# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1850.


☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 4 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements intended for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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

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

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

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

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

## DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH R. SOMERSON,
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 MCCLURKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Sewickley.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. PLANEGIN, 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.

There is nothing in the overflow of bile which appeared in the Post of yesterday which requires or deserves a reply, except the assertion that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, is on a north western route, and can even bring the trade of the south and west to Pittsburgh. To show the falsity of this statement, it is only necessary to look at the map. From Pittsburgh to the summit, beyond Beaver Creek, the road pursues a northerly direction, necessarily, in order to avoid crossing the Ohio river, and to gain the level table lands of Ohio It then pursues a westerly direction until it reaches Kelley's road beyond Mansfield, where branches diverge. One to the north west, the other to the south west. The latter branch, which is in prog ress of construction from the point of divergence to the Wabash, passes in a south westerly direction until it reaches Indianapolis, where it commands the trade of Southern Indiana, and all the centre of the State. It also gives a rail road connection with Louisville, and through the improvements which centre there, with the interior of Kentucky.

The Post continually endeavors to make the impression, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road is on a less direct line to the middle and southern parts of Ohio than a route through Steubenville.—The case is just this. Taking the estimates of the friends of the Steubenville route, and the surveys of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, the distance from Pittsburgh to Columbus, by the Steubenville route, across the country, is only some ten or fifteen miles less than the route by our Western road, by Loudonville and Mt Vernon — The equated distance would probably make the routes about equal, while the superior cheapness of the Ohio and Pennsylvania route, avoiding as it does all expensive bridging of the Ohio river, and the rough country between here and Steubenville, must ever give it a great advantage over the rival route. For all the country, then, west and south of Columbus, Ohio, the Ohio and Pennsylvania road has all the advantages that the others possibly can have, while it has others which its rival would not enjoy. It is therefore a sheer misrepresentation, to say that our Western Rail Road will not command the trade of the south and west, as well as the Steubenville route, unless by that phraseology the Post means the three or four counties lying between Steubenville and Columbus. It is useless, however, to argue so plain a question for the information of the public, and as for the editor of the Post, it is like throwing pearls before swine

DISTURBANCE IN THE CABINET.—Telegraphic dispatches bring intelligence of a difficulty in the Cabinet. We sincerely hope that there may be some mistake in this. It is well, at any rate, to suspend opinion until more reliable accounts are received.

RAILROAD RIOTS.—The everlasting Irish feud between the Corkonians and Connaught men has broken out into violence, on the line of our Western Railroad, below this city. What particulars we have received will be found under our local head. It is strange, when men leave their native land for a country of equal rights and privileges that they cannot leave their antiquated quarrels behind them.

The Post makes some ado about an error which appeared in our paper last week. If the editor will read "coppers", instead of "coffers," he will have our meaning.

MASONIC CONCERT ROOM.—The Jenny Lind Concert Room, constructing in New York, will be capable of seating five thousand persons, each of whom will have a distinct high back d, stuffed chair, with a number on it corresponding with the number on his ticket, so that any person purchasing a ticket, is sure of his seat, and of the exclusive seat he pays for. There will be no yielding up of the best seats for the ladies, as is commonly the case, as all will be provided with the seat they purchase.

We are indebted to the Hon. F. P. Stanton for a copy of his very able report relative to connecting the United States and Africa by steam. Also, to the Hon. J. Casey, of Pa., for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Protective Policy.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Intelligence of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has reached the Navy Department, dated at Whalefish Island, June 29. All was safe and very well, though icebergs had been encountered by the vessels. Lieut De Howen says:

"We shall leave to day, and proceed to the North, touching at Upernavik, if wind and weather will permit. Thence we shall make for Lancaster Sound. Should Wellington Strait be open on my arrival, and finding that none of the English vessels have entered it ahead of me, I shall make a bold push for the North and West in that direction."

SLAVE INSURRECTION IN ALABAMA.—The Columbus Times learns by a telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama, that an insurrection in which 400 negroes were engaged, had taken place in Lowndes county, in that State. Fortunately the plot was divulged before the insurrectionists had time to accomplish their plans; the rendezvous of negroes was discovered by the whites, who fired upon them, killing one and wounding twenty of their number, when the party dispersed. A large number of prisoners were taken.

The Savannah Morning News, of the 19th inst, publishes the above, and adds:

"A gentleman who arrived from the West, in the cars of last night, confirms the above report, and send informs us that very great excitement prevailed in that section. The slaves had been incited to insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of $6,000 had been offered A number of persons were in pursuit of him, and it was believed he would be taken. It was reported that he had taken the route to Charleston, by way of Augusta."

The remains of a giant are reported by the Elizabethtown, (Ky.) Register, to have been lately discovered in the sands of Rolling Fork, a tributary of the Ohio river, some twelve miles from Elizabethtown. They consist of a thigh bone six times the size of an ordinary man's thigh, and a collar bone in like proportion. There is said to be no doubt of their being the relics of a human being, and a physician who examined them, thinks the height of the person must have been 12 or 13 feet.

GROWTH OF LOUISVILLE.—Returns already listed warrant the estimate of the population of Louisville for 1850, to be at least 50,000, and probably 60,000 inhabitants. The population in 1810 was 21,100, including Portland, which is now a separate town, an increase of 100 per cent.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22

**President's Receptions — Wonderful work of Dr. Gabor Naphegghi—A General Review of the State of Affairs—Plans of Treason and Revolution—How and Where should they be Met.**

The public receptions of the President, which were discontinued very soon after his taking the high office he now holds have been renewed. I attended the first of the new series, and was much pleased with the grace and cordiality of his manner in receiving visiters.

No occupant of the White house has ever become it better than Mr. Fillmore. Among the few articles of ornament which are to be seen on the walls of the Reception Room is a sort of memorial of the accession of Mr. Fillmore, which is a very wonderful example of talent and manual skill. It has been executed by the well known Hungarian Exile, Dr. Gabor Naphegghi. The work consists of a collection of short congratulatory addresses or salutations to the President, rendered in twenty different languages. In the middle of the piece is a portrait of Mr. Fillmore, executed with the pen, as indeed the whole elaborate piece of work is. This portrait is as accurate and expressive as the most successful daguerrotype likeness ever taken. How great must have been labor and patience expended on a work of this kind. The same gentleman who executed it, also presented to Mrs. Taylor a letter of condolence upon the death of the late President, which for conception and style of the performance is even a greater curiosity than the curiosity of which I have been speaking.

I need not notice in detail the proceedings of Congress to day. The Senate is drivelling over the Fugitive Slave Bill. They will pass it, in some shape, probably about Saturday next.

The House made no considerable advance in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The Committee of the Whole will get it ready to be reported to the House on Saturday afternoon, but I don't expect to see it passed then. Indeed it is doubtful whether the Southern ultraists do not intend to make their anti movement demonstration on this bill. It will be observed as a significant circumstance, that the most important of the Appropriation Bills which have been heretofore before the House, have not been passed, but have been laid on the Speaker's Table, after being perfected in Committee of the Whole. But should the apprehensions felt and expressed in many quarters, in respect to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations be realized, perhaps the House will go forward and advance the Military and Naval Supply Bills to the like stage. This will consume the whole of next week, and bring us to the close of the month. So that on Monday we shall probably have two most inviting fields of strife. The first will be over the passage of the Appropriations, without which government must cease its operations, and anarchy must soon ensue. The second will be the bills from the Senate for the settlement of the slavery contention, including the admission of California. Involving, it is alleged, the continuance of the Union!

The decision of this strife will decide the fate of the Union and the country. A failure, through the factious resistance of a set of miscreants in Congress to pass the annual appropriations, would be revolution *ipso facto*. The Sub Treasury system would drain the community of every dollar of coin, co-operating as it would do with the tariff and the balance of trade to send abroad out of the country as much of the specie as should escape the clutch of the U. S. Collectors. The revolutionists in Congress are playing their game both desperately and shrewdly. They know that a long continuance of anarchy in Congress, by bringing swift and absolute ruin upon all the great commercial interests of the country would lead to prompt and efficient measures of relief out of doors. There are $40,000,000 a year drawn into the Sub Treasury vaults. Those receipts have already absorbed probably 12,000,000, since July 1st, not an ounce of which can be disgorged Probably at this moment there is not more than 75,000,000 of specie in the United States. The balance of last year's accumulations, on the 1st of July was at least 5,000,000. At this time the U. S. Treasury doubtless holds *fifteen millions* of coin, which must remain there until released by regular process of law. Now is it to be imagined that the community could suffer this course of things to go on for eighteen months, in order that a best of traitors in Congress might consummate their purposes? I say eighteen months, for if the minority could prevent all supplies being granted at this session, they could as well prevent them next winter, and they would. This of course would postpone action until December, 1851, unless an extra session should intervene. But no, such submission to faction is not anticipated, and the traitors who are now practicing on their own assumed right to ruin the country, by an *abuse* of the *forms* of the constitution, expect to drive to a resistance of the revenue laws for their own preservation, while sedition and treason reign rampant in Congress in the full tide of successful revolution, the plotters think they will have forced the commission of the first overt act upon other people, of a very different class. Let events show the justice of these speculations. My plan has been to meet the revolutionists on their own ground where they shall first dare to develope their infamous schemes, *and put them down there, let the cost and the consequences be what they may.* JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1850.

After a late session this afternoon the Senate passed the bill for the more effectual enforcement of the provision of the constitution, relative to the delivering of fugitive slaves. I have not attended to the proceedings with any degree of care for several days. Indeed, the air of the chamber is so bad, and my health has become so much impaired by long exposure to it, that I have been compelled to rely upon the official reports and second hand accounts, for my impressions of Senatorial action, for these two weeks past. I shall make no bill passed to day the subject of comment hereafter. I am disposed to allow many of the claims of the slave holders in respect to this particular point of the recovery of fugitives, but would not knowingly give my assent to any project which should materially diminish the security of our free colored population, whose rights I respect and wish to see respected by others. At the same time, I think it is only the most abandoned scoundrels who hang upon the skirts of slavery, who would desire or ever countenance the abduction of free colored men, for the purpose of reducing them to slavery.

The House are still lazily wading through the details of the general appropriation bill. They hope to get through to morrow. Unless the pro slavery factionists oppose definitive action on the bill, I think they will succeed in disposing of it.

Out of doors things have been remarkably quiet for a day or two, we have had no excitement. A vague rumor is flying about town that immense frauds have been detected in the accounts, and general manner of doing things, of the government offices in California. These rumors appear to point more particularly to the Collector at San Francisco, Col. Collier, of Ohio, but they include the greater part of those army and navy officers who have had to do with the management of public funds during the late most extraordinary state of things in California. I will furnish some rather curious and "astounding" particulars in my next.

Mr. Bard, of your State, has been offered the honorable and lucrative post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is said to have declined. Subsequently the same offer was made to Mr. Samuel F. Ogden, the experienced and capable auditor of the New York custom house, who, I have no doubt, will also decline. A Mr. Cooper, of New York, is about to be appointed chief clerk of the pension bureau. Of the four Charges who are returning home, three belong to New York. All of them will not be succeeded by gentlemen from that State. New York has certainly been pretty well done for, both under the present and the late administrations. A streak of lean diversities and adds flavor to the fat. Let this culinary maxim be observed. JUNIUS.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.—A writer in the Southern Presbyterian gives an interesting account of the rise and progress of the missions of the Presbyterian Church, in the course of which occurs the following statistics, derived from the annual reports of the Board of Foreign Missions to the General Assembly. In May, 1838, there were 8 stations, 21 male and 17 female missionaries, 3 churches, 27 communicants, 131 pupils, 1 press, and the contributions amounted to $44,744. In May, 1850, the stations were 27, the male missionaries 91, the female 46, the churches 17, the communicants 350, the pupils 1791, the presses 6, and the contributions $120,075.

CENSUS OF WASHINGTON.—The following is the number of inhabitants in four of the seven wards of the city of Washington. We have not learned what number the three remaining wards contain:

| | |
|---|---|
| Second Ward | 6,911 |
| Third Ward | 6,025 |
| Fourth Ward | 6,812 |
| Fifth Ward | 6,121 |
| | 25,869 |

—*Nat. Intel.*

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1850.

The news by the steamship Philadelphia has opened anew the old California disease, and more people than ever express their determination to start for the land where the primary rocks are gold. The letters are more favorable than the printed accounts, and there is no resisting the conclusion that 1850 and 1851 are to yield a larger harvest of gold than the past two have done.—Private letters contain the warmest assurances on the part of California of her determination to come into the Union as she is, with no tinge of slavery, and no diminution of territory. The proceedings of the legislature of California have just been put to press in New York, and make a volume of 1350 pages. The quality of the paper, and the typography, rivals that of most annuals, and it is safe to say that no government in the world has so excellent documentary printing as our new sister.

It cannot fail to interest your forwarders to learn that success has crowned the long continued effort to adapt steam to canal boats. A most gratifying experiment has been tried on our canals with a boat with one paddle wheel, of peculiar construction, and placed precisely in the centre of the vessel, and connected with an adjustable *weave queller*, whereby it is enabled to get all the required quake hold in the water without dropping its buckets as low as the boat's bottom, and also to avoid completely any material rush or swell of water, and consequent injury to the banks or bottom of the canal.

The "Eureka" is driven by a 12 horse power double engine, fed by that description of flue boiler ordinarily known as the "locomotive boiler." It makes, without a tow, six or seven miles per hour with ease, and when going at this speed, does not make as much ripple or swell in the water as an ordinary packet boat going at a speed of four miles per hour.

Its paddle wheel is 9 feet in diameter, 4 feet face, with buckets of 15 inches deep; the buckets are made of boiler iron, and in form are a half ellipsis, striking the water in scoop form, and thus getting the fullest possible force to each stroke.—The *weave queller* is situated in the open space in the hull of the boat, between the wheel and the stern, and consists of an adjustable platform placed at an angle sloping towards the stern, which receiving the water as it is dashed from the paddles, gradually lowers and levels the wave until it passes out under the stern, on a level with the surrounding water.

The vessel is capable of taking a tow of three or four loaded boats at a speed of 2½ to 3 miles per hour—the ordinary speed with which they are impelled by horse power. The "Eureka" is intended for towing purposes merely, but the invention is capable of being applied to freight and passenger craft of a larger or smaller size. The estimated consumption of fuel for a vessel of 50 horse power, is 2 tons anthracite in 24 hours. As a little dip is required to the peculiarly constructed paddles a power of 40 or 50 horses may readily be made applicable to a vessel plying upon the waters of the old canal. The dip may be increased or lessened at will by a simple adjustment of the gearing with which it is connected with the engine.

Such is the description given by experienced gentlemen in such affairs, and no reason can be advanced why steam should not at once become the universal motive power on canals, giving, as it will, to those old fashioned modes of conveyance, an increase of speed that will enable them to hold their way better compared with rail roads.

The great semi annual trade sale of books and stationery commenced yesterday, at the rooms of Messrs. Cooley & Keese. The rooms are 150 feet long by 50 wide, and are beyond comparison the finest book rooms in the United States. The catalogue is 428 pages, which will give some idea of the extent of business, but a few other facts are not without interest. Besides this catalogue of "food for the mind," our book auctioneers also supply on their premises, during the sales, a lunch overflowing with the abundance of our markets, to which the trade have unlimited access, and which makes them forget that hotel dinners are waiting for them. The lunch, it need not be added, is paid for in the books somewhere. The grocers' trade sales of teas and coffees have also commenced, as well as the sales of manufacturers' stocks of dry goods, and upon all sides there is seen the utmost spirit in business.

Money is in more demand, but is still very abundant, and should Congress use any degree of speed in acting upon the appropriation bills, must keep low. The balance in the sub treasury is now six and a quarter millions, an amount unprecedented, and one that would, unaided by California gold, trouble our merchants, representing, as it does, eighteen millions of bank currency. The appropriations will soon let these accumulations out to the benefit of trade. Stocks are firm, but not active, in the absence of speculators from town.

Cotton, since the steamer's mail, is steady, but the market has hardly opened. For Flour, there is a large export demand, especially in the low and medium grades. Corn is up on the news, and 68c obtained for good cargo. In bartelled provisions not much is doing. Whiskey has been sold at 20½c for Ohio, and more asked. The teas yesterday sold at an improvement on private sales, and was well and spiritedly attended, as was the coffee sales. Linseed Oil stands at 70c. 1 000 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $26@29 25, 6 mo. Hides are in good demand, and prices are higher. Leather is also better, and in small supply. Tobacco is firm, and holders obtaining in some cases an advance. C.

TWENTY FOUR HOURS OF SUNLIGHT.—Letters from the United States Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, written at Whale Fish Island, on the coast of Greenland, June 24, state that as the vessels sailed Northward the days began to grow longer and longer, until at length there was no darkness, and finally the sun remained above the horizon during the whole twenty four hours. To our men the shining of the sun "all night" was singular enough, but to the Greenlanders it was nothing new. In the course of a few months, when winter sets in, the days will gradually shorten until it will be totally dark during the whole twenty four hours. These days of darkness will continue for about two months.

GEORGIA IN ARMS.—The Southern Press has a despatch from Macon, Ga., dated on Thursday night, announcing that a mass convention had just adjourned—and that it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. It was addressed by Messrs. Rhet. Vancy, and Cochran, of Alabama; Colquitt, Stiles, Jones, Gibson, Ramsey, and Platt, of Georgia, and others. Too resolutions passed were of the strongest and most decided character. The following will serve as an indication of their spirit:

*Resolved*, That should the event occur in which it shall become the duty of the Governor, under the direction of the last Legislature, to call a convention of the people of Georgia, to consider of the necessary measures of safety to the State, it is the opinion of this meeting that our Senators and Representatives in Congress, should immediately return to their State, and unite with their constituents in consultation and action upon such measures.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MANSION HOUSE.—The loss of this noble edifice, by fire, on the morning of the 14th instant, must be regarded in the light of a public calamity. It was celebrated throughout the Southern States for the extent of its accommodations, the excellence of its fare, and for the order and regularity of its administration. Mr. Cullum as a host had no superior; and taken altogether, the destruction of this establishment is, in fact, a serious loss and heavy blow to the city. We are now without the means of accommodating strangers or travellers, as there is not left in the city a single public hotel The manner of its destruction, too, is calculated to awaken alarm for other property in the city, as there can be no doubt but it was the work of an incendiary.

The building and furniture, we learn, were insured to the amount of $57,000, divided among the offices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Firemen's Ins. Co. | $10 000 |
| City " | 7,500 |
| Merchant's " | 5,000 |
| *Life & Trust* " | 7,500 |
| Ætna " (Hartford) | 10,000 |
| Protection " do | 7,000 |
| Ins. & Bank'g " (Augusta) | 10 000 |

The plate and a small portion of the costly furniture, and a part of the stock of liquors, were saved.—*Mobile Reg., Aug. 16.*

THE TRAGEDY OF THE THIRTEEN.—We learn that there have been some 500 applications to Sheriff Eveleth for places at the execution of Professor Webster, on the 30th. The religious ceremonies antecedent to the execution will take place in the prisoner's cell and the adjoining lobby; and the prisoner will be accompanied to the gallows by the officers of the law only. The rumor today that Dr. Webster had committed suicide is entirely gratuitous.—*Bost. Transc.*

The Boston Courier, of Wednesday, in reference to the suicide rumor, says:

"Dr. Webster was visited by Sheriff Eveleth and E. D. Sohier, Esq., one of his counsel, yesterday forenoon, and found to be in his usual frame of mind, professing entire resignation to his fate, submission to the law, and good will toward all men."

## Late from California.

The *Crescent City* arrived at New York, on Friday last, with dates from San Francisco to 17th July. She brings one hundred and three passengers, among whom we notice Com. Thos. Ap. C. Jones, Hon. Geo. Abernethy, formerly Governor of Oregon, and family, and a large number of U S. Army and Navy Officers.

The *Crescent City* has no gold dust entered on her manifest, but it is reported that there is a considerable amount in the hands of the passengers.

The Steamer Falcon sailed from Chagres for Havana on the morning of the 12th at one o'clock

The steamer Northerner sailed from Panama July 27th.

The steamer Sarah Sands sailed from Panama July 31st.

The steamer Eudora arrived at Panama August 2d.

The steamer Isthmus arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 5th instant, having left on the 17th of July. She brings sixty passengers.

The steamer Harvey Gleason was up the Chagres river on her first trip. Parties who saw her express perfect confidence in her success.

The ship Columbus, 344 tons burthen, has been sold at auction at San Francisco for $2500.—The schooner Com. Shubrick has also been sold for $625.

Information has been received at Stockton that a party numbering about twelve, have been found dead in a ravine near the "Double Springs," where they had been digging. From their appearance, death was caused by the stabs they had received, and from the scarcity of any article of value upon their persons, the supposition is, that the poor fellows had been robbed of what they possessed.

The San Francisco Herald of July 16, says:—There has been considerable excitement to day on account of the exposition of the fact that one of our largest mercantile firms suspended payment, yesterday, and assigned their property. They have stood among our most respectable houses, and will receive the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.

*From the Alta Californian, of July 17th.*

*The outrages in the mines.*—We have quite late information from the Southern mines, representing matters there as still in a very unsettled and excited state, particularly in the region of the town of Sonora. It has become a matter of certainty that not only are there a large number of thieves and murderers roaming through the Southern mining districts, but that there is a regularly organized band of desperate characters, composed of Mexicans, Chilenos, and, it is thought, some equally demoralized white men, who have banded themselves together as guerillas for the purpose of plunder. Not only is the miner, returning with his hard earned dollars, in their remorseless attacks, but the trader, while upon his lonely path, laden with supplies, falls a victim to their rapacity. Outrages of this kind have been frequent, and have at last aroused people of Sonora to decided action. A party of Americans have been raised, well armed and equipped, and formed into scouting parties of rangers, to scour the country in search of the desperadoes, and with full power to execute the severest retaliatory measures upon those that are found to have committed any act of violence or robbery.—The company numbers about twenty, is regularly organized and paid by the citizens of Sonora, Sil per man per day. The existence of the guerilla band of which we speak, is conducted by a private letter handed us by a gentleman doing business in Sonora, but now in the city. It is from his partner, and bears date on the night of the 10th instant. He states that a posse of about one hundred persons had just brought into town four Mexicans who had been found in the act of "burning the houses of two Americans," whom, it was supposed, they had murdered and robbed that night.—Upon examination, their throats were found to have been cut, but their bodies were so much burned that they could not be recognized. Subsequently a fifth, who with others made his escape when the party were discovered, was brought in. They were all taken before the magistrate, but no witnesses were the populace that they insisted upon their being taken upon the hill east of the town, where their case was to be decided by Judge Lynch, and had actually carried into immediate execution — Four of them would undoubtedly be hung, but the fifth used as evidence to detect the residue of the party. In the night of the 9th, a party of Chilenos, consisting of 8, 21 Mexicans, and 1 Sandwich Island Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of October. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug 23 dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—To Messrs. 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 it apply. We add the following testimonials, among hundreds of similar testimonials received from time to time:

Howard, Steele & Co., Ky., Sept 6, 1847.

Mr. 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.

W. ALLEN & CO.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. aug24-d&w3

## FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of Eng lish, 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. aug19

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, for Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug19tf

R. P. TANNER & CO.,

SHOE WAREHOUSE,

53 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. aug22dtf

## DIED,

On Monday, the 26th instant, in his 75th year, Richard T. Lacock, formerly of Harrisburgh, Pa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, 102 Penna avenue. aug27dtd

On Saturday morning, 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, Joseph Patton, in the 70th year of his age.

Pittsburgh Aug 27, 1850.—aug27:d3w

## REMOVAL.

N. HOLMES & SONS have removed their Banking and Exchange Office to No 97 Market st, four doors below old stand. aug27

## TO BE LET,

TWO new and convenient brick three story Dwelling Houses, containing nine rooms each, situated on Ross street, near the corner of Front st. Possession given on the 1st of October. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO

aug27:d&w Wood st, cor. of Second st

## FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK was found in Birmingham The owner is requested to call on Henry Snyder, on Garrison street, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. aug27

## FOR SALE,

A WELL made and handsomely formed iron gray four year old horse; rocks well and easy under the saddle, and gets fast in harness—perfectly sound and free from all blemishes

Also, a strong and well made iron axle Buggy, with springs for the same.

Also, a small Mexican Mustang, perfectly and most beautifully formed, and gentle as any horse could be, suitable for ladies or children.

MURPHY, WILSON & CO

aug27:dtf 48 Wood st

PIG IRON—150 tons landing for sale by

J B DILWORTH & CO

aug27 31 Wood st

SUGAR—50 hhds N. O. Sugar, a prime article, in store and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

aug27

FLOUR—100 brls extra Family Flour rec'd by

S & W HARBAUGH

aug27

BUTTER—5 brls packed in store and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

aug27

SODA ASH—7 casks Soda Ash rec'd for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

aug27

FINE FLOUR—50 brls, a good article, just received and for sale by SHRIVER & BARNES

aug27 139 & 138 Second st.

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 3 large;

20 hf bbls do;

20 hf bbls No 2 do; just received by

SHRIVER & BARNES

aug27

ENGLISH CHEESE—10 bxs Imitation English, a very superior article, just received for sale by

WM A McCLURG & CO

aug27 256 Liberty st

PINE APPLE CHEESE—A prime article, rec'd by

WM A McCLURG & CO

aug27

The Nashville, Tenn. papers are in mourning on account of the death of Dr. G. Troost, an eminent citizen of that place. He was a professor in the University of Nashville, and was formerly State Geologist.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports for the years 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, amounted to

| | |
|---|---|
| | $675,000,000 |
| The exports same period | 445,000,000 |
| Balance against this country | 130,000,000 |

Chiefly owing to such an unfavorable state of trade with Europe, a great run was made on the Banks in May, 1837, and the consequence was that all of them, from New York to New Orleans, suspended specie payments and at the same time causing a general crash among the merchants.

It is now estimated that the imports for this year will exceed the exports from forty to fifty millions of dollars. Under such a condition of trade, is it not passing strange that the Committee of Ways and Means should have arrived at the *wise* conclusion that it is inexpedient to take action on the tariff? Is it possible that Congress will adjourn without adopting measures calculated to check immense imports? Do the Committee of Ways and Means, or rather a majority of them, desire a repetition of the scenes of 1837?

COMMON SENSE.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH.—This distinguished gentleman has returned to this city, and will resume the practice of his profession, which he has always been proud of the high attainments, the great professional skill, and the lofty personal character of her eminent jurist; and the broad and comprehensive statesmanship, and the earnest devotion to the great interests of the country, which characterized his management of the Treasury Department under the administration of General Taylor, have given additional force to this sentiment—a sentiment which will shortly find appropriate public utterance.—*Philadelphia North American.*

## Improvements in Dentistry.

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

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. 1s19

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dly:n

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. TOMARKS, Sec'y.

Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of G. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of its directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS:—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. Kirr, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap26:d

## 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 restored 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, 1849, 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 do good for sore eyes.

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

Best sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st, D M Carey, Allegheny city; H A Tudor, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. S. Linton, 8, St. Clair st.

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of October. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug23 dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—To Messrs. 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 it apply. We add the following testimonials among hundreds of similar testimonials received from time to time:

Howard, Steele & Co., Ky., Sept 6, 1847.

Mr. 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.

W. ALLEN & CO.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. aug24-d&w3

## LATER FROM SANTA FE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR NEW MEXICO—ELECTIONS, &c.—Several gentlemen of the Army—among them Capt. Sykes, 3d Infantry, Lieuts. Plympton and Tyler, 7th Infantry, Capt. Allen, Artillery, and Dr. Edwards—with Mr. R. T. M. Kinney, left Santa Fe on the 16th July, and a part of them arrived yesterday in this city. From Mr. McKinney, we gather the following information:

The elections under the State Constitution of New Mexico, took place on the 20th June, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry Connelly for Governor of the State; over Tomas Cabeza de Baca; Manuel Alvarez, Lieut. Governor, beating his opponent, C. St. Vrain; and William S. Messervy, Representative in Congress, by a majority of some 500 votes over Hugh N. Smith, who has been for some months knocking at the hall door of the House as Delegate from New Mexico. At the same time that these elections were made, an election for members of the Legislature was also held. This body convened at the time appointed in the Constitution, and some curious scenes were enacted. As is generally known, New Mexico has been divided into two parties—one of them advocating a Territorial, the other a State Government. A member of the Senate by the name of Montoya, from the county of Santa Ana, presented his credentials and was admitted, but it was found out soon after, that he might not be disposed to vote with the majority, and he was excluded from his seat, and one of his opponents was voted into his place. Hereupon, six Senators and Representatives withdrew, and left the Senate without a quorum to do business. But this difficulty was overcome in a manner peculiar to New Mexican legislation. The remaining members proceeded to fill the places of a sufficient number to make the business of legislation legal, and they proceeded to the performance of their official duties.—They elected Maj. R. H. Weightman, late Paymaster U S. Army, and Maj F A. Cunningham, also Paymaster U. S. Army, Senators in the Congress of the United States. At a later period, they elected P. J. Pillans, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and E. O West, Tomas Cabeza de Baca, and Diego Archuleta, Associate Judges. H. Smith was elected Secretary of State, J. D. Robinson, Auditor, and Charles Blumer, State Treasurer. An election for Sheriffs and other