—State rights and State wrongs—California Bill— Funny scene in the House.

Hon. Edward Bates has finally declined the seat in the Cabinet, tendered him by President Fillmore. His reasons were quite insurmountable. He has a very large family, no fortune, a liberal and sufficient income from his professional exertions, a great part of which he would of course lose by changing his residence from St. Louis to Washington. It is supposed that Mr. Guyers, of St. Louis, will be offered the Department of the Interior, inasmuch as it is known that before it was determined to invite Mr. Bates to a seat in the Cabinet, the President and his advisers had deliberated very maturely between these two gentlemen, who were considered equally well qualified to discharge the duties of the office just refused by Mr. Bates.

I gave you, yesterday, a sufficiently full account of the manner in which the Omnibus was overturned, and all the passengers spilled out but one. To day there has been a very elaborate discussion as to who did it. Mr. Clay charges the deed upon Mr. Pearce, who rebelled against his authority, as conductor and manager of the Omnibus, when he, Mr. Clay, accepted and procured the insertion of Dawson's amendment, turning over the people of New Mexico to Texas. Mr. Clay said that concession was indispensable to secure the support of the Texan Senators to the bill. That necessary concession was granted, but Mr. Pearce had moved to strike it out, and succeeded in getting it ejected from the bill, and the bill was thereby lost. Mr. Pearce replied, with great effect, that if Mr. Clay's assumptions were true, then the Texan Senators were chargeable with the loss of the Compromise rather than himself, for it seems they had set up their own judgements against the rest of the Senate. They demanded the Dawson amendment as a recognition in fact of the right of Texas to the Santa Fe country. They secured that, but lost the bill, for there were several Senators who would not swallow the Dawson amendment who were yet favorable to the bill.

The rest of the general debate of the day consisted of a series of harrangues upon disunion, which I will not further describe than to say that Rusk, Butler, and Mason, of Va., brought forward the old, exploded, and treasonable doctrine of the constitutional right of nullification or secession, whenever a State feels aggrieved. Mr. Clay's denunciation of this mischievous humbug was so true, so patriotic, and so eloquent, that the galleries responded to it in rounds of applause. As Mr. Clay had frequently admonished the Southern ultras what would be the case after the defeat of the Compromise, the bill for the unconditional admission of California, reported by Judge Douglass six months ago, from the

INTERESTING AND EXCITING DEBATE. CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

On Thursday last, the day after the defeat of the Compromise Bill, the bill for the admission of California being under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Foote moved to amend, by limiting the Southern boundary to 36 deg. 30 min. A very interesting debate sprang up, from which we make the following extracts:

MR. CLAY. Mr. President, I wish to say only a word. We have presented to the country a measure of peace, a measure of tranquillity—one which would have harmonized, in my opinion, all the discordant feelings which prevail. That measure, sir, has met with a fate not altogether unexpected, I admit, on my part, but one which, as it respects the country at large, I deplore exceedingly. For myself, personally, I have no cause to complain. The majority of the committee to which I belonged have done their duty, their whole duty, faithfully and perseveringly. If the measure has been defeated, it has been defeated by the extremists on the other side of the house, and on this.

Sir, I shall not proceed to inquire into the measure of responsibility which is incurred. All that I mean to say upon that subject is, that we stand free and liberated from any responsibility for the consequences. How that measure was defeated, we all know full well. The proposition of the Senator from Maryland, made, no doubt, upon a conscientious conviction of his duty, led to its defeat. That was the immediate cause of the defeat. That proposition, I repeat, has led to the consequences which are fresh in the recollection of the Senate.

Sir, I have said from first to last, that I was in favor of the admission of California. I am so still, and if the proposition of my worthy friend from Mississippi had been received by Southern Senators in the spirit in which it was conceived and intended, I would have voted for it with pleasure. But, sir, it is presented now, not as a part of a general project, or plan of compromise, but as a separate measure, detached from the compensating measures in the combined bill, and annexed only to California itself.

Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place meaning to be unawed by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore as much as any man ever did or can do, that arms should be raised against the general authority of this Union, either by individuals or by a State. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government of the Union. [Loud applause in the gallery, which was promptly suppressed by the Chair.] I am for ascertaining whether we have got a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to the Government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded by any such cause as intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it to be spilt, upon the supposition I have made? By those, sir, who have endeavored to raise the standard of disunion, and attempt to prostrate this Government. And, sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm to raise, weak and feeble though it be, that voice and that arm will be on the side of the country, in the support of the general authority and the maintainance of the general powers of the Government. [Great applause in the galleries.]

Mr. President, I have done all, and I am still willing to do all that is in the power of man to do to accommodate the differences of the country.— Sir, I have not been attached to any given mode of settling the troubles and restoring contentment to the country. I was willing to take these measures together unitedly, and I am willing to see them pass separately and distinctly. I hope that they may be passed without the odious proviso which has created such a sensation in some parts of the Union. But, whether they are passed or not, if resistance is attempted by any State or the people of any State, I shall lift my voice, my people of any State, and my arm in the support of the common authority of the Government of my country. Nor, sir, am I apprehensive of the result.

Sir I hear that blood is to be spilled. I hope from the bottom of my soul it never will be spilled. But, sir, if it should be spilled, who will be chargeable with the guilt of blood? Sir, it will be those who attempt to prostrate the general authority, that single State, if there should be one, or the people of any State who may attempt to raise the standard of rebellion and destroy this Union. If that occurs, I will be among the last men who will give up the effort to maintain the Union in its entirety and its full and vigorous authority and power. Ah, sir, these threats are not so alarming or dangerous as gentlemen may indulge their imaginations in supposing. We have had one event of that kind in our history. When Washington was our President, sixty years ago, the standard of insurrection was raised in the western part of Pennsylvania. Part of the army of the United States moved forward for the purpose of subduing it. There was some little blood shed, I believe, at the house of Col. Neville; but the insurgents then, as disunionists and traitors always will, fled from the approach of the flag of the Union, supported by the authority and countenance of the father of the Union.

MR. PEARCE said that the Senator from Ky. had declared that the amendment moved by him on yesterday had been the immediate cause of the defeat of the bill. He was unwilling that any more of the responsibility of defeating that measure should rest upon him than he was properly chargeable with. The bill it was true, had been defeated after his amendment, and of the law of [illegible] [illegible] He had moved his amendment for the purpose of setting rid of that inserted in the motion of the Senator from Georgia; and it, by so doing, he had defeated the bill, he was willing to bear the responsibility, and defend his act here or elsewhere, and against whosoever should undertake the charge.— He had given his support to the bill, but not until after great reflection. He believed the bill was sanctioned by a large majority of the people of his State. But the bill as it stood on yesterday was not the bill that was before the Senate on Tuesday. He said to the friends of the bill, when the amendment of the Senator from Georgia was proposed, that he could not support it; and that if it were added to the amendment of the Senator from Maine, he could not give it his vote against both, or no vote at all. The Senators, amendment was adopted. Mr. Pearce then stated his objections to the amendment of Mr. Dawson, and the reasons why he could not give it his sanction. These reasons and this intention were known to the friends of the bill, and they could not say that they were surprised when he moved to strike it out. He had acted in support of the bill as long as he could. He had his ability and his power of independent judgment. The Senators from Texas, when they could not get exactly what they wanted, turned round and opposed the bill. Did none of the responsibility of the defeat of it attach to them?— He was willing to bear his part, but if they were all responsible, he desired they should have their share.

MR CLAY replied.

MR. PEARCE rejoined, stating that he had declined accepting modifications for his amendment because none of them answered his purpose. One of them was presented to him by the Senator from Illinois. This he was willing to accept with a slight modification. It proposed that the rights of Texas and the United States should not be prejudiced by any thing contained in the bill. This he was willing to accept, if they would insert after the word "rights" the word "possession." He was unwilling, and he could never consent, that the possession of the United States should become changed in the meantime. He thought that in searching for the cause of the defeat of the bill, it might be safely said that the amendment of the Senator from Georgia was the remote cause.

MR MASON, of Va., after remarking at some length, that the Southern States would never submit to any other line than the Missouri Compromise, proceeded to reply to Mr. Clay, as follows:

Now, Mr. President, one word in regard to what fell from the Senator from Kentucky. I do not know whether that Senator speaks the opinion or judgment of a majority of the States represented on this floor. I do not know that his age, his experience, and his position have enabled him, as he is entitled from his high and lofty intellect to do, to direct the measures, if not to mould the opinions of a large portion of the American people; and I heard him declare here to day in his place as a Senator, addressed to his brother Senators, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to take no further account of State resistance than they would do of the resistance of individuals or of private citizens against the laws of the land——

MR. CLAY. That is not what I said. I said, and I repeat, and I wish all men who have pens to record it, that if any single State, or the people of any State, choose to raise the standard of disunion and defy the authority of the Union, I am for maintaining the authority of the Union. That is what I said.

MR. MASON. That is exactly what I understood the honorable Senator to say—that resistance made under the authority of a State is no further to be respected by the authorities of the United States than if it were made by a body of individuals on their own score.

Mr. CLAY. (in his seat.) No further; none whatever.

Mr. MASON.—Then I understood the Senator's meaning correctly, and stated it so. Now sir, what is our Government? Is our Government an association of the individual citizens, extending through this broad land from sea to sea, bound by the acts of a majority, to be coerced into submission if they disagree to or refuse obedience to a law? Far from it. We have separately organized States—States that claim to be and are free, sovereign, and independent States, but who have yielded a portion of their power to this General Government for a common object and for the common good; but they have regularly organized Governments, with executive, legislative, and judicial branches, with unlimited power of taxation, capable of commanding the resources of their people to an unlimited extent, and recognised and acknowledged as Governments. Those States, by the theory of our Government and by the usage of that Government, are bound to look to and protect the safety and happiness and welfare of their own people; and if it be true—God forbid the experiment should be tried!—but if it be true that in the Government of the Confederation a power is lodged to coerce the States into submission to their will; if in this Federal Government a power resides to hold the citizen of a State to an obedience paramount to his obedience at home, I need not say to that Senator and to the country, that whenever the experiment is tried you will have the whole tier of Southern States, and I believe a large portion of the Northern States denying it. Sir, may Heaven, in its providence and in its beneficence, avert such an issue!

But we are forewarned by the Senator from Kentucky, as his idea of the theory of this government, that it is capable, and that it is its duty to enforce obedience to its laws, whether resistance comes from the authorities of a State, or from an individual. Now, sir, how do these States stand? There is my own Commonwealth, whose limits are within view from the doors of this capitol, and other States south of this, including Georgia, all of whom, through their constituted authorities, have declared, and placed it upon the statute books that they will resist what they believe to be an unconstitutional act of power by the Federal Government, should it be done, in reference to this slave question. The Senator from Kentucky replies to them distinctly, resist at the peril of blood, if you do it and that his counsel and aid shall be given to the bayonets of the Federal Government to reduce them to submission. Sir, it is well they should know it, and they do know it, so far as the potential voice of that Senator—and potent it is— can enforce it. Let it go to them, and let it go to them, as it will do, cotemporaneous with the action of the Congress of the United States upon this question of the excision of slavery in the Territories. Sir, I wish to add no heat to this discussion—none in the world. The subject is one that we should deliberate on calmly, and temperately, and I hope we shall do it. I feel at liberty to speak for Virginia, only so far as I believe that I understand what she designs to do. To that extent I am bound to speak. I believe, sir, in my best and settled judgment, that when a law shall be passed by the Congress of the United States, and become the law of the land, which shall by its act exclude the people of the State from taking their slaves into territory south of the Missouri compromise line, that Virginia will do what has been declared in her resolutions already—not threatening resistance—she will take such measures by her own sovereignty, as in her judgment will be best calculated to preserve the Union, if it can be preserved, and if not, to preserve her own safety, and her own welfare, out of the Union.

MR BUTLER, of South Carolina, after some preliminary remarks, reverted to Mr. Clay in the following strain:

I think it proper to say here that I am now deliberating under the obligations of the federal compact; and I will endeavor to discharge my duties to that Government. But I must be permitted to say, Mr. President, that my opinions of duty vary very materially from those which have been expressed by the honorable Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Clay.) If, sir, the honorable Senator from Kentucky is anxious for the occasion to try the strength of the government, perhaps he may bring about the occasion by measures of injustice and oppression. It will never be brought about in any other way. And I will say further, that if the occasion ever shall arise for trying the strength of this Government against a single State, or a number of States, who may disregard its authority, the Senator and myself will be found in very different attitudes.

Sir, if I understood his proposition—and it is not the first time he has made the remark here—it is, that under no circumstances would be be found to resist the Federal Government, provided its measures should be adopted by a mere majority, having the sanction of his judgment that they were constitutional. In other words, the proposition is, that the States of this Confederacy are to have their destinies and their rights subjected to the arbitrary decision of an uncontrolled, self sustaining, and interested majority.— And he says he will follow the standard of such a Government to blood, and that if any State, or the people of any State, should raise the standard of resistance to such measures, he would be found ready advance in opposition to that standard, and mingle in favor of the Government in civil war.

The State of South Carolina, Mr. President, has been too often alluded to, for one of her representatives to mistake the aim. I do not know that S. Carolina has ever gone further, yea, as far as I can recollect, she has not gone as far as other Southern States in the Union. The Senator from Kentucky limited his remark to a single State, or the people of a single State. My friend from Virginia noticed that part of his argument I shall not simplify upon it. But the Senator has stated that the Wilmot proviso, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, any measure that could be adopted connected with this bill that he could regard as constitutional—and he regards them all as constitutional—should have his sanction, should have his support, calling to his aid the bayonets of the army of this confederacy to put down a sovereign State.

Mr. President, Virginia, I believe, North Carolina—certainly South Carolina—I speak for her— Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—I speak confidently of these States—have said in solemn legislative resolves that if the Congress of the U. States shall enact the Wilmot proviso, or any kindred measure, to insult and oppress the States whose rights would be thus threatened, they would resist. And I will say to the honorable Senator, or his endorser that he will find it more difficult than pleasing in the galleries, to suppose the Government coming in conflict with such an army of States. I believe the honorable Senator from Kentucky is a Virginian by birth. She has honored his mother. He has adorned the country with which his name is identified, almost as Epaminondas did of Thebes. I award him all that history will award him. But I will bring to him an example, illustrating how the child of the mother, even under the temptation of civil war itself. It is one of the most touching incidents of history that while Bernadotte was combining with the Allied Powers to make war on Bonaparte, while he was willing to devise measures to put down Napoleon Bonaparte an enemy to Europe and the nation of which he was the sovereign, when he approached the confines of France, he could not and would not pass upon the land of his nativity. And yet I hear the honorable Senator from Kentucky say that if Virginia, true to her history, should undertake to maintain her resolutions and to resist the Wilmot proviso, and other acts of injustice and oppression which shall be brought about by the action of this Government, he would be found mingling his blood upon the soil of his birth to put her down.

Sir, I have considered those who have been [illegible]. The [illegible] Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi. They all made the same declarations— It is for history to say whether they will make them good; and it will be for history to say how far their arms will be found ready to co-operate with the Federal Government in extinguishing an honorable resistance by blood. There are officers in the army from Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, paid by the Federal Government, and in part paid by Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. And I should like to see the recreant who could draw his sword against his native State. I have given the anecdote of Bernadotte as an illustration of the feeling I would entertain.

Now, I shall not arraign the motive of the honorable Senator, nor shall I undertake to dispute his principles, for he has openly said that, right or wrong, if he believes any measure of a majority of this government constitutional, he would maintain it to blood, under the obligations of his allegiance to the Union. My allegiance, as I have said, is to the State of my nativity, and her voice is the voice that will always command my services. The last thing that I could think of would be that the night before we should speak together in social intercourse, drink from the same stream, and the next morning cut that very stream and the pathways to it with blood. There is no heart so shocking to me as this idea. I do not look with any degree of pleasure upon scenes of this kind. Perhaps I have not the same courage to look upon them as others have. I would avert them by any honorable means.

Mr. President, the State that I represent, so far as I can speak for it, and she has given evidence of it, will be satisfied with a mere point of honor, so far as this matter is concerned. I believe that we have submitted to every compromise that has been made here, we have made every sacrifice.— But we are not exactly the worshippers of Juggernaut, to prostrate ourselves and let ourselves be crushed under the wheels of the Union, when it shall be wielded by an unprincipled and insolent majority. No sir, no! I never could go to South Carolina, and cross her line against her, under any banner, and especially could I never do it under the command of an unjust Government, and under the authority of measures, in my opinion, brought about by a sytem of policy looking with selfish regard to a majority, in disregard to the interests that were intended to have been secured by our holy constitution. When the time to think and act in relation to those matters has come, I shall feel a liberty to act for myself. I hope the catastrophe may be averted. The honorable Senator supposes that it may have been averted by his bill. That is an assumption, a pure assumption.— And is he to suppose that nothing can save this Union but compromises, made not entirely at his instance, but such compromises as he shall regard as a sovereign remedy. I must be permitted to say to the Senator, as was said to my honorable friend from Maryland, (Mr. Pearce,) that he ought to allow other men something of self-respect in giving utterance to their opinions.

I hope that fear is no counsellor of mine. I have as much fear of consequences as any man. And I say now, that if you have no better measure than has been proposed to avert what I fear is coming, it would not have done it.

Sir, it would not be a single State that the gentleman will have to encounter. Not at all. I do not see that be has brought it about more than others. I say now, as I said the other day, that if there were wanting from me a single tribute due to him, I would pay it. I sincerely believe he loves the Union. I sincerely believe that his fame is identified with it. And I pardon much in one whose history is indissolubly connected with it; and he must pardon me at the same time for saying to him that, in his eagerness to preserve this Union, he should take care not to sanction measures which will interfere with the safety, security, and honor of members of the Union.

I have thus, sir, expressed myself. I have not spoken of traitors. But allow me to say that people with arms in their hands will never be hung by a rope.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words. I do not mean to be drawn into a discussion of the exploded doctrines of nullification. I hoped they had expired with the illustrious individual, whose recent death we all so sincerely lament. Moreover, sir, I must protest against the right of the Senator from Virginia, or the Senator from South Carolina, to get up and speak for the slaveholding States.

MR. BUTLER. Will the honorable Senator allow me! I spoke for my own state, and I spoke of the other slave holding States by their legislative resolves.

MR. CLAY. I alluded more particularly to the honorable Senator from Virginia. He spoke not only of his own State, but of all the slave holding States.

MR. MASON. I am sure the honorable Senator will indulge me for a moment. If there is any thing in the world that I am less addicted to than another, it is to speak by authority. I did not assume to speak here altogether upon authority for my own State, far less for another. I spoke of what I understood from the current history of the day, from the register of the opinions of those States.

MR CLAY. There is language too often employed by Senators speaking for the South, 'the South,' the whole South. Sir, I think it would be very fortunate if Senators were always confident that they were truly representing the sentiments of their own State, without undertaking to speak the sentiments of States exterior to their own. Now I speak in no unkind spirit towards the Senator from Virginia, when I say, I believe that if the people of Virginia had been here, four-fifths of them would have voted for that compromise measure which the Senator has felt it conscientious duty to oppose and vote against.

Sir, I know that the opportunities of the gentleman from Virginia to obtain information are much greater than my own. But I profess to know something about the sentiment of the State which gave me birth. And I believe that to morrow, if the people of Virginia were polled, three fourths or four fifths of them would be found to be in favor of this measure. Now, does the Senator from Virginia or the Senator from South Carolina imagine, when they have returned home to their constituents—with the opposite opinions prevailing upon the subject of this compromise—with the clive branch held out to the whole Union—do they expect to be able to have the sword drawn against the Union? There never was such a conflict of opinion as will arise in the slaveholding States upon the very ground of the rejection of this compromise.

Mr. President, I have said I want to know whether we are bound together by a rope of sand, or an effective, capable government, competent to enforce the powers vested in it by the constitution of the United States. And what is the doctrine of nullification—set up again, revived, resuscitated not enlarged, nor improved, nor extended in this new edition of it? Why, that a single State shall undertake to say that a law passed by the twenty nine other States is unconstitutional and void, and that she can raise the standard of resistance and defy the authority of the twenty nine. Sir, I denied the doctrine twenty years ago; I deny it now, I will die in denying it. There is no such principle. If a state chooses to assume the attitude of defiance to the general authority, and to set up its separate opinion against the twenty nine other States, it takes the consequences upon itself, and the question is reduced to this: Shall the twenty nine yield to one, or shall we command the one? Call her by what name you please—a state, a corporation, a sovereignty—if a State puts herself up against the authority of the Union, it must submit to the consequences of revolt, as any other revolting community must.

Now, sir, need gentlemen lay to their souls the flattering unction that the army is composed of officers from Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, and other States, who will not draw the sword to put down disunion and nullification? What, sir? The army of the United States, under the command of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, or under the command of the gallant officer who led in the conquest of Mexico, not do their duty? Gentlemen will find themselves very much mistaken if they think such a state of things will arise. And I may say, I did not put the case of Virginia. I respect her; I venerate her. She is my parent, and I have feelings towards her which are inspired in the filial bosom towards its parent. I did not put the case of Virginia by name. I put the case of no State by name. The honorable Senator from South Carolina put the words into my mouth, when he made me refer to his State. I respect every State. But if any State chooses to array itself in opposition to the authority of the United States, and order its citizens to array themselves in a hostile attitude towards the Union, the Union is gone, or that resistance must cease.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina tells us of the situation of Bernadotte, who, when he came to the confines of France, was unwilling to invade his native country. Let me remind the Senator of a case much more analogous to true republican doctrines than the case of the King of Sweden. I admire more that Roman father who, for the sake of Rome, condemned and caused to be executed his own son. That is more in accordance with my notion of republican liberty.

The honorable Senator speaks of Virginia being my country. No, sir, this Union is my country. The thirty States are my country. Kentucky is my country. Virginia is no more my country than any other of the States of the Union. She has created, on my part, obligations and feelings and duties towards her, in my private character, which nothing on earth would induce me to forfeit or violate. But I will put the case of my own State. If my own State, contrary to her duty, should raise the standard of disunion against the residue of the Union, I should go against her— even against Kentucky.

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may6-d&wlyT

M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

"YORK, July 28th, 1847.

"J. KIDD & CO.—The Vermifuge left us on sale some time ago by your agent, is all sold. It sells very rapidly, and gives great satisfaction. As we are entirely out of the article, and having frequent calls for it, you will please send us some immediately.

C A. MORRIS & CO."

☞For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. aug3 d&wS

Office of [illegible] and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st. PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 10th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5-dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

MARRIED.

At Brownsville, Pa., on the 31 instant, by Rev. Mr. Forster, D K. MOCKEYE, Esq., to Miss HARRIET M. COX.

DIED.

Of congestive fever, at the residence of Rev. J. M. Goshorn, in this city, on the morning of the 5th of August, inst., ANNA W. wife of Warren Jenkins, Esq., of Brownsville, Texas, but lately of New York city.

The friends and acquaintances of the Rev. J. M. Goshorn, and of Rev. Edmond O'Flyng, are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from the residence of the former, corner of Third and Liberty streets, at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

This estimable lady reached our city a few days since, while laboring under the disease, which has thus suddenly, in the midst of comparative strangers carried her to an untimely grave. But one short month has elapsed, since, in the full enjoyment of health, and surrounded by all that seemed desirable in life, she gave hand and heart to him, who now, with bereaved heart and wrecked hopes, mourns her early exit. Though modest and retiring in her manners, she was in every sense of the word an amiable, a worthy, and exemplary christian lady, with powers of mind and qualities of heart rarely possessed by those who shine brightest on life's transitory stage. Universally beloved, she was the idol of her relatives, and the favorite of all. Even during the few days of suffering she passed in our midst, she won the hearts of all who approached her bed side, and many sincerely mourn her departure who so very recently met her for the first time.

In her bridal robes we have laid her body to rest, among the evergreens and flowers of our beautiful Cemetery—the city of the dead; but many years since she had clothed her immortal spirit in the bright robes of her Savior's righteousness, in which she will rise to life everlasting and glory immortal. In view of this mysterious providence, we cannot but exclaim with the apostle,—"How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out."

At the residence of her grand parents, in this city, on the 2d of August instant, LILLY, infant daughter of Mrs Mary Moore, aged two years and six months.

Among all the beautiful, the bright, and lovely flowers that a Savior's love has transplanted to his heavenly Parterre, there are none more bright, more beautiful, or more lovely than Lilly the beloved. She was too fair and too bright for earth, and God took her. A mother's heart bleeds, but a mother's faith looks far, far above the blue vault of heaven, and views the bright throng of happy spirits, where angels do always behold the face of their Father which is in Heaven, and among them all Lilly's golden harp sounds the loudest, and her sweet voice seems to say to all her weeping friends

In heaven alone true bliss is found,
And there's no weeping there.

LARGE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

WE are requested to ask attention to the sale of superb Oil Paintings at Philo Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, by P. M. Davis, Auctioneer.

The collection contains many beautiful works by American and French artists, which are now ready for examination, and will, we are assured, be sold without reserve. aug6:dt

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AT prices which will allow handsome profits to those who purchase to sell again, and in locations which it is believed will give full satisfaction to those who buy to improve and occupy. The Lots are about one mile from the New Court House, adjoining the Seventh and Eighth Wards, and front on PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BRADDOCK STREET, COMMERCE, BRADY, and CARSON streets. Those on Pennsylvania Avenue are eligible for private dwellings, and are the only Lots for sale on that street that have a view of the fine scenery of the Monongahela River. Those on the Braddock street plank road and those on Commerce street which extend to the river are well located for manufacturing and other business establishments being much nearer the centre of city business than various properties on the Allegheny and other side of the Monongahela that have been sold at higher prices. Plans exhibited and terms made known by

WILLIAMS & SHINN, Attorney's at Law, Fourth st., or E D GAZZAM.

aug6:d3w [City Dailies please Copy two weeks.]

Lumber, Horses, Buggies, Harness, &c., at Auction.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at the late residence of Samuel Paisley, Esq., in the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, 400 000 feet Pine, Poplar, and Cherry Lumber, a lot of Lath, together with three Horses and Harness, two Wagons and two Buggies, on which a credit can be obtained by giving an approved endorser.

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, JAMES MARSHALL, Ex's. aug6:d6t

FOR RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE on Pride street, in the Eighth Ward,—Rent low. Apply at this office. aug6

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned have obtained from the Register of Allegheny County, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Paisley, late of the city of Pittsburgh. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted thereto are required to make payments immediately, to either of the subscribers

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, JAMES MARSHALL. aug6:d3t

BACON SIDES—15,000 lbs Sides rec'd for sale by aug6 S & W HARBAUGH

EXCHANGE—Philadelphia Sight Exchange for sale by [aug6] S & W HARBAUGH

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To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States

Newspapers copying this advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it one or more insertions, shall receive a copy of any one of our $2 50 or $3 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher.

☞ No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. aug6:wlt*

WANTED!

A MALE teacher to fill a vacancy in the male primary department in the first Ward Public school, Allegheny. An examination will take place at the School House in said Ward on Thursday the 15th inst

Applications, in the mean time, may be handed in to any of the directors. None but experienced teachers need apply.

A. LAMONT, President. Allegheny, August 3rd 1850—aug5:tf [Tribune please Copy.]

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run Rail road Company that an election will be held on the 20th instant, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 o'clock, an election will be held at the house of Mr. John McMasters, Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, to elect a President and six Directors of said Company

ALEX. GARNAHAN. WM PATTON. M. McINTOSH WM. E FY.

aug5—1t*

Valuable Coal Property at Auction.

ON TUESDAY morning September 3rd, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales room, Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold

A tract of Land situated on the East side of the Monongahela River, about four miles above Monongahela City, formerly owned by Gilmore and Hunt—Containing about 63 Acres, one half of which is under Cultivation, with a farm House, and also two commodious frame dwellings in connection with the Coal Works. The Lot opened is favorably located for draining and ventilation. Vein of Coal four feet in depth, and quality Very superior.

Title indisputable, and a long credit will be given on part of the purchase money.

aug5 10 d:w P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.

HOCK WINE.

GENUINE pure imported by myself and warranted to be the best ever sold in this market, of the vintages of 1831, 1842, and 1846. Sold by the dozen or case for cash.

Orders left at the Drugstore of Messrs. Braun and Reiter, or at the Book store No. 21, Sixth street will be promptly attended to.

VICTOR SCRIBA, Pittsburgh.

He takes the liberty to refer to the following gentlemen, in regard to the pureness of the wine.

Messrs. Braun & Reiter Druggists.

DR. SMITH. DR. HARDTMEYER. DR. SCHWEITHART aug-5

MARY ANN M'FADDEN, by her next friend, Francis H. McCosh vs. James McFadden — In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. No. 102 March Term 1850. Libel sur Divorce Subpoena to 4th Monday of March, 1850 Returned N. E. J. Alias Subpoena to 3rd Monday of June, 1850. Returned N. E. J.

To James McFaddan, the respondent above named.

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer the libel and Complaint of the Libellant Mary Ann McFadden, in the above case, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Libellant should not be divorced on the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided:

Witness my hand and Seal this 5th day of August, 1850. C. CURTIS. [SEAL.] *Sheriff of Allegheny County.*

To James McFadden, the respondent above named.

Take notice that in pursuance of a rule of said Court in the above case—the depositions of witnesses in behalf of the Libellant will be taken at the office of Thomas Steele Esq., on 4th street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 20th day of September, 1850, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 6 P. M., and from day to day till all the necessary testimony shall be taken; and at the office of James McClelland, Esq., in the Borough of Canonsburgh, in the county of Washington, on Friday the 13th day of September, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., when and where you may attend if you see proper.

PATTON & BAKEWELL, Libellant's Att'y's. aug 5 1850 4-Md

BEESWAX—100 hhds just received and for sale by aug 2 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

PLANETT'S BITTERS

Creates a healthy action throughout the body, restore the appetite, equalize the circulation, give tone and energy to the system, and create a power of resistance to disease in all its forms, rarely to be obtained. They will perform a speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion Flatulency, General Debility, Liver Complaint, and all the train of symptoms commonly called nervous affections.

HEADACHE

Will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely vegetable, and is adapted to all ages and conditions.

FEMALES

Will find in this delicate and palatable preparation, a combination of Tonic, Alterative and Aperient qualities, peculiarly adapted to their systems.

The specific action that this article has on the Liver and Digestive Organs, renders it a complete Antidote for Fever and Ague, and Bilious and Typhus Fevers.

CLAREVILLE, L. I. July 17th 1850.

DEAR SIR

I have used the article of Planett's Bitters, and have derived great benefit from them. I have been subject for years past to the Fever and Ague, but since the introduction of your Bitters, I have entirely escaped my usual attacks, and can with confidence recommend them as one of the best Tonics in use.

Respectfully yours, C. N. BUNDING.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20th, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR.

It gives me much pleasure to state, that the Dyspepsia with which my life has been so long troubled, arising from Inaction of the Liver has been entirely overcome, and cured by the use of your invaluable preparation of Bitters, and for your kindness in recommending them, please accept my thanks.

Your obedient servant, C L. LEECH.

Agents, William T. Hicks & Co., 149 and 151 Front Street, New York. For sale by R. E. SELLERS. aug 5:3 m d:1 T

LIFE INSURANCE.

J. Finney, Jr.,

Agent for the Penn Life Insurance Co. of Phila.

OFFICE of the Western Insurance Company No. 92 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Pamphlets, with all necessary information, and blank forms will be furnished.

Husbands can insure their lives for the benefit of their wives and children; creditors the lives of their debtors.

The whole profits of the Company are divided among the holders of Life Policies.

The dividends of the past two years have been eighty per cent. each year. jo25

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

ALLEGHENY.

THIS School, under the direction of Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Metcalf will be re-opened in "Colonnade Row" Federal Street on Monday, September 2nd. A primary department, & a number of optional branches have been added, and a corps of teachers secured, so that instructions will now be given to scholars of all ages and attainments.

For particulars see circulars which may be had at the book stores—or consult the Principals at their dwelling on Federal Street.

Allegheny, aug-3 tf. [Tribune & Post copy.]

WHITING—20 brls on hand and for sale by jy29 J & H PHILLIPS 7 & 9 Wood st

WALL PAPER—W. P. MARSHALL is constantly receiving, from the largest manufactories in New York and Philadelphia, and also from French Agencies, the newest and most approved styles of Paper Hangings, together with Borders, Fire Board Prints, and Tester Tops For sale at 85 Wood st., between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, (successor to S. C. Hill.) jy29

SUGAR—30 bags Brazil Sugar, in store, and for sale low by ENGLISH & BENNETT.

WASHINGTON HALL, PITTSBURGH,

137 & 139 Wood Street, above Fifth.

THAT splendid establishment is now offered for Rent. It is admirably arranged for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN A FITZSIMONS, 137 Wood st. ap16:dtf

Notice.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1st, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Pittsburgh are hereby notified that a general meeting of Stockholders, will be held at the Banking House, on Thursday, the 5th day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when the charter and the act, as enacted by the Legislature at its last session, will be laid before them for their acceptance or rejection. By order of Board of Directors,

aug2-d&w1dS JOHN GRAHAM. Pres.

HEALD, BUCKNOR & CO TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 41 North Water Street & No. 16 North Wharves. PHILADELPHIA.

A. J. BUCKNOR. LEWIS HEALD. D. C. McCAMMON. J. A. WARNER. Philad'a. aug3

To City Merchants.

60,000 ft superior Safety Fuse for Blasting; 2,500 kegs Hazard's Blasting Powder; 1200 kegs do do Rifle Powder.

The extensive sale and wide spread reputation of the above powder, is the best guarantee of its good quality. Leave your orders, they will receive prompt attention, by J S DILWORTH & CO jy31 31 Wood st

FLOUR—12 Barrels Amity Mills, extra Flour just rec'd and for sale by aug-3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

FEATHERS—500 pounds Ohio Feathers received and for sale by aug 3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

WHITE LEAD—75 Kegs pure White Lead, received and for sale by aug-3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

CIGARS.—100,000 Common Cigars received and for sale by [aug 3] S. & W. HARBAUGH.

LOUISVILLE LIME—95 Barrels Lime received and for sale by aug-3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

WELSH FLANNELS—Murphy & Burchfield always keep on hand the above goods, bought directly from the Importer, and warranted genuine— also a further supply of Welsh Gauze Flannels received this morning. aug-3

GLOSSY BLACK SILKS.—Received this morning, (by Express) at store of MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, aug-3 N East Corner 4th & market streets.

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls pure for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO, aug2 No 24 Wood Street.

HARDWARE PAPER—50 Rms assorted, Straw, large heavy & strong, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO.

REF'D BORAX—5 Cases just received and for sale by aug2 J SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SUP CARB SODA—10 kegs for sale by aug2 J SCHOONMAKER & CO.

INDIGO—5 cases for sale low by aug2 J SCHOONMAKER & CO.

LARD AND BUTTER—6 Kegs Lard, 1 box do; 1 bbl Butter for sale by W & F WILSON, aug2 No 16 Wood Street.

TANNER'S OIL—20 bbls Tanners Oil for sale by aug2 W & F WILSON.

LOUISVILLE LIME—50 bbls L W Lime for sale by aug2 W & F WILSON.

RED WHISKERS AND DARK HAIR!—This is a common freak of nature, for which we are at a loss how to account. And we must say that the contrast is far from producing an agreeable effect, but it may be obviated by the use of JULES HAUEL'S celebrated VEGETABLE LIQUID HAIR DYE, which will instantaneously produce the most brilliant and natural looking black, brown, or chestnut color, without injuring the hair or burning the skin. These colors are indelible, and are not affected by the action of heat, perspiration or water. There are many kinds of Hair Dye on sale, but they all have some material objection to their use; some require a long time to produce the effect, others bo ning the hair and skin, and some, when put on, give the hair the hue of a newly blacked stove. JULES HAUEL'S VEGETABLE LIQUID HAIR DYE is the only one which is entirely free from the above objections, is warranted entirely harmless, and will produce a beautiful and natural looking color in a shorter time than any other dye in use. Be cautious in purchasing, to take none which has not my name attached, as there are many imitations of this celebrated article.

aug2-2p JULES HAUEL, 120 Chestnut st.

BANKING HOUSE.

J. CAROTHERS & CO.,

No 15 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

CURRENT MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States. aug1:ly

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

AN assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the Adventure Mining Company of Michigan, will be due and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, 10th September next. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas'r. Pittsburgh, July 31, 1850—aug1.dlw [Boston Atlas and Detroit Advertiser, publish one week, and send bill to this office.]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

SAML P. SHRIVER and CHAS. BARNES have this day associated themselves together, under the firm of Shriver & Barnes, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery, Produce, and Commission business, at No 130 & 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield st.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1850—aug1

SAML. P. SHRIVER.] CHAS. BARNES.

SHRIVER & BARNES, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, **Nos. 130 and 132 Second street,** Between Wood & Smithfield, Pittsburgh. aug1

Proposals for Building a Stone Bridge on Penn street.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, the 17th of August, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and building a Stone Bridge over the Canal on Penn street; also, for Iron Railing for said bridge. Plans and specifications will be exhibited by R. E. McGowen, C. E. R., at his office, on the corner of Penn and Hand streets.

ISAAC JONES, Chairman of Committee on Aqueduct & Canal. Pittsburgh, July 30, 1850—aug1

A CARD.

WILMARTH & NOBLE are now receiving new crop wheat, which is of superior quality. They can now furnish families with fresh Flour. All orders left in the boxes will be promptly attended to.

WILMARTH & NOBLE, City Mills. jy31:dtf

BACON—50 hhds assorted on hand for sale by jy31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO Water & Front sts.

SALTPETRE—15 bags crude now in store for sale by jy31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TAR—120 brls now landing for sale by jy31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

COFFEE—120 bags in store, for sale by jy31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—50 boxes W. H. Grant's 5's, Russell & Robinsons 5's, and other choice brands for sale by jy29 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE.

MACKEREL—50 brls No 3, large, Boston inspection, just arrived and for sale by jy26 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR

BLUE DRILLS—1 bale heavy Suffolk, just received and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE jy26 101 Wood street.

BLUE SHIRTING TWEEDS—1 case prime Indigo colors, fine blue checks, just received by jy26 SHACKLETT & WHITE

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

OLIVE OIL—3 cases for sale by jy29 J S SCHOONMAKER & CO

LINSEED OIL—20 brls for sale by jy29 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

BROWN LINENS—1 case fine 4-4 Brown French Linens just received by jy26 SHACKLETT & WHITE.

BLUE AND ORANGE PRINTS—2 cases best blue and orange, and fine blue prints, new style, jy26 SHACKLETT & WHITE

BROWN DRILLS—3 bales heavy, just rec'd by jy26 SHACKLETT & WHITE

MUSQUITO BARS—100 pieces 7-4 and 8-4 white and bard Musquito Netting, just opened by jy26 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CODFISH for sale by jy31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CLAN ALPINES—1 case just rec'd from manufacturers and for sale by H LEE jy31 Liberty st.

BLANKET COATINGS—3 cases just received for sale at manufacturer's prices jy31 H LEE

CASSIMERES—1 case fancy rec'd for sale by jy31 H LEE

RED FLANNEL—1 case rec'd on consignment by jy31 H LEE

STEAM BOAT BLANKETS—2 cases on hand, for sale low to close consignment by H LEE

BED BLANKETS—2 cases just rec'd for sale by jy31 H LEE

TO CONTRACTORS.

SAFETY FUSE, by the barrel or M feet; POWDER—1000 kegs Blasting, extra strength, Laflin's & Smith's manufacture, for sale by J C BIDWELL, Agt., jy30 Water street.

SUNDRIES—150 brls large No 3 Mackerel; 60 hf brls do do; 100 bags prime Green Rio Coffee; 15 tcs fresh Rice; 40 hhds N O Sugar; 110 brls N O Molasses in oak bbls; Landing and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK jy30 141 Liberty st.

BUTTER—8 kegs fresh, just received on consignment, and for sale by J C BIDWELL, Agt. jy30 Water st

FLOUR—50 brls S F rec'd on consign't, for sale by jy30 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON—20 hhds prime Shoulders rec'd for sale by jy30 S & W HARBAUGH

FLAXSEED OIL—4 casks prime for sale by jy30 S & W HARBAUGH

LARD—A few brls No 1 rec'd for sale by jy30 S & W HARBAUGH

SUGAR CURED HAMS—10 tcs rec'd for sale by jy30 S & W HARBAUGH

SODA ASH—10 casks rec'd for sale by jy30 S & W HARBAUGH

STEAM BOAT COUNTERPANES—1000 received on consignment by A A MASON & CO jy30:d1w 62 Market st

CRAPES—105 ps all colors just rec'd and very cheap jy30 A A MASON & CO

SILKS—Another large invoice of rich styles Dress Silks, just opened by A A MASON & CO

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—A fine assortment of these goods just received, which purchasers are respectfully invited to examine. jy30 A A MASON & CO

Mosquito Netting.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a full supply of above article, white, barr'd, green, and blue, of the right width; also, blue and pink wire nett for covering Chandeliers and Gas Lights, &c. jy29

TURPENTINE—10 brls on hand and for sale low jy29 J & H PHILLIPS

Brown Lawns at 12½ cents.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD are selling a neat article of Brown Dress Lawns at the low price of 12½c per yard; also, a great variety of styles of light do at 10c, 12½c, and 15c per yard. also, White Goods of all kinds for ladies dresses, very low. jy29