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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1850.

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.

President's Message.

The Message of President FILLMORE, and the accompanying documents, which will be found in our columns to day, possess an absorbing interest, which will obtain for them the most earnest and careful perusal of all our readers. They have created a profound sensation in Washington, and will be viewed with deep and varied interest in every section of the Union. Persons of all parties and creeds, and of all sections, except the small squad of disunionists, must give the positions taken by the President a hearty approval.

Both the message and the letter of Mr. Webster are marked with great ability, clearness, and perspicuity. No one is left in doubt, as to the exact meaning of the language, or can fail to admit the force of the arguments used.

The disunionists, of course, denounce the message in set terms. Mr. HOWARD, of Texas, when it was read to the House, declared that the President had drawn the sword on one of the sovereign States of the Union; and he took it upon himself to say that he would never vote for a settlement of the matter in controversy, with the sword suspended over Texas, and while she is denounced as guilty of treason. It was a most unfortunate document. It was a misrepresentation and misstatement of the whole history of the controversy, etc.

Mr. MORSE denounced the message as the most extraordinary production of the age. Since the alien and sedition laws, he had never seen so complete an effort aimed at the annihilation of States' rights.

The message is, however, approved of by the moderate men of all parties, and will be most triumphantly sustained. The probabilities now are, that Texas will hasten to give her assent to any reasonable boundary line, and thus escape from a very ugly difficulty. The *Republic* approves of the message, as follows:

"The ground taken in the message, is such as we believe the sober sense of the unprejudiced in all sections of the country, will recognize as the only one consistent with the imperative obligation of the Executive to maintain the supremacy of the laws, while its tone is so calm, temperate, and conciliatory, as to give the least possible occasion for irritation in those quarters where it is perhaps unavoidable."

Developement of a Strange Disunion Project.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer states, in a late letter, that he has lately become acquainted with a most extraordinary disunion project, which he unhesitatingly declares he has ample evidence to convince him of its entire truth. He alleges that an individual of no small influence at the South, repaired to the city of Mexico, in April last, and submitted to the Mexican authorities a formal overture for their cooperation, in the establishment of a Southern confederacy. Conference after conference was held, and at length the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs espoused the proposition, and strenuously advocated it in the Cabinet Council. The measure was resisted by other members of the Ministry, and was finally defeated. The British Legation, it is said, connived at, if it did not openly countenance this infamous treason.

The agent in this nefarious scheme having failed in Mexico, left for California. President Taylor, the writer asserts, was not ignorant of the design, and had provided against the consequences. The writer closes as follows:

"I undertake to say, emphatically and unqualifiedly, such is my confidence in the information which has been placed at my disposal, so far as the great fact is concerned, that this movement may be verified in every essential particular that I have stated, if Congress or the Executive Department will direct the necessary inquiries to be instituted. If the proof was questionable in any form, I would not entertain it, but having seen the testimony, I have felt not only justified, but impelled by a sense of moral obligation, in giving this statement to the public."

NORTH CAROLINA.—Although this State is lost to us, yet it is gratifying to know, as "Junius" states in one of his letters, that there is no Senator to elect at the next session. The Whigs will rally before another election, and the "Old North State" will be herself again.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug 5.

Declination of Mr. Geyer—Gen. Scott—California in the Senate—Elections in Missouri and North Carolina—Old Bullion Shelved—Rumored Important Message from the President.

Mr. Geyer declines, as we learn by telegraph this evening. This last attempt will, probably, conclude the efforts made to introduce a representative of Missouri into the Cabinet. Both Mr. Geyer and Mr. Bates will probably be candidates for the Whig nomination for Senator before the Missouri Legislature next winter, in place of Old Bullion, and what will now be done in regard to either of the two vacant departments, I cannot undertake to say. It most fortunately happens that the general in chief of the army possesses, in an equal degree, the ability and the will to administer the affairs of the War Department with a skill and efficiency which the most experienced civilian, and the most practiced statesman would find it impossible to eclipse.

Judge Douglass came near carrying his California bill through the Senate, this afternoon, and certainly would have done so but for the provoking fact that Yulee could not lay his hand upon an amendment or substitute, which his mind is set upon offering to or for the bill. This measure, it is hardly necessary to add, provides for the present admission of the State without any material or unusual additions. Yulee's amendment, I understand, is very long, forming a moderate sized manuscript pamphlet. I suppose, of course, it will be rejected, but the worst of it is that its author will consume two or three hours in worthless explanation of its details.

The news from the North Carolina election continues to come in badly. Reed, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is doubtless elected by from six to ten thousand majority, and the same party will also have the Legislature by a decided preponderancy over the Whigs. There is, however, no Senator to be elected by this Legislature.

The election in Missouri, for State Legislature and members of Congress, took place to day. Nobody doubts here that Old Bullion is completely floored in his own State, and, consequently, that he is upon the eve of closing his long, brilliant and eventful political career. The contest for the Legislature is a triangular one. The Whigs may have an absolute majority over all counter parties and factions, but there is hardly a doubt that they will elect more members than either the Bentonian or anti Bentonian wing of the Democracy. The Bentonians, otherwise called Hards, will probably beat the Nullifiers, Nashville Conventionists, or Scamps, as their adversaries term the opposite faction.

In respect to the delegation in Congress, the chances are that three Whigs and two Democrats will be elected. The latter will probably be Phelps and Bowlin, of St. Louis. The most despondent Democrats, even give their opponents the entire delegation.

Col. Doniphan, and Messrs. Bates and Geyer, will probably be the prominent Whig candidates for the U. S. Senate, should their party control the Legislature. If these pleasing anticipations be fulfilled, how wonderful a political change will have come over this heretofore benighted Democratic State. May Providence direct more light into your other darkened communities of the great West.

There was a rumor this morning that the President was about to transmit a message to Congress recommending the settlement of the pending controversy upon the basis of his lamented predecessor, and particularly insisting of the right of the General Government to occupy and hold New Mexico with the determination, by proper authority, of the question of jurisdiction. I think the rumor was partially true, but no message appeared, circumstances not publicly known have probably delayed it. The renewed and most audacious menaces of Texas render such a course, upon the part of the Administration, necessary and proper. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1850.

President's Message and Documents.

The President, to day, communicated to Congress a most admirable and important message upon the question of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. I shall not send you the abstract of this document which I have prepared, because I presume you will copy it entire from one of the Washington papers. Mr. Fillmore re-affirms the position of his lamented predecessor, in terms which, under the circumstances, that departed patriot would have no doubt himself employed. The message communicates to the National Legislature the answer of the President to certain intimations and masked menaces contained in the late letter of the Governor of Texas, addressed to his predecessor, on the subject of the boundary, and the demands of Texas in connection with it. The President states that beside the general obligation implied in his oath of office, to maintain the authority of the United States, and the powers which the constitution specifically confers upon him for that high purpose, there are in existence numerous acts of Congress furnishing ample means for the due discharge of all duties that may devolve upon him in consequence of disturbances and insurrectionary movements. wherever they may occur, and by whomsoever they may be caused. And he plainly informs Mr. Governor Bell, that if he presumes to carry out his scarcely veiled threat of invading New Mexico, which is occupied and held as a territory of the United States, his duty will require him to order the army to chase him back again, and that he will do it.

But, he says the difficulty is a grave one, to be most carefully treated, and he earnestly calls upon Congress to settle the matter by a joint arrangement with Texas, and if necessary to do so by means of a pecuniary award as indemnity or damages to Texas for the relinquishment of claims she supposes herself to possess.

The Secretary of State also writes a long and well argued letter to the Gov. of Texas, in defence of the attitude now held and intended to be maintained by the United States, professes the highest respect for the State, and the most earnest wish to avoid and to remove all causes of disagreement with her. I regret to perceive that Mr. Webster abandons the doctrine of his predecessor that the most easy and practical mode of settling this controversy would be by the admission of New Mexico, as a State, and the consequent institution of a suit in the Supreme Court, for the determination of the boundary question. Mr. Webster thinks the State of New Mexico cannot be admitted at all, without the previous settlement of this dispute, as without that it could not be known what was admitted as a State. All this is precisely the reverse of the officially recorded opinion of Gen. Taylor and Mr Clayton, and notwithstanding my respect and admiration for Mr. Webster, I have no doubt that time will vindicate the opinions and policy of the former statesmen.

But, for the present, let all that pass. The proclamation of the President, for such it must be considered, is a severe if not a mortal blow to the insidious doctrine of constitutional State resistance to Federal authority, that is, to the covert disunionism and nullification of the day. The President asserts in substance that that is a pretence of right, which, if carried into practice, will be put down by the armed force of the United States in the manner provided for in existing laws. Without this shield the secessionists must fall. Exposure is ruin and disgrace to them, and President Fillmore signifies to them that they will not peaceably be permitted to carry out their treason.

Mr. Douglass was defeated in his honest efforts to pass the California bill through the Senate to day, by the pertinacity of Mr. Yulee, of Florida, who introduced an enormously long substitute for the bill, and exhausted the day in a longer and stupider speech than even the scheme which he thus forces upon the attention of an unwilling and disgusted Senate, in the ninth month of a session almost wholly devoted to the subject. Some think the bill will go through to morrow, but I perceive no reason for the last confidence in that glorious and most desirable issue of the present contest.

No new Cabinet nominations yet. To day it is thought that Hon. J. P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, will be nominated for the Home Department, and Hon. M. Conrad for the War Department. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1850.

After a short respite from the dog day weather, during which I have attended the famous convention upon the expediency of making a rail way from the eastern part of Maine to the eastern shore of the British provinces, to connect with a line of steam ships to Europe, I resume my post and report progress. The convention was held at Portland last week, and was one of the most dignified that has ever assembled in the Union, and its deliberations promise to have an effect surpassing that of similar bodies. The delegates from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, comprised the very flower of the legal and civil talent now employed in the service of Her Britannic Majesty the Queen. The Attorneys General, the Admirals of her squadrons and the Mayors of her cities. It is proposed by this convention to extend a rail road from Waterville, in Maine, to Calais, and thence to Halifax, or some other favorable point. So that passengers from Europe, who choose may make the shore in seven days. It is most confidently asserted that the provinces will pay most liberally to secure this sea board line, and that its local travel will make it pay large dividends. The "Blue Noses" are wide awake, and in connection with Maine, will soon complete a road that will enable passengers by the Collins Steamers to make Halifax, via New York, almost as soon as by the old Cunard route.

The Tailor's of our city have just been at loggerheads with the police, and have not fared very well. With the singular stupidity that marks all associations, they imagined that a forcible regulation of the laws of trade by them, would be allowed, and they accordingly yesterday took from those who could afford to starve, their work, and filled their houses with stores. The police interfered, and after a hard battle in which some scores of crowns were cracked, quitted the city. It is said that some were killed. Two certainly, and it will not end here. A mob of tailors cannot exist here, and the sooner they throw away their rum and bed, and work at prices *such as their trade inevitably imposes*, the better for them.

The city authorities have been on another fool's errand to Staten Island to welcome Gen. Garribaldi. This welcoming all the soldiers of Europe, and squandering the money of tax payers, has come to be a mania and a nuisance and should be abated. What though they fought and bled, and ran away, should we give them a triumphal reception and the extent of a German Principality in land for it? Let them quietly land upon our shores —at once seek honorable labor, and earn their own livelihood, and like the gallant soldiers who fought *on our soil*, the war ended, obtained by the arts of peace, bread more honorable than that obtained under the guise of public reception. It is one of the abuses of the age, this treating of political refugees better than our own people.

Trade revives a little better, and Southern men are buying very liberally. The state of the cotton trade is such, that merchants are anxious to sell largely. The flour trade is active but prices are not such as encourage the farmer. Five dollars is the lowest mark at which it can be sold in New York, to pay the grower, and a less rate than this must diminish production and advance the price.

Money is getting dearer and the legal rate will soon be obtained very readily. Only short loans can be had under it now. C.

DEATH OF AN NATURALIST.—The English papers announce the death of the Rev. William Kirby, at his rectory of Barham, Suffolk, England, at the age of 69 years. He was the author of "Monographia Apum Angliae," numerous and valuable papers in the "Transactions of the Linnaean Society," the "Introduction to Entomology," written in conjunction with Mr. Spence, the entomological portion of the Bridgewater treatise on the "History, habits and instincts of Animals"—the volume on insects of Sir John Richardson's "Fauna Boreali Americana," &c. The London *Gardeners' Chronicle* ranks him amongst the first entomologists.

MESSAGE

Of the President in relation to Texas and New Mexico.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress a letter from his excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came to my hands on his death; and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication.

Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states, that, by authority of the Legislature of that State, he despatched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its northwestern limits.

He proceeds to say, that the Commissioner had reported to him, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfilment of his object, in favor of the establishment of a separate State government, east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas.— These four counties which Texas proposes to establish and organize, as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integral part of the department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until conquered and severed from the republic of Mexico by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction, and her own laws, by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice that they occur while the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two Houses of Congress—and still more emphatically the Executive Government—to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the Constitution of the United States, the President is constituted commander in chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares, also, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union.

Congress has power, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President, to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

The second section of the act of the twenty eighth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety five, declares, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia, so far as may be necessary, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

These several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President, either to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States, or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combinations.

The Constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory; and the authority vested in him by law, for its performance, clear and ample.

Texas is a State authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws.

But all this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundaries.

All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or elucidation. If Texan militia, therefore, march into any one of the other States, or into any territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers; they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by power of arms or mere power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the Constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by that instrument and by the acts of Congress.

Or if any civil *posse*, armed or unarmed, enter into any Territory of the United States, under the protection of the laws of Texas, with intent to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial for alleged offences, and this *posse* be too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil authorities, such seizure, or attempt to seize, is to be prevented or resisted by the authority of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises, whether there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or the obstruction of which, would constitute a case of calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President.

The Constitution of the United States declares, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." If, therefore, New Mexico be a Territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld accordingly.

In the letter to the Governor of Texas, my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a Territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it, while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war.

In the early part of that war, both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace.

By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, and these Territories, provinces, or departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain important rights and securities were solemnly guarantied to the inhabitants residing therein.

By the fifth article of the treaty it is declared, that—

"The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico, thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch, and of the said river, until it enters into the Rio Colorado, thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific ocean."

The eighth article of the treaty is in the following terms:

"Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territory, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds whenever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

"In the said Territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The ninth article of the treaty is in these words:

"The Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution, and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction."

It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, come within the protection of the ninth article; and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and this supreme law of the land being thus in actual force over this Territory, is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or superceded by other legal provisions; and if it be obstructed or resisted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of law, and which obliges the President to enforce those provisions. Neither the Constitution nor the laws, nor my duty nor my oath of office, leave me any alternative, or any choice, in my mode of action.

The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become a question between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, or by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the mean time, if disturbances or collisions arise or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws be faithfully maintained; and he can regard only the actual state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established, and who now remain north and east of the line of demarcation, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, according to the provisions of the ninth article of the treaty; in other words, all must be now regarded as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by citizens of Mexico at the date of treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be established by competent authority. This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from the threatened violence or from seizure, to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or military government within that Territory. *That power* belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such government.

The duty of the Executive extends only to the execution of laws and the maintenance of treaties actually in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guaranty.

It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws. With whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of Texas and the answer thereto, and having made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for respecting constitutional obligations which may arise, in the further progress of things, and may devolve on me to be performed, I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding that I am aware that the subject is now before both Houses, if I express my deep and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision, or arrangement, or settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquillity, call for this. It seems to be, in its character and by position, the first, or one of the first, of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and now requiring decision.

No government can be established for New Mexico, either State or Territory, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These cannot be fixed or known, till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established—and numerous and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that this divisional line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the government of Texas. In the first place, this seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding, by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended. So great a delay, in this case, is to be avoided, if possible. Such delay would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions.— For the same reason, I would, with the utmost deference to the wisdom of Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of commissioners, and of an examination, estimate, and an award of indemnity to be made by them.— This would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a suit at law.

So far as I am able to comprehend the case, the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding on it justly and properly now, as it probably would be after the report of the commissioners. If the claim of title on the part of Texas appears to Congress to be well founded, in whole or in part, it is in the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of that claim. In a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling for amicable adjustment and immediate settlement, the Government of the United States would be justified, in my opinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not unreasonable and extravagant, but fair and liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification, by the people of the United States, than the amicable adjustment of questions of difficulty which have now, for a long time, agitated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress.

Having thus freely communicated the results of my own reflection, on the most advisable mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

And, in conclusion, I repeat my conviction, that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress for the settlement of this boundary question, before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired; but the adjustment of this appears to me to be in the highest degree important.— In the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope that there will follow a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of the country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1850.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR BELL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 14, 1850.

To His Excellency, Z. Taylor, President of the United States.

SIR—By the authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of the State, in February last, despatched a special Commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of this State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated upon its northwestern limits.

That Commissioner has reported to me, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. I transmit to you, herewith, the proclamation of Col. John Monroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

I have very respectfully to request, that your excellency will cause me to be informed, at your earliest possible convenience, whether, or not, this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

With the assurances of distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant. P. H. BELL.

LETTER OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1850.

To His Excellency, P. H. Bell. Governor of Texas.

SIR—A letter addressed by you to the late President of the United States, and dated on the 14th of June last, has, since his lamented decease, been transferred to the hands of his successor, by whom I am directed to address to you the following answer—

In that letter you say that by the authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of that State, in February last, despatched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of that State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated upon its northwestern limits; and that the Commissioner has reported to you in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. You also transmit a copy of the proclamation of Colonel Jno. Monroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and respectfully request the President to cause you to be informed whether, or not, this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United States.

In the events which have occurred, the President hardly knows whether your excellency would naturally expect an answer to this letter from him.— His predecessor in office, to whom it was addressed, and under whose authority and direction the proclamation of Colonel Munroe was issued, is no more; and at this time that proclamation, whatever may be regarded as its true character, has ceased to have influence or effect. The meeting of the people of New Mexico, by their representatives, which it invited, is understood to have taken place, although this government has as yet received no official information of it.

Partaking, however, in the fullest degree, in that high respect which the Executive Government of the United States always entertains towards the Governors and the Governments of the States, the President thinks it his duty, nevertheless, to manifest that feeling of respect by acknowledging and answering your letter. And this duty, let me assure your Excellency, has been so long delayed, only by uncontrollable circumstances, and is now performed at the earliest possible moment, after the appointment of those heads of Departments, and their acceptance of office, with whom it is usual, on important occasions, for the President of the United States to advise.

In answer, therefore, to your first interrogatory, viz: whether Colonel Munroe, in issuing the proclamation referred to, acted under the orders of this Government, the President directs me to state that Colonel Munroe's proclamation appears to have been issued in pursuance or in consequence of an order, or letter of instructions, given by the late Secretary of War, under the authority of the late President, to Lieutenant Colonel McCall. Of this order, which bears date on the 19th of November, 1849, your excellency was undoubtedly informed at the date of your letter. A full and accurate copy, however, is attached to this communication. Colonel McCall is therein instructed, that if the people of New Mexico, for whom Congress had provided no government, should manifest a wish to take any steps to establish a government for themselves, and apply for admission into the Union, it will be his duty, and the duty of others with whom he is associated not to thwart but to advance their wishes. This order does not appear to authorize any exertion of military authority, or any official or even personal interference or control, or affect in any way the primary action of the people, in the formation of a government, nor to permit any such interference by subordinate officers. Colonel McCall and his associates were not called upon to take a lead in any measures, or even to recommend any thing as fit to be adopted by the people. Their whole duty was confined to be, what they might be able to perform, subordinate to the wishes of the people.— In this matter, it was evidently contemplated that they were to act as the agents of the inhabitants, and not as officers of this Government. It must be recollected that the only government then existing in the Territory was a *quasi* military government; and as Congress has made no provision for the establishment of any form of civil government, and as the President doubtless believed that, under these circumstances, the people had a right to frame a government for themselves, and submit it to Congress for their approval, the order was a direction that the then existing military government should not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, nor thwart those wishes, if the people entertained them, for the establishment of a free, popular, republican, civil government, for their own protection and benefit.— This is evidently the whole purpose and object of the order. The military officer in command, and his associates, were American citizens, acquainted with the forms of civil and popular proceedings, and it was expected that they would aid the inhabitants of the Territory, by their advice and assistance, in their proceedings for establishing a government of their own. There is no reason to suppose that Colonel Munroe, an officer as much distinguished for prudence and discretion as for gallant conduct in arms, meant to act, or did act otherwise than in entire subordination and subserviency to the will of the people among whom he was placed. He was not authorized to do, nor does the President understand him as intending to do any thing whatever in his military character, nor to represent in any way the wishes of the Executive Government of the United States.

To judge intelligently and fairly of those transactions, we must recall to our recollection the circumstances of the case as they then existed.

Previous to the war with Mexico, which commenced in May, 1846, and received the sanction of Congress on the 13th of that month, the Territory of New Mexico formed a Department or State of the Mexican Republic, and was governed by her laws.

General Kearney, acting under orders from this Government, invaded this department with an armed force; the Governor fled at his approach, and the troops under his command dispersed, and General Kearney entered Santa Fe, the capital, on the 18th of August, 1846, and took possession of the territory in the name of the United States. On the 22d of that month, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, stating the fact that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, at the head of his troops, and announcing "his intention to hold the department with its original boundaries, (on both sides of the Del Norte,) and under the name of New Mexico."

By that proclamation he promised to protect the inhabitants of New Mexico, in their persons and property, against their Indian enemies, and *all others*; and assured them that the United States intended to provide for them a free government, when the people would be called upon to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial Legislature. On the same day, he established a territorial constitution by an organic law, which provided for executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government; defined the right of suffrage, and provided for trial by jury, and at the same time established a code of laws. This constitution declared that "the country heretofore known as New Mexico shall be known hereafter and designated as the territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America;" and the members of the lower house of the Legislature were apportioned among the counties established by the decree of the department of New Mexico, of June 17, 1844, which counties, it is understood, included all the territory over which Texas has lately attempted to organize counties, and establish her own jurisdiction.

On the 22d of December, 1848, a copy of this constitution and code was transmitted by President Polk to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of a call on him by that body. In the message transmitting the constitution, he says, that "portions of it purport to establish and organize a permanent territorial government over the territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the Constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed, permanently, only by citizens of the United States. These have not been approved and recognized by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered Territories for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these Territories while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continue, *will be recognized and approved*."

Near four years have now elapsed since the quasi military government was established by military authority, and received, with the exceptions mentioned, the approval of President Polk. In the mean time, a treaty of peace has been concluded with Mexico, by which a boundary line was established, that left this Territory within the United States, thereby confirming to the United States, by treaty, what we had before acquired by conquest. The treaty, in perfect accordance with the proclamation of General Kearney, declared that the Mexicans remaining in this Territory should be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to an enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; "and in the mean time should be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction." Thus it will be perceived that the authority of the United States over New Mexico was the result of conquest; and the possession held of it, in the first place, was of course a military possession. The treaty added the title by cession to the already existing title by successful achievements in arms.

With the peace, there arose a natural expectation that, as early as possible, there would come a civil government to supercede the military. But until some such form of government should come into existence, it was matter of absolute necessity that the military government should continue, as otherwise the whole territory must fall into absolute anarchy. And this has been the course generally, in the practice of civilized nations, when colonies or territories have been acquired by war, and their acquisition confirmed by treaty.

The military government, therefore, existing in New Mexico at the date of the order, existed there of inevitable necessity. It existed as much against the will of the Executive Government of the United States, as against the will of the people. The late President had adopted the opinion, that it was justifiable in the people of the Territory, under the circumstances, to form a constitution of government, without any previous authority conferred by Congress, and thereupon to apply for admission into the Union. It was under this state of things, and under the influence of these opinions, that the order of the 19th November last was given, and executed in the manner we have seen. The order indicates no boundary, and defines no territory, except by the name of New Mexico; and so far as that indicated any thing, it referred to a known territory, which had been organized under military authority, approved by the Executive, and left without remonstrance or alteration by Congress, for more than three years. It appears to the President, that such an order could not have been intended to invade the rights of Texas.

Secondly, you ask whether the proclamation of Colonel Munroe meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

To determine this question, it is necessary to look at the object of the proclamation, and the *effect* of the proceeding had under it. If the object was to assume the authority to settle the disputed boundary with Texas, then the President has no hesitation in saying such object does not meet his approbation, because he does not believe that the Executive branch of this Government or the inhabitants of New Mexico, or both combined, have any constitutional authority to settle that question. That belongs either to the judicial department of the Federal Government, or to the concurrent action by agreement of the legislative departments of the Governments of the United States and Texas. But it has been sufficiently shown that Colonel Munroe could have had no such object, and that his intention was merely to act in aid of the people in forming a State constitution to be submitted to Congress. Assuming then that such a constitution has been formed, what is its *effect* upon the disputed boundary? If it compromits the rights of either party to that question, then it does not meet the President's approbation, for he deems it his duty to leave the settlement of that question to the tribunal to which it constitutionally belongs. It is sufficient for him that this boundary is in dispute. That the territory east of the Rio Del Norte seems to be claimed in good faith, both by Texas and New Mexico, or rather by the United States. Whatever might be his judgement in regard to their respective rights, he has no power to decide upon them, or even to negotiate in regard to them; and therefore it would be improper for him to express any opinion. The subject matter of dispute is between the United States and Texas, and if those people of New Mexico should voluntarily consent to come under the jurisdiction of Texas, such consent would not bind the United States or take away their title to the Territory. So, on the other hand, if they should voluntarily claim the title for the United States, it would not deprive Texas of her rights, whatever those rights might be. They can only be affected by her own acts, or a judicial decision. The state constitution formed by New Mexico can have no legal validity until it is recognized and accepted by the law making power of the United States. Until that is done it has no sanction, and can have no effect upon the rights of Texas, or of the United States, to the territory in dispute. And it is not to be presumed that Congress will ever give its sanction to that constitution without first providing for the settlement of this boundary. Indeed, no government, either Territorial or State, can be formed by New Mexico without providing for settling this boundary. Hence he regards the formation of this State constitution as a mere nullity. It may be regarded, indeed, as a petition to Congress to be admitted as a State; but, until Congress shall grant the prayer of such petition by legal enactments, it affects the rights of neither party. But as it is the right of all to petition Congress for any law which it may constitutionally frame, this people were in the exercise of a common right when they formed their constitution, with a view of applying to Congress for admission as a State; and as he thinks the act can prejudice no one, he feels bound to approve of the conduct of Colonel Munroe, in issuing the proclamation.

I am directed, also, to state that, in the President's opinion, it would not be just to suppose that the late President desired to manifest any unfriendly attitude or aspect towards Texas, or the claims of Texas. The boundary between Texas and New Mexico was known to be disputed; and it was equally well known that the Executive Government of the United States had no power to settle that dispute. It is believed that the Executive power has not wished—it certainly does not now wish—to interfere with that question in any manner whatever, as a question of title.

In one of his last communications to Congress, that of the 17th of June last, the late President repeated the declaration that he had no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it; and that the authority to settle that question resided elsewhere. The object of the Executive Government has been, as I believe, and as I am authorized to say it certainly now is, to secure the peace of the country; to maintain as far as practicable the state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty; and to uphold and preserve the rights of the respective parties, as they were under the solemn guaranty of the treaty, until the highly interesting question of boundary should be finally settled by competent authority.— This treaty, which is now a supreme law of the land, declares, as before stated, that the inhabitants shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion. It will, of course, be the President's duty to see that this law is sustained, and the protection which it guaranties made effectual—and this is the plain and open path of Executive duty, in which he purposes to tread.

Other transactions of a very grave character are alluded to, and recited in your excellency's letter. To those transactions, I am now directed not more particularly to advert, because the only questions propounded by you respect the authority under which Colonel Munroe acted, and the approval or disapproval of his proclamation. Your excellency's communication and the answer will be immediately laid before Congress, and the President will take that occasion to bring to its notice the transactions alluded to above.

It is known to your excellency, that the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and among them the highly important one of the boundary of Texas, have steadily engaged the attention of both Houses of Congress for many months, and still engage it, with intense interest. It is understood that the Legislature of Texas will be shortly in session, and will have the boundary question also before it. It is a delicate crisis in our public affairs; not free certainly from possible dangers, but let us confidently trust that justice, moderation, patriotism, and the love of the Union, may inspire such councils, both in the government of the United States and that of Texas, as shall carry the country through these dangers, and bring it safely out of them all. And with renewed assurances of the continuance of mutual respect and harmony in the great family of States,

I have the honor to be, with entire regard, your excellency's most obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
129 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,
Have just received large additions to their SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction. may6d&wly T

COME ONE—THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL!—The following letter is published by the proprietors, that the public may perceive the constant demand which exists for Dr. McLane's celebrated Worm Specific. They have, however, made such arrangements as will enable them to fill all orders promptly.

"Somerville, Tenn., March 18, 1847.

"Dr. McLane—Dear Sir—The Vermifuge you left with me last fall, has long since been sold, and I could have sold a great deal more if I had had it. Since my return from the east, I have been called upon nearly every day to write to you, requesting an immediate supply. I have used your Vermifuge in my own family, and found it to be the best I have ever used. E. P. MORRISON."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. aug16-d&wS

DIED,

Friday evening, at his late residence, on Grant st, near Fourth st, Mr. JAMES IRWIN, in the seventy second year of his age, and for the last 37 years a resident of Pittsburgh.

His funeral will take place on to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

To the Citizens of Allegheny City.
A BOX for the reception of orders for City Mills Flour, is left at the store of Mercer & Robinson, Federal street. Such orders will be promptly supplied. aug10 WILMARTH & NOBLE

A SMALL Lot of Gibbed Herring, in prime order, for sale by JOHN McFADDEN & CO aug10

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Johnston & Stockton will please call at the Book Store of R. C. Stockton, and settle their accounts immediately, with the undersigned, who is duly authorized to receive all monies and settle all claims. JOHN FLEMING, aug8-3t Public Accountant.

PURE OLD FRENCH BRANDY, *Suitable for Medicinal Purposes.*
IN these sickly times, the above article is frequently required. The subscribers have some on hand for sale at One Dollar per bottle, which they know to be genuine; it was bought by themselves in France, and it is pure as when they bought it. MORRIS & HAWORTH, Tea & Wine Merchants, east side of the Diamond. aug10

SALERATUS—5 tons for sale low to close consign't by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO aug10 Cor. First & Wood st

SPTS. TURPENTINE—20 brls for sale by aug10 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

LARD OIL—50 brls for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO aug10

SCOTCH SNUFF—Garrett's in bladders, for sale by aug10 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

Fresh Arrival of Choice Teas.
MORRIS & HAWORTH, in the Diamond have just received from the importers, another large supply of excellent Black and Green teas, which they are now retailing from the original chests at 50c and 75c per lb. They defy any in the trade to beat the quality at the price. We respectfully solicit the public to compare our Teas with those purchased elsewhere at same prices. aug10

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of the Stock of Zebulon Kinsey, 71 Market street.
ON MONDAY, 12th inst, he will commence to offer for sale, under cost price, the whole of the above stock, for the benefit of those whom it may concern. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. The determination of the Assignee is to close out the whole at the earliest moment.
The stock, consisting of numerous articles it will be impossible to enumerate here, comprises in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Keys, Gold Chains, Finger Rings, Fans, Accordeons, Parasols, Vases, Variety Goods, &c.
All persons having claims against the estate of Zebulon Kinsey are requested to present the same at the office of the subscriber, for examination, &c., and all those indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned A. G REINHART, Assignee, 45 st. Clair street.
Pittsburgh, August 9, 1850.—aug10.d3t

A. WILKINS & CO.,
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
S. E. Corner of Third and Market sts.
ALL TRANSACTIONS AT MOST LIBERAL RATES. je26

R C STOCKTON has received for sale, vol 4th of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.
Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell, in 2 vols Edited by Wm Beattie, M D.
Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy. By the late Rev. Sidney Smith, M. A.
Lectures on the American Eclectic System of Surgery. By Benjamin Hill, M. D.
Talbot an Vernon; a Novel.
The Shoulder Knot, a tale of the seventeenth century.
The Scarlet Letter, a romance. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. aug9

New Music.
I MOURN thee in sadness. When other friends around thee. Conscript's departure and return. Annie Laurie. Are we almost there. Low backed car. He doeth all things well. Nelly was a lady. Silver moon. Grave of Washington. Thou hast wounded the spirit. Bonnie Sojer Boy. Be kind to loved ones at home. Cheer up my own. Jeannett. Oh, Lemuel. Spring Flower Waltzes. Elfin Waltz. Brattleboro Waltz. Salutation Polka. Bruy Polka. Ravel Polka. Jenny Lind Polka. Linda Quickstep. March from Norma.
The above are just received, and for sale by J H MELLOR, aug9 81 Wood st.

BACON—8 casks Sugar Cured Hams, 6 casks clear Sides; 30 casks Shoulders, in store, and for sale low, to close consignment, by aug9 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

RICE—10 tcs in store, and for sale by aug9 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

MACKEREL—100 brls No 3 Mackerel, Halifax inspection, just received and for sale by aug9 JAMES DALZELL 70 Water st

WM. J. BAKEWELL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
WILL Re-Open (D. V.) on MONDAY, the 12th inst. School Room on Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth st. Residence, Wylie st. aug8d3t*

PITTSBURGH COPPER ROLLING MILL.
THE undersigned having completed their Rolling Mill are prepared to fill promptly all orders for Brazier and other Manufactured Copper of any required sizes. Made from the Copper of the Cliff Mine, Lake Superior.
This Metal has been thoroughly tested by competent scientific men in the service of the Government, and pronounced superior in density, strength, and tenacity, to any in use, and is much preferred for the manufacture of Ordnance and other purposes.
It is therefore confidently recommended, as a superior article, for all uses, to any in market. And we respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers and others to this new branch of home manufacture.
At present the Warehouse is No 8 Commercial Row, Liberty street. aug8 C. G. HUSSEY & CO

Shirting Muslins.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD invite persons wanting Shirting Muslins to look at their assortment of these goods. Great care is taken in selecting the very best make; and as they buy in large quantities from the agents of the manufacturers, they can be sold at the very lowest prices. aug8

EPSOM SALTS—10 brls on hand and for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1851.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, August 1, 1850
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 29th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—
Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef, and two thousand seven hundred barrels of navy pork;
Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds, nett weight, of beef or pork; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as follows:—

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown Mass	1,800	900
At Brooklyn N. Y.	1,800	900
At Gosport, Va	1,800	900
	5400	2700

Said beef and pork must be delivered between the first day of January, 1851, and the 31st of May, 1851, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.
Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.
The beef must be from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1850, and the 1st day of January, 1851, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.
The pork must be packed from corn fed, well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1850, and the first day of January, 1851, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.
Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St Ubes salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.
The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and heading, to be not less than three fourths of an inch thick; and to be hooped at least three fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.
Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed.
The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions" who will be selected by the respective commanding officers. but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality, and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified. (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contract.
The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.
Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution: which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.
This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district attorney, navy agent, or some officer of the General Government, or individual known to the Bureau, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the christian names written in full, should be distinctly stated.
Extract from the Act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.
"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons." aug10-dlaw3tTues

NEW BOOKS!
LIFE & LETTERS OF THOS CAMPBELL. Edited by William Beattie, M. D., one of his executors. 2 vols 12mo cloth.
Railway Economy: a treatise on the new art of transport, its management, prospects, and relations, commercial, financial, and social, with an exposition of the practical results of the railways in operation in the United Kingdom, on the Continent, and in America. By Dionysius Lardner, D C L, &c. 1 vol 12mo cloth.
The Past, Present, and Future of the Republic, translated from the French of A. De Lamartine, author of "The Gerondists," "Memoirs of my Youth," "Raphael," &c. 1 vol 12mo cloth.
Hints toward Reforms in Lectures, Addresses and other Writings, by Horace Greeley. 1 vol 12mo cloth.
The History of the Confessional. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont. 1 vol 12mo cloth.
The Conquest of Canada. By the author of 'Hochelaga,' (Eliott Warburton, Esq.) 2 vols 12mo.
Cosmos; a sketch of a physical description of the Universe. By Alex. Von Humboldt, translated from the German by E. C. Otté. 2 vols 12mo cloth.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with notes by H. H. Milman. Harper's cheap edition. 12mo. cloth, complete in 6 vols at 40c per vol; 4 vols received for sale by R. HOPKINS aug9 78 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st.

Irish Linens.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD deal largely in above article, and are prepared to supply a superior article, WARRANTED ALL FLAX, and at a low price for quality. Extra fine bosom linens lately rec'd aug8

APPLES—22 brls just rec'd for sale by aug9 WICK & McCANDLESS
TAR—21 brls N C Tar; 31 hf brls do, for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS
CANVASSED HAMS—349 pcs superior for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS
BROOMS—143 doz Corn Brooms for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS
SALERATUS—22 casks Saleratus; 25 bxs pulverized do, for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS
POTASH—14 casks Potash, a fine article, for sale by [aug8] WICK & McCANDLESS
AROMATIC TOBACCO—132 bxs Myers' superior Aromatic Tobacco for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS
FLOUR—140 brls superior Flour for sale by aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS
POTASH—7 casks rec'd and for sale by aug7 S & W HARBAUGH
FLOUR—50 brls "Amity Mills," rec'd for sale by aug8 S & W HARBAUGH
BACON—Shoulders, Sides, and Hams for sale by aug7 S & W HARBAUGH

BAIRD & IRVIN
WOULD inform the public, that they have taken the warehouse formerly occupied by the late Mr. Solomon Schoyer, 114 Second street. Having a large and commodious warehouse, they would invite the attention of persons having goods to consign or store. They will also give attention to the purchase and sale of Notes, Drafts, Bonds, &c. aug7

Young Men's Library and Mechanics' Institute.
THIS Association has just received and placed on its shelves a collection of valuable Miscellaneous Books, amongst which are
Boyle's Historical and Critical Dictionary, 5 vols,
Humboldt's Cosmos;
Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature;
Neander's Church History;
Col. Fremont's Oregon and California;
Wiesbach's Mechanics;
Chemical Technology,
Professor Agassiz's Scientific Tour to Lake Superior.
Squier & Davis' Monuments of Mississippi Valley.
Besides a choice selection of Polite Literature.
The subscription list of the association embraces all the leading Literary and Scientific Magazines and Reviews of this country and Europe, and the most prominent papers of the Union.
Rooms on Fourth street, between Market & Wood, over F. H. Eaton's store. aug7:d1w

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BRANDY, GIN, & WINE, OF DIRECT IMPORTATION.
UNDER Custom House Block and entitled to debenture, a greater part to be sold without any reservation, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Auction Stores on Buchanan's Wharf—without regard to weather.
1,448 half, quarter and eighth Pipes, Cognac Brandy, pale and dark colored, of various vintages from 1825 to 1849, from the well known houses of "Pellevoisin," "Otard, Dupuy & Co," "Pinet, Castillon & Co," "Morton," "Hivert," &c.
38 Pipes and Half Pipes Schiedam Gin, 2d proof.
130 Quarter Casks Port, Madeira, & Sicily Wines.
100 hhds Sauterne, Vin de Grave from Bordeaux.
R. LEMMON & CO.
Baltimore, August 3d—aug7:d7t

WHITE LEAD—75 Kegs pure White Lead, received and for sale by aug3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.
CIGARS—100,000 Common Cigars received and for sale by [aug3] S. & W. HARBAUGH.
LOUISVILLE LIME—94 Barrels Lime received and for sale by aug3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.
LARD AND BUTTER—5 kegs Lard, 1 box do; 1 bbl Butter for sale by W & F WILSON, aug3 No 59 Wood Street.

WASHINGTON HALL, PITTSBURGH,
127 & 129 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, ap16:dtf 157 Wood st.

BAIRD & IRVIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Bill Brokers, No 114 Second street, Pittsburgh. aug7

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT.
Third Street, opposite the Post Office.
DICTIONARY of Mechanics—No 15.
Boston Shakspeare—No 21.
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for August.
Harper's New Monthly Magazine for August.
Eclectic Magazine for August.
Democratic Review for August.
Haw-Ho-Noo; or Records of a Tourist. Charles Lanman, author of Letters from the Allegheny Mountains.
The Iron Mask; or Feats and Adventures of Raoul de Bragelonne. By Alexander Dumas. aug7

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, July, and August, now on sale at 25c per number, by R HOPKINS aug7 78 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, &c., by Byrne—12 numbers of this valuable work now for sale at 25c per No. by [aug7] R HOPKINS

CARLYLE'S LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS—From 1 to 5, for sale by [aug7] R HOPKINS

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION, or Illustrations by Pen and Pencil of the History, Scenery, Biography, Relics, and Traditions of the War for Independence. By Benson J. Lossing, with 600 Engravings on Wood by Lossing & Barrett, chiefly from original sketches by the author. To be complete in about 20 Nos. at 25c, for sale by aug7 R HOPKINS

LOUISVILLE LIME—50 brls L W Lime received for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM aug7 116 Water st

WINDOW GLASS—1500 boxes Eberheart's Window Glass, assorted sizes, on hand, for sale by aug7 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

LOTS FOR SALE.
100 of the most valuable and desirable Building Lots in the city district,
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, LIBRARY, and CANTON 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 centres of city business than various properties on the Allegheny and over 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 aug6:dtf E D GAZZAM

Lumber, Horses, Buggies, Harness, &c., at Auction.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 10 A. M., at the late residence of Samuel Kinsey, Esq., in the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, 450,000 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:d1

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

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
RICE—10 tierces prime fresh Rice, just received for sale by [jy30] SELLERS & NICOLS.
MACKEREL—200 brls large No. 3 Mackerel, Mass. inspection, in prime order, just received and for sale by [jy19] C A McANULTY & CO.
MACKEREL—50 brls No. 3 Mackerel receiving per Canal, and for sale by JAS DALZELL, jy10 No. 70 Water st.
TANNERS OIL—50 brls, for sale by jy12 JAS. DALZELL 72 Water st.
FLOUR—180 brls superfine; 175 do fine, landing and for sale by jy18 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.
TOBACCO—20 kegs 6 twist received for sale by jy13 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK
SALTPETRE—25 kegs refined, for sale by jy13 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
TANNERS' OIL—15 brls prime, for sale by jy13 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK
CHALK—3 brls on hand and for sale by jy6 S. N. WICKERSHAM
BATTING—1000 lbs in store and for sale by jy12 STUART & SILL
LEAD—334 pigs soft Galena for sale by jy10 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
MACKEREL—100 brls No 3 arrived, for sale by jy11 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR
BACON—4000 lbs Shoulders; 6000 lbs Sides; 1000 lbs for sale low, to close consignment, by [jy22] RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
EASTERN WALL PAPER at lower prices, and of quality superior to any manufactured in this market, now opening by W P MARSHALL jy10 85 Wood st
PURE BRANDY, of the manufacture of John Durand & Co, Bordeaux, of various vintages, kept constantly on hand by jy29 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

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—aug5tf

BEESWAX—100 lbs just received and for sale by aug 3 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 this article has on the Liver and Digestive Organs, renders it a complete Antidote for Fever and Ague, and Bilious and Typhus Fevers.
CHASEVILLE, 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 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. aug2:3m

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). jy20

LIFE INSURANCE.
J. Finney, Jr.,
Agent for the Penn Life Insurance Co. of Phila.
OFFICE of the Western Insurance Company No. 94 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 profit 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. je26

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 J & H PHILLIPS jy20 7 & 9 Wood st
SUGAR—30 bags Brazil Sugar, in store, and for sale low by ENGLISH & BENNETT.

HEALD, BUCKNOR & CO.
TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 41 North Water Street & No. 16 North Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.
A. J. BUCKNOR. EDW'D HEALD. D. C. McCAMMON. J. A. WARNER. Philad'a. aug3

To City Merchants.
80,000 ft superior Safety Fuse for Blasting;
2,000 kegs Hazard's Blasting Powder;
1,000 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—48 Barrels Amity Mills extra Flour just rec'd and for sale by aug3 S & W. HARBAUGH.
FEATHERS—500 pounds Ohio Feathers received and for sale by aug 3 S & W. HARBAUGH.

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 instantly 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 burning the hair and skin, and some, when put on, give the hair the lustre 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 the celebrated article. aug3:2p JULES HAUEL, 120 Chestnut st.