THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

Pittsburgh and Washington.

In some remarks, in a late paper, in regard to the Hempfield Rail Road, are promised to the people of Washington, that if they would raise *one fourth* of the amount of money necessary to build the Hempfield Rail Road, according to the favorable estimates of a gentleman who had merely walked over the ground, we would assure them of the construction of a rail road of more importance and utility to them, than the one they are talking of building at so great an expense.—The road we refer to, is a *Pittsburgh and Washington road*; and we now proceed to show the superior advantages to the people of Washington of such a project over the Hempfield.

The Hempfield Rail Road would pass directly through this town and county, the train merely stopping long enough to take in fuel and water, and attach on a freight car. A Pittsburgh and Washington road would terminate at that point, and give them all the well known advantages which such a terminus always confers upon a town.

The Hempfield road would afford no particular advantages to the farmers of that country, except for the transmission to market of staple articles as wheat, wool, and pork, on which the carriage might be somewhat less than it is now. There would be no market afforded for the thousand and one articles which will not bear transportation to a distance. The Pittsburgh and Washington road would enable the farmers of that county to come to Pittsburgh with their poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, garden productions, etc., on which a farmer will frequently make more in a year, than on his wheat or wool crop.

The Hempfield Rail Road will not benefit the rich coal regions in that county, as the canal must ever be the avenue of transportation of such an article to the East, and Washington could not compete with Wheeling for a Western market.—The Pittsburgh and Washington road would supply the town of Washington with cheap fuel, and would open up to Pittsburgh the splendid coal region between this city and Canonsburg.

There is no advantage which the Hempfield road would give to Washington county, which a road from Washington to Pittsburgh would not confer, at a far less expense while there are many arguments in favor of the latter, which will not apply to the former. The Hempfield road would connect Washington with Philadelphia—so would a Washington and Pittsburgh road, with a very slight difference in distance. The Hempfield project would connect Washington with Wheeling. So would the Pittsburgh and Washington, if extended to that point, as it can as easily be done in one case as in the other. But a Washington and Pittsburgh road would have a decided advantage over the Hempfield, in connecting Washington county directly with the Lakes and the great West, by means of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road. It would connect that county also with the canal, which will always be used for the transmission of heavy freight—and last, though not least, it would bring the farmers of that county into the immediate neighborhood of a great and growing city, affording them at all times a safe and good market for the various productions of their farms, as well as all the benefits of rail road connections with the Eastern cities. It is thus, in every practical point of view, of superior utility to Washington county to the Hempfield road, possessing all the advantages of that project, with others of a most decided and important character.

There are other aspects of the case which ought to be carefully examined by the people of Washington, before they embark in so doubtful a project as the Hempfield Rail Road. Before a single step is taken, they must secure the right of way through Virginia. It would be superlative folly to spend their money and incur a heavy debt without a positive certainty that the road can be extended to its river terminus. Without this, were it finished from Greensburgh to Washington, or to the Western line of Donegal township, its proceeds would not pay the expense of working it, much less pay the interest on its cost, and keep it in repair. Can the consent of Virginia be obtained? This is a question shrouded in uncertainty. It is certain that such a grant cannot be obtained at present. All Western Virginia, except Ohio County, would oppose it from self interest. All the influence of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, decidedly great in the Legislature of the State, would be hostile to it. And where would be the interest in its favor? Would the eastern counties of that State, which are looking for more Southern communications to pass through their own borders, be inclined to force a bill through against a fierce opposition to benefit a rival work and a rival State? The idea is preposterous.—Let the effort be tried, and it will be hooted out of the Legislature, at least for the present, and for some years to come. Will the sensible people of Washington embark their means in so doubtful a scheme? We think not.

How different is the case with a rail road from Pittsburgh to Washington! Here are no obstacles, no doubt of success, no gloomy uncertainties. The work is, in every aspect, feasible, useful, and necessary. It would be a productive work, paying fair dividends, and greatly benefitting the town and county of Washington—giving her, as we have shown above, all the advantages to be obtained by the Hempfield Road, and others of still greater importance. Without involving one half the expense, it offers more decided benefits, and its local trade alone would amply support it, and pay fair dividends.

Some of the Washington papers are advocating the propriety of Washington County subscribing two or three hundred thousand dollars to the Hempfield project. Instead of risking its money in so doubtful a project, let the county devote it to a Pittsburgh and Washington Road, and her people will never repent the out lay. There is a charter of a highly liberal character already in existence, and there need be no delay in the commencement of the enterprise.

We have said nothing about extending a Pittsburgh and Washington Road to Wheeling, although the idea is perfectly feasible—because the difficulty of obtaining the right of way is an obstacle not to be overcome without the labor probably of years—and because a railroad between Pittsburgh and Washington is a prudent, judicious, and feasible scheme in and of itself, without any calculations of further extension, although it is fully capable of such extension. When necessary we are prepared to show that a Pittsburgh and Wheeling Road, passing through Washington, is a far cheaper, more feasible, and in every aspect a wiser project than the Hempfield, and a project, too, which will meet with greater favor with the people of Philadelphia and the Stockholders and Directors of the Central Railroad, and one also which will meet with less opposition from the Legislature of Virginia.

Our object, however, in these remarks, has been to concentrate the attention of the people of Washington and Pittsburgh upon one definite, feasible, and reasonable project, which is within their grasp, and under their control, and if the people of Washington will do as much for it as they propose to do for the Hempfield Road, it *is within their means*. We ask a candid examination of these views by the people of Washington, both of town and country, and we are convinced, if they give them due weight they will be of our opinion.

By the way the editor of the Gazette pitched into us the other day on the subject of the Tariff.—We copied the main section of his article, and commented at some length. Two or three numbers of that paper have been issued, and no notice is taken of our remarks, notwithstanding we earnestly called for information on certain points.—[Post.

The above appears in the Post of yesterday, and is the first we knew of any reply to our article, as the copy of the paper containing it failed to reach us. We shall be glad to impart to the editor all information in our power, with no hope, however, of making an impression on one who has adopted the principles of free trade as a party measure, and who for that reason will stick to it if every manufactory in the country should rot down as a consequence of so insane a policy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The Appropriations—Progress of business—Diplomatic Appointments—Rank and style to be raised, and rate of pay also.

We have arrived at the end of the 37th week of the session. For the last ten days, the House has been exerting its eloquence and energies in Committee of the Whole, over the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and the prospects of its passage, I regret to say, is about as cloudy and uncertain as at the beginning of the week. As I believe I stated yesterday, Mr. Bayly thinks it will take all of next week to dispose of it, and verily the facts seem to bear out the opinion. The bill provides about ten millions for the general civil expenditures of the year. It is badly wanted now, as we are near the end of the second month of the quarter, during which not a dime could have been legally paid out The chairman of the Ways and Means, says he has a large number of important amendments to offer, and the first has not made its appearance yet. In fact, though the speech making terminated at 1 o'clock on Friday, and the voting in committee began at that time, we are yet upon only the second contested item of the bill, that providing payment for the stolen books, and after a discussion under the five minute rule, occupying the whole of the sitting, the House adjourned without deciding exactly how much each member should be permitted and invited to steal. I dignify this particular line of honorable thieving as literary larceny, which, I fear, is a much more respectable designation than in strict propriety belongs to it. The other stumbling block was that other question, the mileage.—After a day and a quarter devoted to this interesting matter, the House found themselves unable to agree upon any thing better than the proviso reported by the Ways and Means; to wit, that mileage should be computed by the usual mail route, and that no member residing east of the Rocky Mountains should receive more than one thousand dollars each session, as mileage, and no member or delegate from the western side over two thousand dollars. That regulation, therefore, was assented to. I should not forget that this proviso also prohibits the constructive mileage of Senators, by which some of them heretofore have managed to earn two or three thousand dollars between midnight and daylight. Let us trust that the honesty and firmness of Comptroller Whittlesey, seconded by the reluctant deference of Congress, to public opinion, have corrected that gross abuse.

But think of the manner in which this thirty seventh week of the session has been closed. The Senate quietly adjourns over from Thursday to Monday, the House after idling away two or three hours in something like child's play, adjourns at 2 o'clock; and this too, when almost every thing remains to be done; when revolution and sedition are threatened in the Capitol, and rebellion and treason seem rampant on our borders.

In view of the probability that, as the House persists in going on, this bill will drag its slow length along for another week, there is some talk of entering upon a struggle over the Texas and California bills on Monday morning next. I will only say that I hope that nothing of the kind will be done.—For the sake of its own name and respectability, let the House adhere to its work and perfect something. Let the appropriations be passed before they are laid aside, to enter upon contentions that may perhaps have no end. Let this bill and those providing for the expenses of the army and navy be passed at once. Then the decks will be cleared for the final action over the California and boundary questions, over the great issue of slavery extension, of freedom for the territories. This is a practical common sense view of the case, which is taken by all sensible and moderate men I have conversed with in the House, respecting it.

Among the amendments said to be held in reserve by Mr. Bayly, is one for enlarging, by a considerable sum, the appropriations for the diplomatic expenses of the government. It is conjectured by some, that this is desired in order to leave a respectable margin for the expenditures that would necessarily follow the recall of some of our present foreign representatives and the appointment of others. But I have no information that would enable me to say whether this opinion is well or ill founded. The committee on Foreign Affairs have had under consideration for some days a proposition from the State Department, recommending an increase of appropriations sufficient to defray the cost of raising all the European Chargeships to the grade held by Ministers resident, similar to the mission to Turkey. The salary of a Minister resident is six thousand dollars—of a charge four thousand five hundred. The committee declined to recommend the appropriation as an item in this bill, but will probably recommend the passage of an independent act regulating the matter, by which the higher grade and rates of compensation will be conferred. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, August 17.

Another of the fashionable mock crim. con. cases has furnished the staple for conversation to day, and is really rather out of the common course. It seems that one of the Clerks of the Superior Court, not satisfied with his pay, has through the aid of his *chere amie*, levied contributions upon a gentleman of property, named Topping, to the extent of $30,000, going so far as to drive the family of Mr. Topping out of doors, in order that they might get a little more money—The method of procedure was the old one, but the foolish old man was guilty of crimes which makes his loss of money a trifling affair, for not content with a violation of all his vows to his wife, he absolutely, under pretence of losses in business, procured her signature to give a proper title to property wasted in this vile way. The law will recover the money thus obtained, but it should go farther, and have all these amorous old gentlemen, with their paramours, whipped at the cart's-tail through Broadway.

The Episcopalians are just now cogitating over a plan to relieve this Diocese from the stigma and inconvenience of having a suspended bishop, and mean to adopt, it is said, the "Omnibus" plan. It is now proposed that if a certain person can be elected the successor of Bishop Onderdonk, he will resign, thus freeing the church of a great annoyance. The trouble is to get the Bishop to resign, for he fears that he cannot be certain of naming his successor. It is a fact that our religious teachers are rather full of politics, and a little given to love of notoriety, as will be seen by the following advertisement from the Tribune:

"S. S. Snow, the Little David of the New Jerusalem, will use his sling and stone, on the man of sin, alias, the Clergy, to morrow, at Mount Zion Church, 411 Broadway."

This "Little David" is famous for lectures upon the expediency of every one being his own clergyman, and his audience as large as his room will hold.

The weather here grows cooler, and the rush of people hitherward, is without precedent. Every thing in the shape of public conveyances comes full, and the hotels are crammed, from garret to cellar; stangers throng all the fashionable shops and places of resort, and give our traders a rich harvest. New York has become the Paris of this continent, in all respects, and it will be long before a rival can spring up strong enough to take from us such a source of wealth as gathering of people gives.

The Niagara arrived yesterday noon, and her mail was soon in the hands of merchants, conveying to them the very welcome news, that before another harvest, the English market will require a large supply of breadstuffs from us, not, to be sure, at famine rates; but at a price which will add largely to the value of our present ample crops. The news causes considerable briskness in the grain trade, but nothing that can be called speculation; stocks are not in demand abroad now, the letters say, in consequence of the renewed agitation of the slavery question.

Emigrants continue to flow in upon us, and for the last week our population has been increased by this mode no less than thirty-two hundred souls about one half from Great Britain, and the rest from the continent.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe, of the Cleveland, Ohio Diocese, (of Roman Catholics,) with nine young clergymen, and six nuns, of the Ursulines, as teachers, came from Italy, last week.

The next election in this State, begins to excite attention, and the Anti-Renters are in the field.

Meetings have been called, ostensibly to provide ways and means to carry on the suits now pending between the tenants and the proprietors. But, it is said, that the politicians are in the business, which is pretty sure evidence that the movements have to do with the fall campaign.

Ashes—There is a firmer feeling in the market, with a good demand, and sales 100 bbls at 6,12½ for Pots, and 6,00 for Pearls. Cotton is dull, but no change to notice. The Flour market is steady, with an active inquiry for export and home use. The operations sum up 4000 bbl at 3,62½ @ 3,75 for No. 2 superfine, 4,25 @ 4,37½ for mixed Western and ordinary State 4,31¼ @ 4,44 for common to straight State, fresh ground, 4,50 @ 4,62½ for mixed to favorite Michigan, and 5,50 @ 5,56¼ for pure Genesee. Southern is dull and heavy, sales were made of 400 bbls at 5 25 @ 5,37½ for mixed brands. Wheat is quiet, without change in prices. Rye brings 64c delivered. Oats are nominal. The demand for Corn is more active, and sales of 10,500 bushels mixed Western at 62 @ 63c. There is no large lots to be had, now, under 62½c. Pork—Sales 300 bbls at 10,31¼ for Mess and 8,37½ for Prime. Beef is quiet, but without change of moment. Prime Mess Beef is dull at 16,00. Cut Meats unchanged. Lard in moderate demand at steady prices. The sales reach 300 bbls strictly Prime at 6¾—60 bbls Whisky sold at 26½ for Prison.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Necrology.—Dr. Augustus Neander.

There are heroes in the world of learning as well as in the world of action. The difference between them is that the former pass their whole life without being noticed. Many a great man has lived of whom history does not give the least account. This is peculiarly true in reference to those who have devoted their life to the extension of peace. If we read the whole history of mankind we find that the most notorious individuals owe their fame rather to their wars, bloodsheds, and works of destruction, than to their efforts in order to bestow peace and happiness upon their fellow beings. And, strange phenomenon, men sooner admire their enemies than their benefactors. Religion has often been looked upon rather as an agent of division than as a link of fraternal love; and her professors have been considered more as the enemies than as the real friends of humanity.

There are, however, characters who sometimes, by the imposing greatness which religion has given to them, strike the indifferent, and even the infidel, so that he feels obliged to acknowledge the superiority of such a powerful agent. Whatever may be the objections that unbelievers oppose to Christianity, they are unable to deny the mysterious sanctifying influence which it has exercised upon nations in general, and upon individuals in particular. One of the most illustrious witnesses of this influence, in our time, has been the man over whose loss the Christian world has to mourn at present, the celebrated *Dr. Augustus Neander*, late Professor of Theology at the University of Berlin, Prussia.

Neander is no more. One of the most eminent teachers of the Christian doctrine has joined the "cloud of witnesses" there above. This man, who by the immensity of his learning, and the moral purity of his life, has been considered as a majestic column of the Christian Church, has been taken away, and the students of the Divine Word will hear no more his beloved voice expose the brilliant results of his labors. The University of Berlin has lost "*the last father of the Church*," who, alone, attracted students from all parts of the Christian world, and who was the most beautiful ornament of this modern Alexandria.

Whoever has had the advantage of hearing Neander, and reading his writings, will understand how great a loss his death is for Christians, for the learned, and, above all, for theologians. The respect which was paid to him, by all classes, and all confessions, was an acknowledgment of his superiority. I have heard even one of the most renowned infidels speak with reverence of Neander. He exercised an almost magical influence upon his students. Many have been attracted by him from the pleasures of the world to a serious life; many have been convinced of the excellency of the Christian religion, and brought from the darkness of infidelity to the light of the truth only by hearing Neander, and, indeed, who could be more excellent as an interpreter of the divine oracles than the eloquent historian?

Neander was born the 16th of January, 1789. His parents were Jews, and he himself was educated in that religion. He assumed the name of Neander, (new man) when he became a Christian. It is said that the study of Platonic philosophy led him to see the Messiah in the person of Jesus Christ, and soon he became the most zealous defender of the Christian religion. In opposition to the philosophical speculations of a certain school, in which the Gospel had been veiled in a cloud of metaphysics, he established a historical school, and exposed the excellency of the Christian religion by her history. He was soon ranked among the first theologians for his soundness, and his vast erudition. As a historian of the Church he has eclipsed all his predecessors and contemporaries. No one had ever so deep a knowledge of patristical theology as Neander. His works are read with delight and edification by every one.—His style has the candor and the simplicity of a child. A profound conviction of the truth of the Gospel breathes in all his thoughts and feelings. In subjects of controversy he always showed such a modesty—such a moderation, united with firmness—such a charity, that every one felt necessarily attracted to him. His life was the best commentary to his convictions. The prodigious erudition which he possessed did not puff up his mind. He owed his influence, perhaps, more to the practice of Christian virtues than to his learning. From the palace of the king down to the dwelling of the poor, he was known and pointed out as a Christian. His humility, his seriousness of character, his benevolence, his interest for the education of young ministers, his self denial, were the cause of that enthusiastic veneration which was paid to him during the forty years of his professorship. A proof of the universal esteem he possessed may be seen in his funeral, which, according to the German papers, must have been one of the most solemn, and the most splendid, which the city of Berlin has ever witnessed. The procession was formed by all classes of people. The king and the princes, the notabilities of learning and science, statesmen, magistrates, artists, students, deputies from other Universities, all were present, in order to pay the last tribute of honor to the illustrious theologian. Over his grave the celebrated Dr. Krummacher, the Demosthenes of the German pulpit, pronounced a most affecting oration, and the students sung the hymn beginning with the words—

"How sweet they rest," etc.

But Neander is not dead. He lives in the memory of his students, who considered him as their father; in the memory of the Christians, in the memory of every friend of the Bible, and they all hope to see him again in those regions "*where the teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars, forever and ever.*

T. C. SCHAAD.

A New Cement.

The Montgomery Advertiser contains the following notice of a new and valuable cement discovered and prepared by Mr. Remington, of bridge notoriety. If the advertiser is not deceived as to its properties, it will prove a most valuable discovery.

REMINGTON CEMENT.—We witnessed, a few days since, some very extraordinary results from a few of the most simple and cheap ingredients—the most important being common sand. We saw them mixed before our eyes in two or three minutes, and spread, or rather poured upon the roof of a house, where in a few hours, it became hard—so perfectly so, in a couple of days, that it could be with great difficulty broken, even with the severest blow of an axe. We suppose it would not be doing justice to the inventor or discoverer to mention the ingredients, but we may say that they are very cheap, vastly abundant in almost every locality throughout the United States, and the process of *rationale* so perfectly simple, that a child could make the mixture, it requiring not the least skill. It is perfectly impervious to water, slightly elastic, and a non-conductor of electricity—three qualities or properties which render it peculiarly fitted to the objects for which it was intended by the inventor or discoverer, viz: the covering of houses, fences, &c.

Mr Remington thinks its durability equal to that of granite. It is certainly quite as difficult to separate after being exposed two or three days to the air, as we ourselves have seen tried, by the blows of an axe. The covering for houses will be less expensive than that of wood, and its use for fences will, perhaps, be but slightly more so.

One or two houses have already been covered with it in our city, and others have been contracted for. As to cohesive and adhesive qualities, and its imperviousness to water, and its cheapness, there can be no doubt; and if its durability is as great as is claimed for it by the inventor, then it is one of the most important and useful discoveries of the age.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Steubenville Rail Road.

MR. WHITE—It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that after all the newspaper noise about a rail road from here to Steubenville, and thence West, the whole matter can be accomplished by the making of just seventeen miles of rail road. The facts are—

1st, The Cleveland and Wellsville road, intersecting the great Central Road West, will be completed next year.

2d, The Cleaveland and Wellsville Company have a charter to make a road from Wellsville to Beaver, and intend commencing operations very soon—not later at all events than the completion of their present enterprise.

3d, The distance from Steubenville to a point of intersection with the Wellsville and Cleveland road, has been surveyed and ascertained to be seventeen miles in length. The rout is highly favorable in all respects.

Thus by making seventeen miles of road, Steubenville will place herself in connection with the East, the West, the North, and the South.

Wheeling, too, by adding twenty one miles to this river line will possess herself of the same advantages.

What a folly, therefore, in view of these facts, to talk about running an expensive line of road hence through Steubenville to the centre of Ohio

OBSERVER.

The Boston Atlas, alluding to the gentleman named, says that "Mr. McKennan is one of the kindest hearted and most sociable of men. He is also a gentleman of fine talents. In the Twenty-seventh Congress he took a prominent part in getting the tariff of 1842. He is very popular in Pennsylvania, and will make a popular Secretary.

YIELD OF WHEAT.—The Macomb (Mich.) Gazette lately stated that Ira Philips, of Armada, in that county, raised from two acres of ground one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat.

That appeared to be a very large story to believe, sixty-two bushels to the acre, particularly when the fact is taken into consideration that forty bushels to the acre is considered pretty fair for the mellow soil of the Genesee Valley, when well cultivated. But the Mormons of Salt Lake or Utah make still larger drafts on our credulity. An account from thence says:

"Seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre is the ordinary yield when sown broadcast, but one hundred and sixty bushels have been produced from a single bushel of seed, when planted in drill. Corn only grows tolerably well, in consequence of the nights being too cold. Potatoes are easily grown, and produce abundantly. All the smaller grains flourish. The usual time to begin agricultural work is about the first of April. In consequence of the proximity of mountains, which are always covered with snow, there is very little rain, and the lands are irrigated by means of canals at the base of the hills."

All we can say to the above is, that we think that in Michigan and Utah they must have considerably larger sized acres than we have in this State.—[Albany Register.

Rev. John Pierpoint, of the Unitarian Church Medford, Mass., is the Free Soil candidate for Congress, in the Middlesex District.

Rev. E. Bannister, and family, Rev. F. S. Hoyt and wife, Rev. M. C. Briggs, and Rev. John Flinn, will sail in the Cherokee, on the 13th of September, for the Methodist missions in California and Oregon.

It is announced in the Buffalo Courier that the Commissioners of Customs have instructed the Collector for that District, that hereafter no property will be admitted to be inspected, and no vessel unloaded from foreign ports at any place in that District, except the port of Buffalo. This order shuts out the ports of Tonawanda, Black Rocks Barcelona, and Dunkirk, against any commerce with Canada.

Governor Thomas, of Maryland, has formally demanded the body of Chaplin, charged with assaulting the officers of justice. But he must first be tried in Washington for the abduction of the slaves.

IMMIGRATION.—The New Orleans Delta says it is reported that 2159 emigrants from foreign ports have arrived at that place and Lafayette during the last month. The arrivals of this, as compared with those of last year, show, it is said, a large falling off. The German emigrants numbered in the month of May, 1849, 7000—while, for the same period this year, they amount to but 1860. The decrease is referred to the difficulty of disposing of property in Germany.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. William and Mrs. M. A. Sanderson Ashmore, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union to the Chinese of Siam, sailed to day in the ship Chasing, Capt Johnson, for Hong Kong.

The late Lord Ashburnham's gallery of old pictures were recently sold in London, at prices ranging from £300 to £1,785

"We will not be content with any thing short of an absolute recognition of the rights of the slave States, and the most peremptory guarantee of their exercise against all agitation, whether by petition, speeches, in and out of Congress, Sunday School celebrations, or newspaper paragraphs.

In fine, the keeping the Southern States free from any agitation, whether legislative or popular, tending to impair rights, by destroying their safeguards, is a pledge of the Constitution, and a treaty of the Union."—*Charleston News.*

If this were true, our national prospects would be dark, indeed. If the Union can be preserved only on such terms, its doom is sealed; for the condition is a moral impossibility. No earthly power can "peremptorily guaranty" in this country the question of slavery or any other question "against all agitation." Liberty of speech is the most valued of all American birthrights, and every subject in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, that Americans choose to discuss they will discuss. The "peculiar institution" in this respect can enjoy no peculiar immunity. The spirit of enquiry which does not spare even the most sacred things, will assuredly not spare an object which is any thing else than sacred. American slavery must not expect to find its security in silence. It must stand discussion, whether it can bear it or not. As long as this institution exists, so long will men think of it, and write of it, and talk of it. The freedom of discussion on this subject will be abused, as it constantly is on every other. Exaggerations, calumnies, and falsehoods will be more or less indulged on both sides. Truth and reason will be in a greater or less degree, perverted by hot excitement, and obscured by clouded prejudices. But there are evils incident to the exercise of every political right, and these are of them. They must be patiently submitted to, since they can be got rid of only by a sacrifice of the rights out of which they spring. Time will, in the end, work justice.

The Northern people universally regard slavery as a national stain and misfortune; but the great mass of them have no war to levy against slaveholders. They are disposed to make their Southern brethren every allowance for their peculiar situation—would cultivate towards them no other feelings than those of harmony and good will, and would both esteem and treat them like fellow countrymen. They would shrink from none of their constitutional obligations. Every thing that is written in the great bond, they are ready to fulfil to its very letter. Such is their reverence for that instrument that even they would submit to see it infringed, as in certain cases it has been infringed by the South, rather than seek redress by the faintest threat or the slighest intimation of repudiating it. There are fanatics upon this subject at the North as upon every other subject, but the North is not responsible either for their existence or their extravagance. Fanaticism now a days is no more a penal offence than witchcraft, and if a person choose to let himself be possessed by a devil or a delusion of any description, there is no law to prevent him. He may be very violent in his gestures, and froth much at the mouth, but there is very little danger of his upsetting the wits of the great mass of men around him. They may discuss, and discuss earnestly, too, the same subject upon which he raves, but his spirit is not their spirit, nor his purposes their purposes. The North will certainly not be deterred by the follies of such men from debating the slavery question in a rational way; and it is worse than folly for any portion of the South to demand or expect it.

The language employed by the paper from which we have quoted shows the impracticable spirit that animates the extreme portion of the South. They claim what they must know can never be accorded. They are not satisfied with the mere performance of constitutional obligations, but demand a surrender of one of the most inalienable privileges of freemen. The reason is obvious. They know that the great danger to slavery lies not in any encroachments upon their political rights, but in the moral influence which free discussion germinates and fosters against the institution. 'Tis vain, however, to attempt to prevent this. The opinion not only of the North but of all Christendom is already formed, and like every other moral sentiment, must sooner or later have its appropriate effect. The South cannot escape this by retiring from the Union. She may hem in her borders with a Chinese wall, but until she can put herself out of the world, she must breathe the moral atmosphere of the world. Neither can she expect to control the physical facts that with such tremendous force are constantly bearing against her institutions. The contrast between the material prosperity of the North and the South is daily growing broader and deeper, and no human power can arrest its progress. There is no such anti slavery document in the world as the decennial census. But these things must all be submitted to. It is as foolish to rebel against them as against the laws of nature. Let the South, in her effort to save slavery, confine herself to legitimate, constitutional demands, and she will have no just reason to complain. But if she go further, and undertake to make the moral and social economy of the world fit her purposes, she will certainly incur the bitterest of all disappointment, the disappointment that punishes folly.—*N. Y. Com.*

ENGLISH RAILWAYS—The annual report of the railway board just issued furnishes some statistics that will be of interest in the United States—The total number of miles of railway now open in the United Kingdom is 5,447, the number of persons employed upon them is 55,968, and the total expenditure (including the outlay upon 1501 additional miles now in course of construction) has been £220,000 The gross receipts for the past year amounted to £11,306,000, or £6,729,420, after deducting 43 per cent for working expenses, leaving a net available profit at the rate of about 3,40 per cent. According to the last statement in this country, the total number of miles of railway in the United States was 7,251, so that we show an excess of 1807 miles. All the lines in England, however, are laid down with double rails.

THE COPPER BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, says the Lake Superior Journal, came down from the cliff mine by the propellor Independence on her last trip. It is described as a splendid mass of native copper, presenting a surface of 2½ by 2½ feet, about 10 inches in thickness, and weighing 2,150 lb.

The same paper states that a new copper company has been organized on a location near Agate Harbor. They have opened a promising vein in several places, and traced it a mile in length. The new mineral agent, Mr. G. W. Coffin, who succeeds the Hon. John W. Allen, had arrived at the mines, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The present session of Congress, however barren it may have been, in other respects, has done the country essential service in striking a death blow at the systematic log rolling, by which public legislation has been so long disgraced. It is saying the much, perhaps, to speak of the system as *dead*—for abuses of this kind have a tenacity of life greater than that fabulously ascribed to the feline race. But it will at all events, for some time to come, be less audacious in its pretensions, and less open in its attempts to carry them out, than it has been hitherto.—*N. Y. Courier.*

ARRIVAL OF THE COUNT DE ALCOY.—The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, which arrived at this port on Thursday night, brought to our shores the Count de Alcoy, Captain General of Cuba, with his family. He comes, as is rumored, mainly for the sake of his health, and we presume he will find in the temperate air of our coming autumn an antidote for the enervating Summer fervors of Cuba. It is not true that General Lopez and he are to make the tour of the U. S. in company.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 17.*

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The effects of this truly extraordinary medicine are most satisfactory in all cases in which it has been tried. No other medicine has ever produced such effects so instantaneously. It has only to be administered, and relief follows as a matter of course. It has been used in the practice of the best physicians of our country, and by them pronounced equal, if not superior to any medicine ever offered for the expulsion of worms: "It is the very medicine which was wanted," is a remark addressed to the proprietors daily. Read the following:—

"This may certify that we have sold Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge, the past year; and it has given unbounded satisfaction. It is no imposition on the community, but is what the author recommends it to be—a universal specific for those afflicted with worms. H HUGHES & CO.
Mad Creek, Steuben co., Sept 7, 1847."
☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
aug17-d&wS

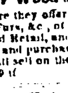
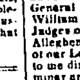
Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful 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, 140 Wood street, R E Sellers, 57 Wood st, D M Curry, Allegheny city, D A Elliott, Allegheny, Joseph Douglass, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh
jy4

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.
WM LARIMER, Jr. Treasurer
aug5:dtf

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
120 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

M'CORD & CO,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Cor Wood & Fifth sts, Pittsburgh,
Where they offer a full and complete Stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c, of every quality and style, by Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
aug19 tf

Extra Family Flour.
CONSTANT supplies of Worth's superior Family Flour will be kept for sale by
ROBERTSON & REPPERT
aug21:41m 121 Second st

PLAID FLANNELS—A large assortment of Plaid Flannels just received and for sale at manufacturer's prices. H LEE,
aug21 Liberty st

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF LAND, containing 145 Acres, in Plumb Township, on the Saltsburgh road, sixteen miles from the city of Pittsburgh, well watered, abundance of Coal and a good Orchard of various improved fruits. Title clear, and free from all encumberances, and in good cultivating order Enquire on the premises. JAMES KING
aug21:w7t*F

NOTICE
THE first class of preferred creditors of the late firm of McClurg, Wade & Co., will please call on the undersigned, at the office of R. C. Stockton, corner of Market and Third streets, and receive a dividend on the interest due them, by order of the Assignees.
aug21 JOHN FLEMING, Act

Six Cents Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 31 instant, an apprentice to the boot and shoe making business, named Philip Stout. I hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting him, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law. JAMES SCANTLIN
Jeffreystown, Aug. 15, 1850.—aug21:w3t*F

Young Ladies' Literary Institute,
Corner of Penn st and Barker's alley, upper wing of old Concert Hall building, entrance on Penn street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel.
THIS Institution will be Re-Opened for the reception of Young Ladies, on the first Monday of next month, (September,) under the superintendence of Mrs P. DAVIS and DAUGHTER, late Principals of the Female Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
For terms, see circulars, or apply to the principals.
REFERENCES:
Rev D. Elliott, D. D. — Rev. Wm. Preston,
Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D. — Rev. S. M. Sparks,
Rev. Nathaniel West, — Gen. J. K. Moorhead,
Rev. W. D. Howard, — Richard Edwards, Esq.
aug20:d3t*

Carpets! Carpets!
WE are now opening a large assortment of Carpets at our Carpet Warehouse, Fourth street, consisting in part of the following varieties:—
Extra Superfine Tapestry Carpets;
English and American Brussels do;
Extra superfine three ply Carpets;
Superfine do do;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 Tapestry Ven. Carpets;
Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
Extra fine do do;
Fine do do;
Common, all-Wool do do;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 Common Ven Carpets.
Also, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Mats, Binding Oil Cloths from 21 ft to 27 inches wide.
The above goods will be offered to those wishing to purchase at prices lower than ever offered in this market. We invite the attention of all, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
aug20 W. McCLINTOCK

RUGS! RUGS!
W. McCLINTOCK has just received at his Carpet Warehouse, No 75 Fourth street, a very handsome assortment of Rugs, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. aug20

TOBACCO—60 kegs 6 twist rec'd for sale by
aug20 HARDY, JONES & CO

FEATHERS—3 bags for sale by
aug20 HARDY, JONES & CO

LEAF TOBACCO—50 hhds for sale by
aug20 HARDY, JONES & CO

FEATHERS—3300 lbs just rec'd for sale by
aug20 SHRIVER & BARNES

BUTTER—Kegs and brls just rec'd for sale by
aug20 SHRIVER & BARNES

POTASH—5 brls just rec'd for sale by
aug20 SHRIVER & BARNES

INDIA RUBBER PACKING—3000 lbs assorted thicknesses, from 1-32 to 1 inch thick. The above packing is prepared so that 300 degrees Fahrenheit will not affect it, and is superior to any thing else, as no substance has so much elasticity which stands so high a degree of heat, and may be used about all parts where packing is necessary, viz:—manhole plates, piston rods, steam chests, cylinder heads, &c. For sale wholesale and retail by
J & H PHILLIPS
aug20 7 & 9 Wood st

COFFEE—50 sacks prime Green Rio for sale by
aug20 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

CHERRY PECTORAL.
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

PROF. CLEAVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Me., writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your Cherry Pectoral in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD writes—"That he considers CHERRY PECTORAL the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the Cherry Pectoral, and had completely recovered."

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.
PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.
Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with Asthma, which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your Cherry Pectoral, which has cured me, and you may well believe me.
Gratefully yours. J. D. PHELPS

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence Prepared by
J C AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail by J. M. Townsend, 53 Market street. Joseph Douglass, Allegheny City aug21:weowlyT

INDIA RUBBER BELTING—Just received, a large assortment of Belting of various sizes, varying from 1½ to 15 inches in width, for sale by
J & H PHILLIPS
N B—All Belts sold are guaranteed to the purchaser to be superior to Leather in every respect, and to give satisfaction. Any Belts that prove deficient will be exchanged or the money refunded. aug20

HOSE! HOSE!—Warranted to be far superior to Leather, just rec'd of the above
1000 feet 1 inch Hydrant;
300 do 1¼ inch do;
300 do 1½ inch do;
400 do 1¾ inch do;
400 do 2 inch Engine Hose;
For sale at the India Rubber Depot of
J & H PHILLIPS
aug20 7 & 9 Wood st

FAMILY FLOUR—Just received, a lot of superior Family Flour, manufactured by Wm Little, Esq, Poland, O., for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
aug20 105 Liberty st.

COUNTER OIL CLOTH—300 yds 5-4 Figured, of different patterns, just rec'd for sale by
J & H PHILLIPS
aug20 7 & 9 Wood st

BLACK OIL CLOTH for Carriages—100 yards 4-4 twilled, just received and for sale by
aug20 J & H PHILLIPS

TOBACCO—250 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, on hand and to arrive, for sale by
aug20 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

BATTING—350 bales Nos 1, 2, and 3, on hand and for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars kept constantly on hand and for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

JAPAN VARNISH—2 brls, a good article, just received by [aug20] J & H PHILLIPS

COPAL VARNISH—2 brls just rec'd for sale by
aug20 J & H PHILLIPS

BOILED OIL—1 brl just received for sale by
aug20 J & H PHILLIPS

Rand's Penmanship and Copy Books.
THE above books having been introduced into public and private schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the author has appointed the subscriber agent for their sale in this city.
Teachers and others will be supplied at publisher's prices, as stated in circular. J H MELLOR,
aug19 81 Wood st.

TO LET,
A VERY convenient and desirable Dwelling House, with spacious lot adjoining, No 118 Penn street Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of John D. Bayard, or Wilkinson & Bell, No 217 Liberty street aug19:dtf

30 CASKS Muspratt's Bleaching Powder, just received and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
aug19 Liberty st

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. Edwards & Co, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst., and the withdrawal of A. P. Osgood from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the same style and firm of R Edwards & Co., who respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. They have on hand Locks, Latches, Platform Scales, and a variety of domestic Hardware, at their Warehouse, No. 49, Water street
R. EDWARDS,
A. P. OSGOOD,
aug19 2Rw1tT N. MATHEWS

Estate of Matthew B. Lowrie, dec'd.
ALL persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them, duly authenticated and without delay, to either of the undersigned executors
MARY G. LOWRIE,
HARVEY CHILDS,
aug19-dlw WALTER H. LOWRIE

M'ILVAIN & WILLIAMS,
10 German st, Baltimore,
AGENTS for the sale of Soda Ash, Bleaching Powders, &c., have on hand, and are constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers, the above articles of the best and most approved brands, which they offer to the trade in quantities to suit, and at lowest market rates. aug16:d2w

Proclamation.
BY virtue of a precept under the hands of Wm. B. M'Clure, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said District, and William Kerr and Samuel Jones, Esqs., Associate Judges of the same county, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
"Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and Constables of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their respective offices in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the 75th.
aug10:d&wtdT CARTER CURTIS, Sheriff.

NOTICE.
Office of Pittsburgh Gas Company,
August 17, 1850.
THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the second day of September next, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing two persons to serve as Trustees for said company, for three years, from the said second day of September next.
aug17:d3w THOS. BAKEWELL, Prest.

1000 LABORERS WANTED.
500 LABORERS and a large number of Masons and Stone Cutters, are wanted immediately, upon the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road between Pittsburgh and the State Line of Ohio, and 500 more on the line in Ohio. A large number of Masons and Stone Cutters may obtain employment at the bridge over the Big Beaver at New Brighton. Application may be made to the contractors, on the line, or to the Company's Superintendent, at the New Brighton Bridge, and information may be obtained at the Rail Road Office in Pittsburgh. The country is very healthy, and good wages are regularly paid.
aug17:d1w W. ROBINSON, Jr., Pres't.

RICE—20 tcs prime fresh beat Rice just received via canal, and for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS
aug17

COFFEE—164 bags prime green Rio for sale by
aug17 SELLERS & NICOLS

TOBACCO—20 bxs Russell & Robinson's 5's;
10 bxs Price & Hardwood's 5's;
3 cases Barrows' hf lb lump;
Received and for sale by
aug17 SELLERS & NICOLS

MACKEREL! MACKEREL!—100 brls more of those large No 3 Mackerel, for sale by
C A McANULTY & CO,
aug17 Canal Basin.

ALCOHOL—5 brls just rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO
aug17 60 Wood st

CASTILE SOAP—10 cases rec'd for sale by
aug17 J KIDD & CO

LINSEED OIL—500 galls rec'd for sale by
aug17 J KIDD & CO

BRONZE—50 lbs assorted, for sale by
aug17 J KIDD & CO

CANARY SEED—100 lbs rec'd for sale by
aug17 J KIDD & CO

WOOLLEN GOODS.
THE undersigned has on hand, and is this day receiving from the manufacturers, on consignment, a large lot of Flannels, all colors, plain and barred; Also, Bed Blankets, Blanket Coating, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Tweeds; which he will sell by the case or piece, at manufacturers' prices. The attention of dealers in woollen goods is invited.
H LEE,
aug16 139 Liberty st.

FURNITURE OIL CLOTH—80 doz assorted sizes table, stand, and bureau covers, beautiful patterns and prices low, at Nos 7 & 9 Wood st.
aug17 J & H PHILLIPS

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—2000 yds 4-4 Floor Oil Cloth;
500 yds 3-4 do
200 yds 5-4 do
400 yds 6-4 do
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J & H PHILLIPS
aug16 7 & 9 Wood st

Jas. Muspratt & Sons' Patent Soda Ash.
834 CASKS of the above celebrated brand, part in store, and the remainder to arrive this and next month, per "Anna Rich," "Europe," "Berlin," and other ships, via Philadelphia and Baltimore, warranted 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 Muspratts' best quality, arrived per ship Delia, and now on the way by canal, for sale at the lowest market price, by
aug12 W & M MITCHELTREE

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, CARTER CURTIS, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Little, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, in said ward.
The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Burnt District Hotel, corner of Second and Smithfield streets, in said ward.
The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Andw. McMaster, Esq.
The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.
The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Pennsylvania House, occupied by Gottlieb Siedle, late Alex Stewart, in said ward.
The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.
The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.
The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.
The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.
The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of J. Woodhouse, Robinson street.
The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Widow Thompson, north west corner of Ohio street and the Public Square
The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, on the East Common.
The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Mrs. Wylie, East Commons.
The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Mrs. Nancy Murry, on the Mechanics' and Farmers' Turnpike road, in said township; except the qualified voters residing in sections Nos 4, 7, and 14 of the city district, who shall vote at all general elections in the ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh.
The electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Bistler, in the village of East Liberty.
The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township
The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Summerville, in said township.
The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Joel Monroe, in said township.
The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Brick School House, near the White House formerly occupied by Thos Neel, and now by Wm. A. Shaw.
The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver formerly occupied by John Walker, in Elizabeth borough.
The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, formerly occupied by John Walker, in said borough.
The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of John Sneo, formerly occupied by Jas King, in said township.
The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Saml Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas H Neel, in said township.
The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of James Connor, in said township
The electors of Lower St Clair township to meet at the house of Joseph Rodgers, (lower ferry,) in said township.
The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland, in said township.
The electors of Findlay township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armor, formerly occupied by John Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.
The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Ouston, in said township.
The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.
The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Joseph Holeman, in said township.
The electors of the Borough of Manchester to meet at the Public School House.
The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Gotlieb Fisher, in said township
The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.
The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.
The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. V. Coulter, in said township.
The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rogers' Mill, in said township.
The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Jacob Colbaugh, on the Franklin road, in said township.
The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of Daniel Fogle, in said township.
The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.
The electors of East Deer township to meet at the Public School House, in the Borough of Tarentum.
The electors of the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.
The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by S. Mackey, in said township.
The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.
The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township residing in the following described boundary, shall vote at all general elections in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, at the election poll in said borough, viz: beginning at a point on the Allegheny river at the upper line of the farm of James Ross, and running a northerly course between the farms of said Jas Ross and John and Francis Beatty, to the N. E. corner of said Jas Ross' farm—thence running a westerly course to Ross township line, in such a manner as to embrace all such farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and belonging to what are called the river tracts, in the above described boundary.
The electors of the Borough of Birmingham to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.
The electors of the Borough of East Birmingham to meet at the Rail Road Office of Oliver H. Ormsby, in said borough.
The electors of Duquesne Borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.
The electors of the Borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said borough.
The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the house formerly occupied by E. M'Aninch, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, in said borough.
The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.
At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—
One person for Canal Commissioner.
One person for Surveyor General
One person for Auditor General.
One person for Congress.
One person for Congress to fill the unexpired term of Moses Hampton, resigned.
One person for Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania.
Five persons for Members of Assembly of Pennsylvania.
One person for Prosecuting Attorney for Allegheny county.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Auditor.
One person for County Surveyor.
Also, to vote for or against the following amendment of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same:—

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election,) the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies, happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.
J. S. McCALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

And by virtue of the 10th section of the act of the 2d of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Judiciary, or Executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by the law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that any Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall not be eligible to any office to be then voted.

Also in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted, that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to prepare for those duties required by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1850, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy fifth.
aug19:d3tdw6tT CARTER CURTIS, Sheriff.

ASH HOOPS—50 M in store and for sale by
jy29 ENGLISH & BENNETT

SCORCHINGS—11 casks best quality, for sale by
jy19 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership of Johnston & Stockton, composed of the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
S. R. JOHNSTON,
R C. STOCKTON,
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1850.—aug17

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 and Book Bindery of the late firm, he is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING
Having had the management of the Printing department of the late firm for seventeen years past, he feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
August 16, 1850.—aug16:d1m
[American and Tribune copy]

TO LET,
AND possession given immediately, the Three Story Brick Dwelling House, No 68 Liberty street, and opposite Third st. ALSO,
The Second and Third Stories of Warehouse No 3 Market street. Enquire of
R C STOCKTON, Booksellers,
aug16 47 Market st.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.
Office of the Ohio. & Penn. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15, 1850.
PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, the 1st day of October, for the delivery of the cross ties required for laying the track of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road from hence to Massillon, a distance of 107 miles. The number of ties required will be about one thousand nine hundred per mile. The ties are to be of sound white oak or rock oak, subject to the inspection of the engineer of the company. They must be cut with a saw, into lengths of eight feet. If of sawed timber, they are to be seven by eight inches square; if of hewed timber, they are to be flatted on the top and bottom to a width of eight inches. They must be clear of bark, delivered and piled up on the line as directed by the engineer, between the first of January and first of May next. Bidders are requested to state what number of ties they propose to deliver, and on what sections of the rail road they propose to deliver them. They may propose for ties of chestnut or locust, if of locust, they may be seven inches square.
Proposals are also invited for furnishing mud sills of white pine or white oak, to be four by nine inches square, and from eighteen to twenty four feet long, to be delivered on the line of road as above.
aug16:dtoctl W. ROBINSON, Jr., President

FOUNDRY PIG IRON—70 tons soft Pig Iron, on the Allegheny Wharf, and for sale by
aug16 J & R FLOYD

JUST received from Phillipsville Factory, 1000 yds Oil Cloth Crash, different patterns, for sale by
aug16 J & H PHILLIPS

1000 FEET Gum Elastic Hose for Hydrants, just received for sale by J & H PHILLIPS
7 & 9 Wood st
N. B.—All Hose sold is warranted to the purchasers to give satisfaction equal to leather or the funds returned. aug16

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 this 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.
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. Schadd, 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 Fourth and Liberty. 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 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. aug15:d2w

SODA ASH—10 casks received for sale by
aug15 S & W HARBAUGH

CREAM CHEESE—75 bxs rec'd for sale by
aug15 S & W HARBAUGH

HAMS—5 csks S Cured, and 6 csks common Hams rec'd per steamer Reveille, for sale by
aug15 S & W HARBAUGH

HERRING—400 bxs in store and for sale by
aug15 S & W HARBAUGH

HAMS—Evans & Swift's Cincinnati Sugar Cured;
Macey's Indiana do
Virginia do
Scotch cured, not smoked, for sale by
WM A McCLURG & CO
aug15 256 Liberty st

DRIED BEEF—Jno. Davis' Cin. Cured Canvassed;
do not canvassed
For sale by [aug15] WM A McCLURG & CO

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—A few doz for sale by
aug15 WM A McCLURG & CO

VENISON HAMS—A few choice Venison Hams
aug15 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:—
8-4 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,
aug14 Carpet Warehouse, 75 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 offered in this city, to which we invite the special attention of those wishing to purchase. Wareroom, 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,
aug14 Canal Basin.

RICE—15 tcs just rec'd and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON
aug14 221 & 223 Liberty st

TOBACCO—50 bxs Russell & Robinson's 5's Lump,
20 bxs Caviness
20 bxs Myers' pound lump;
In store and for sale by
aug14 MILLER & RICKETSON

Barege de Laines.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD are selling neat and handsome styles of above goods at reduced prices. A few pieces Bareges 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 Chambry Ginghams. aug13

PIG METAL—100 tons Shaw 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 8 Webster street, at the head of Seventh st.
aug19

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:dtf Sharpsburgh.

WANTED!
A MALE teacher to fill a vacancy in the male primary department in the first Ward Public school, Allegheny. An examination will take place at the School House in said Ward on Thursday the 15th inst
Applications, in the mean time, may be handed in to any of the directors. None but experienced teachers need apply,
A. LAMONT, President.
Allegheny, August 3rd 1850—aug5:tf

BEESWAX.—100 hhds just received and for sale by
aug 3 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

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

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

CARLYLE'S LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS—From 1 to 8, for sale by [aug7] R HOPKINS

BACON—Shoulders, Sides, and Hams for sale by
aug7 S & W HARBAUGH

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

WALL PAPER—W. P. MARSHALL is constantly receiving, from the largest manufactories in New York and Philadelphia, and also from French Agencies, the newest and most approved styles of Paper Hangings, together with Borders, Fire Board Prints, and Tester Tops. For sale at 85 Wood st., between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, (successor to R. C. Hill). jy20

LOTS FOR SALE.
100 of the most valuable and desirable Building Lots in the city district,
AT prices which will allow handsome profits to those who purchase to sell again, and in locations which it is believed will give full satisfaction to those who buy to improve and occupy. The Lots are about one mile from the New Court House, adjoining the Seventh and Eighth Wards, and front on PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BRADDOCK STREET, COMMERCE, BEADY, and CANTON Streets. Those on Pennsylvania Avenue are eligible for private dwellings, and are the only Lots for sale on that street that have a view of the fine scenery of the Monongahela River. Those on the Braddock street plank road and those on Commerce street, which extend to the river are well located for manufacturing and other business establishments being much nearer the centres of city business than various properties on the Allegheny and over the Monongahela that have been sold at higher prices Plans exhibited and terms made known by
WILLIAMS & SHINN,
Attorney's at Law, Fourth st., or
E D GAZZAM.
aug6:d2w

RED WHISKERS AND DARK HAIR!—This is a common freak of nature, for which we are at a loss how to account. And we must say that the contrast is far from producing an agreeable effect, but it may be obviated by the use of JULES HAUEL'S celebrated VEGETABLE LIQUID HAIR DYE, which will instantaneously produce the most brilliant and natural looking black, brown, or chestnut color, without injuring the hair or burning the skin. These colors are indelible, and are not affected by the action of heat, perspiration or water. There are many kinds of Hair Dye on sale, but they all have some material objection to their use; some require a long time to produce the effect, others burning the hair and skin, and some, when put on, give the hair the lustre of a newly blacked stove. JULES HAUEL'S VEGETABLE LIQUID HAIR DYE is the only one which is entirely free from the above objections, is warranted entirely harmless, and will produce a beautiful and natural looking color in a process shorter than any other dye in use. Be cautious in purchasing, to take none, which has not my name attached, as there are many imitations of this celebrated article.
aug7-2p JULES HAUEL, 120 Chestnut st.

FLOUR—140 brls superior Flour for sale by
aug8 WICK & McCANDLESS

POTASH—7 casks rec'd and for sale by
aug7 S & W HARBAUGH