THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH SEPT

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1850.

ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a spec a fied 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

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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES 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.

We are indebted to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for a copy of his speech on the President's Message concerning Texas and New Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1850.

The affair between Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio, and Mr. Bayly, which I referred to yesterday, is said to have occasioned a sharp personal correspondence, which may lead to an exchange of pistol shots, or to an apology from Mr. Bayly. The *denouement* of the affair may be expected to morrow. General opinion is clearly on the side of Mr. Sweetzer, and will sustain him in insisting upon an explicit retraction of the offensive words, and a full apology for the action accompanying them.

I do not hear of any thing having occurred since adjournment yesterday, to mark out a course for the House next week on the Senate bills. To my mind, it is doubtful whether the Texas boundary and gratuity bill can pass in any shape, but a Whig member, whose judgment is entitled to respect, tells me that the prospect of passing all the Senate bills in detail is good.

It is thought that the selection of Mr. Jenkins, of Ga., to be Secretary of the Interior, will have a good effect. Notwithstanding the unmistakably incendiary and disorganizing course of Toombs and Stephens in Congress, there is evidence that the mass of the Georgia Whigs are sound on the question of the Union. The factious and demagogue movements in that State, in favor of the Nashville Convention and its platform, looking as they so obviously do to secession and dissolution, are the legitimate progeny of the Democratic creed and its advocates, as they have been developed and exemplified during recent contests in that quarter. The Whig press, and the great majority of the worthy and accepted popular Whig leaders are for the Union in any and all contingencies. Mr. Jenkins is a Member of this latter party in the South. He is known as such, or he would never have been invited to enter Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. He is a nephew of Senator Berrien, and, like him, will pursue a course calculated in his judgment to heal the wounds in our afflicted body politic, which unskilful physicians have aggravated by injudicious treatment. I hope Mr Jenkins will accept.

The conduct of Congress is so little deserving of public approval, that it is certain that its speedy adjournment is most anxiously desired. I set it down as a "fixed fact," that whether the slavery controversy be settled or not, this session will terminate on Monday, 30th inst. We shall, I doubt not, procure all requisite appropriations ere that time, and we shall either have passed the California, Texas, and Territorial Bills, or shall have demonstrated that they cannot be passed at this session.

Mr. Wilmot has gone home to attend to his nomination, and to watch the manœuvres of his enemies, the Hunker Democrats. The nominating convention in one or both of his counties meets next Tuesday. There is a chance, they say, of his being thrown out by the party caucus, but he can, if he chooses to appeal from it to the people, be elected. I think he will prefer abiding by regular nominations, but his fidelity thereto remains to be tested. His absence at this time will be singularly unfortunate for him, though he has paired off with a Maryland member, who would oppose every thing that he would vote for. Still, it is nearly certain that the only direct vote that will have been given on the proviso at this session will take place before his return, and it will have an exceedingly awkward appearance to find him turn up among the missing on so interesting an occasion. David would be a very good man for the Whigs to aid in electing, were it not for his inveterate free tradeism, and were the state of things such as to preclude the possibility of carrying the district for a regular Whig candidate.

They continue to talk about establishing a barnburner radical democratic and free soil paper here to put down father Ritchie and his Union, and to checkmate the Southern Press.

"Where will the money come from?" is just now the quotation which has most interest for the advocates of the plan. They say, however, that the rich men of the party will contribute enough to put the paper on a firm basis—*nous verrons*—in the language of one of my most venerable and respected friends—if we live long enough. JUNIUS.

THE RAILROAD WEST.—The Wheeling Gazette, of Friday, states that the first blow has been struck on that end of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Shovels, wheel barrows, and carts, are at work within a mile of Wheeling.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Cumberland Civilian says that on Tuesday the water was let into the canal as far as the tunnel. In a very few days it will be continued on to dam No.6, when navigation will be continuous to Alexandria. The energetic President of the company, Gen. James M. Coal, has been in that region recently, giving the matter his zealous personal attention.

The Venezuelean Government, with a view to the protection of its extensive coast, has, through Fortunato Corvaia, Esq., its special agent, contracted for the building of a war steamer, at Philadelphia, of suitable size and proportions for the service. The design of the vessel is said to be a very judicious one.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.—The last Chicago Democrat announces that Mr. J. B. Turner, one of the Directors of the above company, has just returned from the East, where he has obtained a loan of $400,000 at 8 per cent, which will be sufficient to complete the second division to Rockport, ninety miles from Chicago. The Democrat adds that Mr. Turner "has made a purchase of T rail sufficient to iron the road, which he has been able to obtain at a very low price upon long time."

PENNSYLVANIA IN AFRICA.—BASSA COVE IN LIBERIA, has now a population of about one thousand five hundred souls, and is pronounced by President Roberts to be the most promising settlement on the coast of Africa, and is especially distinguished for its flourishing agriculture. One farmer at Bassa Cove recently sent to this country one thousand four hundred pounds of coffee, and one thousand pounds of arrow root; and another, without any of the usual aids of machinery, made 8,000 pounds of Sugar.

The American Press.

As the press is the great moral engine of this age, and exerts a greater power for good or evil, and more felt in this country, in all the affairs of life, whether political, commercial, or religious, than any other influence whatever, the public must always be interested in acquiring information concerning its progress and management.—To gratify this natural and laudable curiosity, we have made the following extracts from a long and well written article on the Newspaper Press of America, published in the *New York Tribune.*

"Vast as has been the increase of population in the United States, and the development of every kind of material resources during the last ten years, the increase in the number of newspapers has fully kept pace with it. In 1810, according to reliable estimates, there were in the whole country from 1,400 to 1,600; now there are not less than 2500, and some of the best judges estimate the number as high as 3000. At any rate it is constantly increasing, not so much by the foundation of new papers in the great commercial cities, as in the new towns and growing villages of the interior. Indeed, there are now fewer journals in the large cities, and the difficulty of establishing new ones is much increased. The magnetic telegraph alone, by adding considerably to the expenses of the city papers, is an obstacle in the way of new enterprises which do not commence with large capital. And this is only one of the improvements requiring an outlay of money. A newspaper in New York to day must have better editing, better reporting, a more extensive system of correspondents, and be every way more wide awake and up with the times than ten years ago. All this is expensive. It is no exaggeration to say that the same talent which in 1840 could with a capital of $5,000, or $10,000, establish a daily journal in this city, could not now do it with less than $100,000, most of which would have to be expended without any tangible return before the establishment would begin to pay.

American journalism, like the American national character, is less conventional, more versatile, various, and flexible, than European. A German French, or English journalist cannot put his paper to press without one or more regular long editorials, wrought out with due attention to all the rules of rhetoric, in a style smacking often quite as much of the scholar's study, as of the crowded and rapid world in which a real Editor has his being. The American is more a *journalist*, that is, a writer who seizes upon the events of the day and holds them up now in this aspect, now in that, flinging on them the most condensed and lively light. He does not seek to make elaborate essays; his ambition lies not in fine writing; he spends no long hours in polishing the turns of his periods. All that presupposes a certain degree of leisure, and perhaps a kind of taste to which he is a stranger. At any rate, he has too many things to look after, too many subjects to discuss, too large a round of affairs to understand and write about, to cultivate the mere perfumeries and pigeon wings of his profession. From necessity, he had rather be brief and pointed than elegant and classical; his best triumph as a writer, is an occasional felicity, which is, after all, often an accident. It is remarkable that the only paragraph writers are Americans. In fact paragraphs are a natural invention of the more youthful period of journalism, before a great variety of talent, or thorough study and treatment of subjects are required in the editorial columns of newspapers. The tendency seems to be to abandon them as the press is improved. Take, for instance, a file of any leading London journal of sixty or even thirty years ago, and you will find these brief, pithy editorials quite frequent, though the same paper has since ceased to use them. And yet a paragraph of two or three brief sentences will often have more force and produce a greater effect on the convictions of its readers, than the same idea expanded through two or three columns, though set forth with the richest resources of the language, and illustrated and supported by all the suggestions of wit and learning. Not that the whole warfare of journalism can be accomplished with light weapons. But the editor should have every sort of arms in his arsenal, and know when to strike with the small sword and when to fire off his big guns. For the rest, this kind of writing requires a genius to do it to perfection. Many a quill driver will turn off indefinite lengths of correct and even elegant English, not deficient in sense either, who cannot achieve a dozen lines, such as every body shall read and nobody forget the point of. Well, this sort of writing is peculiarly American. A German or French paper may employ it, but never in its editorial columns, nor on subjects which have a serious importance.—Conceive if you can of a genuine paragraph among the editorial articles of the London *Times* or the *Journal des Debats.* The thing is impossible; it would be against all the rules; it would infringe on the stately dignity of the journal. The American editor is luckily shackled by no such consideration. On the contrary, he prefers an article of ten lines to one of ten hundred, provided he can thereby hit the nail on the head. And if he has one or two long articles, he seeks to relieve them by several short ones. Thus his solid leader on some question requiring thorough discussion, may be preceded by one or two paragraphs on topics of most immediate importance. By this means, his more elaborate and carefully reasoned articles are, as it were, combined with matters of universal interest, and gain force and freshness from the connection. And, indeed, he feels himself under no absolute obligation to have a "leader" at all. His first business is to have the news, that being what the public most desires to read, and accordingly he does not hesitate to occupy the columns else given to his own disquisitions, with the latest and most important intelligence that has reached him, whether it be in the shape of a telegraphic despatch or the letter of a correspondent.

American journalism is no less remarkable for its variety and comprehensiveness than the German. It has, perhaps, an even greater range of subjects, at the same time that it is superior in a certain living interest with which it treats them.—The American regards nothing with indifference, and, even where he does not take sides as a partisan, he carries with him a degree of genuine sympathy in the event & its actors, which renders him an excellent observer and reporter. He is no dull analyzer, and sees the thing before he attempts to speculate upon its philosophy and consequences. He is the most practical of men, and thus his enthusiasm—of which he has a large stock—concentrates itself upon persons and deeds, and makes him almost a part of the occurrence he describes. His element is action, and his method rapidity.—His weakness, if he has one, is a too excitable patriotism, and the habit of forever glorifying his country, its institutions and its people, as if they stood in need of laudation, as wall of rather fiercely or even gasconly resenting any foreign disrespect to the same, as if his own confidence in their comparative superiority were somewhat shaky. This fault, however, grows out of a certain immaturity of the national character, and with the rapid rate at which our journalism goes ahead it ought soon to be free of such impolitic exaggerations.

It is true that our American brevity, speed, and variety, are too often accompanied by a superficial apprehension of ideas, and an imperfect knowledge of facts, especially such as have happened at a distance, characteristics more natural to youth than creditable to the energy and pretensions of manhood, and which may well make us regret the penetration of the French, and the thorough information of the Germans. But these are faults which every day helps to diminish, and which must soon be reduced to mere exceptions. Moreover, they are faults which indicate deficient organization in the editing of newspapers quite as much as personal deficiency in the writers. Most of our leading papers have hitherto depended on single individuals, not merely to give the tone to their columns, but also to write almost every thing in the way of editorials. But this has already changed considerably within a few years, and is destined to entire alteration. The time will soon arrive, if it has not arrived already, when the chief editor of a daily paper, which aspires to circulation and influence, will not presume to treat every topic that may arise, or to venture into every region of thought and science, but will confine himself to a comparatively limited sphere of writing, and leave the rest to the labors of the most numerous and able corps of assistants at his command. Let those, then, who find American journalism less philosophic than the French, and less finished and artistic in its productions than the English take courage and believe that they will not always have reason for such criticism.—Besides, having admitted the charge, we have a right to ask if French, German, and English papers are so uniformly well informed and so profound in thought upon American ideas and events as to be fit standards of perfection in comparison with their cotemporaries on this side of the water?

That the American Press is incomparably better than it was fifteen, or ten, or even five years ago, any one may convince himself by contrasting a current file of any one of our best papers with an old volume of the same paper. The news published is more important, both in quantity and quality, and the principles and measures in debate are altogether of a more elevated and radical character. This is to be attributed to the vast development of the country and the general progress of the world. But our papers exhibit another remarkable improvement, which is due to themselves alone. We mean the increased and insatiable enterprise they display in procuring news, whose result may often be seen in the shape of four or five columns of matter received by telegraph and published in a single day in the Associated Journals of New York. No other press in the world exceeds these papers in this respect; none approaches them, with perhaps the single exception of the *London Times.* Of the many illustrations of the American motto, "Go ahead," this is the most striking if not the most fruitful. No expense is too great, no undertaking too difficult, no distances too remote, for this dauntless spirit of enterprise. There is something almost sublime in the vast machinery it employs. Agents in Europe, news boats far out at sea, expresses encircling half a continent, telegraph lines ramifying all over the Republic, a thousand industrious heads and hands posted like sentinels, watching every instant to flash the latest thoughts and occurrences along the nerves of this great system of intelligence to the central brain, thence again to be dispatched in all directions, so that every point of the whole may know whatever is of interest at all other points. In this there is somewhat of the grandeur of nature, at the same time that it is a triumph of human energy and intellect. American journalism has a right to be proud of it. And as for the evil which may be feared and to which we have alluded in a former article, namely, absorption in trifles and diminution of that attention due to matters more weighty, we again reply that such fears appear to us too cheap and shallow to be considered, when the lightning of heaven is willing to travel all the way from New Orleans to New York to report the price of cotton. Let those cherish such anxiety to whom it is congenial; for our part, we cannot spare them any sympathy.

* * * * * *

The present number of daily papers in the country is not far from 250, though, from the constant rise of new ones and the disappearance of the old, it is impossible to hit the precise number, and our figures may not always be exact with reference to individual cities. Of the 250, New York has 15, of which 3 are German; Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 8; New Orleans, 9; Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, each 9; Albany, Nashville, and Rochester, each 6; Baltimore, St. Louis, Charleston, Memphis, Buffalo, New Haven, Chicago, and Detroit, each 5; Washington, Louisville, Richmond, Norfolk, Troy, Brooklyn, Hartford, Providence, New Bedford, and Portland, each 4; Mobile, Savannah, Wheeling, Syracuse, Cleveland, and Columbus, each 3; Portsmouth, N. H., Harrisburg, Newark, Oswego, New London, Lowell, Montgomery, Vicksburg, Zanesville, Milwaukie, and Worcester, each 2. Besides these, there are some fifty places which have a single daily. With regard to the circulation of these papers, we have exact information in but few cases, and may unintentionally err in the calculations we are about to submit; if so we shall be glad to be corrected. We estimate, then, the aggregate circulation of the 15 dailies in New York at 125,000 copies per diem; that of the 11 in Boston at 70 000; that of the 8 in Philadelphia at 75,000; that of the 5 in Baltimore at 30 000; that of the ten in New Orleans at 50,000. This leaves 201 papers in other places, for which that seems to us a very liberal calculation which supposes them to reach an average circulation of 1,200 copies daily. This gives, in round numbers, 590,000 papers for the regular circulation of the daily press in the United States, or 184,080,000 per annum. Assuming that of the 2,500 tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, and weeklies, there are 50 whose weekly circulation reaches 30 000, or 1 500 000 in the aggregate; 50 with 10,000 circulation, or 500,000 aggregate; and that the circulation of the remainder may be set down at 1,000 on an average, or 2,400,000 in the aggregate; we have, as the aggregate number of copies of newspapers annually distributed through the United States, the enormous figure of 412,550,000. Supposing the present population of the country to be 25,000,000, this gives above 16 newspapers a year for every man woman and child of the population—furnishing an amount of truly useful, instructive, and, on the whole, elevating miscellaneous reading such as has never been bestowed on any people in the world before. From these simple figures we can perhaps gain the clearest possible idea of the important office of the Newspaper Press in this Republic. And this, it should be remembered, does not take any account of the circulation of monthlies and other magazines, which is also very large.

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No man labors harder than a faithful editor.—Other persons have hours free for repose or recreation, but he has not. Other duties may be postponed, but his are inexorable. Sleep or amusement he enjoys as it were by stealth, and with constant liability to interruption. When after midnight, fancying that the work of the day is over, he turns his steps homeward, it is always with a half presentiment of a recall to the office and to new fatigues. The public pardons neglect in others of its servants, but it is unmerciful with him. He must be ever fresh, ever on the alert. He is a worker almost on the principle of perpetual motion.

"Alike to him is time or tide,
December's snow or July's pride,
Alike to him is tide or time,
Moonless midnight or matin prime."

And thus he lives an intense and crowded life, and early finishes his career. An aged editor is a rarity.

The Marauders in Pennsylvania.

If Congress were to pass an act authorizing Englishmen to come into the United States and rob all the farmers' fields, pin folds, and hen roosts they could get access to—just as Admiral Cockburn did, along the Chesapeake, during the last war—there would be, we fancy, somewhat of an uproar throughout the land, the robbers would be flogged away in an appreciably short space of time, and then there would be such a dinging about the ears of Congress as would be a warning to Senators and Representatives through all coming time. Knowing this fact, we cannot but feel staggered at the exceeding tranquility that now prevails, when, as it happens, there is just such a law on the statute book, and has been for 'our years by authority of which a great many of our British friends are, at this moment, in the country, and more especially in Pennsylvania, making exceeding free with the farmers and their pockets—to say nothing of the miners and forgemen, whose bread they take out of their mouths and from the lips of their little children. The Tariff of '46 is precisely such a law, conferring on the English manufacturer the privileges of a licensed marauder, and while he seems to be confining his plundering operations directly to the poor coal and iron man, he is, in reality, indirectly making his chief spoil and pillage of the husbandman. Every 100 dollars' worth of iron he introduces into Pennsylvania is a loss of a certain amount or value of farm produce to the Pennsylvania farmer. If the farmer would only use his own eyes to see how *he* is interested—and how much more interested than any body else—in this tariff question, we should hear the death knell of free trade in a short time, and free traders and dissolutionists would be driven together from Congress, like the thieves from the temple. We are only sorry that, not using their eyes for their own benefit, farmers can yet fail in generous feeling for the poor workmen their fellow citizens, whom they can perceive, plainly enough, to be suffering from the ruin of free trade British competition.

From statements heretofore published by us, it appears that Pennsylvania has upwards of five hundred iron works of the different kinds, furnaces, forges, and rolling mills, of which about one half are idle. Considering their capacity for pig iron alone, they are competent to turn out nearly six hundred thousand tons a year; and they did, in 1847, make about 390,000 tons; but it is estimated they are now producing only 198,000 tons. The annual loss to the State may be inferred from the fact that Pennsylvania makes nearly three fourths of all the iron produced in the United States, and that, on the total quantity, it is computed that the wages paid to the workmen employed in all the various departments of manufacture and transportation amount to twenty millions a year; and the share of those wages that goes to the farmer for food and such materials for clothing as he furnishes, the farmer himself must be fully capable of understanding.

There are two hundred and fifty thousand workmen to be purveyed for, when all the American iron works are in operation. The law of Congress that drives nearly one hundred thousand of them from Pennsylvania does more injury to the farmers of the State in one day than Admiral Cockburn was able to do in Maryland during the whole campaign of 1813. And, in our view of the case, the loss was as shameful as it is ruinous. Why should we permit ourselves to be made vassals and tributaries?—*U. S. Gazette.*

Silver ore in Kentucky.—The following is from the last Knoxville Register

"We understand that specimens of silver ore, found near the Cumberland Falls, in Kentucky, were exhibited a few days since in our city by Mr Lewis Renro, of that State. We also learn that the qualities of this ore have been tested by a skilful assayer, who certifies that the yield is sufficiently large to afford a profitable investment to those who may embark in the business.

A Horse! a Horse!—Mr. Barnum has advertised for a horse, to be rode by Jenny Lind. We presume it is not a hobby horse that is wanted, because Barnum rides all the hobbies himself. If the spirited animal that used to afford Fanny Kemble such opportunities for display when she attempted to back him, can be procured, we hope he will be purchased for Jenny, as the public would then have many a treat from witnessing his Jenny flexions. Mdlle. Lind, we doubt not, like that celebrated horsewoman who used to ride to Bambury Cross, will "make music wherever she goes."

Value of Spanish Coin.—Upon inquiry at the Post Office, we are informed, says the National Intelligencer, that the reason for not taking the Spanish coins of one eighth and one sixteenth at their nominal value, is to be found in the fact that they are generally so defaced as not to bear a great er intrinsic value than one tenth and one twentieth Foreign coins are received by weight, and not by tale. It would be a great loss of time for Post Officers to weigh each separate coin to ascertain its intrinsic worth; they are therefore received at the rates stated Persons have always the privilege of redeeming them at the same rate.

NEW MEXICO—ITS VOTE.

Major Weightman, United States Senator from New Mexico, arrived at St. Louis on the 22nd ult., and he brings the following as the *official* vote:

For Governor—Henry Connelly		5768
" "	Thomas Cabeza de Baca	2724
For Lieut. Gov—Manuel Alvarez		4580
" "	Ceran St. Vrain	3970
For Congress—Wm. S. Messervy		4934
" "	Hugh N. Smith	4374

In the Legislature the vote for U. S. Senators stood as follows:

For Richard H. Weightman	19
" F. A. Cunningham	17
" A. W. Reynolds	3
" Jacob Houghton	1

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—The Evansville Journal says:

"Last Monday a stranger made application to our city grave digger for employment. He was at once set to work digging a grave, which he completed before evening. He was paid one dollar for his job, and feeling unwell he went to bed. During the succeeding night he died, and in the morning was buried in the same grave which but a few hours before his own hands had dug! We were unable to learn the name of this unfortunate man or any part of his history, save that sad part here recorded. He died among us a total stranger."

THE DEFUNCT HAVRE DE GRACE BANK.—The Elkton Democrat, in announcing that this bank closed its doors on Wednesday last, says:

"The amount of its liabilities is not known; we have heard it estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. Seventy five dollars will cover all the loss sustained in this place, but we fear that in the upper part of Cecil, the loss to our citizens will be serious, as much of the paper was in circulation in that part of the county."

The St. Louis Republican, of the 17th ultimo, says:

"The cholera has broken out fearfully at Galena, Ill. From three o'clock on Sunday up to noon the following day, no less than fifteen citizens of the place had fallen victims to it, and the greatest alarm and consternation prevailed."

MESSAGE OF GOV. BELL, OF TEXAS.
THE LEGISLATURE AND THE SANTA FE DIFFICULTY.

We had a very brief abstract by telegraph last week of the important message of Gov. Bell to the Texas Legislature, which met in called session on the 12th of August, on the subject of the Santa Fe difficulty. The Governor sent in his message the following day, and extras of the Galveston papers of Sunday, the 18th, containing the document, have now reached us. After detailing the proceedings of Major Neighbors, who was appointed to organize the Western counties, and of his success in so doing, as regards the county of El Paso, Governor Bell thus adverts to the difficulties he met in making the same attempt at Santa Fe

Your Honorable body will perceive from the report of the commissioner and accompanying documents—copies of which are herewith submitted, marked A—that on his arrival at Santa Fe, he had only met with discouragement on the part of the individual exercising the authority of civil and military governor, but it was distinctly intimated to him, that if he succeeded in holding his elections, and in qualifying the officers elected, the jurisdiction of Texas would not be recognized. Superadded to this, he was threatened by a judge holding a commission from the President of the United States with imprisonment, if he attempted to enforce the laws of the State over that territory. Appeals were made by the same judge to the populace to resist the authority of the State. Public meetings were called and held with the same object, which were presided over and composed principally of the officers and other persons in the pay and employment of the United States Government—and all this under the immediate eye and observation of the commanding officer, who, if not the projector of these proceedings, unquestionably yielded his assent to them, and subsequently adopted them, by issuing his proclamation calling a Convention, to form a Government adverse to, and independent of our own.

After alluding to the conduct of Col. Monroe, he says:

Although the proceedings referred to, no longer permitted me to indulge the hope intimated in the communication which I had the honor to lay before you, shortly after entering upon my official duties, "that the difficulties encountered in our efforts to extend the jurisdiction of the State over that portion of her territory may have resulted from tardiness of action on the part of the federal authorities, rather than a deliberate design to do us wrong;" yet I was anxious that the President should have one more opportunity of disclaiming such design, and hence it was that I requested our delegation in Congress to have an interview with him on the subject previous to the delivery of the protest. No such disclaimer, however, has been received, and facts which have since come to my knowledge, indicate most clearly that none such was made or intended to be made.

Having thus, gentlemen, placed before you, in a very plain and brief manner, the most prominent facts and circumstances connected with our relations with Santa Fe, as they have recently been developed, and having called your attention to the unwarrantable assumption of power by the Executive branch of the Federal Government in its direct interference with the municipal and internal affairs of a sovereign State, the question at once presents itself—what course does duty, honor, patriotism, and a just appreciation of our solemn obligations to the country require us to adopt.

I am fully sensible that this is a question involving the most serious considerations, and in its contemplation there is commingled much of hope and apprehension. But who will falter in the path way of duty, though the wrong doer be there powerful and mighty.

Difficult and embarrassing as the question undoubtedly is, and however fraught its contemplation, is with painful solicitude, we have left us no choice but to meet it. It must be met boldly and fearlessly and determinedly. Not by further supplication or discussion with Federal authorities, not by renewed appeals to their generosity and sympathy; not by a longer reliance on the delusive hope that justice will yet be extended to us; but by action—manly and determined action—on our part, by a prompt assertion of our rights, and a practical maintenance of them with all the means we can command, "*at all hazards and to the last extremity.*"

After deeply, and, I trust, maturely, reflecting on this subject, with a mind guided by the most anxious desire to take no step in which we would not command approbation of my fellow citizens and the unfailing portion of those of our sister States, whose interest in this matter is strongly assimilated to ours, it is my deliberate and firm conviction that there is now left us but one course consistent with honor, and a just sense of what is due to ourselves as a sovereign community, and that is, the immediate adoption by your honorable body, with perfect unanimity, of such measures as are necessary for the occupation of Santa Fe, with a force ample to quell the arrogant and rebellious spirit now prevailing there, and to enable us to extend and firmly establish the jurisdiction and laws of the State over it.

Should the adoption and unswerving enforcement of those measures lead to a conflict with those who, by Executive authority, are unlawfully exercising the powers of a government, adverse to our interests, within our defined and acknowledged limits, there are none who, would regret that conflict and the consequences which would most probably flow from it, more than myself, but I should be consoled in the contemplation of its fearful results, by the reflection that it was not a difficulty of our seeking—that every effort on our part, save that of craven submission to lawless outrage and insult, had been employed to avert it, and confiding in the justice of our cause I should fearlessly meet it, trusting and feeling assured that Texas would stand exonerated before the world, even should that conflict shake, to the very centre, the most glorious confederacy upon which the sun has ever shone.

In view, then, of the unpleasant and extraordinary position in which we are placed, and of the absolute necessity of immediate and decisive action on our part, I recommend that your honorable body authorize the Executive to raise, with as little delay as possible, *such power to supply*, at least two regiments of mounted volunteers for the contemplated move to and occupancy of Santa Fe.

In making this recommendation, I am not unmindful of the heavy expenses which it will involve, and the embarrassing difficulties which will be presented to raising the necessary funds to meet them; but I rely with great confidence on the wisdom of the Legislature to devise some effective means to meet the emergency—recollecting that Texas, in a much darker and more embarrassed period of her pecuniary resources, prepared to encounter, and did successfully encounter, a more appalling conflict."

In a subsequent portion of the message, he Governor calls attention to the compromise bill, and says that, "however willing Texas may have been, and may still be to dispose of a portion of her north western territory, upon fair, equitable, and honorable terms," he cannot believe that any party, respectable for its numbers or intelligence," would be willing to accept such a proposition as that contained in the bill reported by the compromise committee of the Senate.

He then says further discussion on the question of the title of Texas can result in no practical good, and he will not enter on any. Further on he says:

"If a proposition had been made, founded upon her acknowledged rights of territory, to purchase from her that portion of it lying north of the 34th degree of north latitude, and accompanied with a sufficient guaranty that the provisions of the joint resolutions for annexation in respect to slavery should be observed, the most respectful consideration would have been given to it, and I risk but little in saying, that a large majority of our fellow citizens would have met such a proposition in the most liberal spirit, and with a sincere desire to accord every thing reasonable and just that might have been asked in reference to it."

Governor Bell complains that the Legislature did not comply with his recommendation, last session, to grant him authority to send an armed force to Santa Fe, sufficient to enable him to enforce the laws of the State, independent of any action on the part of the Federal Government, which he says would have obviated all the present difficulty. We think the Legislature showed their good sense in refusing him such authority, and the New Orleans Bulletin has no doubt they will do the same on the present occasion.

It is hardly necessary to say that, at the time the Governor delivered his message, the news of the passing of Mr. Pearce's bill in the Senate, had not been received. The news of the engrossment of that bill was received in Galveston on the 17th.—The Journal copies the bill, but makes no comments. The News says:

"It is much to be regretted that this offer to Texas, (which seems to be the ultimatum of our opponents,) should come to us, as it does, with a threatening, and, as we think, an insulting message from the President, respecting Gov. Bell's letter to him. For however ready our citizens will always be found to listen to a friendly and conciliatory proposition for a sale of territory, they never can yield to terms accompanied with threats of violence. These threats would inevitably defeat all chance of acceptance by Texas, if they should receive the slightest endorsement by Congress, and even as it is, they will arouse a feeling of indignation throughout this State, not very easy to allay. We will defer this message to our next.

"It will be seen that one half of the purchase money, or five millions, is to be held subject to the payment of that portion of our liabilities for which our custom revenues were specially pledged. If by this reservation it is intended that those creditors shall be paid in full principal and interest without regard to the general provisions made by our own laws for their payment, then we may anticipate a serious difficulty from this discrimination. Some of the most meritorious of our creditors are those who possess no such lien, and we doubt much whether our people will consent to relinquish the right of paying their own debts in their own way."

A NEW AMERICAN STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL.—It has been determined to make a propeller of the large ship now building in New York for Messrs. Spafford and Tileston, instead of making a sailing ship of her, as originally intended. The engine is being built at West Point Foundry. She will be finished in about six months, and will run between New York and Liverpool in place of the ship Sheridan. She will be commanded by Capt. Asa Eldridge, and will measure 2,000 tons.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the compensation allowed the marshals or agents, and their assistants, for taking the seventh census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, so as to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in enumerating persons residing in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, the several assistant marshals or agents shall include those who may have removed from their residence in any State or Territory of the United States prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and settled subsequent to that date in either of the said countries.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each assistant marshal or agent shall be paid for making out and returning complete copies of the original census returns, as required in the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original census returns required to be furnished by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in any of the districts of the United States where causes beyond the control of the marshal shall have tended to delay the taking of the census so that the same could not be taken and return thereof made within the time prescribed by the act of twenty third of May, the Secretary of the Interior may, if he sees proper, extend the time to any day not later than the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty one; *Provided,* That the said Secretary may extend the time for completing the census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, to such time as in his discretion may be deemed advisable.

Approved, August 30, 1850.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[PUBLIC—No 22.]

AN Act to amend the act entitled an "An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the 'Act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the collection district of Ocracoke, in North Carolina, shall embrace all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, and inlets within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at Drum Inlet, on the sea shore, twenty miles south of Ocracoke, thence running in a northerly direction to the thoroughfare, so called, and through said thoroughfare to Point Marsh, near the mouth of the Neuse river, thence to the point of Long Shoal in Pamlico Sound, thence across said sound in a southwesterly direction to the outer bar of Cape Hatteras inlet, twelve miles northeast of Ocracoke, and thence along the sea coast to Drum inlet.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved August 30, 1850.

GEN. HINTON.—The report is, that Gen. Hinton chartered a vessel at Fairport, Saturday morning last, and made for Canada. The Postmaster of this place chartered the steamer *Sam Ward*, to overhaul him. A smacking wind blew on Saturday. The General is safe, probably, in Canada; but the chances are all against him.—[Cleveland Democrat of Tuesday.

The Wheeling Gazette, of Saturday, says—

"We learn that Mr. McCrea has resigned his position as one of the board to fix the location of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The time expires for their report in less than a month. We do not know whether his place will be filled or not."

THE SICKNESS AT MILWAUKIE.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, of the 27th ultimo, has the following contradiction of a report circulated by the Chicago papers, that 109 persons had died in that city in two days, from something resembling cholera, but called bloody flux

We are informed from official sources that the number of burials in one day has never exceeded 31 from all diseases, and exceeded 20 on only two or three days. That the season has been sickly, and that there has been an unusual number of deaths, may be said of the Western country generally, but the report of the Board of Health to day shows that the worst is past. The number of deaths by cholera reported on the 26th was twenty; on the 27th, seven.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S REMAINS.—Colonel Bliss, in a letter to Christian Roselius, of New Orleans, in behalf of Mrs Taylor, relative to the removal of the remains of General Taylor, says:

"The desire which you express, in behalf of the citizens of Louisiana, that the remains of the late President should be removed to that State for final interment, exhibits a degree of respect for his memory which is not only fully appreciated by Mrs. Taylor, because she has many valued friends in your State, and cherished associations connected with her residence there; she therefore deeply regrets that the wish of the committee cannot be complied with. Her own feelings, and those of the members of her family, now here, are decidedly in favor of the removal of the remains to the family cemetery, near Louisville, where the father and kindred of her late husband have been buried. She is sure that the committee will understand the motives which lead her to prefer this disposal of the remains. She is not the less grateful to them and to the people whom they represent, for the distinguished tribute of affectionate regard to the memory of the departed, which their application conveys, and for which she begs leave to tender her warmest acknowledgments.

The only graduate of Harvard University, who was executed, previous to Professor Webster, is said by the Boston Transcript to have been Rev. George Burroughs, of the class of 1670, who suffered the penalty of death during the witchcraft delusion in Salem. He was hung in Salem on the 19th of August, O. S., 1692. By adding eleven days to accord with the new style, the date is August 30th, 1692, precisely one hundred and fifty eight years to a day previous to the execution of Dr. Webster. He was a man of unblemished character, and fell a victim to one of the most astounding and disgraceful delusions that ever cursed the race.

The break in the Illinois and Michigan canal, it is thought, will not be repaired in less than ten weeks. Large stocks of dry goods, &c., destined for St. Louis, are detained on account of it.

JENNY LIND'S BROTHER.—The Bridgewater—England—Times says: It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear, that last week John Lind, mariner, of Stockholm, son of Hans Lind, schoolmaster, and brother of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was married in the Register Office in this town, to Miss Mary Gee, of Piligwenlly. John had not seen his sister for many years, until he accidentally met with her the other day at Liverpool, on her professional visit to that place. Jenny presented him with a handful of pocket money, but John, like his two other brothers, is able and willing to work for his bread, and if his sister were to offer him an annuity to exempt him from labor he would not accept of it. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of his sister, stating that she had supported her father and mother since she was 16 years of age

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 eye well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mar.... 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,
jy4 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st,
PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

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

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

aug5:dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

SHACKLETT & WHITE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
No. 101 Wood street,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their large stock of Fresh Goods now opening, and which they are prepared to sell on very accommodating terms.

We shall be constantly receiving fresh goods during the season, and request an examination of our stock by western merchants, and others visiting our city. aug31

WORMS! WORMS!—In commending Dr. M'Lane's Worm Vermifuge to the public, the proprietors of this great remedy prefer to use the language of those who have tested its merits. Read and be convinced

"Almond, Allegheny co. Pa, Sept. 1, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co—We have received a quantity of M'Lane's Vermifuge by your agent, which we have sold to our customers, and in every case it has had unparalleled success, and has never failed in any case. We can cheerfully recommend it as the best worm medicine that we have ever known. We might mention any number of cases, if necessary, where it has had wonderful success.

"SAURN & RICHARDSON"

For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
aug31-d&w8

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:dtf

DENTIST. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dly

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't. A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. 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 the 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 King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.
ap18:tf

DIED,

Of Cholera, at half past 8 o'clock, yesterday evening, ORLANDO METCALF, Esq.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, at the corner of Cliff and Fulton sts., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. sep5

HORTICULTURAL NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, it was unanimously resolved, that it would be inexpedient to hold the contemplated fall exhibition on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of September, as advertised, owing in part to the prevailing sickness of this season, and the unavoidable absence of a number of the most influential members of the society, in consequence of which the society would be deficient of some of the choicest collections of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, as well as their personal services.

The committee regret exceedingly that they are obliged to disappoint the public at this time, but hope at the next exhibition to make amends for the disappointment.

JAS. WARDROP,
A. B. M'QUEWAN,
JNO. MURDOCK, Jr.
JAS. MURDOCK,
S. N. WICKERSHAM
JAS. GEORGE,
H. M'CARTHY,
Members of Executive Com.

sep5:d3t

PHILO HALL.

For a few days only, Dubufe's grand original Paintings of

ADAM & EVE, IN PARADISE.

THESE sublime works of art, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, have been exhibited in the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, to the universal admiration of over two millions of persons.

Open from 9 in the morning till 10 at night. Admittance 25 cts. Children 12½ cts. sep5:d1w

O. K. CHAMBERLIN'S
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

HOURS of instruction both day and evening. Students can enter this Institution at any time and receive a complete Mercantile education, consisting of Book Keeping Commercial Computation, Penmanship, &c

O. K. Chamberlin, Instructor in Penmanship and Mercantile Computation

John Fleming, Esq., principal teacher of Book Keeping, and Lecturer on Commercial Science, Law, &c Mr Fleming will be assisted in the Law Department by several members of the Pittsburgh Bar
sep5

THE TEA MARKET,
East side of the Diamond,

AT this establishment the public may always depend upon being supplied with excellent Teas at reasonable prices—they have

Excellent Teas at .... 50 per lb
Superior Qualities 0 75
The Best ever Imported 1 00

This is decidedly the cheapest and best store in Pittsburgh to buy Teas. MORRIS & HAWORTH
sep5 Proprietors.

Warranted Pure Wines and Brandies,

SUITABLE for Medicinal Purposes, always on hand, for sale by the bottle, quart, or gallon at MORRIS & HAWORTH'S
sep5 Tea & Wine Store.

COUNTING BRICK.

THE undersigned will attend to Counting Brick, in the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh and the neighborhood around, and render correct bills.

Charges moderate Residence, Sandusky street, near the Baptist Church, Allegheny. JAMES RAY.

REFERENCES.
Joseph W Kerr, Architect, Pittsburgh
David Fitzsimons, do.
J K Moorhead, do.
Kramer & Rahm, do.
Allegheny, September 4, 1850.—sep5:d2w*

CHEESE—69 bxs just received for sale by
SHRIVER & BARNES
sep5 130 & 132 Second st

FLOUR—40 brls Hopedale brand just rec'd by
sep5 SHRIVER & BARNES

MOSSELMAN ZINC.

THE Vieille Montagne Company supply their agents with Roofing and Flooring in sheets 3x7 feet, from 11 to 22 ounces per square foot. Corrugated in sheets 3x7, 27 oz, for roofing public buildings and depots. Ship Sheathing, 14 x 48 inches, from 24 to 35 ounces. Nails, Spikes, Wire, Sugar Molds, Perforated Zinc, Zinc Paint, &c.

They warrant their metal pure, and free from any admixture of iron, or any other substance, and recommend it for the manufacture of most articles in the house furnishing line, as it does not rust, is not affected by the action of water, and may be polished, painted, and japanned

Samples, models, plans, specifications, and other information may be had of their agents:—
M'CALL & STRONG, New York;
ATKINSON, ROLLINS & Co., Boston;
NATHAN TROTTER & Co., Philadelphia;
W & H McKim, Baltimore;
SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER, New Orleans;
F. MILLIROUX, Resident Agent,
2 Hanover st., New York.
Liege, September 2.—sep5:3m

Salesman Wanted,

IN a wholesale and retail Dry Goods Store, a competent salesman, with undoubted references; none other need apply. Address C. R., Box 300, Pittsburgh Post Office sep4:d3t

IHMSEN, PLUNKETT & M'KNIGHT,

MANUFACTURERS of every variety of CUT, PRESSED, & FLINT GLASS WARE. Warehouse, Water street, lately occupied by Young, Ihmsen & Plunkett sep4:d2w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JAMES WOOD & CO., have associated James O'H. Scully, with them in the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Steel, &c. The style of the firm will remain unchanged. Pittsburgh, September 3, 1850—sep4:d1w

JAMES WOOD. P. R. FRIEND. JAS. O'H. SCULLY.

Eagle Iron Works.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of IRON, NAILS, CUT and WROUGHT SPIKES, SPRING & A. B. STEEL. Warehouse, No 113 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep4:d1w

Co-Partnership.

CHARLES T. Ihmsen, Francis Plunkett, and Chas. M'Knight, have this day associated themselves under the firm of Ihmsen, Plunkett & M'Knight, for the purpose of manufacturing every variety of Flint Glass Ware.
September 2, 1850—sep4:d2w

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, Engine Work, and Engineering. No 16, has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post Office Every mechanic should have this work.
sep4

HARPER'S Monthly Magazine for September.
Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, No 5.
Just rec'd for sale by R C STOCKTON
sep4 Cor Market & Third sts

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assessment of One Dollar per share has this day been ordered by the board of directors of the Iron City Mining Company of Michigan, payable to the Treasurer, at their office, in Pittsburgh, on the 3d day of October next W. PALMER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 2, 1850—sep4:d3t

GREEN COPAL VARNISH—5 brls, 10 hf brls, and 10 kegs, now landing for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
sep4 Water & Front sts

NOTICE

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Wm M. Semple, in the concern of Semple, Bissell & Co., will continue the business of manufacturing iron and nails in all the various branches under the same name and style as heretofore. Warehouses, No 45 Wood st, Pittsburgh, and No 14 Water street, St. Louis.
CHAS. SEMPLE, St. Louis
WM. S. BISSELL
JOHN BISSELL, Jr.
sep3 d3t CHAS. BISSELL.

Eastern Exchange for Sale,

AT reduced rates, at the Exchange Office of
A. WILKINS & CO
sep3 Cor. Third & Market sts

Pulverized Corn Starch,

REFINED and prepared expressly for Food, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, &c.

Recipe for Boiled Custard—One quart of new milk, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of refined starch—stir the starch in a small quantity of the milk, till it is perfectly dissolved and smooth—add the eggs, well beaten, to the starch—pour the eggs and starch into the balance of the milk, while boiling stir constantly till it boils up once—Excellent.

For sale by R E SELLERS
sep3 57 Wood st

Flaxseed Wanted.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash by
SELLERS & NICOLS
sep3 33 Liberty st

BACON—100 hhds prime sides for sale by
sep3 SELLERS & NICOLS

DRIED BEEF—12 brls canvassed Sugar Cured
sep3 SELLERS & NICOLS

OILS—500 gals bleached winter Whale Oil;
300 gals do do Sperm Oil;
30 brls No 2 Lard Oil;
10 brls No 1 do for sale by
sep3 SELLERS & NICOLS

A BARBAROUS OPERATION—If Chloroform and Ether will render persons insensible to pain, it is clearly the duty of those who sell many of the articles purporting to be Shaving Soap, to present each purchaser with a sufficient quantity of the above articles to relieve their suffering while undergoing the operation of shaving.

JULES HAUEL'S PREMIUM SHAVING CREAM is now admitted by all to be the very best article for shaving to be found in this or any other country. In the use of my Almond Rose and Pistachio Shaving Cream, instead of being an operation to be dreaded, shaving is really a luxury. The ingredients of which it is composed are of such a nature, that a finer and richer lather can be made than with any other article, by which the beard is softened, and the skin is not liable to be burned by the alkali which forms so large a portion of other shaving soap, nor will it become chapped, but will remain smooth and soft as an infant's. No one, after using this Shaving Cream, can ever be induced to use any other. Caution is necessary in purchasing my Shaving Cream, as there are many imitations sold. Ask for Jules Hauel's Shaving Cream, and you will then get an article which renders shaving easy and pleasant.

JULES HAUEL, Perfumer and Chemist,
120 Chestnut st., Phila.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by B. A. Fahnestock & Co, and R. E. Sellers Pittsburgh; and John Sargent and J Mitchell, Allegheny City. sep3—2p

FALL STYLE.

I WILL introduce, this day, Beebe & Co's New York style Hat. S MOORE,
sep2:tt 75 Wood street.

Coach Lace! Coach Lace! Coach Lace!

G. GREUL, wholesale and retail manufacturer of Coach Lace, Fringe, Cord, Tassels, and Trimmings, at No. 17, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Coach Makers and dealers will find it to their interest to call. All orders promptly attended to. sep2:d1w

RICE—15 tcs prime for sale by
sep3 SELLERS & NICOLS

WILMARTH & NOBLE have reduced the price of their Extra Family Flour to correspond with the decline in wheat. sep3

WHITE FISH—10 brls fresh inspected, just rec'd
sep2 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

GREASE—22 brls now landing from steamer Navigator, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
sep2 Water & Front sts

BACON—1500 pcs assorted, a prime article, in smoke house and for sale by SHRIVER & BARNES
sep2 130 & 132 Second st

SMOKED SALMON—A rarity highly prized in the East, but never before brought to Pittsburgh. A few very superior, just rec'd per express, and for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO
sep2 256 Liberty st

CHEESE—200 bxs prime rec'd for sale by
aug31 J B CANFIELD

FIRE PROOF PAINT—6 brls in store, for sale by
aug31 J B CANFIELD

WANTED,

A GIRL about 14 or 15 years old, to stay in a small family. Apply at this office. aug30

SPARHAWK, DUNTON & WURTS,
No. 77 Market street, Philadelphia,
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
Including a handsome assortment of
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to orders.
aug30:d2w&wtoct18

DRY PRESERVED GINGER—1 case rec'd by
sep2 WM A McCLURG & CO

CASTILE SOAP—Received and for sale by
sep2 WM A McCLURG & CO

COFFEE—200 bags prime just rec'd for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
sep2 116 Water st

MADDER—3 casks rec'd for sale by
sep2 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM

SAL SODA—10 brls rec'd for sale by
sep2 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM

MACKEREL—75 brls No 3 Mass;
20 hf brls do; rec'd for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
sep2 195 Liberty st

BROOMS—100 doz on hand and for sale by
sep2 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

CHEESE—50 bxs W. R. received for sale by
sep2 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

FAMILY FLOUR—A fresh supply Poland Mills a choice article, just rec'd per canal for sale by
sep2 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

BLACK WADDING—50 bales Riggs' superior, for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

O. K. CHAMBERLIN'S
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cor. of Market and Third sts., up stairs,

IS NOW OPEN for the reception of students both day and evening, and far surpasses, in point of arrangement, and facilities for acquiring a thorough mercantile education, any similar establishment in this section of the country. It is divided into three apartments, each having a separate entrance. The large and elegant lecture room is occupied exclusively by those pursuing the study of commercial science, and is not intruded upon by the writing class, as they have an appropriate room by themselves. The ladies' class room is splendidly furnished, and so arranged, that they can pass in and remain unobserved by the gentlemen. This institution has been conducted, for the past year, by O. K. Chamberlin, under the well known title of Chamberlin's Commercial and Writing Academy, and over two hundred students have been in attendance since last October. It is well known by the public, that some few teachers are still pursuing the old and superannuated method of tuition, that consists in placing a printed book before the pupil, and requiring him to transcribe a certain number of pages, deeming nothing further necessary; but this plan has long since been abandoned by all except the few, who are too stupid or ignorant to give efficient instructions. I have recently received a number of students into my class thus instructed, for several months without receiving any benefit. Owing to the increasing patronage requiring more time to devote to penmanship, &c., I have secured the services of John Fleming, Esq., Public Accountant, and author of the National Book Keeping, as principal instructor in book keeping, lecturer on Mercantile and Commercial Law, &c. Further comment is unnecessary, as he has been identified with the commerce of Pittsburgh for the last thirty years. Those desiring a complete knowledge of mercantile or steam boat book keeping, and also an elegant and rapid penmanship, or a thorough knowledge of mathematics, can enter the College at any time, and under the most advantageous circumstances. The course of instruction is such as will enable every student, who receives the prescribed course, to take charge of a set of books on leaving the institution; and every one thus qualified will receive a diploma, endorsed by J. Fleming, Esq, that will be of more service in procuring a situation in this community, than one endorsed by any other individual. Communications addressed to O. K. Chamberlin, with reference to the College, will meet with prompt attention aug31

LOST,

A CHECK drawn by steamer Hail Columbia, on Palmer, Hanna & Co., in favor of Bidwell & Brother, or bearer, for $63 78, dated 26th or 27th inst. The finder will please leave it with the undersigned, as payment has been stopped. J. C BIDWELL
aug30 Water st.

FLOUR—70 brls S F Flour rec'd for sale by
aug31 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—35 bxs prime just rec'd for sale by
aug31 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON—5 casks prime Sides;
6 casks prime Hams, rec'd for sale by
aug31 S & W HARBAUGH

DR. SPEER has removed to Liberty street, below Pitt street, No 103. Office and dwelling in the same building. aug31:d6m

LINSEED OIL—20 brls just rec'd for sale
J KIDD & CO
aug21 60 Wood st

SOAP—50 bxs Windsor Soap;
10 bxs Castile Soap, rec'd for sale by
aug31 J KIDD & CO

INDIGO—350 lbs just received for sale by
aug31 J KIDD & CO

POTASH—6 casks for sale by
aug31 J KIDD & CO

SUGAR—50 hhds prime N. O. in store, for sale by
JOHN PARKER & CO
aug31 331 Liberty st

MOLASSES—50 brls N. O. Molasses, oak barrels, in store and for sale by
aug31 JOHN PARKER & CO

COFFEE—83 bags prime Green Rio in store
aug31 JOHN PARKER & CO

MOLASSES—15 brls S. H. just rec'd for sale by
aug31 J B CANFIELD

TOBACCO—50 bxs in store and for sale by
aug31 J B CANFIELD

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—50 brls in store and for sale by JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO
aug30

RICE—15 tcs in store and for sale by
aug30 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

REFINED SUGARS—25 brls double ref'd crushed;
75 brls B crushed;
110 brls C do;
150 brls L do;
50 brls double ref'd crushed;
50 brls B powdered;
50 brls C do;
50 brls O clarified;
In store and for sale by
JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO
aug30 Agts for Belcher's St Louis Sugar Refinery

STEARINE CANDLES—20 bxs this day received and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS
aug30

FALL FASHION.

THIS beautiful style of Hat is now received, and will be introduced on Saturday, 31st inst, by
McCORD & CO
aug29 Cor. Fifth & Wood sts.

SOAP—150 bxs Louisville and Cincinnati Soap on hand and for sale by
aug29 A WALLINGFORD & CO

DRIED VENISON HAMS—A prime article, in store and for sale by KIER & JONES
aug29 Canal Basin, Seventh st

JUNIATA BLOOMS—120 tons on hand, for sale by
aug29 KIER & JONES

MACKEREL—60 brls No 3, Massachusetts brand large, in store and for sale by
aug29 KIER & JONES

BACON—Hams, Shoulders, and Sides, a prime article, in smokehouse and for sale by
aug29 KIER & JONES

BOLIVAR FIRE BRICK on hand and for sale by
aug29 KIER & JONES

ROOFING PAPER—Agency for the sale of Tarred Paper for gravel roofs, and orders received for putting on the same by W P MARSHALL
aug21 85 Wood st

SILKS—A large invoice plain changeable and figured silks this day opened by
aug29 A A MASON & CO

GINGHAMS—A large stock of these goods closing out at great bargains A A MASON & CO
aug29

PRINTS—3 cases Maddir Prints just rec'd, at the low price of 6¼c per yard by
aug29 A A MASON & CO

NEW BOOKS.

THE Autobiography of Leigh Hunt; with reminiscences of friends and contemporaries, in 2 vols.

Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlets—No VIII, subject, Jesuitism.

History of Darius the Great. By Jacob Abbott, with engravings.

Julia Howard, a Romance. By Mrs Martin Bell.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution—No 5.

The above works received this day, and for sale by
R C STOCKTON
aug25 Cor. Market & Third st.

TILE—A large quantity of assorted Tile in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FEATHERS—8 sacks for sale by
aug29 WICK & McCANDLESS

GEO. E. ARNOLD & CO.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES,
&c., &c.,
No. 74 FOURTH STREET,
(Next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh.)
aug5:d2m-2p

N. HOLMES & SONS,
Bankers, Exchange Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
NOTES, DRAFTS, ACCEPTANCES, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES.

COLLECTIONS.—Drafts, Notes and Acceptances payable in any part of the Union, collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE on New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; also, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis and New Orleans, constantly for sale.

BANK NOTES.—Notes on all solvent banks in the United States discounted at the lowest rates. All kinds of Foreign and American Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold. aug30

REMOVAL

N. HOLMES & SONS have removed their Banking and Exchange Office to No 57 Market st, four doors below old stand. au27

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT
THIRD STREET, opposite the Post Office.

DAVID Copperfield, No 16.
Blackwood's Magazine for August.
London Art Journal for August.
Littell's Living Age, No 328.
International Miscellany for September.
Boston Shakspeare—No 22.
New London Shakspeare, Nos 1 and 2.
Julia Howard a romance. By Mrs Bell.
The Heart, a tale. By Martin F. Tupper, Esq.
First and True Love, a new novel. By Geo. Sand.
aug24

BACON—40 hhds assorted on hand for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
aug27 Water & Front sts

POTASH—10 casks 1st sorts in store and for sale by
aug28 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

S. WHITING—10 brls in store, and will be sold low to close consignment, by
aug24 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

COFFEE—100 bags prime Green Rio in store
aug28 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

Slaughtering & Packing Establishment FOR RENT.

THE well known Pork and Beef Slaughtering and Packing Concern, owned and formerly occupied by the late James P. Campbell, is for rent

The establishment is located in Chillicothe, Ross county, O., on the plat of ground dividing the Ohio Canal from the Scioto River, and has one thousand feet of ground front on each. The enclosure embraces six acres of ground, containing large pens, large and commodious slaughtering, hanging, cutting, packing, smoking, and lard rendering houses, brick house for office and every convenience for handling TWELVE HUNDRED HOGS PER DAY, and rendering the lard from the same; as there are a double flue steam boiler and engine for scalding hogs and cutting lard, and two tanks for rendering offal by steam.

There is also, on the premises, an Ice House, large enough to contain eight thousand bushels.

The Scioto Valley, of which Chillicothe is the chief market, is one of the largest Pork and Beef Districts in the West, and hogs can always be bought there at lower prices than at Cincinnati and many other points, and cooperage is abundant and cheap.

There is no drayage necessary, as hogs may be loaded at the Packing House and the facilities for shipping direct from this via the Lakes to New York or Philadelphia, or Baltimore via Pittsburgh, or to the East or South via New Orleans, are at all seasons of the year fully equal to those afforded by Cincinnati. Money facilities are also good, there being ten or twelve banks within forty five miles.

Applications for renting may be made to
ALEX. H. McGUFFEY,
Attorney at Law, Cincinnati;
Or to FRANCIS CAMPBELL,
Chillicothe, O.
aug23:dtnov1—816 [Scioto Gaz.

Prof. Thompson's Seminary for Young Ladies

WILL commence the fall session, on Monday, the 2d September, at his rooms, 54 Liberty st, between Third and Fourth streets. As a limited number is received, early application will be desirable. For terms apply to Rev. Dr. Riddle, or to Mr. T. at his rooms as above.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 27, 1850.—aug27:d2w

FINE FLOUR—50 brls, a good article, just received and for sale by SHRIVER & BARNES
aug27 130 & 132 Second st.

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 3 large;
20 hf brls do;
20 hf brls No 2 do; just received by
aug27 SHRIVER & BARNES

UP STAIRS.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD inform their customers and buyers generally that, in consequence of workmen being engaged in enlarging and improving their Store Room, they have removed their goods to the SECOND STORY of the building they occupy until the improvements are finished; where they will be happy to see their customers as usual, and for the trouble of walking up stairs, will try and remunerate them by selling them Cheap Goods.

Entrance from Fourth street. aug26

New Fall Prints.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received a supply of new style Dark Fall Prints, fast colors, at 12½c per yard. aug 6

Extra Family Flour.

A FRESH supply of the Poland Mills extra Family Flour, a very choice article, just rec'd for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
aug27 195 Liberty st

SUPERFINE FLOUR—100 brls on hand for sale by
aug16 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

PIG IRON—150 tons landing for sale by
J S DILWORTH & CO
aug27 31 Wood st

SUGAR—50 hhds N. O. Sugar, a prime article, in store and for sale by
aug27 S & W HARBAUGH

FLOUR—100 brls extra Family Flour rec'd by
aug27 S & W HARBAUGH

BUTTER—5 brls packed in store and for sale by
aug27 S & W HARBAUGH

SODA ASH—7 casks Soda Ash rec'd for sale by
aug27 S & W HARBAUGH

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
aug27 WM A McCLURG & CO

GOSHEN CHEESE—Just rec'd for sale by
aug27 WM A McCLURG & CO

SCOTCH SNUFF—Garrett's in bladders, for sale by
aug10 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

PIG METAL—100 tons Shaw Furnace Pig Metal for sale by [aug13] WM BAGALEY & CO

SAP SAGO CHEESE—1 case just received by
aug27 WM A McCLURG & CO

SARDINES—Fresh Sardines in whole and half bxs just received and for sale by
aug27 WM A McCLURG & CO

ROSIN SOAP—50 bxs No 1 just rec'd for sale by
aug26 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

FIRE BRICK—10,000 in store and for sale by
JAMES DALZELL
aug26 70 Water st

COFFEE—100 bags prime Rio for sale by
aug26 JAMES DALZELL

LARD OIL—20 brls No 1 for sale by
aug26 JAMES DALZELL

TANNERS' OIL—24 brls for sale by
aug26 JAMES DALZELL

MACKEREL—75 brls No 2, for sale low to close consignment aug26 JAMES DALZELL

PEPPER SAUCE—6 cases Wells, Miller & Provost's superior, just rec'd for sale by
WM A McCLURG & CO
aug26 256 Liberty st

SUPERIOR OOLONG TEA—10 hf chests very fine, just rec'd and for sale by the hf chest or lb, as low as it can be bought west of the mountains
aug26 WM A McCLURG & CO

OLIVE OIL—Bordeaux, Marseilles, & Nice brands, just received and for sale by
aug26 WM A McCLURG & CO

SALERATUS—100 bxs in store and for sale by
STUART & SILL
aug26 124 Wood st

BROOMS—50 doz in store and for sale by
aug25 STUART & SILL

GLASS—50 bxs, 7 x 9;
35 bxs 8 x 10, in store and for sale by
aug26 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—A small lot prime Cream rec'd by
aug26 STUART & SILL

VINEGAR—15 brls old, in store and for sale by
aug26 STUART & SILL

BACON—6 hhds prime Sides, for sale by
aug25 STUART & SILL

BATTING—50 bales No 1, in store and for sale by
aug26 STUART & SILL

COTTON YARN—Assorted Nos, for sale by
aug25 STUART & SILL

BUCKETS—50 doz Beaver Buckets for sale by
aug26 STUART & SILL

BED CORDS—Different sizes, for sale by
aug26 STUART & SILL

TOBACCO—50 bxs ass'd 5's.
30 kegs 6 twist; just rec'd for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK
aug26 192 Liberty st

MACKEREL—100 brls No 3 large arriving, for sale
aug26 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

FLOUR—100 brls S. F. in store and for sale by
aug26 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

COFFEE—160 bags Rio arriving, and for sale by
aug25 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

SWEET Grape Wine, Good Port Wine, French Brandy, Holland Gin, English Gin, English Rum, at 50c per bottle, for sale by
aug24 MORRIS & HAWORTH

BACON—20 casks Sides and Shoulders for sale by
aug25 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

FEATHERS—3300 lbs just rec'd for sale by
aug24 SHRIVER & BARNES

BUTTER—Kegs and firkins just rec'd for sale by
aug21 SHRIVER & BARNES

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
ALLEGHENY.

THIS School, under the direction of Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Metcalf will be re-opened in "Cottage Row" Federal Street on Monday, September 2nd. A primary department, & a number of optional branches have been added, and a corps of teachers employed, so that instructions will now be given to scholars of all ages and attainments.

For particulars see circulars which may be had at the book stores—or consult the Principals at their dwelling on Federal Street.

Allegheny, aug 31tf.

J. M. SMITH'S

ENGLISH, Classical, and Mathematical School will Re-Open on Monday, the 19th inst, at No 9 Webster street, at the head of Seventh st.
aug12

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 [illegible] sills of white pine or white oak, to be [illegible] square, and from eighteen to twenty [illegible] feet long, to be delivered on the line of road as [illegible].

W. ROBINSON, Jr., President,
aug16:dtoct1