# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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

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

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

## DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY SNYDER,
of Jefferson County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH RUTHERFORD,
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. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIPPS, 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.

Speaking of the Census of the *First* Ward, Allegheny, we inadvertently wrote *Fourth* Ward.—The reader will make the correction.

TO THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PRESS—Our rivers are now in a good stage for navigation, and from the lateness of the season, and the frequent showers, there is every reason to expect a continuance of a good stage of water throughout the fall. This has been a very remarkable season; the navigation never being hindered for a day. The Eastern Press will confer a favor upon many of their readers by noticing this matter.

## Great Excitement in the Established Church of England.

Our readers have seen frequent notices in our foreign extracts, of what is called the Gorham Case, which is violently agitating the English Church, but few of them are probably aware of the exact merits of the question. We avail ourselves with pleasure, of the opportunity to present them with a very intelligible and succinct account of the difficulty, which we find in the *New York Courier & Enquirer*:

The great "Gorham Case," as it is usually termed, is daily engaging more and more public attention in England. It has excited deep and widespread agitation, and threatens very serious consequences to the Church Establishment. A considerable section of the National Church, eminent for their learning, their piety and their energy, are now taking much the same position against the government, that the five hundred protesting clergy of the Kirk of Scotland occupied in 1842, before their secession. An event of so much importance, both in political and religious bearings, ought not to be left unnoticed. Of course it does not become us to express any opinion in regard to the merits of the controversy, but we will give a very brief sketch of the history of the case.

The Rev. George C. Gorham, a clergyman of high standing, who had ministered in the diocese of Exeter for nearly thirty years, not long since issued a work entitled the "Efficacy of Baptism," in which he took very strong grounds against the doctrine of the Church commonly known as that of Baptismal Regeneration. His views, of course, met the disapprobation of the Bishop of Exeter, who has long been distinguished for his great zeal in vindicating High Church principles. Mr. Gorham was presented by the Crown with the vicarage of Bramford Speke. The Bishop, after a personal examination of the candidate, refused to induct him, on the ground that his belief in the doctrinal point above alluded to, was not that of the Church of England. Mr. Gorham carried his case to the Court of Arches, the highest ecclesiastical tribunal in the Bishop's diocese, after very able argument, it was decided in favor of the Bishop. Not disheartened, the candidate appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This tribunal, after much consideration and with the concurrence of the two Archbishops of the realm, reversed the former decision. The Bishop was thereupon served with an order from the Archbishop of Canterbury to induct the candidate. This he declined to do on the ground that the question was a purely ecclesiastical one and that the Privy Council had no jurisdiction in the case. He applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a rule of prohibition against the judgment. This application after long argument was dismissed. The Bishop continued to try one legal expedient after another, but still in vain. The judgment of the Council stood firm. But though vanquished, Henry of Exeter was not subdued. He has flatly refused to invest Mr. Gorham with his benefice, and stoutly protests against the Archbishop's employing his high commission to perform the act, declaring that he will not hold communion with any dignitary, however high, who shall be guilty of so heretical a procedure. The Bishop is not a man to flinch from his purpose. Too daring and fortitude he so signally displayed in the prosecution and imprisonment of the Rev. James Shore, for seceding from the Establishment will not desert him now. He will defend what he considers the inalienable prerogatives of the Church to the last extremity. And on the other hand the Archbishop has pledged himself too deeply to retract. Supported by the decisions of all the civil tribunals, he will, undaubtedly, in due time, proceed to the induction of Mr. Gorham into the benefice of Bramford Speke. The clergy of the Establishment are fast arraying themselves on one side or the other.

A great meeting, in favor of the Bishop of Exeter, has just been held in London, attended by more than two thousand persons. To give the greater importance and solemnity to the occasion, the meeting was preceded by the celebration of the Communion in several of the principal city churches. Amongst the speakers on the platform was the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Thorpe, Rev. Dr. Pusey, Earl Nelson, Lord John Manners, &c. The language of all the speakers, though decorous in the extreme, was of great earnestness. The interference of the civil tribunals in the case of Mr. Gorham was condemned as an act of the greatest injustice and indignity to the Church, and a loud demand was made for the restoration of the ancient Synod, and the adjudication of spiritual causes by Ecclesiastical Courts exclusively. Considerable was said by different speakers, about resigning, if necessary. State endowments and withdrawing from an establishment that had to submit to such usurpations. A protest against the induction of Mr. Gorham was unanimously adopted, and also an address to the Archbishop asserting that with God's help they would never acquiesce in the decision of the Privy Council.—Allusion to the Queen appealing to the Magna Charta, resolutions pledging themselves to vindicate the ancient rights of the church and an address of thanks to the Bishops in Scotland for their sympathy and co-operation were likewise adopted. Judging by the spirit of the Bishop of Exeter and by the spirit of these his supporters, the controversy will surely be momentous, and may perhaps shake the Establishment to its very foundations.

What is called the Evangelical portion of the English Church, is altogether opposed to the proceedings of the Bishop of Exeter, in the Gorham case; but it is a little singular that the Evangelical party in the Prussian Church, at their late Annual Conference voted an address of congratulation and support to the Bishop of Exeter for these same proceedings. The anomaly we suppose is explained by the fact that in Prussia the Church is most grievously subject to the control of the State, and, naturally sympathizes with any effort made by the Church of England to maintain an independent authority. It is in no condition itself to take a stand against the Government at home, because, having so slight a hold upon the support of the people, it considers the public endowments absolutely requisite to its welfare if not to its very existence. Yet it can consistently applaud an ecclesiastical demonstration against the civil power in a better favored land.

THE MORMONS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Mackay, of England, who has mixed much with the Mormons in Liverpool, has published, in the London *Morning Chronicle*, a full account of the sect, many of whom constantly emigrate to this country. He says they boast of an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold.

It appears that the Mormon emigration from England for the last ten years, has amounted to nearly 14,000, and that, during the past year, it reached 2500—consisting chiefly of farmers and mechanics, of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland. "The growth of Mahomedanism," says Mr. Mackay, "rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the rise and growth of Mormonism." Mr. Mackay is somewhat mistaken.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 19th, 1850.

I am well nigh worn down and wearied out, which is my apology for the irregularity of this correspondence for some weeks past, as well as for its want of pith and vigour. I did not write yesterday, not because there was not quite sufficient material for a letter, but because my fingers refused their office, and my head reeled as if the brain were too small for the hollow of the cranium, in which nature has deposited it.

The state of affairs here is sufficiently perplexing and discouraging to turn wiser heads than I claim to possess. I perceive no ray of light yet through the curtain that veils the future from our eyes. An effort was made to dissipate the impending clouds to day, but to no other purpose than to prove that the gloom is yet too thick to be penetrated—motions were made by W. J. Brown, and W. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, to make the Senate bills for the admission of California, the organization of governments for the territories, and the settlement of the Texan boundary, the order of the day for to morrow, and until disposed of. They both failed because they proposed to give to other measures a precedence over California, which the friends of the latter would not consent to.

It is likely to be true, as the Washington Union charges, that the President and Cabinet are favorable to immediate affirmative action on the California admission, and the Texan boundary bill, with out reference to those for the organization of territorial governments. The two first bills can be passed at this session, and they ought to be. The two latter cannot be, because they cannot be got through the House without the proviso. That is a fixed and well known fact. Gen. Taylor deprecated that contest at the begining of this long and exciting session, how much more should Mr. Fillmore decline to enter upon the same agitation at the close of it. It is true then, as the Union asserts, that the administration is opposed to making the bills concerning Utah and New Mexico, a subject of contention, while it is deeply solicitous that Mr. Pearce's Bill, and the California Bill shall pass.

But whether either will pass is doubtful. It is believed while I write that the Texan boundary bill will be defeated. It finds no favour among the Northern opponents of the Compromise bill, because it gives Texas much more land than that bill did. The Civil and Diplomatic bill, now under consideration, will probably be passed at the close of Wednesday's sitting, and it will then be a question whether army and navy bills, or the boundary bill shall be taken up. If Texas carries it, the bill will be passed or rejected on Thursday morning without debate. If it passes, California may be looked for about the end of next week; if it fail, no man can predict the result. It would be foolishness to doubt that Texas is preparing for violent measures. She is raising troops and doing her best to arm and organize them for the invasion of Mexico. What is far the worst feature in the case, it is known that the extreme pro slavery party in the other Southern States are urging Texas forward to overt acts of treason, by double promises of aid in money and means, and that they will paralyze the arm of the Administrat Government while the contest shall last.—We know that a marauding expedition is now in process of organization. I cannot perceive how it is possible that the resources or promises of Texas can be made available for fitting out an expedition of more than a thousand, or twelve hundred men, without artillery. With a regular train or commissariat, these might be crushed into powder by one battalion of Col. Monroe's disciplined and well provided regulars. But bloodshed must be avoided. Ten prestige of peaceable and voluntary submission to the laws must not be broken. What are a few millions of dollars for such an object? William Penn made a treaty with an Indian Tribe for a session of lands. The cloth, and axes, hatchets, knives, and beads were duly measured and counted out to them, when the chief said the pay was too little for the land and refused to perfect the bargain. The King's officers would have flown to arms and compelled a literal fulfillment of the bargain, but Penn stilled their clamours, and asked the Red men, how much more they demanded, and promptly gave more than was asked. He turned to his followers and said, friends, the increased price which I have paid for these lands has satisfied our brethren and neighbors, and has cost me and you, less than the Whiskey which the soldiers would have drank, who would have been required to subdue them with fire and sword. That was Penn's Policy a hundred and twenty years ago. It should be ours now.

It should be ours, but as I said above, all is dark, confused, uncertain. Patriots are seeking peace, politicians, insecurants, fanatics and traitors, are plotting disunion, civil war, and years of crime, disorder, and calamity; I cannot tell which will triumph. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

I understand that several nominations of no little importance, still pending before the Senate, have been within a few days withdrawn, and that some others are likely to be. Others, which have been confirmed by the Senate, have been superceded by new appointments. Among the latter is the case of the Marshal of Western Pennsylvania, Hon. Alexander Irvin. It is stated that a brother of Gen. Irvin has been nominated in his place, and will doubtless be confirmed. I am aware of the allegations upon which the appointment of a successor to Gen. Irvin has been thought necessary, but it is not requisite to state them. It is supposed that some of the assistants employed by the late Marshal will be discontinued.

Anderson, Chief Clerk of the War Department under Mr. Crawford, and who figured so conspicuously in the Galphin and other jdiscreditable affairs out of office, has been removed by Mr. Conrad. It was indeed the initatory act of the new Secretary of War.

It would appear as if we were to have stirring times. There can be no avoiding them if some of the more intemperate of our Southern brethren are to be credited. They are now thoroughly resolved, *they say*, upon "thirty six, thirty or fight." Well, they may have the opportunity to test their valor and prowess, though I continue to hope that the only reward or punishment of their swelling gasconade will be the contempt into which all such persons fall immediately after a settlement of differences shall have been attained upon a peaceful and enduring basis. The plan, however, we are daily informed through the press, and by word of mouth, is already digested and in fair progress toward a denouement of civil commotion and bloodshed. Texas has commenced the levying of war against the government of the Union. She is to be joined immediately after the opening of the campaign, by eight or ten States, South Carolina, the mother of treason, leading the van. The plan is to have for objects, first, the securing to Texas all her claimed territory up to latitude 42 degs, second, the complete disconnection of California from the northern free States, by this interposition of slave territory and hostile possession; the extension of slavery by force of arms and conquest, over all the regions acquired from Mexico; and, lastly, the establishment of an independent Southern military and slave power of some sort, either a confederacy of States or an absolute consolidated despotism. Such is a not too highly colored sketch of the scheme which may be gathered from the daily editorials in the sectional and factional print, the Southern Press, and from a stray article or two, lately appearing in the Union, shadowing forth disunion with remarkable distinctness.

That the administration, too, have an inkling of serious intentions, seems to be indicated by the movement of troops directed upon Santa Fe.—Probably before the winter sets in Col. Monroe will have under his command not less than eighteen hundred men, of all arms, well equipped and provided, and of the most efficient character. The recent movement of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, westward, from the neighborhood of St Louis have attracted great attention in that quarter, and their destination is admitted to be Santa Fe. In case of an invasion of New Mexico, the President will have no alternative, but must concentrate for its defence all the disposable forces of the United States army, and to that end it must be presumed that, if Texas actually proceeds to arm, as from the information we have she seems to be doing, the next movement ordered will be the whole force on the lower Rio Grande, placed there for the protection of the inhabitants, to Santa Fe, and the neighboring districts in most imminent danger. In that case, authority will no doubt be given to raise militia companies at the expense of the United States, for the efficient protection of the lower rives settlements against the marauding Indians, until the return of their regular defenders.

There is no political news here of importance. Congress stands in *statu quo*, doing substantially nothing. The Senate might be employing itself with profit in passing the appropriation bill, already sent from the House, instead of which it is dawdling away its time with the Fugitive Slave Bill, which cannot be acted upon by the House at this session. JUNIUS.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1850.

Business rules the hour at present, and, with rare exceptions, merchants are as actively engaged as could be desired. Cool weather has returned, and, instead of dog days, we have the bracing atmosphere of October, enabling people to anticipate business. The number of merchants who travel with their wives and families, this season, is beyond all precedent, and, in the absence of the ladies of New York, the streets wear an unusual air of gaiety, from the presence of the dames of every State in the Union.

Our neighbors at Brooklyn are now erecting buildings, upon the site of the great fire, that may well be called novelties. They are to be situated under the heights, (a perpendicular elevation of seventy feet) and made as strong as granite and iron can be, combined. When completed the gardens of the elegant residences upon the heights are to be extended over them, thus using the roofs of warehouses, containing the varied products of commerce, for gardens for merchants. There has been commenced at Brooklyn a cotton factory two hundred feet long, upon which the tide flowed a few weeks ago. In all parts of New York it looks, to a stranger, as though there was a building fever upon our population, but, in the face of this activity, rents were never so high, or tenements so scarce.

The efforts to recover the statue of John C. Calhoun, from the wreck of the Elizabeth, will prove successful. It has been found, and is said to be in perfect order, and can be raised with little trouble. A party of men have gone down with Captain Taylor's submarine armor, for the purpose of slinging it properly, before attempting to hoist it. A very extensive swindle has been discovered upon Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall. Within a few days drafts to a very large amount have been presented them, for payment, purporting to be drawn by Capt. P. H. French, commander of an expedition to California, which left here overland last spring. These drafts have been negotiated throughout Texas, to a large amount, and are a wholesale swindle, as Messrs. H. & A. utterly repudiate any connection with Mr. French, and are entirely ignorant of a letter of credit upon which some scamp has made such a fortune.

One of the most important missionary enterprises of the age is now progressing under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and is nothing less than an attempt to rejuvenate and purify the moral Golgotha of this great city, known as the "Points," made under the auspices of the Ladies Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, has been thus far crowned with complete success. The Mission, under the energetic management of the Rev. Mr. Pease, has been fully established, and a number of "homes," at the corner of Little Water and Cross streets, rented for a chapel, work room, School rooms, &c. It is proposed to erect a fine large chapel as soon as means can be secured, and a commodious school ship for all who choose to attend and toil at honest labor, in preference to pursuing a course of vice. It is designed to have a singing school, in which oral instruction, varied with lessons in music, shall be taught to all who can be induced to attend. There were several hundred persons at these meetings, on Sunday, and hundreds that could not find seats stood around the doors.

The news by the Cunard steamer of the 10th was posted on the bulletins this forenoon, but not in time to be used on 'Change, consequently markets are not much affected, though the news is not decided enough to depress any article. The Atlantic has beaten all previous time to Liverpool, and has made the run in ten days, eight hours, and twenty minutes, from dock to dock.—The John Bulls here now haul in their horns, about summer passages, and say, with many shakings of the head, that they hope to catch our ship some day next February. They will, no doubt, have an opportunity to see their storms in all weathers, if they can keep near enough.

Hon. B. F. Butler will pronounce a eulogy upon Hon. Silas Wright, at Weybridge, Vt., on the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the cap stone of the monument, to the deceased Senator, will be laid by Gen. Wool. Ex President Van Buren will witness the ceremonies, besides many other distinguished friends of the deceased.

The cotton market is exceedingly firm and favors the seller—Middling Uplands are 12½ @ 12¾; sales this forenoon of 600 bales. Flour is firmer again to day, with a good home and export demand, and sales of 6000 bls at $4 37½ @ 4 50 for common to straight State: $4 25 @ 4 37 for old mixed Western and ordinary State; $4 37½ @ 4 62½ for Michigan; and $5 50 @ 5 62 for old and new Genesee. 500 bls Southern sold at $5 25 @ 5 31. Wheat is in fair demand. 1300 bush sold prime Genesee, sold on private terms, and 3000 new Indiana at 103c. Rye is firm at 61 @ 65c. Corn is firmer, with sales of 18,000 bushels mixed, at 62½ @ 63c, in slip. C.

## Political Information

*United States Senate.*

The terms of the following United States Senators expire in March next, (1851)

| | *Democrats.* | *Twelve.* |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | Hannibal Hamlin, (re elected.) | |
| New York, | D. S. Dickinson. | |
| Indiana, | Jesse D. Bright | |
| Virginia, | James M. Mason | |
| Pennsylvania, | Daniel Sturgeon. | |
| Tennessee, | H. L. Turney. | |
| Missouri, | T. H. Benton | |
| Wisconsin, | Henry Dodge. | |
| Florida, | David L. Yulee. | |
| Texas, | Thomas L. Rusk. | |
| Michigan, | Lewis Cass. | |
| Mississippi, | Jefferson Davis. | |
| | *Whigs—Eight.* | |
| Connecticut, | R. S. Baldwin. | |
| Massachusetts, | R. C. Winthrop.* | |
| Vermont, | Samuel S. Phelps. | |
| Rhode Island, | Albert C. Green. | |
| Delaware, | John Wales. | |
| New Jersey, | William L. Dayton. | |
| Maryland, | Thomas G. Pratt, (re elected.) | |
| Ohio, | Thomas Ewing.* | |

*Appointed by the Executive of the State, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

It is probable that the Whigs will gain a Senator in Missouri, in place of Mr. Benton. In the other States to elect, the chances of loss and gain to each party, in the aggregate, are about balanced.

*Congressional Elections.*

The following States hold their elections for members of the next Congress (the thirty second) the present summer and ensuing fall. We give the number of members to which each State is entitled, and their political division in the present Congress:

| *States.* | *Election.* | *Present Congress.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Dem.* | *Whig.* | *F. S.* |
| Missouri, | August 5 | 5 | — | — |
| Iowa, | August 5 | 2 | — | — |
| Maine, | Sept'r 9 | 5 | 2 | — |
| Vermont, | " 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Georgia, | Oct'r 7 | 5 | 3 | — |
| Florida, | " 7 | — | 1 | — |
| South Carolina, | " 14 | 7 | — | — |
| Ohio, | " 8 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| Illinois, | Novem'r 5 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Wisconsin, | " 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | Oct'r 8 | 8 | 14 | 2 |
| New York, | Novem'r 5 | 1 | 22 | 1 |
| New Jersey, | " 5 | 1 | 4 | — |
| Michigan, | " 5 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Massachusetts, | " 11 | — | 9 | — |
| Delaware, | " 12 | — | 1 | — |
| Total | | 55 | 80 | 6 |

In the present Congress one vacancy.

The total number of members to be elected this year, it will be observed, is 142, exclusive of the member from Arkansas, about which we are not certain, but we do not observe any candidates for Congress named in the Arkansas papers. This will leave the number of members to be elected next year 91, including the two from California.

It is probable that the Whigs have gained the 5 representatives from Missouri, and may gain in Illinois and some other States, but they will lose largely in New York, as, if the Democrats unite, they can carry 15 districts at least.

[*New York Herald*

GENERAL WALLACE, of South Carolina, has been writing a personally abusive letter to Gen. Houston, of Texas, because the latter in a speech in the Senate said that Calhoun and Wallace originated the Nashville Convention. The letter is a bitter outpouring of personal spleen, which of course will not hurt Gen. Houston, who is kindly consulted to retire to obscurity.

THE CHARGE TO BOGOTA.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following explanation of an article which has been published in a number of the papers, to the effect that the Department of State had granted permission to Dr Thomas M. Foote, charge to Bogota, to return to the U. States.—

We understand that Dr. Foote applied for temporary leave of absence, with permission to return to this country, some time previous to the death of General Taylor. The Administration having in contemplation some important negotiations with the Government of New Grenada, which it was desirable should be immediately attended to, leave was not granted. About the first of August, permission was sent out to him to return as soon as the particular business in which he was engaged should be completed. Farther than this we are not informed.


FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
139 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

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the western trade.
It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds. aug22:tf

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—To Mowns, Kidd & Co, Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, belongs the honor of having induced the inventor of this great remedy to offer it to the public. This he has done through them. It has now been before the public for more than a year. It has been introduced into all sections of the Union. Where it has been tried it has been pronounced the best remedy for worms ever invented. Families should never be without a supply. We add the following from hundreds of similar testimonials:—

"Howard, Steuben Co., Ky., Sept 6, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co.—We had a lot of your Vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best medicines for worms we have ever had. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge never has failed to produce the desired effect

"J. ALLEY & CO."

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 65 Wood street. aug24:dawtf

DIED,

Of Cholera, on the 23d of August, ANNA MARIA WEBB, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral will leave the residence of her father Mr. Chauncy Webb, in Whitaker's Row, Canal Basin, above Chestnut street, Allegheny City, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, this day, August 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

At Brownsville, Pa., yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mrs. Mary A. Knox wife of Dr. M. M. Knox, of Allegheny.

☞ Rev. D. Harrison will preach in the First Reformed church, (late Dr. Black's,) on Sabbath morning, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. S. Morrison at 7½, P. M.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A DRAFT dated Pittsburgh, July 21, 1850, for Two Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Five Cents, No 115, drawn in favor of Russell & Lynch, and by them made payable to Baxter, Brothers & Jones, to Messrs. Huntenson & Co., Philadelphia, by Messrs Patterson & Friend, Pittsburgh. We hereby give notice, that payment of the original draft has been stopped, and a duplicate received and paid.
RUSSELL & LYNCH aug24:dtf

Desirable Country Residence for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, the property on which he now resides, between Allegheny and Manchester, containing five acres of ground. The above property is probably better stocked with grape vines, fruit trees, gooseberry bushes raspberries, strawberries asparagus, rhubarb, &c., into any ground of the same extent in Western Pennsylvania, the proceeds of which annually yield a large sum. There is also on the premises, convenient to the house, a never failing spring of the purest water. The grounds are sheltered from the north by hills, and must always remain the residence of the cities in that direction, and be always free from smoke and sunoyance. The front of the property is on a handsome street, and capable of being laid out into lots, leaving behind one or more of the most desirable locations for country residences that can be imagined.
WM MARTIN aug24:dlw

Public Sale.

BARGAINS AT ST. CLAIR.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 14th day of October next, a number of TOWN LOTS in St Clair, a new town laid out on the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, twelve miles and parts of Greensburgh and thirty miles west of Johnstown, at the great and only Rail Road Depot on any importance between the two places. It is situated in Derry Township, Westmoreland county, where the road leading from Legonier to New Alexandria crosses the State Road leading from Mt. Pleasant to Blairsville, surrounded by a country not surpassed in Western Pennsylvania for health, beauty, good water, water power, and timber, such as oak, hickory, and walnut. This place offers to be one of unequalled importance in all the section of country through which the Central Rail Road passes, and must and will be a place where merchants and mechanics can find every inducement to settle. Indisputable titles will be given.

The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the attendance and terms of sale will be made known by
JACOB MYERS
—Westmoreland Intelligencer.]

Head Quarters for Good Teas.

MORRIS & HAWORTH have obtained the reputation of selling the Best and Cheapest Tea in Pittsburgh. If you compare their Tea with what you purchase elsewhere you will at once acknowledge its superiority. They are very careful in the selection of their Teas. They buy altogether for cash from the importers, and are enabled to sell very much cheaper than those who use the reasons they are enabled to sell such excellent Black or Green Teas at 50c per lb Superior qualities.....50c 60 & 75c
The best kinds imported.....$1 00
THE TEA MARKET,
East side Diamond.
SWEET Grape Wine, Good Port Wine, French Brandy, Holland Gin, English Gin, English Rum, at 50c per bottle, for sale by
MORRIS & HAWORTH

SHRIVER & BARNES,

NOS 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, offer for sale
150 hhd and qr cheats Y. H. G. P. Imp & Dik Teas
200 bxs 1 lb 1 lb 2's and 3's Va. manuf'd Tobacco,
100 bags Rio Coffee
50 bls North Carolina Tar;
20 bls Rosin;
30 bls Brown Tanners' Oil;
10 barrels Rice;
50 kegs Ground Ginger,
60 bxs White Pipes,
40 bbls 81 chocolate;
40 bxs Marseilles Soap;
20 bags Pepper;
15 bags Allspice;
30 kegs starch;
125 doz Beaver Buckets;
30 doz Tubs, assorted sizes;
15 doz Buckets, assorted sizes,
150 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted;
250 bxs Window Glass, assorted;
5 casks Saleratus;
2 cerrons S. F. Indigo;
1 case Manilla do;
2 bbls Madder;
3 cases Liquorice;
Together with a general assortment of all articles in the grocery line. aug24

FEATHERS—2200 lbs just rec'd for sale by
SHRIVER & BARNES

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

POTASH—9 bbls just rec'd for sale by
SHRIVER & BARNES

SUGAR CURED HAMS—5 casks canvassed in store and for sale low, to close consignment, by
JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO
99 Water st & 152 First st

BACON—3 casks Sides;
15 casks Shoulders in store, for sale by
JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

RICE—15 tcs prime just rec'd for sale by
JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

TAR, PITCH & ROSIN—100 bls N. C. Tar;
50 bls Pitch;
50 bls Rosin; in store
JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO aug21

LINSEED OIL—8 bls pure, just received and for sale by
J H CANFIELD aug24

CHEESE—100 lbs prime, just rec'd for sale by
J H CANFIELD aug24

SALERATUS—100 bxs Saleratus;
10 casks and bbls do. for sale by
J H CANFIELD aug24

JUST rec'd—200 lbs Cayenne Pepper—Chili;
200 lbs do do American;
150 lbs do do African;
For sale by J KIDD & CO
aug24 63 Wood st.

WHITE CHALK—1000 lbs for sale by
J KIDD & CO aug24

GUM CAMPHOR—70 lbs rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO aug24

BLUE VITRIOL—70 lbs for sale by
J KIDD & CO aug24

SHOT—50 bls remaining on hand unsoft.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water and Front sts. jy17

WILKINS HALL.

THE HERON FAMILY, at the request of a numerous circle of friends, will give their musical entertainment for two nights only, Saturday and Monday next, August 24th and 26th. The very best selections of comic and sentimental music will be produced. Doors open at ½ o'clock.
Admission 25c, Parquette 50c. aug23

CORN & WHEAT—5 bls Corn;
4 bls Wheat, in store for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

CASTOR OIL—24 bls, Blow's make, in store and for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO aug21

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE and commodious Dwelling, in Avery's Row, Fifth street. Apply to
HARDY, JONES & CO
141 Front st aug23

HECKERS FARINA

HAS become an established and almost indispensable requisite in every well provided family, from its remarkably wholesome and nutritious qualities as a food for the healthy as well as a diet for invalids, and also for the sustenance of growing children and infants. Various modes of cooking and preparing it are given on the wrapper.

Though well known in the east, it has never been introduced to any extent in Pittsburgh. The subscribers have, therefore, made arrangements to be constantly supplied with it, and now offer it to retail dealers or families on more favorable terms than it has ever been sold at in Pittsburgh.
WM A McCLURG & CO
150 Liberty st

WADDING—The subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of Biggs' Patent Black and White Wadding, and are prepared to supply the trade at eastern prices
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
193 Liberty street.

TOBACCO—45 kegs 6 twist, a superior article, just received and for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE aug23

NAILS—130 kegs assorted, on hand and for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE aug24

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—The Saluda Factory, near Columbia, South Carolina, is operated exclusively by blacks, excepting the overseers and superintendent, who are men of great experience in manufacturing, from the North. Though at first much prejudiced against negro labor, their observation has, it is *said*, led them to acknowledge its equal efficiency with that of white laborers, and, in some respects, its superiority. A weaver from Lowell, who has charge of the spinning department reports, that while there is full as much work done by the blacks, they are much more attentive to the condition of their looms, and appear pleased with the manipulations in which they are engaged. Such statements have been made before; but the Southern factories employ white labor notwithstanding.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE—The cave recently discovered near Madison, Wisconsin, is supposed to extend under the greater part of Dove and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examing it. They passed over and among large masses, which proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spread over an extent of three miles. They found, also, fine copper ore, and eleven pounds of native silver. Crystals, stalactites, incrustations, &c., were abundant, and waterfalls and a lake, which was explored in a canoe, and found to be 37 feet deep.

THE AREA OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.—If the bill passed by the Senate a few days since, goes through the House, will be not far from one hundred and fifty thousand square miles.—The territory will be over three times as large as the State of New York, which contains forty-six thousand square miles. The area of Texas, if the Senate's boundary bill for that State passes the House, will be about two hundred thousand square miles. The bill establishing the territorial government for New Mexico, provides that she shall be admitted as a State, with or without slavery, according as her constitution says at the time she applies for admission.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN TEXAS.—The people of Texas continue much excited about the Santa Fe affair, and seem determined to take armed possession at once. Gov. Bell has issued commissions for the raising of troops to persons in almost every county. The following, from a letter of Col. Thomas M. Likens to Governor Henderson, is a specimen

"I shall, by virtue of a commission which I hold from Gov. Bell, enroll and organize a company of one hundred men for the Santa Fe expedition, on the 27th inst. Should ten or twelve clever fellows, well mounted on mules, from your county, meet me on that day, they shall not be disappointed in getting situations—please let me know."

Another is as follows:

"In obedience to an order from his Excellency the Governor, I am commissioned to enroll and organize a full company, to number in the aggregate one hundred men, to be received and enrolled respectively from certain counties, so that all portions of the State may participate in a military expedition to Santa Fe, to support the rights of the State to the disputed territory.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to the citizens of San Augustine county, that ten members will be received into the company, if they will meet me on Shelby's ville on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and give me their names.

The company will be required to march for its destination by the 1st day of September next. Thus, the 17th of July, 1850.

Respectfully,
M. SMITH,
Of Shelby."

In the Indiana on the Texan frontier continue to be very troublesome, it is very probable that our new and sister State had better apply her military energies in that quarter.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S FAMILY.—A paper was circulated during the past week among the more wealthy citizens of Boston, to raise the sum of $20,000, to be given to the wife and children of Professor Webster, to provide for them and place them above want during life. So says the Mail, and adds

The paper is headed by Mrs. George Partman, wife of the murdered man, with the sum of $500. The subscriptions have already nearly, if not quite, reached the proposed amount.

Mr Andrews, the jailer, says that Dr. Webster, in his opinion, will hold out firm to the last—that he has not eaten so heartily for some time past.—His family visited him last week, and remained with him until 6 o'clock. They are not aware of the exact time of execution, but know the day to be near at hand. No persons are allowed to visit him except his family, and clergymen for spiritual purposes.

## From the Plains.

By a private letter, which we have been favored with, through a government express, we have received dates from Fort Laramie of July 25th, from which we make the following extracts:

"The gold diggers have all disappeared amongst the Black Hills, with the exception of now and then one who makes his appearance, looking as if he was lost, or rather expressing a desire to see a Mormon. Mormons are now pushing along—one hundred wagons having passed to-day. There will be about eight hundred and fifty Mormon wagons that will go out this season to the valley of the Salt Lake. They will average about four persons to the wagon.

The supply train for the post was expected in about five days, and the train of Livingston & Kincaid, near the Salt Lake, was also expected in a few days.

Col. Sumner, with his detachment of fifty men, was to leave the Fort on the 25th for the Arkansas, where he will meet the remainder of the command. From the above, we suppose the Court Martial, lately in session there, had got through and dissolved.

The vicinity of the Fort, on the night of the 24th was visited with a violent storm, terrible even for that open and exposed country. The writer thinks old Noah's shower wasn't a patching to this, so long as it lasted."

A postscript to this letter gives us gloomy accounts from the overland emigrants. It says:

"One or two men from Oregon reached here two days ago, and represent that the emigrants already begin to suffer greatly