THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 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 CARTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

HEMPFIELD RAIL ROAD.

The citizens of Washington County are very earnest in their endeavors to promote the success of this project. Several of the principal citizens of that county have lately made an exploration, under the supervision of Johnathan Knight, Esq., who pronounces the route a good one, well adapted for the construction of a rail road.

The Reporter gives a detailed account of the explorations, and says that two routes were proposed and examined from Washington to the Monongahela river—one along the valley of Mingo creek, and the other along the valley of Pigeon creek.—That by Pigeon creek is thought to be preferable, although the other is some three or four miles shorter. Less will be required on both routes. The distance from Washington to the river, by the Pigeon creek route, would be 24 miles; by the Mingo creek, about 20 miles.

Two routes were also explored west of Washington, to West Alexander, near to the State line. One takes down Catfish, to Chartiers creek, thence up Leet's run to the farm of Samuel Davis, thence down Brushy run to Buffalo creek, thence down Buffalo to the Dutch Fork, thence up that fork to within a mile or so of West Alexander. Here a tunnel of some four hundred yards in length would be necessary to get across to the small stream flowing at the foot of West Alexander. From this point to Wheeling, the road would take the valley of the stream running from West Alexander to the Ohio river, near Wheeling. Another route from Washington to West Alexander passes Claysville, and takes the valleys of two small runs not marked on the map. This is four miles shorter than the other, with two tunnels.

Mr. Knight estimates the entire expense of constructing the road from Greensburgh to Wheeling, including tunnelling, stations, &c., at about $25,000 per mile.

The distance from Greensburgh to Wheeling would be about 80 miles, thus:—

From Greensburgh to Monongahela City,	23
" Monongahela city to Washington,	24
" Washington to West Alexander,	17
" West Alexander to Wheeling,	16
Total,	80

At twenty five thousand dollars per mile, the whole cost of the rail road, therefore, would be two millions.

The Reporter gives the following as the relative distances from Wheeling to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The distances from Wheeling to Philadelphia, by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, will be 498 miles, thus:—

From Wheeling to Cumberland,	211
" Cumberland to Baltimore,	179
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	98
Total,	488

The distance from Wheeling to Philadelphia, via the Hempfield and Central Rail Roads of Pennsylvania, would be only 407—be eighty one miles shorter than by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Thus:

From Wheeling to Greensburgh,	80
" Greensburgh to Harrisburgh,	220
" Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	107
Total,	407

All this is very well, but where is the sum of *two millions* to come from? Not from Philadelphia, for she has exhausted all her means in constructing the Central Rail Road. Not from Wheeling, for she has not a dollar to spare, and has mortgaged her credit for more than it is worth to the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Not from Baltimore, for this road is a rival to her own. Not from speculators, for they are too cautious to invest their money in so uncertain a project, which has so many rivals, and which is of an exceeding doubtful policy, except to the people of Washington county on the direct line of the road.

Can the confidence of Washington and Westmore land raise the money? As to their ability we cannot say. Their people are among the most wealthy and prosperous in Western Pennsylvania, and can do a good deal. But we certainly think they will raise the money. There will be a difficulty at the very start, at Greensburgh, and if the cheapest route is chosen, the road will commence at some distance this side of that place. This will alienate the people of that ancient borough. Our good friends up at West Newton have exhausted their spare means in constructing the Youghiogheny Slack Water, and as they are to have a Plank Road connection with Cumberland, their interests will not lead them to look with favor upon a project which will injure both their Slackwater and Plank Road. There will be very little got from Westmoreland county.

Washington county proposes to subscribe, in her corporate capacity, two or three hundred thousand dollars. Before the tax payers vote for this, however, they will have to be assured that there is money enough secured to complete the work, or they will spend their money for naught. Considerable will be raised by private subscription, but when it is tried, it will be found an up hill business. The prospect of raising the two millions is very gloomy indeed.

If our Washington county friends will raise one fourth of that sum, we will assure them of the completion of a railroad of more real and decided interest to them, than any other work that could be undertaken. Such a road would greatly benefit the citizens of the south county. We mean a road from that place to this city. Some remarks upon this, we defer to our next.

PORTUGAL.—A letter from Washington, of the 11th inst., says:—"A special bearer of Despatches from the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived in Washington this morning. He reports Mr. Clay, Charge at Lisbon, as having demanded his passports and retired to Naples, whence he expects to return to the United States in two months. He is reported to have withdrawn from his mission in consequence of the offensive terms in which the offer of the Portuguese Ministry to pay all claims except that in relation to the General Armstrong, were couched."

THE CONTOY PRISONERS AT MOBILE.—The U. S. sloop of war Albany, Commander Randolph, arrived in the lower bay, at Mobile, on Friday week, from Pensacola, having on board the "Contoy prisoners." The Mobile Advertiser says:

☞ "We are told that they are to be delivered to the U. S. Marshal for this district. Lieut. Randolph has had a consultation with the District Attorney, and the prisoners in all probability will be here in the course of the day. They are a good looking, healthy set of men, forty two in number, and we are told they feel truly grateful for the kindness extended to them by the Government.—We are not advised of the final disposition that is to be made of them.

The Albany, we understand, will return to Pensacola, and as her cruise is up, she will shortly sail *for Portsmouth or Norfolk.*"

A Western Rail Road.

The *Post*, of yesterday, copies, with approving comments, the following paragraph from the Steubenville Herald:

"Pittsburgh has now either to throw all her energies towards our enterprise (the Stubenville Rail Road) or hereafter be *deprived of the "blessings and benefits" of a rail road connection with the great commercial and grain growing regions of the South and West.*"

How it is possible the *Post* can endorse so glaring an untruth, and one so injurious to Pittsburgh, passes comprehension. Can the editor of that paper say, as an honest man, that the statement in the above extract is true. Is it true that Pittsburgh will be "deprived of the blessings and benefits" of a rail road connection with the great commercial and grain growing regions of the South and West" unless she throws all her energies towards the construction of the Steubenville Rail Road? Is the assertion not manifestly and grossly false? Does not the editor of the *Post* know that the energies of Pittsburgh are now devoted to the construction of a rail road which will connect us with the great "commercial and grain growing regions of the South and West;" which will unite us with Cleveland, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville? If he does not, he is grossly ignorant of the plainest matter of fact.

This is not the first time that such an effort to disparage the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, and deceive his readers has been made by the Post editor. He knows that the route of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad passes through a tier of counties adjoining and parallel to the projected route of the Steubenville road, until the two meet, either at Mount Vernon or Columbus, and that the trade of central Ohio and the great west is as directly reached through one route as the other—the Steubenville road suiting one tier of counties between this and Columbus, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad another, and we think not less important tier. He also knows that the Ohio and Pennsylvania road affords advantages to Pittsburgh which the other does not, and could not give, in that it connects us directly with Cleveland, and with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and all the extensive net of railroads which these will directly or in time connect. The Steubenville road would take us to Columbus and Cincinnati, but presents us with no connections with the Lakes and with Indiana, and the great west and north west, without coming up on to the very line of our Western road, by a circuitous route—while the Ohio and Pennsylvania road takes us directly to Columbus and Cincinnati, and gives us all the other important and extraordinary advantages besides.

We should not have instituted these comparisons, did the Post not systematically endeavor to injure the character of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, by the grossest perversions of actual facts. We have no desire to injure the prospects of the Steubenville Company; we feel no jealousy of its rivalship; we would not throw a straw in its way, and have only adverted to it in defence of Pittsburgh interests, which are so frequently assailed by attacking an enterprise in which she has invested a large amount of money, and in which her commercial and manufacturing prosperity is deeply interested.

We yesterday had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old friend A. W. Brockway, formerly of this city, but who went out to California with the Overland Emigration of last year. He left California on the first of July. He is in fine health, and speaks highly of the new Pacific State. He visits Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing machinery to crush or stamp the gold bearing quartz rock, and expects to return in October. The following article in reference to this gentleman and the object of his visit, we take from the Sacramento City *Transcript* of June 29:

"A. W. Brockway, of the firm of Pearis & Brockway, merchants of our city, leaves in the first steamer for the States. We learn that Mr. Brockway returns to the States for a few months for the purpose of superintending the construction of, and shipping the requisite machinery for working extensively in the quartz gold veins of California. A company has already been formed, in which some of the wealthiest citizens of Sacramento and San Francisco are the stockholders.—The company hold a large claim on the great Mariposa or Fremont Rock. We understand that Mr. Brockway has had experience in this kind of mining, and judging from the rich character of the specimens which he has brought with him from the Company's vein, during a recent trip to the southern mines, they have undoubtedly a mine of great wealth."

THE HON. T. M. T. MCKENNAN.—The President has tendered to our fellow townsman, Mr. M'Kennan, a seat in his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior. This, coming altogether unsolicited, is a flattering compliment to Mr. McKennan, but one that is richly deserved. For honesty, integrity, prudence, and true moral worth, Mr. McKennan has no superior in the country. He is the very man for a Cabinet counsellor, in the present crisis; calm and dignified, yet courteous and affable in his general deportment; wise and prudent in all his thoughts—firm and decided in his political principles, with energy and resolution for every emergency—of enlarged views and a heart purely and fervently patriotic in every impulse—commanding universal esteem, and possessing the unbounded confidence of the entire country.

Mr. McKennan's appointment will be hailed with sincere satisfaction by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and the Whig party throughout the Union. We believe there is no man in the State whose appointment would give as great satisfaction, or be so well calculated to enlist a warm and cordial support to the new Administration.

Mr. McKennan does not seek or expect the appointment, and did not desire it. If he were to consult his own feelings alone, he would decline the honor thus voluntarily tendered him. But it is likely he will yield to the urgent solicitations of his friends and accept the appointment.—*Weak Reporter.*

We rejoice to see semi-official indication that Mr. McKennan will accept the position tendered to him by the President, and for which he was unanimously recommended by the Pennsylvania Whig delegation in Congress. It gives us pleasure to endorse the remarks of the Reporter, both as regards Mr. McKennan's fitness for the position, and the universal satisfaction it will give to the Whigs of Pennsylvania and of the Union.

MORE FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Dry Goods Reporter states that a large manufacturing company of fancy cassimers failed last week, which is attributed to the want of remunerating prices for woollen goods, relatively to the high prices of wool. The New York Post, of Saturday evening, says:

A large produce house in this city is reported to have suspended payment to day. We have not ascertained the extent of their liabilities or assets. The recent decline in pork is mentioned as the cause.

We withhold the name of the parties that they may not be prejudiced by a premature announcement of this unhappy event.

We are given to understand that but for the recent failure of Suydam, Sage & Co., the house would probably have gone through.

CHOLERA IN UNIOSTOWN.—The Fayette Whig of Tuesday contains the following items in relation to the sickness in that place:

Since our last issue, there have been several deaths, and a large number of cases from the epidemic which has carried mourning and sorrow into so many families of our heretofore healthy village. Previous to this visitation, Cholera was unknown here, and whilst in every quarter around it was finding thousands of victims, we blindly hoped that our proximity to the mountains, pure air, and other advantages, would prove an impregnable barrier to its onward march, and that we would, as in other years, escape the ravages of this scourge of mankind. There must be a cause for this visitation—a reason why the Angel of Death tarried so long amongst us, and we invite the learned in medicine and science to solve the mystery. Our columns are open.

A DOUBLE FAMILY.—A colored family, residing on Morgantown Street, consisting of six persons, have nearly all been swept away by Cholera.—First, a daughter, on Saturday the husband, and on Sunday the mother and a grand child were consigned to the tomb. We understand that the whole family were much addicted to intemperance, and subsisted altogether upon vegetables.

Five deaths from Cholera on Redstone, near Brownsville, one day last week. We have not learned the names of the deceased. A dog belonging to one of the families, also died, and the cause of his death was cholera.

Accounts from Balize, Honduras, to the 6th ult., received at New Orleans, state that a vessel had arrived off Moho river, with a company of Belgian or German emigrants, who intend settling there. It appears that a Mr. Utecht, having purchased some 2200 acres of land, has succeeded in getting a society to join him, consisting of 20 married couples—26 men and 10 women unmarried—10 children above, and 46 under 10 years of age, making a total of 130 persons—who, besides being "morally good people, are united closely by a religious tie, and quite able to work."

The Great Battle in Schleswig.

There is a very natural curiosity in mankind to read circumstantial accounts of great battles, even those of ancient date. The curiosity is heightened when the fight took place only a few days ago, and with all the improvements of modern warfare, and among a highly civilized people. This curiosity is not unmixed, however, in most minds, with astonishment and pain, that christian nations and neighbors, for such slight causes, rush to will embrue their hands in each other's blood.—This battle, in Schleswig, while it will stand as one of the most severe on record will, also stand, as a London correspondent truly remarks: as a lasting disgrace to the present stage of European civilization, since it has been fought between two petty states—or rather between two sections of the people of one district—with all the great powers of Europe looking on as passive spectators.

The two armies met on the 24th of July, at a place called Idstedt, about one hour's ride from the town of Schleswig, when some skirmishing took place. The contest was renewed the next morning, the 25th, and after a general engagement, which lasted uninterruptedly for eleven hours, and in its early stages seemed likely to result in a victory by the Germans, the Danes became masters of the field. The numbers on the side of the Danes are said to have been 40,000, while the Schleswig Holstein army amounted only to 30,000. To this disparity the result was altogether owing. After repelling the attacks of the Danes throughout the entire day, the exhausted German army was at length overpowered by a reserve of fresh troops. The losses are, at present, matter of vague conjecture, but they have been estimated at 3000 on the side of the Holsteiners, and at a still larger number on the side of the Danes.

The following is a minute and graphic account of this fiercely contested battle, by an eye witness, and the description will probably afford general readers a more perfect conception of a battle field than such descriptions usually do:

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

Defeat and Retreat of the Schleswig Holstein Army.

From the Times Correspondent with the Schleswig Army.

SCHLEWIG, July 21.

The first engagement between the Danes and the army of the Duchies, since the commencement of hostilities, took place to day, about two miles and a half in advance of General Willisen's main position. His centre was been for some days at Idstedt, or Ichstadt, and expecting a movement forward on the part of the Danes he yesterday occupied a thickly wooded height, called Popho's, stretching from the road to Tremstedt upon something more than two miles from Idstedt, by a body of chasseurs, but with no intention of holding it. It was known that the Danes intended to send forward a part of their force to reconnoitre the ground, if not to attack the main body of the Holstein army.

This morning, at an early hour, the infantry remaining in the town of Schleswig, were sent on to the front; the last battalion left the town between eight and nine o'clock. By that time it was reported that the Danes were advancing, and every body was on the alert. The General and his staff were some half mile further forward than Idstedt, in the middle of the plain, to the right of the Chaussee. A large mound, one of the many tumuli that are scattered over this part of the country, and are called the "Hünen graeber," was the only elevation that commanded a good view of the wood, directly in front, and upon and around it the head quarters for the time were placed.—The spot is a hard hill's journey from Schleswig. I again made use of the permission to follow head quarters, and arrived at the mound about ten o'clock. All was quiet, though every moment the commencement of the firing was expected. The Danes had sent forward two or three guns and a body of infantry and riflemen through Siverstedt and Stendrup, and they were advancing by the Chaussee to Popho's; the wooded hill that bounded the horizon to the north was the point to which all the glasses were turned.

The staff had been out since seven in the morning and by 11 o'clock the day had grown oppressively warm, though a smart breeze blew from the north the air a little. Most of the officers were sitting or lying on the heath with which the mound is covered; a score of dismounted dragoons and orderlies in attendance were walking their horses up and down the level field. The General was standing half way up the mound with the officers last arrived from the front, and those who had come to breakfast had lit their cigars and prepared for another hour of inaction. Somebody suggested a glass of wine from a supply at hand, and we were just drawing the cork when the report of a cannon from the top of the wood pearest the highest road brought us all to our feet. The head of the Danish column had shown itself, and was diverging from the road toward the wood; the calls from the Holstein guns, of which there were but two, must have crossed the Chaussee obliquely but at the distance we could see from the Chaussee itself, there being some rising ground between us and it.

The Danes returned the fire from apparently an equal number of guns, and for about twenty minutes the cannonade was very severe, no great harm was done, though the parties were within good shot range of each other, we could distinctly see the Danish cannon kick up the ground, and throw up clouds of dust as they bounded along the light sandy soil. In the meantime the chasseurs in the wood had opened an irregular fire on the Danish skirmishers; but as the latter attacked from the other side of the wooded ridge, and the Holsteiners were posted in the wood itself, we could see nothing but the smoke rising in white clouds at every shot from between the dark green beech trees. The cannonade ceased, and the chasseurs, according to their orders, withdrew from the wood toward us, firing as they retired, but not so rapidly.

The guns were brought back to our left, and posted so as to command the road. Meanwhile a very squadron of cavalry that had been sent forward, but had not been engaged, took up its position in front of us and to our right, but the Danes made no effort to follow us from the wood, and after about an hour's silence the officers decided that nothingmore could be done to day. Could the Danes have been drawn forward to the plain south of Tropitz, and in front of the real main position of the Holsteiners probably the action might have become general.—But they advanced no further than the edge of the wood. The whole affair did not last more than half an hour. In that time the Holsteiners lost 8 men, killed and wounded, as far as in the hurry could be ascertained.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The prediction that all was over for the day was not verified. It was reported in Schleswig at 3 o'clock that the engagement had been resumed and I rode out again to the mound at head quarters at Idstedt, and on the way met with but too many proofs that the fighting had been more severe than in the morning, in the carts conveying the wounded to the hospital prepared in the Schloss in Schleswig town. I could not ascertain what force the Danes had thrown into the wood of Popholz and the fields about Hellgbek, a little village to the West of it, a Holstein battery and some infantry were ordered forward, the village was cannonaded, and in a short time the engagement became more serious than was intended, owing, it is said to the impatience of the troops. But the Danes held both positions against the attack, and the infantry were recalled.

The second engagement was over about six o'clock. The battery that commands the village or rather hamlet of Hellgbek was relieved, and I rode back with it on the road to Schleswig, as far as the point where it turned off to join the brigade of the main body to which it belongs. The battery had fired about 30 shots and the infantry had not sustained no loss, the infantry having ventured in and about the wood, in and behind which it was found the Danes had brought up a large force and effected a lodgment. They had pied more than four times the number that fell in the short affair of the forenoon. The wagons with the wounded are now slowly arriving, and the high road for a mile out of the town is more peopled than the town itself. The inhabitants have gone out toward the scene of action to hear the last intelligence, and be useful to the sufferers if they can, the women chiefly employed in the work, fearing they may recognize some one among its burden. I believe every possible arrangement has been made for the wounded.

More to the west the Danes have advanced along the river Treene toward Ballingsteht, and in this direction, too, there has been a cannonade all the afternoon that did not quite cease till 7 o'clock. From the sound it was evident there were heavier guns in action, and it is said the Danes have some 18 or 21 pounders in their batteries. Here, too, the outposts only have been engaged, and the Danes have advanced no farther than North of Ballingsedt. The country in this direction is open and level, and as the Holsteiners are weak in cavalry they will probably not attempt any attack on the Danes in open ground, but every other part of the line the decisive battle is expected to commence at daybreak. The Danes have a superiority in force, it is called 4000, or about 4000. The Holsteiners are in good spirits, and the officers say they are cool and steady under fire. No one here appears to doubt that the Danes must be beaten, but any anticipation of military events is very hazardous.

The general results of the operation of to day is that the Danish force has advanced, and has been allowed to occupy a position front, whence an ineffectual attempt was afterward made to remove them. They have also advanced considerably on the left flank, with some hard fighting. On the other hand, the Holsteiners have lost none of their chief positions, all of the skirmishing having been in advance of them.

SCHLEWIG, July 25.

The general engagement expected after the skirmish of the outposts described in my last letter, took place this morning. It was long and obstinately fought, was attended by great loss on both sides, and terminated with the total defeat of the Holstein army under Gen. Willisen, which is at this moment (3 o'clock, P. M.) retreating through the town in tolerably good order, to take up a position between here and Rendsburg.

It was known that the Danes would begin the attack at daybreak, or soon after; but they harrassed the posts to the right of the Holsteiners, by an irregular fire, soon after midnight, which kept the men under arms, and, in some degree, fatigued them before the battle itself commenced.—The morning was cloudy; at half past two it began to rain violently, and continued to pour without intermission till nearly nine. The weather was even cold, and all that had been suffocating dust the day before was converted into mud. At half past two I rode out toward Idstedt, on the high road to Flensburg, where the centre of the Holstein army was placed, holding a ridge of thickly wooded hill, and having in front a wide plain, stretching away almost on a level to the North as far as the village of Hellgbeck, and West to Bollingstedt, and the little river Treene, on which the left wing of the army rested, in the neighborhood of Gammelund.

A quarter of a mile in advance of the ridge the Holstein batteries had been already placed, and awaited the attack of the Danes. They pushed forward their guns, infantry and chasseurs from their position between Hellgbeck and Bollingstedt, in the direction of the Chaussee; and after some skirmishing opened a heavy fire from their field pieces just at 3 o'clock; the Holsteiners replied from their batteries, and for nearly two hours it was a battle of artillery alone, the balls sweeping the plain to the right and left of the high road.—The Danish infantry, as it advanced in heavy columns, suffered severely during this time, particularly from a well served battery of 24 pounders, which, when they struck, ploughed completely through the ranks. The infantry retired to form again, and the fire on both sides slackened on the point; by this time, 5 o'clock, the right of General Willisen's position, at Unter Stolk and Wedelspang, was attacked, but the Holstein chasseurs, who fought with the utmost determination throughout the day, held their ground in the woods and enclosed grounds against every attempt to dislodge them. They had not to contend with so heavy a cannonade, and the men are generally good marksmen. They at times even followed the Danes as they retired, but were frequently obliged to fall back on their former position; if any thing, they advanced during the action; later in the day it became apparent that the main attack of the Danes was not intended to be on that wing.

To the extreme left, also, the Danes were repulsed and driven to a considerable distance Northward, and as the Holstein irregulars were evidently advancing, while the firing from the Danish centre had slacked, sanguine hopes were entertained of the result. But they were premature. The Danes advanced again, and the battle raged with more fury than ever, the artillery in the plain on all points firing incessantly. The roar of the heavier cannon, and the rush and hiss of the balls through the air, were the only sounds that fell on the ear; the irregular firing of the rifemen and infantry was like the rattle of a toy compared to the clash of an enormous steam engine. Another hour passed with little movement of the troops, but a continual cannonade. All that was visible, except the flash and smoke of the guns, were the battery galloping across the field from point to point, appearing for a few minutes on a rise of the ground, or under the canopy of smoke when lifted or driven under by the wind. In the meantime, the usual scene presented by the immediate rear of an army in action was becoming more and more deplorable; groups of men, carrying or supporting wounded comrades, scarcely able to drag himself along; others carrying the dead, and laying them down with singular care, as if they were only asleep, and might be awakened by too rough a motion.

There was a deficiency of wagons to carry the wounded back to Schleswig, and, moreover, the peasants did not relish the task of driving as close to the firing. It required somewhat more than threats from the soldiers to get the horses, as they call him, who, in any circumstances, moves but slowly, under the present ones, to move at all; but it was generally done at last, though for the scarcity of vehicles there was, unhappily, no remedy. The wounded horses, if the cure is hopeless, are shot, and every now and then the report of a merciful musket, putting an end to the agonies of some poor emigrant, is another of the many episodes of the conflict that a spectator has less sure to observe; they are but episodes, the great work of battle goes on, perfectly reckless of life or suffering in any form.

At 7 o'clock, the effect of the firing began to appear all over the field; scattered bats and farm houses had been set on fire by the shells, and were burning unheeded. In a Holstein battery, placed to the left of the Chaussee, a powder wagon, struck by a bomb, exploded, and killed four horses and two men. I crossed a southern collier attached to this battery later in the day, while he was describing to his comrades his *jurchtbar peh*, or it rather had had luck at this point. He said he had three guns dismounted, his horse shot from under him, and a powder wagon blown up, within a quarter of an hour. I thought his own escape might have been considered a piece of good luck to balance the opposite. The battle went on and without apparent result; the Danes had not advanced neither on the right nor left, and it was becoming evident that the centre was the point on which all their strength would be directed.

To the left the pieces of each army had been engaged on the open ground towards Bollingstedt and Hellgbeck, but there the Holsteiners were firmly stemmed the number of the enemy. At the entire At 7 o'clock, straggling parties of Danish infantry began to be brought to the rear, most of them wounded; in the latter case, they were treated as well by their late opponents as any of their own comrades could have been. They were sent on to Schleswig as quickly as possible, and often unfeelingly so, the probability that any one of the combatants would be able to obtain a two thirds vote in the electoral college, and, therefore, Congress must decide, in January, by selecting one from the four candidates who may receive the largest number of votes of the people.

All the power and influence of the President will be brought to bear in favor of his brother, whom accession to the Presidency, for the next term, is almost beyond doubt, although against the will of the people.

The country is in a state of great excitement, and presents very unfavorable prospects for the future.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The Union, of yesterday, says that a gentleman arrived in this city last evening, who states that he is just from San Antonio, in Texas, and that there are 8,000 men under arms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande to defend the rights of Texas. Thousands of men are ready, if it should be necessary, to rally under the standard of the State.

Mr. Pearce's Texas Boundary bill, which has already passed the Senate, will pass the House by at least 50 majority. Mr. Caldwell, of North Carolina, is in favor of it.

Mr. McKennan accepts the Department of the Interior; so that Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet is now full.

The Republic, of this morning, says that the Texas boundary and California bills will not come up in the House, before next week.

The Hon. Thos. M. T. McKennan, Secretary of the Interior reached this city last night.

Maj Gen. Winfield Scott has been ordered to fix his head quarters in this city.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.

This day has been devoted, in this city, to paying suitable honors to the late lamented President. The weather, although cloudy, has been favorable. The processions were very numerous, and the business is suspended. Stores are closed, and many of the public and private buildings are draped in black.

The throngs in the streets are immense, and thousands are brought from the country by the various railroad lines, to witness the procession.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

CINCINNATI, August 15.

The Board of Health held their last meeting to day, and reported the number of deaths, during the last 48 hours, at 71, of which 5 were of cholera, and 43 children under five years of age.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 15.

Flour—The market, for all descriptions, is unsettled, and to some kinds a decline of 12½c. per bbl. has been experienced. There is a moderate demand for home and eastern trade.

Grain—The market continues steady, with fair inquiry. Corn is more abundant, and prices are lower, by some 2 cents from yesterday.

Provisions—Pork is a shade better, with a fair demand for mess at $10,37½@10,41, and for prime at $8,37½@8,41 per bbl. Lard is in good demand at 8½@8½, for good to prime.

Linseed Oil is held firmly at 79 for English, and 80c. for American.

Groceries—The market for coffee and molasses is firm. Sugars are without change, unless it be that the market is less buoyant. Sales have been fair at full prices.

Hemp—A large business has been doing, but the market is rather heavy. The quotations are $110@125 per ton, according to quality, with retail sales only at over $115. Sales of 4000 bales Manilla at 9c. per lb. 4 and 3 months.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15

Flour—The supply continues limited. There is some little inquiry for shipment, and 700 bris were sold at $5 25 for sound old stock, and $5 for fresh ground.

Grain—Prices of Wheat are steady, with sales of prime Penn. and Southern red at 110 @ 112c and white at 115c. There is little inquiry, sales to the extent of 3000 bushels yellow at 65c, cif. at.

Whiskey—The market is firm, with sales in bris at 22c, and in hhds at 20½c per gallon.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, August 15.

The markets are quiet, and generally without change.

Flour—The market is steady at $3 60 @ 3 65 per bbl.

Whiskey—Sales at 22½c per gallon.

Provisions—Nothing doing of consequence.

Groceries are firm at former rates.

We learn that, on Saturday, Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor, left this city for his home in Delaware. Before his departure, he called personally on all the gentlemen in the State Department, and tendered them his thanks for the fidelity with which they had discharged their duties while he remained at the head of that Department. We understand that they all warmly expressed the feelings of gratitude and affection with which his kindness had inspired them.

Of the manner in which Mr. Clayton administered the affairs of the Department of State, while Gen. Taylor was President, we may have occasion hereafter to speak. The history of that administration remains to be written, and, when written, it will show that scarcely was one ever surrounded with more difficulties, or ever, in spite of a storm of calumny, more successfully overcame them.

Mr. Clayton, as we believe did the other members of the Cabinet, resigned office unconditionally on the night of Gen. Taylor's death, immediately after that sad event was made known to him. He returns home with the hearty good wishes of many friends here, who are anxious he should return to Congress. But, we believe, he has resolved to return no more.—*Nat. Intel.*

Hon. T. M. T. McKennan.—The appointment of this distinguished Pennsylvanian to a seat in President Fillmore's Cabinet, is everywhere hailed with the live est satisfaction. Mr. McK. is a sterling Whig, whose abilities and fidelity have been tried and tested in various public capacities. Should he accept the situation proffered to him—as we sincerely hope he will—he will bring to the aid of the Administration talent of a high order, a large knowledge of public affairs, a rispe'ed judgment, inflexible integrity, and great personal popularity.—*North American.*

MR. MCKENNAN.—We have been highly gratified to learn that the Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan has been tendered the post of Secretary of the Interior, rendered vacant by the declination of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland. In making this selection, President Fillmore has manifested a proper regard for the public interests, and a due appreciation of the position and services of the Whig party of Pennsylvania. When success results in the elevation of such men as Mr. McKennan, the Whigs of this Commonwealth will have the heart to work most zealously for their cause and candidates—*Butler Whig.*

GOLD DISCOVERED IN THE COPPER REGION.—We were shown yesterday, by Captain John Hallorsan, of this place, a piece of quartz rock, from Lake Superior, containing several dollars worth of pure, native gold. The gold shows itself in particles, disseminated through the quartz, the largest of which, as near as we could judge from the appearance, weighs more than a dollar. Capt. Hallorsan, who has this specimen and who brought it down a few days ago from Lake Superior, has sailed for several years on the lake, and is well known to every one here as a gentleman of the first respectability. He states that a friend in the mining country has discovered rocks of this description, of which this is a surface specimen, as its appearance clearly shows it to be; that there was no reason, object or chance for deception in regard to it. He brought it down in order to have it examined, and we saw it thoroughly tested yesterday, and there is no question as to its being genuine gold.

It is not, however, the first discovery of gold on the lake; geologists have detected it in several instances, and the lamented Doctor Houghton was confident that gold would be found in considerable quantities; and it has been supposed from minutes made by him, and from remarks on the subject, that he knew more about its location than any one else, and ever much more than he had ever made known.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of lads and young gentleman, 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 study.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

L. CATON ..... PRINCIPAL.
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. Schaad, Ph. D., Professor in Modern Languages.
P. Duff, Professor in Book Keeping.
J. D. Williams, Professor in Penmanship.

ACADEMIC EDIFICE

The Academic Edifice is on Ferry street, between Second and Third streets. The building is large, commodious, and airy, and being out of the business part of the city, it is quiet and retired, which renders it a peculiarly suitable 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:d2w

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY NOTICE.

THE citizens of Allegheny are hereby informed that the Librarian of the Anderson Library Institute will be in attendance at the Institute, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, every afternoon, from 2 till 6 o'clock, until further notice, for the purpose of giving out books and receiving subscriptions.

M. McCONNIGLE, Librarian.

(Tribune copy.)

THE subscribers having entered into 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 will be found at their old stand, No 101 Liberty st, Pittsburgh.

S. B. BUSHFIELD,
GEO. RICHARD.

Aug 8, 1850—aug12:d2w

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
128 WOOD STREET.

Are now prepared with a large 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

PRINTING & BOOK BINDING

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
No 50 Third, below Market st.

W. S. HAVEN,
(Successor to Johnston & Stockton,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the old establishment that, having purchased the printing office of Johnston & Stockton, he is now to be prepared to execute with neatness and expedition, every description of

PLAIN & FANCY PRINTING & BOOK BINDING

Having had the management of the Printing department for the past four years, he feels confident that he is in a position to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

August 10, 1850—aug12:d3m

N. B.—Merchants and Tribune copy.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, the Three Story Brick Dwelling House, No 60 Liberty street, and adjoining Land, etc.

Apply to R. C. STOCKTON, Bookseller, Third and Third Stories of Warehouse No 3 Market street. Enquire of

R C STOCKTON, Bookseller,
aug16 47 Market st

WOOLLEN GOODS

THE undersigned has on hand, and is this day receiving from the manufacturers, on consignment, a large assortment of Cassimeres, all colors, Satinets, Jeans, Red Flannels, Blanket Coatings, Drab over Coatings, Linsey Sattinets and Tweeds, which he will sell at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit. The attention of merchants is invited.

H. LEAR,
aug16 129 Liberty st.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE Ninth Annual Session of this Wesleyan Female College will commence on MONDAY, the 26th instant, when it is important that all who design attending during the first term should be present, though students may be received at any time.

The facilities now possessed by this Institution for intellectual improvement, and for imparting a sound and extensive female education, are not surpassed by those of any institution in the country.—that the expenses are less than those of any similar establishment.

Much care and attention is given to the religious training of the students in the great fundamental principles and doctrines of Christianity, yet no undue constraint is allowed to disturb the peace of those who are not in communion.

Young ladies from a distance will be received