THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN DOWDSTSON, Pittsburgh
T. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCLUSKEY, 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.

CALIFORNIA BILL PASSED.—California has got through the Senate, after a long struggle of many months duration, by a very large majority.—None but the ultra Southerners voted against her admission, on the final issue. The whole country will rejoice at this issue of a protracted struggle. If the House will now go to work promptly and energetically, they may finish up the whole business yet before the first of September, and settle the agitation in regard to the new territory forever. The only disappointed persons will be the disaffected spirits in South Carolina, as nullification will be put to sleep forever.

One half of the Furnaces and Iron Works of the State are standing idle, actually broke down, crushed by the imposition of Foreign Iron, under the British Tariff of '46!—*Gazette.*

Will the Gazette tell its readers how many new Furnaces and Iron Works have been started since the tariff of '46 went into operation. Now, we think our neighbor would afford us some evidence of honesty, by giving all the facts. We think a fair statement of the amount of iron manufactured under the Tariff of '42, and the amount manufactured under the Tariff of '46, would better show the precise extent of the ruin. We contend that more iron is now manufactured in the State in one year, than was in one year under the Tariff of '42. And further, we contend that more men are now employed in the business. And still further, we contend that wages are as high now as then; and we think the dividends to capital are about as great. What has the Gazette to say on these subjects?

The Gazette says the iron interest is the great est in this State, except agriculture. He is right in this assertion. And now we assert that soil owners and soil laborers are paid less for their capital and toil, than the owners of iron works and iron workers. And the Whigs propose to tax the farmers to increase the pay of iron masters. Are we wrong in this statement? If not, where is the justice of protection?—*Post.*

We fear it is the plan of the Post to make reckless statements in regard to the Tariff, in the expectation that its readers will never see their contradiction, and thus will be led to believe that to be true which is grossly erroneous.

The editor asks how many Furnaces and Iron Works have been started since the Tariff of '46 went into operation. We have not by us data on which to give an exact answer, but we venture to affirm that there have been very few, which were not commenced previous to that disastrous measure, and far less than in any years under the operation of a Tariff reasonably protective. We have before us a detailed statement of the Charcoal Forges in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1850, from which we learn that their number is 114, only *three* of which have been erected since 1816! It is well known to every business man in Pittsburgh, that since the passage of the Tariff of '46 the furnace business in Western Pennsylvania has been gradually deteriorating; that little or no capital has been invested in it, that no new furnaces are being erected, that scores of them are blown out and idle, that many of them are in the hands of the Sheriff, and that a wide spread distress exists in that branch of business.

But the Post asserts that more iron is manufactured now, in one year, and more men are employed, than under the Tariff of '46—and that wages are as high now as then! Such reckless statements as this would surprise us, if any thing could coming from that quarter, when it is well known to any careful observer, that not one of the assertions are true.

We published, only on Tuesday, certain facts gathered with great care under the auspices of the Iron Makers' Convention, which annually assembles in Philadelphia, which go to show that the product of iron in Pennsylvania, in every branch, has been gradually falling off—that the product of last year was from 33 to 50 per cent. less than in 1847, and that the product of this year is estimated at less than *one third* of what the various furnaces and mills are capable of producing, and more than 50 per cent. less than the product of 1847, when all the works put in operation by the Tariff of '42 were in full blast, and before the destructive effects of the Tariff of '46 had developed them selves. Since that time, the product of iron has been growing gradually less—thousands of men have been thrown out of employment, so that not one half as many men are now employed as when the Tariff of '46 was passed, and about half of the iron manufactories of the State are standing idle.

As to the assertion, that wages are as high now as under the Tariff of '42, it scarcely needs contradiction. Under the operations of the Tariff of '42 the rate of wages was increased, and under that of '46 the rate of wages has been decreased, else why the turn outs and excitements of last spring?

What the editor asserts about taxing the farmer to benefit the iron worker, is one of the sheerest fallacies. It is a well known fact, that the protection of any product of American manufacture, has had a tendency, in the long run, to cheapen its value. The first effect of protection may be to increase the price of the article, but secure to the American producer the home market, and home competition will soon bring down the price, while it directly benefits the farmer by creating a market for his produce. But even if the American article was never afforded as cheap as the foreign, still the farmer is greatly the gainer, by the increased value given to his products, and the general prosperity given to the country. A foreign market must ever be ruinous to the farmer. A great portion of his products, which would bring him cash in the neighborhood of a manufactory, never go abroad at all, but are absolutely lost to him for want of a home market—such as his butter, and chickens, and eggs, and fruit, and berries, and garden productions, and various other matters.—His wheat and pork goes abroad, but it has to pass through so many hands, who all take toll from it, that but little is left for the grower. The farmer's foreign market, which the Post lauds so much is also liable to great fluctuations. A good harvest abroad will destroy it, and leave him altogether dependant on a home market, broken down and destroyed by the Locofoco Free Trade policy. There is nothing more true than that farmers proper most in a manufacturing district, and in places where they have a steady home market. Without this, they must always be subjected to great losses and uncertainties, and must be content to struggle along in almost hopeless efforts to overcome the difficulties of their position.

Father Matthew writes from the Arkansas Sulpher Springs, to a friend in New Orleans, as follows:

In reply to your kind enquiries about my health, I feel happy to inform you that, since my arrival here, I am, thank God, much improved. Since my departure from New Orleans I have not been a day ill, though laboring under my usual infirmity

Parents and guardians will learn, by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. Catron's excellent English and Classical Academy will open, for the Fall session on the first Monday in September. He has rented the entire building on Ferry street, lately occupied by the First Ward Common Schools, and is fitting it up for the reception of pupils. Besides two very spacious and well lighted and ventilated school rooms, the school will have the advantage of several recitation rooms, a lyceum, etc In one of the rooms we saw a very fine philosophical apparatus. With these advantages, Mr. Catron's popular school must continue to attract a large number of pupils, for which there will now be abundance of room.

"THE DEATH OF TAYLOR."—This is the title of a song or dirge, composed and set to music by J. P. Ordway, of Boston. The poetry and music have been highly spoken of in the Eastern cities, over four thousand copies having been sold in a short time. Published by A. & J. P. Ordway, Boston, and by Walter & Berry, New York.

CHOLERA AT THE SOUTH.—We learn from the Chattanooga Gazette, that the cholera had broken out among the hands engaged in excavating the tunnel through the Cumberland Mountain, on the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad. A number of them had died, and most, if not all, had abandoned the work, which had been progressing rapidly, with the prospect of as speedy a completion as could be expected for so great a work.

MORE OF THE BRIBERY CONVENTION.—The Carlisle Democrat is making disclosures that are calculated to deeply implicate those members of the Locofoco party that have assailed Gen. Cameron, and attempted to fasten upon him the well known effort made to bribe delegates at the Williamsport Convention, by Mr. Ovenshine. That paper turns the tables, and charges bribery direct upon Canal Commissioner Painter, and by implication upon the Hon. Jesse Miller, of the *Keystone.* The *Democrat* has several articles upon the subject, all of which show signs of a determination to probe the matter to the bottom; and the Philadelphia *Times* calls upon the friends of Messrs. Painter and Miller to meet the charge at once. We published the affidavits relative to the Ovenshine bribery, and now give the following on the other side.

STARTLING AFFIDAVIT.

I, Edward Calvert, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Lycoming, do certify, that Joseph Filler and Hiram Lentz, the Delegates from the county of Bedford, to the Democratic State Convention, having been duly sworn on their solemn oaths before me, on the 30th day of May last, did depose and say, that Israel Painter, one of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, had offered each of said deponents an appointment worth two dollars per day on the Portage Railroad, if they would leave Hubley and vote for Strickland.

Candidate in my office in Williamsport, 15th day of June, 1850.

E. CALVERT, J. P.

After perusing the above, the reader will agree with us that the Williamsport Convention must have been a rare gathering, and a beautiful specimen of Locofoco politicians.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Death of Hon. Henry Nes—Southern Caucus—Sputniotic and factious proceedings—Bad state of affairs—Nomi nations

We have the melancholy, though not unexpected intelligence of the death of Dr. Henry Nes, of the York District, Pennsylvania. This worthy and esteemed Whig member has long been in a state of almost hopeless decline, and has departed in obedience to a summons which at least a year since warned him of his approaching fate. He has not been able to attend to his duties during any part of this session, although at the risk of his life, he allowed himself to be conveyed to the House, in order to vote for Mr. Winthrop, on one or two occasions during the memorable exciting contest for the Speakership—I believe he was present at the exposure of W. J. Brown's infamy, and when Cobb was elected by the shameless defection of Whigs. Some months since he resigned his seat in the solicitations of friends, and left the capital for his residence in York, where he died. The melancholy announcement of his decease will be communicated to the House and Senate to morrow, and of course no legislative business will be done in either branch.

The Southern members of the lower House have been in caucus for three nights in succession, to consider upon their course in regard to the present state of the slavery question, that being a topic which they will persist in connecting with every public measure, however necessary it may be to the prosperity of the country, or even the existence of the Government. The immediate cause and motive of the protracted meetings to which I now allude, was the passage by the Senate of Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the disputed boundary of Texas. That bill passed on Thursday, and that same evening representatives from slave States were summoned to a solemn conclave in the Hall of the House. The average number who attended during the three evenings was considerably under a quorum. On Thursday night their debates and proceedings terminated in the appointment of a committee of one from each State, that is, of fifteen, with instructions to report resolutions embodying their views of the course proper to be pursued. On Friday night the caucus met, but met without any important action, on being informed that the committee was not ready to report. Last night the conclave assembled for a final sitting—The attendance amounted to forty two out of the ninety one Southern members belonging to the House. This number was rather diminished than increased by the arrival and departure of members during the evening. The Committee, at the head of which was the notorious Toombs, of Georgia, reported a string of resolutions expressive of their sense of what the crisis demanded of the South.

These resolutions, with all the proceedings, will be published in the Union to morrow. They affirm that the bill for settling the limits and paying the handsome sum of ten millions to Texas, may be supported by "the South" upon these conditions first, that a clause shall be added extending the constitution of the United States over the unorganized territories, and secondly, that the common law of England, as existing before the declaration of our independence in 1776, shall control and govern in the said territories until superseded by the legislation of Congress, or the erection of State Governments. It will of course be immediately understood that the object of these provisions is to introduce into and establish slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico, and to make that a condition precedent to the settlement of a dispute, not referring to slavery, which they themselves are continually asserting to be perilous to the peace and safety of the Union. Could any proceeding more forcibly stamp these men with the character of wanton agitators and reckless fanatics than this? Does not such a movement demonstrate that they want convulsion, and pant for bloodshed? Texas is threatening invasion of the United States territories, war and treason. The General Government and a majority of the separate States, utterly denying her claim, yet, for the sake of peace and quiet, agree to compromise, to buy out her pretensions at a price which all, not directly interested, must admit to be a most munificent one. We wish to say not a word about slavery, to commit no man for or against its existence or toleration any where, but, here steps in this caucus of Southern men to say, "No, we scorn your overtures, we want no peace, we reject your compromises and your money, but, unless you extend slavery into territory now free—slavery by express law, our prayer and purpose is, in the language of the illustrious chairman of our committee, that discord may reign forever."

The resolutions which I have thus described were debated at great length, so long indeed, that it was found necessary to enforce the gag rule, by bringing the foaming patriots under the five minute rule. By this means, these unpatriotic, almost incendiary propositions were adopted, by a vote said to have been about fifteen to twelve. So it was formally decided to oppose this bill of peace concerning the Texas boundary, unless the majority would agree to incorporate provisions with it which it was known they would not assent to, and which are wholly irrelative to the subject.

But, at the same time, it is said to have been arranged that there should be no factious opposition to the bill, and that if the majority had force enough they should be permitted to carry it. But as to the admission of California, that stood upon a different basis, and was to be "at all hazards and to the last extremity," unless all the other questions in which slavery is supposed to be involved were previously settled as these factionists desired. Thus we have a programme settled in the middle of August, which takes us back to the beginning of December.

The Senate, yesterday, transacted a variety of executive business, such as the reference of D. D. Barnard's nomination as Minister to Berlin, to the appropriate committee, and the confirmation of Hon. E. W. Allen, as consul General of the Sandwich Islands, with a large number of inferior appointments coming under the Home Department.

JUNIUS.

Pennsylvania Iron and Cotton Interests.

In Senate, on Thursday last, August 8, Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, presented various petitions from citizens of this State, praying for a modification of the Tariff. The proceedings are thus reported in the *Republic*:

Mr. COOPER said that he held in his hand numerous memorials from citizens, residents of several counties in Pennsylvania, praying for a modification of the existing tariff laws, signed by over two thousand persons. The petitioners set forth that there is great distress prevailing every where throughout the State, especially among those engaged in mining coal and the manufacture of iron. From evidence that had been furnished him, he could state confidently to the Senate, that nearly one half of the number of furnaces that were in operation in Pennsylvania at the close of 1847, have now blown out altogether, in consequence of the inadequacy of the prices to be obtained for iron. The production is now less than one half of what it was at the time to which he had referred; although perhaps more than a majority of the whole number of furnaces and forges may be still in operation, he still would say confidently, that not one half of the quantity of iron is produced now which was produced at the period mentioned. The consequence is, that a very large number of people who derive their subsistence from labor in the furnaces, forges, and foundries of the State, are now out of employment, and many of them in a state of absolute destitution. The consequences of the diminution in the production of iron, is not felt among those engaged in that department of industry alone, but is felt also, and that severely, among those engaged in mining coal, and other industrial occupations.

It is known to the Senate that, in late years, a very large quantity of anthracite coal has been consumed in the furnaces and forges in operation in the eastern part of the State. The demand for coal for this purpose, has fallen off within the last two years nearly, if not altogether, one half; and the consequence is that those engaged in that branch of our industry in Pennsylvania are out of employment, and to a great extent, without the means of subsistence. They cannot take themselves to other employments, for the men who are engaged in the manufacture of iron and the mining of coal, have been brought up to that particular branch of business; it is their trade, and they are disqualified for other occupations.

But there were other branches of industry, dependant upon protection, or to some extent upon protection for their success, which have also gone down, or have partially stalled their operations. This is especially the case with the recently established cotton mills and manufactures of Pennsylvania. He presumed the Senate was aware that during the last session of Congress, a large number of cotton mills have been erected and have gone into operation in that State. They have lately, in a great measure, ceased operations—some of them entirely and others partially—and the consequence is that the people formerly employed in manufacturing iron and mining coal cannot resort to the cotton mills, nor to agriculture, for the means of subsistence for the first, as he had stated, have to a considerable extent gone out of operation, and the markets for the latter have been largely diminished by the reduction of the production of these articles of iron, coal, and cotton fabrics, to which he had referred.

There is, therefore, as the memorialists state, a degree of suffering prevalent among them which has not existed at any period within many years past—not even in 1842, when the duties upon the articles of the tariff act of that year.—They pray Congress that some modification of the present act may take place at the present session. They do not ask for a repeal of the act of 1846; but they pray that what was the intention of the farmers of that act may be carried into effect, and that they may have such protection as it was designed to afford at the time. They state that, owing to this condition of affairs at home and abroad, the provisions of that act, sufficient at the time, ceased to be so at present, and for some time past; and they ask that Congress may take up the subject and place them in the position in which it was designed to place them at the time the act of 1846 was passed. They set forth many facts that are important to every Senator and member of Congress called to make up a correct judgement on the subject; but he would not detain the Senate now with a recapitulation of all that is stated in the memorials, and in the letters of the petitioners accompanying them. It was sufficient to say that the state of things existing abroad, especially on the continent of Europe, has brought down the price of iron in England to a point lower than it has ever been before, at least on one single occasion. He did not think that it was necessary to advert to them, for it would be at once understood to what he referred, namely, the revolutions there, the stoppage of the contracts for making rail roads, with which the whole continent was checkered over.

This state of things has obliged England to sell her iron at cheaper rates, and great amounts of it have been thrown in upon us. Iron is now manufactured there at $22, $23, $24, $25, $26, and $27 per ton, according to quality, and sent here, thus breaking down our establishments, and taking employment and bread from the American laborer. The memorialists state that, if this condition of things prevail for a great while, there will be a total cessation of operations in the iron manufactures of this country, except in certain favored localities; and that the consequence will be that all competition between the foreign and domestic article will cease, and that, eventually, in the course of a year or eighteen months, consumers will be obliged to pay more for the iron used by them than they would do under a duty which would afford a just protection to the domestic producer. The history of the iron manufactures of this country proves the fact that when England supplies the whole quantity, we pay the highest prices for iron. He desired to detain the Senate no longer, and moved that the memorials be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark

The late arrival from Europe brought intelligence that a desperate battle had been fought between the Danes and the Schleswig-Holsteiners, in which the Danes were victorious. As some of our readers may not understand the nature of this controversy which has broken out into a fierce war, we copy the following article from the Paris correspondence of the New York Commercial, written, as the reader will perceive, before the commencement of actual hostilities.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The names of these duchies have been often mentioned in this correspondence, but always casually. No explanation has been given of the nature of the difference between them and Denmark, principally because of an idea I have always had, that the subject would not greatly interest the American public. But since this difficulty has been the occasion of a second intervention of Nicholas, of Russia, in the affairs of western Europe, and of the renewal of war, many of your readers will be curious to know the history.

Some respectable American papers have ascribed the difficulties in Schleswig-Holstein to the excitement prevailing in the spring of 1848; and others to the intrigues of the Duke of Aumuhle bourg. Neither of these opinions is sufficiently sustained by facts; the dissatisfaction of the duchies was so great, in the last half of the eighteenth century, that Denmark sought from foreign powers a guarantee of her authority. These were given by England and France. Some ten years ago, the stipulation of our Minister to Denmark and Prussia, the lamented Wheaton, was drawn to this subject. He published his views in a pamphlet, which I have the authority of a veteran diplomatist for saying, is an excellent summary of all the points in the dispute at that time.

The duchies of Holstein and Schleswig were once entirely independent of each other, the first being German and the second Danish. Neither had any connection with the throne of Denmark. The King of Denmark acquired them at different times, and under different titles, but never united them to his other possessions. He held them as the Emperor of Austria did the kingdom of Hungary, or as the King of England did Scotland before the union; the crowns of Denmark and the duchies were on the same head. For certain purposes of administration, Schleswig and Holstein were united, but the latter was only a component part of the empire of Germany, and since 1815 of the Germanic Confederation. Nothing attached Schleswig to Germany, except its connection with Holstein.

Such was the entangled condition of the political relations of the duchies to each other, to Germany and to Denmark, when the throne of Denmark became vacant on the 20th of January, 1815, by the decease of the King. Eight days after, the successor granted to his subjects a constitution, declaring the kingdom of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were to have a common legislative assembly, half the members to be chosen by the duchies. Half the sessions of the body were to be held in Denmark and half in the Duchies, at regular intervals. The assembly was to participate in the legislative power, and to have the right to vote the budget. This constitution was to be submitted to the examination of deputies elected by the different provincial assemblies.

February 19th, the assemblies of the two duchies met at Kiel and elected deputies, instructing them to insist on a special constitution for the duchies.

Before any final decision was made by the deputies of the provincial assemblies, in relation to the constitution, an insurrection took place at Copenhagen, which threw the control of the government into the hands of the ultra Danish party—This party advocated the dismemberment of the independence of the duchies and their incorporation with Denmark. The new ministry did not dare to go to such lengths with Holstein, protected as she was by the Germanic confederation; but its first act was to declare the incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark. This act of the ministry was responded to by an appeal to arms in the duchies. On the 24th of March the German colors were hoisted—the duchies declared themselves independent of Denmark, and nominated a provisory government, the seat of which was fixed at Rendsbourg. On the 29th, the King of Denmark sent troops against the insurgents, and the war was fairly begun. The German confederation recognized the right of Holstein to a union with Schleswig and supplied troops. The true cause of the war is, therefore, the destruction by the ultra national Danish party of the independence of Schleswig and its incorporation by royal ordinance with Denmark. This measure will be justified by some on the ground of the unsettled nature of the political rights of Schleswig and the necessity of consolidating the Danish monarchy.

During the struggle, the Duchies sought the admission of Schleswig into the Germanic Confederation, not as a right—for she had never formed part of it—but as a guarantee of her independence against the encroachments of Denmark. The German Diet was but too happy to extend its power over a flourishing country, of which the population was principally German, and ordered Prussia to negotiate on this basis with Denmark.

This negotiation has not yet been successful, Denmark always alleging the impossibility of giving her consent to the union of Schleswig with Germany in the present tendency of Germany to consolidate her form of Government. Such a union would result, sooner or later, in the entire loss of Schleswig to Denmark and its incorporation with Germany. Prussia has been unable to negotiate successful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

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

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

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 149 Wood street; R K Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

jy4 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

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.

aug5 td WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerves is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. D. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja16

DENTISTRY. Dr. Denny, Corner of Fourth and Market and Dentist, between oct1-dlyiy

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

128 WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a full and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

MARRIED.

In Oakland, August 12, by Rev. T. B. Lyman, Prof. R. GREENSON to Mrs. CATHERINE SINGER

DIED,

On the 13th inst., JANE, wife of John Murdoch, Jr., of Peebles township.

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of lads and young gentlemen, on the first Monday, the second day of September next.

The plan of the Academy is comprehensive, embracing a liberal course of instruction in Classic and Scientific Learning, the Modern Languages, a full course of Commercial Studies, and the various branches of elementary English Education.

The Institution is furnished with the necessary Maps, Globes, Physiological, Astronomical, Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus, by which the pupils are aided in acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the subjects of studies

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION

L. CATON ..... Principal & Mental Philosophy
Wm A West, A M, Instructor in the Latin and Greek languages
John Brown, A M, Instructor in Mathematics.
James H Reed, A M Instructor in the Natural, Mental, and Moral Sciences
John C Scandel, Ph D, Professor in Modern Languages
T Duff Professor in Book Keeping
J D Williams, Professor in Penmanship

ACADEMIC EDIFICE

The Academic Edifice is on Ferry street, between Fourth and Liberty. The building is large, commodious, and airy, and being the only one used by them of late city, it is quiet and retired, which renders it a very desirable location for an Institution of Learning. Circulars can be obtained at the book stores in both cities. The Principal can be seen at the Academy. aug12 d4w

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Allegheny Iron Co. Company are hereby notified, that an election to make choice of Other Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year will be held at the Pittsburgh Office, on Sat. next, the 17th inst, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

E. W. SCHAFFER, Secretary.

August 14, 1850.—au12 td

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY NOTICE.

THE citizens of Allegheny are hereby informed that the Library of the Academy lately purchased by them, will be re-established at the Institute, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, every afternoon, from 3 till 6 o'clock, until further notice, for the purpose of giving out books and receiving subscriptions.

aug10 td M. McGONNIGLE, Librarian

[Tribune copy 3 times.]

THE subscribers having sold out their entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to Mr John Shephard, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S B Bushfield & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by S B Bushfield, who is duly authorized to settle and receive all debts, dues, and demands owing to the late firm. The business will be found at the old stand, No 231 Liberty st, Pittsburgh.

S B BUSHFIELD.
GEO. RICHARD.

Aug 8, 1850—aug10 d3t

HAVING sold out our entire stock of goods to Mr John Shephard, we would take pleasure in recommending him to our friends and customers as worthy of patronage, and solicit for him a continuance of their patronage. S B BUSHFIELD
GEO. RICHARD

aug8 d3t

SODA ASH—10 casks received for sale by S & W HARBAUGH

CREAM TARTAR—75 bbls rec'd for sale by S & W HARBAUGH

HAMS—3 casks Cured, and 6 casks common Hams rec'd per steamer Reveille, for sale by S & W HARBAUGH

HERRING—400 bbls in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH

HAMS—Evans & Smith's Cincinnati Sugar Cured; 25 do Maces' Indiana do Virginia do 50 do hickory cured, not smoked, for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO 26 Liberty st

DRIED BEEF—Jno Davis' Cin Cured Canvassed 50 do do do not canvassed For sale by WM A McCLURG & CO

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—A few doz for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO

VENISON HAMS—A few choice Venison Hams for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO

Steam Boat Trimmings.

WE invite the attention of those furnishing Steam Boats to our assortment of Trimmings, comprising in part of the following—

6-4 and 7-4 Table Linens, Linen Napkins,
Huckaback Diaper, Scotch Diaper,
Card Table Covers, Crash,
Curtain material of all descriptions, Mats, &c. &c.

W McCLINTOCK,
Carpet Warehouse, 75 Fourth st.

Investments.

I HAVE for sale, a number of bonds and mortgages, in sums from $500 to $5000, maturing in from one to ten years, or in annual instalments, with interest payable semi annually, secured by city property, equal in value to twice the amounts for which they are respectively drawn. H. BRADY WILKINS,
aug14 d3t Att'y at Law, No 101 Fourth st.

Strawberry Plants for Sale at Greenwood Gardens.

BURTS'S Prize, Hovey's Seedlings, and Victoria. These are the largest and best flavored fruit amongst all the different varieties now grown.

Orders addressed to the Proprietor, West Manchester, will receive prompt attention. J McKAIN.

aug14

For Sale, on Long Credit,

A LOT on Wylie street, near Logan, 100 feet in front by 121 feet in depth to an alley 20 feet wide. Also, a Lot on Wylie street, near Fulton, 44 feet in front by 121 feet in depth to an alley 20 feet wide. Apply to H. BRADY WILKINS,
aug14 d3t Att'y at Law, 101 Fourth st.

Velvet Pile Carpets.

W. McCLINTOCK has in store and for sale the largest assortment of Velvet Pile Carpet of the best and newest styles ever offer d in this city, to which we invite the special attention of those wishing to purchase. Warehouse, 75 Fourth st. aug14

Gibbed Herring.

A SMALL lot of Gibbed Herring, in prime order, for sale by JOHN McFADEN & CO
aug14 Canal Basin.

100 BRLS No 3 MACKEREL, Boston Inspection, just arrived in prime order and for sale by JOHN McFADEN & CO,
aug13 Canal Basin

Dissolution of Co-partnership

THE Co-partnership between Peter Ritner and John L. Dinan, Contractors on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all the debts, dues, and demands against said firm will be paid by their agent, at Economy.

August 1, 1850—aug14 w3t* PETER RITNER.

RICE—15 tierces rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON 221 & 223 Liberty st

TOBACCO—50 bxs Russell & Robinson's 5's Lump 50 bxs Gestices do 50 bxs Myers' pound lumps

In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKERSON
aug14

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL $200,000.

J K MORTHEAD, 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, Williams Hall.

DIRECTORS:

J. K. Moorhead, Rody Patterson, Wm A. Hill, R. H. Hartley, R. H. Simpson, Joshua Rhoden, Wm. M. Edgar, Edward Gregg, A. P. Ansbutz, Wm Collingwood, B. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kent, Wm Gorman.

aug13 d1y

Barege de Laines.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD are selling neat and handsome styles of above goods at reduced prices. A few pieces Barege still remaining that will be closed out very low. aug13

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 Chamley Ginghams. aug13

PIG METAL—100 tons New Haven Furnace Pig Metal for sale by J. H. SMITH'S
[aug13] WM BAGALEY & CO

ENGLISH, Classical, and Mathematical School will Re-Open on Monday, the 19th inst., at No 8 Webster street, at the head of Seventh st.

aug10

LOST,

ON Saturday, 10th instant, a small Bunch of Keys, supposed to have been 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, perfectly dry, and of a superior quality for sale by S. CLARKE,
aug12 Sharpsburg.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

CONCLUSION OF HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Rules, offered an amendment to Mr. Soule's Bill, which he thus explained.

We are all aware that under the rules, five minutes are allowed for explanation, to a member offering an amendment after a debate has been closed, and that some of the most business like and beneficial action has taken place under it, but we have also seen that the rule has been abused by this transfer of the amendment as it was originally intended to give the mover of an amendment, particularly upon appropriation bills, an opportunity to explain. This amendment from the Committee proposes to extend this right to any other member, to reply, then no farther debate is to take place on it. The same rule is to be extended to all amendments.

The Committee shall vote, and the move, shall not be permitted to withdraw without the unanimous consent of the Committee.

This gave rise to an animated debate, the South ern members particularly opposing the amendment.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill; and, shortly after, adjourned.

CONCLUSION OF SENATE.

Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, opposed the bill for the admission of California, because there was no evidence before the Senate, that at the time her constitution was adopted, there was sufficient population to entitle her to one representative. The constitution was formed under military and executive dictation for the purpose of excluding some of the States from participating in the benefits of the new acquisition. He declared himself ready to perform whatever his State directed. If she directed him to resist the measure in the field, he was ready to do it; if that were treason, he was the traitor.

Mr. Houston defended the vote he was about giving in support of the measure. He scouted all idea of disunion, and argued the propriety and justice of admitting California.

After some further debates, the bill was passed —yeas, 34; nays, 15; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Morris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, and Whitcomb—34.

Nays—Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Foote, Hunter, Mason, Norton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee.—15.

The passage of the bill was greeted with demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Berrien signified a desire to enter a protest to the bill on the part of the minority.

The bill to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, was made the order of the day for to morrow, after which the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

SENATE—Mr. Hunter moved that the protest of the Senators which he presented against the passage of the California Bill, be entered upon the journal. The paper is signed by Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Butler, Barnwell, Turney, Soule, Davis, of Mississippi, Atchinson, Rusk, Pratt, Norton, and Yulee.

This move caused considerable debate, and further consideration of the matter, as to whether the protest would be entered upon the journal—The subject was finally laid over till to morrow.

The Senate then took up the bill to establish territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, and the settlement of the boundaries of Texas, as reported from the Committee.

Mr. Douglass moved an additional section, postponing the operation of the bill until the disputed boundaries of Texas shall have been settled by mutual agreement of the parties. It was adopted.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment, so as simply to confine the operation of the proposed territorial government to that of New Mexico which was actually settled, held and occupied as New Mexico at the time of its cession to the United States, and not included within the boundary of Texas. The motion was rejected, yeas 25, nays, 31.

Mr. Foote moved to insert a proviso, that when New Mexico presents herself for admission as a State, she shall be admitted with, or without slavery, as her constitution may declare which was adopted.

Mr. Chase moved the insertion of the Jefferson Proviso, inhibiting slavery, which motion was rejected—Yeas, 20; Nays, 35.

Mr. Hale moved some amendments which were moved by him on the Omnibus bill, for securing the right of habeas corpus to alleged slaves, and providing for the carrying of the question of slavery to the Supreme Court. Adopted.

The bill was then reported, the amendments concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed for final reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—The House, after considerable discussion, adopted Mr. Jones' amendment offered yesterday.

An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the Texas and the California bills.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The subject was debated until the adjournment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

NIAGARA.

HALIFAX Telegraph Office, Aug. 14, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Steam Ship Niagara, with three day's later intelligence from Europe, arrived at her wharf, at 9 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Atlantic, for Liverpool