THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1850.

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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLAHERTY, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

Our European intelligence is increasing in interest. A regular pitched battle has been fought between the Danes and the Holsteiners, and the war is waged with a fierceness which shows that some decisive result must soon be reached.

An item of much importance to this country is, that the crops of Europe are generally fine, showing that we cannot depend upon that country as a market for the immense surplus products of this year. As the tariff of '46 has nearly ruined the home market, our farmers must look for low rates, unless Congress will take some action which will start our idle manufactories.

In all the comments we have read, from the English papers, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, the words and acts of John Tyler are spoken of with strong disapprobation, and frequently with contempt and scorn. Thus is a flagrant case of base treachery most righteously punished. John Tyler might have lived a respected and honored man, and died universally lamented, and his name have gone down to history as one of the great and venerated men of the Republic. In an evil hour he yielded to the breath of flattery, and the promptings of ambition, and fell so low as to be held up as an example to be avoided in all future ages.

The principal actor in the slave escape at Washington, referred to by "Junius," was General Caseln, of New York, a gentleman of fifty to sixty years of age, somewhat widely known as the editor of a paper, called *Cheslin's Portfolio*, published at Albany. He has been for some time a resident of Washington, acting as correspondent of his own paper, and probably for others.

General Caseln was driving the carriage containing the slaves, when they were arrested, and singing merrily, probably for the purpose of avertirg notice. He fired a pistol upon the police, and fought desperately, only ceasing when he was tied hand and foot. The slaves also discharged pokers then eleven balls, which, however, did no material injury, the night being very dark.

Pennsylvania Iron Manufacture.

The condensed statistics below, of the Iron Manufactures of this State, we copy from the *Philadelphia North American*. We hope not one reader will pass the article over without a careful examination. It gives undoubted evidence, that the Tariff of 1846 *has been most ruinous in its effects upon the interests of Pennsylvania*. Any one who asserts the contrary, is devoid of common sense, or common honesty, is a fool or a knave—Here is evidence of the most undoubted character to show that the greatest interest of the State, except agriculture, has been diminished more than one half, in two or three years. One half of the Furnaces and Iron Works of the State are standing idle, actually broke down, crushed by the tariff position of Foreign Iron, under the British Tariff of 1846! There is no escaping facts like these.—They come home to the hearts, and heads, and pockets of every member of the community, except those whose business it is to make money out of the misfortunes of others. The curse of Locofocoism rests like an incubus upon this fine Old Commonwealth, paralyzing her energies, impoverishing her honest, hard working citizens, and rendering her interests subservient to those of the British manufacturer! Strange that any native Pennsylvanian can be a Locofoco!

"From authentic statistics, gathered under the auspices of the Iron makers' Convention, which annually assembles in this city, we learn that of the 67 counties which the State embraced at the date of the last report, 45 contain iron works, and of the remaining 17, 9 contain abundance of iron and coal—though, owing to the absence of any cheap road to market, they yet remain untouched—leaving only 8 counties in the State not adapted to the manufacture of iron.

There are 501 blast furnaces and bloomeries in the State, with an invested capital of $12,921,576; their present capacity is for the making of 350,959 tons per annum; in 1847, they made 339,350 tons; in 1849, 253,370 tons; in 1850, their probable make is estimated at 199,813 tons. Of the above furnaces, 57 use anthracite coal; have a capital of $3,221,000, and a present capacity for making 211,400 tons; in 1847, they made 151,331 tons; in 1849, 109,165 tons; and the estimated product of 1850 is 81,351 tons. The furnaces using bituminous coal are 7 in number, with a capital of $223,000, and a present capacity for making 12,600 tons. In 1847, they made 7,800 tons; in 1849, 4,900 tons; in 1850, the make will probably be 3,000 tons. 4 furnaces use coke, have a capital of $503,000, and a present capacity for making 12,000 tons per annum. In 1847, they made 10,000 tons, 85 are charcoal hot blast furnaces, with an investment of capital of $3,478,500, and a capacity for making 153,795 tons per annum. The make of 1847 was 94,519; 1849, 58,392; in 1850, it will be 42,555. The charcoal cold blast furnaces number 149, with a capital of $5,170,776, and a capacity for making 173,654 tons per annum. The make of 1847 was 125,155; 1849, 89,655; in 1850 it will be 70,727.—There are 9 bloomeries, with a capital of $26,700, and a capacity for producing 600 tons per annum. The product for 1847 was 545; 1849, 335; probable product for 1850, 280.

The estimate for 1850 is obtained by deducting from the product of 1849 the amount made by such furnaces as are now idle. The make cannot exceed the amount above stated, and most probably will fall short of it.

Of the 298 furnaces in the State, 149, or exactly one half, are in blast this year, and of these about one third are making no preparations to blow during the next year. Fifteen furnaces were sold out at sheriff's sale during the first four months of this year.

The estimate for 1850 shows a decrease of 199, 537 since 1847, or 49 per cent. in three years.—Should there be no change in the aspect of affairs, the make of 1851 will not exceed 100,000 tons.

The number of forges and rolling mills in the State is 203, with a capital of $7,590,500, with 402 forge fires and 436 puddling furnaces, and a capacity to make 291,950 tons per annum. Their actual make for 1847 was 202,727 tons, and for 1849 138,553 tons, which shows a falling off of 66,974 tons, or 33 per cent. Of the above, there are 121 forges, with an investment of capital of charcoal forges, with an investment of capital according to $2,023,300. These forges have 402 fires, with a capacity of 125 tons per fire per annum, or a total of 50,250 tons. In 1847 they made 39,997 tons, and in 1849, 25,405 tons. The rolling mills number 79, with a capital of $5,567,200. They contain 436 puddling furnaces, which, at 400 tons per furnace, gives a total capacity of 174,400 tons per annum. Their actual make in 1847 was 162,730 tons, and in 1849, 113,358 tons.

In Eastern Pennsylvania the making of all kinds of iron is at some in competition with the foreign article, has been abandoned; all the markets accessible from the rest of the lakes, being fully supplied with foreign iron. Of rails and iron, a small amount is still made for the *home* trade, but the decline in this branch of the manufacture is very considerable. The annual capacity of the State is 61,400 tons. The make of 1847 was 40,646; of 1849 the make was 15,973; thus showing a decrease of 54 per cent. or 24,093 tons. Of the six rail mills in the State, two are entirely stopped, and the remaining four are not averaging half time. They run when they get contracts for their iron; as it will be seen that the make of 1850 will show a still greater falling off.

The other rolling mills are supplied by the manufacture of cut nails and boiler plates. Cut nails are an American invention, and have never been imported. Boiler plates the English cannot make, at any price, equal to our best charcoal plates, but they furnish all the inferior ones, as well as all the fine and short iron which is sold.

There are 696 nail machines in the State, the annual product of which is 606,000 kegs, or 30,300 tons; being an average of 1,000 kegs of 100 lbs. each, to a single machine. There are thirteen works engaged in the conversion of iron into steel, making annually 6,078 tons. Five of these works are in Philadelphia, six in Pittsburgh, one in Lancaster, and one in York.

The whole number of iron works in the State is 504, with a capital of $20,502,076 invested in tools and machinery, employing immediately 30,103 men, and 13,562 horses, besides 11,513 laborers not in the pay of the iron masters, but directly dependent on the iron works for support, making a total of 41,016 men. Allowing five persons to each laborer, and we have as the population dependent on the iron works, 205,080, or about one-tenth the population of the State.

In 1847, the consumption of fuel in all the iron works of the State was 483,000 tons of anthracite coal, at an average value of $3 per ton, making $1,448,000; 9,007,600 bushels of bituminous coal, at 9 cents per bushel, making $450,380; and 1,490,292 cords of wood, at $2 per cord, $2,980,584. Thus giving the total cost of fuel $4,879,884.

The above statistics are of deep and painful interest to every Pennsylvanian. They exhibit, in a striking light, the necessity of protection, and the consequences which have been entailed upon us by the free trade tariff of 1846.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, in relation to the New Mexico and Texas question, meets with almost universal approval by the press—Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers, all acknowledge its propriety, its force, its justice, and its timely appearance. In the language of the New York Commercial, which may be taken as the prevailing sentiment, the President's Message is the language of one clothed with authority to enforce the right; of one having in his hand the sword of Executive power, received at the hands of the people, under the solemn obligations of an oath to employ it for their defence and protection, the people on their part solemnly compacting to support his Executive administration for such an end within constitutional limits; it is the voice of the Chief Magistrate proclaiming, with a dignity and firmness that cannot be misunderstood, that he will oppose, with the vast, and, so far as the refractory state is concerned, irresistible means at his disposal, any attempt of the character threatened by a young state, brought into the Union under circumstances, and treated with a liberality that ought at least to have been a barrier to any treasonable purposes.

THE CABINET.—The *Republic*, of Saturday last, has the following announcement:

"We learn that the appointment of Secretary of the Interior has been tendered by the President to Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Pennsylvania, and that of Secretary of War to the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, at present a representative in Congress."

This announcement will give universal pleasure in Pennsylvania. The gratification is not only that Pennsylvania has a seat in the Cabinet but that a favorite son fills that seat. Mr. M'Kennon was the choice of the Whig delegation in Congress, as formally expressed to Mr. Fillmore, and his appointment will meet with the hearty approbation of the people generally, who have the most unwavering confidence in his judgment, ability, and integrity. He is just the man to watch over the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, now so greatly suffering from the effects of the present Tariff; and we hope much from the influence he will exert in his high position. We hope nothing will present his acceptance of the appointment.

Mr. Conrad's qualifications for the War Department, are universally admitted. He is a gentleman of ability, decision of character, prudence and independence, and will make a good Secretary.

The Cabinet, as a whole, has been seldom equalled for ability, experience, and high character, and must command the respect of the whole country.

CHURCHES IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.—We learn, from Fahnestock's Directory, that there are in the two cities and vicinity the following numbers of churches, to wit:

Presbyterian	1
Reformed Presbyterian	4
Associate Reformed Presbyterian	2
Associate Presbyterian	2
Cumberland Presbyterian	1
Protestant Episcopal	6
Methodist Episcopal	10
Methodist Protestant	2
Wesleyan Methodist	1
Baptists	9
Disciples	1
Catholics	8
Lutherans	5
Welsh Churches	1
Total	76

THE PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.—There are nine daily papers, and twenty weekly publications in Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK'S PITTSBURGH DIRECTORY, for 1850.—This promised and useful work of reference, by Samuel Fahnestock, Esq., has made its appearance, and will be hailed by our citizens with pleasure. It is very neat and respectable in its appearance, and as far as our examination has extended, it is as correct as such a work can well be made. It is accompanied by a map of the city and river with a portrait of Allegheny and Birmingham, together with ground plans of the several floors of the Court House, designating the offices, Court Rooms, &c. It is from the press of Mr. Geo. Parkin, and is printed in his usually correct and handsome style. Mr. Fahnestock deserves credit for his useful enterprise, and we trust he will be abundantly rewarded.

GEN. SCOTT.—A Washington letter to the New York Tribune, speaks as follows of this noble old soldier, and able and upright American gentleman:

"Gen. Scott is beneath every to take up his head quarters in this city, and has I learn, taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Clayton, while Secretary of State. His administration of the War Department thus far, has been most admirable and he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the President, and all the members of his Cabinet. It is the first time since he returned from Mexico, that he has received that considerate and attention at the hands of his government, that his unrivalled series of brilliant victories entitled him to.

Private letters from Berlin, received by the Cambria at Boston, announce the death of Neander, the celebrated Church Historian.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1850.

Merchants have a fruitful topic of conversation in the failure of Suydam, Sage & Co., so long the acknowledged leaders in the broadcloth trade of the United States, and as one of the first houses, dealers in provisions generally. The liabilities of the concern are variously stated, but two millions is near the acknowledgment. The real deficit is placed at four hundred thousand dollars, but this is all speculation. The house probably has been rotten for years, but through its unbounded credit has been enabled to go on, and had they not been too speculative would have stood. The country banks, merchants, millers, and farmers, must feel this bankruptcy very sensibly, but, after all, a good share of the loss will fall upon the note shavers in Wall Street, who have now permanently invested a large sum. No other houses in town have thus far been affected, but it is not to be expected that all are free from "entangling alliances."

Mr. Clay per sed through town yesterday after noon, but in spite of all his manœuvres to escape from his friends, was beset by a very civil mob of friends, whose devotion would take no denial. It was given out that he would arrive by mail and take lodgings up town, but instead of this, he came in the early boat, and taking some ladies into the car stage, drove rapidly up town, dodging, however, at the first turn to the Fall River boat, where he made a futile effort to conceal himself. Every day gives the gallant statesman new friends, and cools the ardor of his hereditary enemies, and it is not safe yet to say that he will not be awarded by the Republic with the honors he has so nobly won.

The California news by the last ship has interest beyond which appears through the medium of the press. The fire, though its effects have been effaced, has crippled the merchants and made money matters rather stringent. The tax upon foreign miners is a nullity, and cannot be enforced, and from its operation the State gains little revenue.—The Legislature of California, when next it meets, will reduce the tax, when, if she is not admitted to the Union, she will soon have a revenue as large as New York or Pennsylvania. Most of the gold brought lies untouched for want of the bills of exchange which have been sent along with all the New York mail to New Orleans.

The police magistrates are busy examining the thirty rioters, who are now very quiet. The dead rioters were buried yesterday, but the concourse which attended the funeral was not disposed to come in contact with the clubs of the police. Most of the labor associations have "resolved" in favor of the knights of the shears, but there is no probability of their volunteering to come to blows for them. The tailors have kicked the bubble they called association over—the whole labor movement now emits a bad odor only.

The smoke consuming locomotive of the Hudson River road will be granted permission to navigate the streets. It looks like a stray baggage car, and takes its water hot from the station up town. The saving to rail roads in cities by the adoption of this new improvement will be very large, while it will also reduce the number of accidents, now occurring from the use of horses as a motive power.

Trade is gradually growing more active, and hot weather once over, we shall be busy enough here. The stocks of goods on hands very full, and the merchant whose invoices cannot be profitably filled here, or whose credit will not pass here, may seek in vain for goods on credit elsewhere.

Cotton stands firm, but the turn of the market rather favors the buyer. All kinds of breadstuffs are dull, and quotations nominal. The arrivals are large and sellers more abundant than buyers—The same remark applies to barrelled provisions, prices are nominal. Whiskey is selling at 25 1-2 a26 cents. Scotch pig iron $20a20 25 per ton.—In sugars an advance of 1-4ct; *en passant*, Howland & Aspinwall have bought Woolsey's sugar refinery. Linseed oil 77a78cts., and firm. Tea is active at full prices. Tobacco is also a leading article of speculation. In wool a fair trade with a supply hardly up to the demand. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 7th, 1850.

Appropriations—Post Office Revenues and Ocean Postage—Chivalry Against the Administration—Yulee and the Revolutionary Game in the Senate—A Gross Outrage—No Action—A Marvellous Story Exposed.

The House of Representatives have closed the docket of some half a dozen of the least important of the Appropriation Bills, leaving thus day passed that for the support of the Post Office during the current year. Which, however, regulates the disposition of delaying that part of the public money arising from the receipts for postage, and of course applicable to the very service by which it is raised. The amount involved in the Bill is over five millions of dollars. The only incident of any general interest connected with its passage is a vote by which the House plainly indicated, by a large majority, that they did not intend to permit cheap postage to be smothered by either accident or design. The bill contained an item of $220,000 for certain expenses which could properly form no part of the charges upon the revenue of the Post Office, and if allowed might give the appearance of a shortage of funds in the Department that would be seized hold of by the anti reformers as an argument against the contemplated further reduction. This item was struck out in the Committee of the Whole, against the earnest protestations of Bayly, and the House affirmed the decisions upon the yeas and nays, by at least 25 majority.

To morrow the Civil and Diplomatic Bill will come up, when the general discussion upon that fresh and agreeable subject, the negro question, will be renewed. It is expected to continue eight or ten days. The chivalry have prepared themselves for a terrible tilt at the late message of the President, wherein they will demonstrate with this fervor and eloquence which is so peculiarly theirs, how dangerous to liberty it is to clip the wings of traitors in their first flights, and how radically essential it is to the existence of our free institutions that the right of secession and nullification should be placed above the power of the executive or the reach of all branches of the federal government united.

Yulee is playing the game of revolution, backed by his Southern coadjutors, quite vigorously in his small way. This modest individual has now been speaking two days through long rittings, and appears to be only in about the middle of a speech, the object of which is to show that California should be remanded back to a Territorial State, in which, by the way, she has never been, and not be admitted into the Union until a Slave State is prepared to balance her. Of course no body thinks of listening or replying to him. At one time to day there were but two Senators in the Chamber beside himself, and hardly more spectators in the gallery. And yet the man after drawing through three hours and a half, had the impudence (for he is remembered, that this discussion has been going on fully six months) to ask the Senate to adjourn over until to morrow, for his accommodation and even then have notice that he intended to try every expedient of factious delay and frustration. Other people may speak of this course of conduct as they choose, but to my mind it is a gross outrage upon the country. This man Yulee is altogether an insignificant personage, a mere rush light. The fellow which he is now prolonging has already absorbed six or seven months of public time. I is of no sort of consequence that he should be heard at all upon the question, but that he should now come forward with reserved bobble running through three or four days, is utterly unendurable. He ought to be coughed down or scraped down, and if necessary, I think many an honest tax payer will say, knocked down and kicked out. Just such nuisances as he is are making a mockery of our National Legislation, and bringing Congress into contempt.

Thus you see it is quite impossible to form any reliable opinion as to when the question will be taken on this important bill in this body. As soon as it is, we may look for earnest, determined, and efficient action upon the same subject by the House.

In the mean time, however, the message of the President and the arrangements consequent upon the installation of a New Administration are having their effects, and there is thought to be a good prospect for a comprehensive adjustment of all the matters in dispute between the two sections of the country.

You will have noticed in some of the papers a singular statement of a mission having been instituted by the Southern Dismonionists to Mexico, during the recess of last Spring, with propositions for the formation of a Southern Confederacy, of which the city of Mexico was to be the Capital, and the Slave States of this Union, the Northern half. I have looked into the story, and I have no doubt at all that it is as stupid a fabrication as was ever palmed off upon a credulous editor. No body went on such an errand, and if he had dared to whisper it into the ears of any member of the Mexican Government he would have been summarily lodged in the calabooze as a fool, to be sent promptly out of the country, or perhaps held subject to the order and disposition of the American Minister. The person who is supposed to have been alluded to in these reports is Robert Greenhow, Esq., formerly Librarian to the State Department, and a warm personal friend of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun. He started for California in April last, and is probably there now, but he went upon a speculation perfectly well known to me, and so far as I know, he moved from the treasonable project and moved on him. I need not waste words in showing the absurdity of the scheme referred to by the manufacturer of wonders who got up this story. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 8.

The delay in completing the Cabinet occasions, of course, a great variety of rumors. Among the latest is one giving out that Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, has not finally declined the tender of the Department of the Interior, but holds it under advisement until certain matters, now contingent upon events in *future*, shall have been decided.—His reasons for hesitating are believed to refer to the approaching election, by the Missouri Legislature, of a U. S. Senator.

Mr. Bowlin, who left his seat in the House to give his personal attention to the canvass in his district, writes his own epitaph in a despatch this morning, received by Mr. Rives, of the Globe.—The departed politician conveys the melancholy intelligence of his premature demise, in a few expressive words, thus: "Brady, Whig, is elected by a large majority. I set out for Washington to morrow morning." The news, so far, is most glorious. The Whigs have carried the commercial capital of the State, high and dry, electing their Congressman, and thirteen members of the State Legislature. This is substantially a triumph of "Old Bullion" over his enemies and their principles. The issue he made was upon the disunion and unpatriotic resolutions of instruction, which he says were drafted by Calhoun. The people have repudiated them, although they have not decreed the return of Col. Benton to the Senate, and the next Legislature will doubtless repeal them. Mr. Benton will be as much pleased with the total overthrow of the nullifiers, as he could be with any event except his own re-election. There is every indication that those pestilent and traitorous agitators are crushed forever, and there is little reason to fear that the serpent of disunionism will ever again raise its bruised and loathsome head in that State.

It was noticeable in the debate of last Tuesday, in the House, that Green, the only decided nullifying member from Missouri, came valorously out and denounced Mr. Benton as a traitor. This was all very gallant and very safe, for it is not to be supposed that Mr. Benton is going to hunt up his traducer. Every ass may kick a wounded lion with impunity.

In Congress nothing was actually accomplished, but in the Senate the important and significant fact appeared, that California had been so far abandoned by her friends, as to permit another measure certainly of less importance, to take precedence, Mr. Pearce's bill, which was only introduced last Monday, for settling the boundary question between New Mexico and Texas, by the payment of ten millions of dollars, was quietly taken up in the morning, and proceeded with until five o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. There seemed some expectation on the part of Senators, when the sitting terminated, that the bill would pass to morrow, with the understanding that in such case, the insolent faction which are threatening to keep out California by revolutionary measures, would condescend to permit the bill for her admission to pass likewise. I believe the bill for giving a *dowsceur* to Texas will certainly pass, but that it will facilitate the admission of California, or conciliate the opposition thereto, I do very much doubt. I hope the event will prove me mistaken, but I do not believe that any thing will be gained by abandoning a universally admitted right, and submitting to an arrogant pretension.

In the House, my lord Bayly has brought on the general debate upon the civil and diplomatic bill, which is expected to continue two weeks, yea a fortnight in the dog days. Of course, many members are leaving the city to escape the sponting and drivelling, which will be the order of the day for that time. This debate will be the very jubilee and saturnalia of fools, for certainly none other would presume to outrage the country with harangues on the slavery topic, in this ninth month of the session, thermometer 90 Fahrenheit. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

An Eventful Day—Passage of the Texan Boundary and Indemnity Bill—Excitement—Running of Slaves—Stephens' Speech—Song of the Bull Frog.

This has been rather an active and eventful day. The Senate has passed a bill, and that one of very great moment and consequence. An extensive plot, to convey away fugitive negroes, has had its tragical *denouement*, and we have had a fearfully bellicose, sulphurous, and brimstony speech from the unwieldy weasand of Stephens of Georgia. Take it altogether, and it has been the most satisfactory day in the news line, which has passed over us this fortnight. To take up these matters seriatim: Mr. Pearce's Bill passed this afternoon—yeas, 30; nays, 20. All the Southern ultras except Clemens, and several of the free sailers, voting in the negative. I do not notice this singular juxta position from any intention to disparage the latter class of gentlemen, because, although I think that, upon the whole, the bill ought to have passed, I can appreciate and highly respect the motives of men who refuse to pay Texas ten millions for territory which they believe she has no particle of right to, and to discharge a debt not one cent of which the United States owes. But the bill passed, and by the large majority indicated above, we have voted to buy our peace with the State of Texas, the last admitted into the Union, the first to threaten to leave it "without leave," and probably at this moment the weakest and most formidable of all the States in a contest with the General Government. The act, however, is done, and perhaps

"If it were done when 'tis done
Twere well twere done quickly,"

as it has been done. The pulilfying minority who threatened only on Wednesday last to assassinate California with the interminable wagging of their slanderous tongues against her, are understood to have agreed to allow the bill for her admission to pass, if precedence were given to this. And now since the northern majority with characteristic humility have bowed the head, and swallowed the dose prescribed by their

"Most approved good masters,"

and passed the ten millions of dollars over to Texas, reserving the matter of the "Dirty acres" to Sir Lucius O'Trigger well called them, it indeed Sir Lucius ever saw, imagined, or alluded to such dirty miscarriage and worthless acres. The thing is done, for the House will pounce upon the bill long before the Senate to adjourn over until to morrow, for his accommodation and even then have notice that he intended to try every expedient of factious delay and frustration. Other people may speak of this course of conduct as they choose, but to my mind it is a gross outrage upon the country. This man Yulee is altogether an insignificant personage, a mere rush light. The fellow which he is now prolonging has already absorbed six or seven months of public time. I is of no sort of consequence that he should be heard at all upon the question, but that he should now come forward with reserved bobble running through three or four days, is utterly unendurable. He ought to be coughed down or scraped down, and if necessary, I think many an honest tax payer will say, knocked down and kicked out. Just such nuisances as he is are making a mockery of our National Legislation, and bringing Congress into contempt.

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You will have noticed in some of the papers a singular statement of a mission having been instituted by the Southern Dismonionists to Mexico, during the recess of last Spring, with propositions for the formation of a Southern Confederacy, of which the city of Mexico was to be the Capital, and the Slave States of this Union, the Northern half. I have looked into the story, and I have no doubt at all that it is as stupid a fabrication as was ever palmed off upon a credulous editor. No body went on such an errand, and if he had dared to whisper it into the ears of any member of the Mexican Government he would have been summarily lodged in the calabooze as a fool, to be sent promptly out of the country, or perhaps held subject to the order and disposition of the American Minister. The person who is supposed to have been alluded to in these reports is Robert Greenhow, Esq., formerly Librarian to the State Department, and a warm personal friend of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun. He started for California in April last, and is probably there now, but he went upon a speculation perfectly well known to me, and so far as I know, he moved from the treasonable project and moved on him. I need not waste words in showing the absurdity of the scheme referred to by the manufacturer of wonders who got up this story. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9.

The delay in completing the Cabinet occasions, of course, a great variety of rumors. Among the latest is one giving out that Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, has not finally declined the tender of the Department of the Interior, but holds it under advisement until certain matters, now contingent upon events in *future*, shall have been decided.—His reasons for hesitating are believed to refer to the approaching election, by the Missouri Legislature, of a U. S. Senator.

Mr. Bowlin, who left his seat in the House to give his personal attention to the canvass in his district, writes his own epitaph in a despatch this morning, received by Mr. Rives, of the Globe.—The departed politician conveys the melancholy intelligence of his premature demise, in a few expressive words, thus: "Brady, Whig, is elected by a large majority. I set out for Washington to morrow morning." The news, so far, is most glorious. The Whigs have carried the commercial capital of the State, high and dry, electing their Congressman, and thirteen members of the State Legislature. This is substantially a triumph of "Old Bullion" over his enemies and their principles. The issue he made was upon the disunion and unpatriotic resolutions of instruction, which he says were drafted by Calhoun. The people have repudiated them, although they have not decreed the return of Col. Benton to the Senate, and the next Legislature will doubtless repeal them. Mr. Benton will be as much pleased with the total overthrow of the nullifiers, as he could be with any event except his own re-election. There is every indication that those pestilent and traitorous agitators are crushed forever, and there is little reason to fear that the serpent of disunionism will ever again raise its bruised and loathsome head in that State.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
128 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&w1y T

COME ON—THERE IS ROOM 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 already tried your Vermifuge in my own family, and found it to be the best I have ever used.
R. F. MORRISON."
☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
aug10-3t&w8

Office of Ohio 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 20th day of October next.
☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.
aug6dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market st
oct1-dtyr

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. CLARK STRICKLAND.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods, merchandize in store, and on transitu vessels, &c.
An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
DIRECTORS:—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lariimer, Jr., Walter Bryan, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, B. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.
ap26r-tf

DIED,
Of the Cholera, on Sunday morning, at his residence, in the Sixth Ward, Abraham Hamilton, after an attack of three hours duration.
He was always much respected by his friends and acquaintances, for his humane, generous, and virtuous feelings, based on the most stirring honesty.

At the same place as above, on Sunday night, Mr. John Edwards.
He had waited on Mr. Hamilton, rendering his last moments as comfortable as possible, and was attacked by the same disease shortly afterwards. He leaves a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL $200,000.
J. K. MOORHEAD, Pres't.—W. W. DALLAS, Sec'y
THE Company is now prepared to insure against FIRE AND MARINE RISKS of all kinds.
Office, Second Story, Wilkins Hall.
J. K. Moorhead, Rody Patterson, Wm. A. Hill, R. H. Worley, R. B. Simpson, Joshua Rhoads, Wm. Maher, Edward Grove, A. P. Jackson, Wm. Collingwood, H. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kaul, Wm. Gorman.
aug1-dtf

Barege de Laines.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD are selling neat and handsome styles of above goods at reduced prices. A few pieces Barages still remaining that we'll be closed out very low. aug12

Small Plaid Ginghams.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have an excellent assortment of above article, light and dark of choice colors, including some of a very superior quality; also, all colors of Cham'y Ginghams. aug12

PIG METAL—101 tons Slaw Furnace Pig Metal for sale by [aug13] WM BAGALEY & CO

J. M. SMITH'S
ENGLISH, Classical, and Mathematical School will re-open on Monday, the 19th inst., at No 5 Wilson's street, at the head of Grant st.
aug19

LOST,
ON Saturday, 10th instant, a small Bunch of Keys, supposed to have lost, lost in the neighborhood of the Post Office, the finder would confer a favor by leaving them at this office. aug12

OAK FLOORING BOARDS.
15,000 FEET Worked Oak Flooring Boards, for sale by perfectly dry, and of a superior quality
aug10-dtf S. CLARKE, Sharpsburgh.

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 16th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying and determining upon the Act passed at the late session of the Legislature, extending the charter thereof
By order of the Directors.
THOMAS M HOWE, Cashier.
August 10, 1850.—aug12dtd

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
THE next Session will begin on MONDAY, the 14th day of October, 1850, and close 1st March, 1851.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.
The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.
Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary, under the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.
Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy, $10; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $30.
WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.
Baltimore, July 14, 1850.—aug12d3t

SUGAR CURED HAMS—A good assortment of various brands, constantly on hand and for sale by
SELLERS & NICHOLS
aug12

MACKEREL—20 bbls No 1 Mackerel, 15 bbls No 2, 50 bbls. No 3 large, 25 half bbls do for sale by
SELLERS & NICHOLS
aug12

DRIED BEEF—8 tierces Sugar Cured Canvassed Beef Hams, a prime article, for sale by
SELLERS & NICHOLS
aug12

WHITE FISH—20 bbls rec'd for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS
aug12

POTASH—16 casks pure, rec'd this day for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS
aug12

DRY HERRING—200 bxs on hand and for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS
aug12

MACKEREL—No 3 large just rec'd and for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS
aug12

Jas. Ruspratt & Sons' Patent Soda Ash.
CANAL of the above celebrated brands, just in store, and the remainder to arrive this and next month, per "Anna Reid," "Europe," "Berlin," and other vessels, from Liverpool and Baltimore; which are superior in both strength and quality to any in the market, for sale at the lowest price for cash and approved bills, by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE
aug12 Liberty street

BLEACHING POWDER—30 casks Ruspratts' best Quality, strong per ship Berlin, and soon on the way by canal, for sale at the lowest market price, by
aug12 W. & M. MITCHELTREE

NO. 1 SUGAR—35 bbls prime, in store for sale by
aug12 W. & M. MITCHELTREE

MOLASSES—60 barrels prime, in oak barrels, in store, and for sale by
aug12 W. & M. MITCHELTREE

WHISKEY—500 bbls in store for sale by
aug12 W. & M. MITCHELTREE

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.
Dr. Rose's Celebrated Remedies.
DR. JACOB S. ROSE, the discoverer and sole proprietor of these most popular and beneficial medicines, and also the inventor of the celebrated instrument for inflating the Lungs, in effecting a cure of brain diseases, was a student of the celebrated physician, Doctor Physic, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years past has been engaged in the investigation of disease, and the application of remedies thereto.
Through the use of his inflating tube, in connection with his Propitiatory Syrup and other of his remedies, he has gained an unparalled ascendancy in curing those dreadful and fatal maladies, Tubercular Consumption, Cancers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, Fever and Ague