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

☞ 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 it.

☞ 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.

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☞ 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 DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY SNYDER,
Of Northumberland 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 MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIFFE, Sewickle.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. PLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EDENEZER DOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS BOUNDARY BILL.—After we had left the office on Friday evening, intelligence arrived by telegraph that the Texas Boundary Bill had been reconsidered and passed the House. This intelligence will affect many of our readers as it does us. They will hear it with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. The pleasure arises from a hope that these difficulties are now over, that the danger of disruption is past, and that Congress will be able to attend to some business concerning the general welfare. The regret springs from an opposition to the boundary line fixed upon, and to the ten millions of dollars of a bonus. Indeed our opposition to this bill is invincible. We can never view it with favor. We may endure it for the sake of peace, and from a firm faith that slavery, despite the efforts of its supporters, will ever be confined to those territories where it can be made profitable, and that its boundaries will gradually be reduced to a smaller compass by the inevitable laws of nature and utility, until it shall become wholly unprofitable, and so great a moral leprosy in the eye of the people, that there will be a general cry raised for its abrogation. This will be the case sooner than many of us now imagine.

Unless we are mistaken in our reading of the temper of our people, the Texas Boundary Bill passed in the shape it had when it came from the Senate, and now only needs the President's signature to become a law. This matter settled, the most difficult of all, we hope there will be no delay in passing upon the admission of California and the territorial bills as well as the appropriation bills, after which we suppose Congress will adjourn until December, when, there is some slight reason to hope, the state of the country, in regard to commerce and manufactures, will be considered and something be done to relieve the general pressure. Having given so long a time to questions originating from the "peculiar institution," we should hope that a little of the time of our public servants will be devoted to the wants of the people in general.

The Fall Election—the Legislature.

As about a month now only remains before the day of the annual election, it becomes the duty of all good Whigs to pay some attention to a matter of so much interest. A few days since we urged upon our Whig readers the importance of putting a large vote this fall as a means of giving expression to their unabated attachment to their principles, and on account of the effect it would have upon the action of Congress. Our object now is, to call the attention, especially to their duty to our Legislative ticket.

The *Post*, of Saturday last, mentions a rumor "that a large portion of the Whigs" had agreed to scratch Mr. Walker for Gen. Moorhead. There may be such a rumor, for aught we know, but we doubt not it will be a baseless hope of the enemy.—Gen. Moorhead is a gentleman of ability and of business habits and tact, and it would no doubt give many Whigs a pleasure to vote for him were his politics right. But however great his merits as a man and a citizen may be, he is nevertheless in politics a *Locofoco*, and the very reasons which might prompt some thoughtless Whigs to vote for him, ought to lead them to oppose him, if they care any thing for the success of their principles or measures. Gen. Moorhead, say his friends, is a gentleman of talents and influence. Grant it. Will he not then be a more formidable opponent to contend with in the Legislature? Will not his influence be exerted for the promotion of his party and his party measures, and in opposition to both State and National Administration? Shall the Whigs of Allegheny county send to the Legislature the most influential, and therefore the most dangerous Locofoco in the county? Such conduct would be an everlasting disgrace to the party.

On the next Legislature will devolve the important duty of electing a Senator to take the place now filled by that Locofoco time-server, and political automaton, Daniel Sturgeon, who has too long filled his high seat for the credit and good of the state. It is a matter of the last importance that a Whig should be chosen to fill his place. There is a cheering probability that this can be done. If Philadelphia county will elect the Whig ticket, of which we understand there are good hopes, the Whigs will certainly have a majority on joint ballot. Want an indelible disgrace it would be to Allegheny county should she send a Locofoco to represent the majority of her people at such a time! If we can elect a Whig Senator, we shall most certainly secure a modification of the Tariff. But Mr. Moorhead, say his friends, is in favor of increased protection. We believe this to be true, but what will that avail us? He has pledged himself to vote for the Locofoco nominee for Senator who will most certainly be a free trade man. Or, what use to us, then, will be his tariff opinions, if he is pledged to go with the party for a free trade Senator?

We have heard it said, that some city Whigs have resolved to vote for General Moorhead instead of Mr. Walker, because they say he is better acquainted with the wants and interests of the city.—In this they do Mr. Walker injustice. He has all his life been closely connected with the city by his business, and from his legislative experience, as well as his general acquaintance in the city and out of it, he is fully competent to represent our interests and as well as General Moorhead, while he will at the same time faithfully represent Whig principles, which the other will oppose. But what do these inconsiderate Whigs want of another city member, when they have on the ticket Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bigham, both of them intimately connected and acquainted with all the interests of the city?—Do they not see that this policy would be a shameful breach of faith with the Whigs of the country with whom they have equitably divided up the ticket. Suppose the Whigs of the country should imitate their bad faith, and scratch Mr. Robertson and put Mr. Baker or Mr. Patterson, of the Locofoco ticket, in his place, for the sake of securing another country member? Would not such conduct be condemned in the most unmeasured terms; and yet it would be just as proper as that which rumor says some few city Whigs—hey hardly ought to be called *Whigs*—contemplate doing.

Let there be no scratching or dodging. We have a good and highly respectable ticket, one worthy of our suffrages, and we feel assured that every true Whig will vote it. Those whose principles sit so lightly upon them, that they can lay them off on so slight occasion, are unworthy the honor of a place in the Whig party.

EMIGRATION.—The aggregate number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the month of August, was 18,562, which makes a grand total since the 1st of January of 155,016; the arrivals for the corresponding season in 1849, were 181,113. Decrease, this year, 29,079.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, September 4.

Another break down, another omnibus crash.—A perfect epidemic seems to prevail among these vehicles. Mr. Clay's line broke down in the Senate with fearful destruction. Nailor's line on the Pennsylvania Avenue has been run off and broken up by a competitor from Philadelphia, and last, the Boyd, Cobb, and Hunter line in the House, with Texas, New Mexico, and Utah, a few x ray Whigs as passengers, was to day overturned and now lies bottom upwards in the deepest ditch that lines the way side. I call it the Cobb & Boyd line, because the Speaker has evidently taken the concern under his especial care and patronage, and has placed Mr. Boyd on the box as driver.—Nobody else has been recognized, he occupying the floor, since the subject came before the House. The confederates were so satisfied with the excellence and infallibility of their own plans, that it never entered the head of one of them that other members might have hints or suggestions worth attending. In the spirit of determination to force their patent nostrums down the throats of friends and foes, the previous question was the moral of Boyd's motion to annex the Senate bill, or the organization of a territorial government for New Mexico, to the Texas boundary bill, insisted upon by ninety nine to ninety. The previous question also covered the motion of Mr. McLane to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Contrary to all expectation, on the part of the friends of the measure, it was referred to that Committee—yeas 101, noes 99. This was for a few minutes considered the final and irremediable defeat of the bill. Mr. Walden, the single Hunker democrat from New York, moved a reconsideration of the vote on committal. Another member moved to lay Walden's motion on the table. This was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker, who by interposing produced a tie—103 to 103. His northern sentiments consider this a great concession to the north, and say this one vote will make him President. It is quite certain that he has cut loose from Southern ultraists and factionists. Then, by ayes 101 to noes 99, the reconsideration prevailed, and the matter was restored to its former position before the House. The question recurred on the motion to commit to the Committee of the Whole, and it was lost—ayes 101, noes 103—so that the House was again brought to the amendments which had not been put off by the previous question. Clingman's amendment for setting off the southern portion of California from the Pacific to the eastern border, and making a territory out of it, was rejected—ayes 69, noes 130. Mr. Asbe, of North Carolina, then renewed the motion to lay on the table. He failed—ayes 61, noes 141.

Next the great question of the day, Boyd's amendment for annexing the territorial government bill, was passed upon, and was defeated—ayes 99, noes 106; majority against. A strenuous effort was here made to adjourn the House, but unsuccessfully, and the question coming up on the third reading of the bill without amendment, it was thrown out by its immense majority of 50 to 126. Great consternation among all compromisers of course followed—and, pending a motion to reconsider, the House adjourned. It is expected that by active caucusing and arranging to night, the work of this day may be undone and the bill passed. The plan is to reconsider all latter venue voice, and make another effort to pass the amendment of Boyd, for the connection of a territorial government with the subject matter of the bill, and making the necessity which renders it desirable, overbalance the unpopularity of the author. In the first place I doubt whether, under the most favorable circumstances, that amendment can be forced through the House, and no doubt I doubt whether, even with it, the ten millions can be crowded through, however hard the pressure.—So stands the case to night. We must wait on the morrow for conclusive developments.

The Abolition Committee of investigation upon the charges against Mr. Ewing, reported this morning, by the majority and minority of its members. The five democrats agree to a revision of the charges, which results in recommending to the House the adoption of three resolutions, declaring, in brief, that $32,500 have been paid without requisite legal authority to the administrators of Commodore Barron, as commutation pay for his services in the Virginia navy during the revolutionary war, of which equal thousand dollars was compound interest; and that the sum $56,000 paid to Corcoran & Riggs on an assignment of a claim by Wm. M. Gwin, now Senator elect from California, in behalf of the Chickasaw Indians, was unjustly paid to said Corcoran & Riggs, and that it should have been paid to the Indians. The minority report, prepared by Mr. Winton and seconded by the four Whigs, acquits Mr. Ewing of any charge of improper conduct, and justifies his conduct in all the cases cited against him. Both reports were ordered to be printed, and were made a special order for Tuesday week, the 19th instant. The defence of Mr. Ewing is said to be the masterly and unanswerable document of the kind that has lately been laid before Congress. In regard to the Chickasaw claim, it is a knowledge that $14,000 of it had been previously paid to Dr. Gwin in person, by order of Mr. Walker, and that the larger amount of $56,000 had been fully adjudicated, and only laid over on account of some informality. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Every thing has been decided by Swedish since Sunday morning, when Mdlle. Lind arrived at the Irving, escorted by much such a crowd as follows a travelling menagerie. A triumphal arch was erected at the dock where she landed, by a few patrons of the Arts who are employed about the American Museum, while a whole tornado of cheers were given by the crowd who gathered for lack of employment, to see her debut. At midnight, however, a demonstration was made to welcome her that was really complimentary—two hundred Philharmonic Society, numbered, two hundred performers, who gave her an elaborate concert, concluding with an address to which she made a short verbal reply, and a longer one in the shape of a collation. The lodgings of Mdlle. Lind, her bed, her carpet, and her toilet set, in detail, have been described, and there can be nothing said about the Irving House, if we except the fact that the landlord does not get a penny for the Lind board, but has got her as a sort of gudgeon to catch flats with. There are a good many smart tricks of trade, but this one of catching the lieutenants, distinguished refugees, and prime donnas, remained to be discovered by a shrewd Yankee in whose veins runs the blood of all the Howards. The Astor House is not closed, and a few people of considerable note continue to make it their home, as home it is to all its roof shelters. Salmon is always salmon. Codfish tinged with beets is still codfish only!

A very foolish, because entirely false, rumor is now going the rounds of the press, in regard to the trade between New York and her slaveholding customers. Rumor runs that our stores are deserted by southerners, and that we are selling them no goods. Instead of this, our hotels are crammed, and all the accessible lodgings near them colonized to the roof. Our merchants were never more thronged with southern trade, nor did that always valuable trade ever promise us a larger harvest than now. The state of trade shows not the smallest sign of disunion, but on the other hand, a growing increase of confidence that makes disunion seem a perfect farce.

The tightness in the money market, existing some two days since, has measurably passed away, and the houses which were shivering in the wind have got well round, and are going off free. The importations are not so heavy as they were, and the accumulation in the subtreasury must soon be dissipated by the action of Congress upon the various appropriation bills. Exchange does at present promise to rise enough to take more coin than can be spared from our stock, or will be replaced by California imports.

We are to have a grand bridal one of these days. Nothing less than the Union of New York with Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, the latter with 33,030 souls, and the former with 110,000. Both these *villages* are peopled by New Yorkers, and they want our Croton water, and cheap ferriage, and low taxes. At the board of Aldermen, last night, the first paper received was a communication from his honor the Mayor, setting forth that he had received a communication from the Brooklyn Common Council, who represent that they have been appointed "a select committee to examine into the expediency of uniting the cities of New York and Brooklyn," and to enable them to judge of the measure, they ask that the Common Council would appoint a committee with whom they may have an opportunity of conferring on the subject. They also state that they have received assurances that Williamsburgh will participate in the consultation. His honor recommended the Common Council to appoint said Committee, and to take other action in the premises as should seem fit to them, which was acceded to.

The Arctic, the third of the Collins Line, is nearly completed, and will probably take her place in the line, to leave New York on the 28th inst., for Liverpool. The Asia leaves New York on the 25th inst., for Liverpool, so that the Arctic will have the opportunity of trying her speed with the fastest of the Cunard Line, and give a good account of herself too, if all indications are not valueless.

Ashes—Sales are made at 6,12½6,18¾ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls. Cotton—Sales 700 bbls. mostly common descriptions at previous prices. Flour—There is a better feeling for Rye, sales 100 bbls. $2,91. Limited demand for Meal 3,12½ for Jersey. Grain—Market for Wheat inactive, without alteration in rates. Rye firmer; sales 2,500 bush at 71c. The Corn market is very heavy and quiet; small sales mixed Western, 69c. Oats—Unaltered. Provisions—Pork is firm, but less active. Beef is steady with sales of 100 bbls. Albany mess at $8. Lard remains in active request with sales of 350 bbls prime, at 6½ @ 7c., and 100 bbls grease at 5½c. Whiskey is in request at 27c. for Prison, and 26½ for Drudge, time. The approach of another steamer makes operators willing to wait. C.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE HARVE DE GRACE BANK.—We have received a variety of facts relative to the Harve de Grace Bank, most of them from our attentive correspondent at Harve de Grace, and regret to say, that we can see nothing yet to cheer the note holder in the prospect of obtaining more than a moiety of the purported value of their "promises to pay." Thomas C. Hopkins, President of this remnant of a Bank, and James T. Sullivan, J. Hake, and Charles T. A. Cole, the Harve de Grace Directors, have published a card, in which they state that they are investigating its affairs, but stop short to make the following brief but significant statement:

"They have ascertained, greatly to their regret and surprise, that the officers of the Bank, without the knowledge or consent of the President or any of the Directors, has given to two persons, one in New York, and one in Ohio, the amount of $6,000 each; which was given by the Cashier to those persons within less than the last two months before the stoppage of the Bank. This large sum was given to the persons referred to, in the notes of the Bank, and these notes coming in produced the failure.

The persons here alluded to as having received the notes from the cashier were, as stated by our correspondent yesterday, Charles Howe, attorney, of New York, and John Jenkins, of Ohio, the former receiving twenty five thousand and the latter twenty thousand. With regard to these secretly uttered notes, the President and Directors remark:

"The undersigned have taken as energetic measures as they can, to recover the money thus improperly abstracted from the Bank. All they have done, has been in the recovery, then all the liabilities of the Bank they think will be met. The books of the institution will as soon as practicable be thoroughly examined, and a full account of her condition submitted to the creditors and stockholders."

From this it would seem that they place their whole dependence on the recovery of the money for these notes, thus circulated, which appear to have been received by the parties named without any acknowledgement except an agreement to return what they failed to carry off. The statement of the Directors concludes as follows:

"This brief statement will show the direct cause of the stoppage, and it will be seen, too, that it was brought by events of which the undersigned not only had no knowledge, but could not know, until the abstracted bank notes came back to them for redemption."

There seems to be no doubt that the local President and Directors of the Harve de Grace Bank are men of probity and truth, and know nothing about this transaction of the cashier, but the question in the mind of the people is, whether they ought not to have known—whether it was not their duty to have strictly investigated the conduct of the cashier—especially when they could have known that the institution was viewed with distrust by nine tenths of every community in which its notes circulated—and even at so great a distance as Mobile? It was also known to have been mainly established by northern money speculators, whilst it was generally admitted that there was little or no capital to back the necessary advances, and that the cashier was supposed to be in the interest of the speculators and lenders. They should be also borne in mind, that it was the private character of the local officers alone, when gave its notes a circulation among their fellow citizens.

The local President, and a portion of the Directors, now set out their statement, were, on Monday, called in to appear before Thomas M. Hanson, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Harford county, at the seat of Hardee Gallup, to show cause why judgment should not be rendered against them, for the sum of twenty eight dollars—that being the amount of expenses in part of the Harve de Grace Bank, which he, the said Gallup held. Judgment was given against the President and Directors severally, on Monday, we presume, the defendants will appeal.

Our correspondent produces us some more affecting sheriff's sales, in which the property of the Bank is levied on and sold, and the proceeds applied in part of the Harve de Grace Bank, which he, the said Gallup held. Judgment was given against the President and Directors severally, on Monday, we presume, the defendants will appeal.

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Great Freshet on the Schuylkill

Great Loss of Life and Property, &c.—We copy the following dispatches from the Philadelphia North American, of Wednesday morning:

Pottsville, Sept. 3.—The Schuylkill canal is a complete wreck. No business can be done on it this season. Several bridges have been carried away on the Reading railroad, which, it is stated, will be able to carry coal in two weeks. The freshet was the severest ever experienced in this neighborhood. The Tumbling Run Dam is entirely gone. The destruction of life and property is awful.

The Little Schuylkill Railroad is entirely submerged, and about fifty or sixty houses have been carried off from Tamaqua.

Jones', Bank's & Schall's Iron Works have been destroyed.

The Mount Carbon Railroad is not much injured.

The West Branch Railroad has sustained no damage.

The Mill Creek Railroad suffers but little.

The Schuylkill Valley Railroad can be repaired in about ten days.

Only between thirty and forty houses were swept away from Tamaqua.

The number of lives lost is not yet ascertained, but it is feared they will exceed fifty.

Sixteen lives were lost at Schall's Bridge, above Port Clinton, fourteen at Jones' Force, and several between Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven.

The Railroad bridge at Mount Carbon, one below Schuylkill Haven, the bridge at Port Clinton and the one below Port Clinton, were swept away.

Three dams, between Mt Carbon and Schuylkill Haven were destroyed.

The dams at Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven are more or less injured.

A number of houses at Mount Carbon, and between that place and Schuylkill Haven, were swept away.

The dam at Lord's, above Port Clinton, is also gone.

It is also stated that Hommer's dam, Blue Mountain, has also been carried away.

The dam at Landing Bridge, and half the houses at Port Clinton have all been swept away.

About eight hundred feet of the embankment of the Reading Railroad, situated about a mile above Port Clinton has been carried off to the bed of the river.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 3.—The freshet has been most disastrous along the Lehigh. The water rose 15 feet in a few hours, being higher than the great freshet of July last. The loss cannot be estimated at present. All along the Lehigh, small buildings and property of various kinds have been swept away, farms inundated, &c. The losses to several of the sufferers will be ruinous. It will take some weeks to repair the damages to the canal.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 3.—The Burr bridge, on Penn street, is carried away, also, the Port Clinton Railroad bridge, which connects with the Reading Railroad. The Mt. Carbon Railroad bridge is also carried away.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 3.—Several of the Coal Mines are inundated, and the damage throughout the region is immense. From what I can learn here, it will take full a week to repair the damages on the Reading Railroad, and its double track over the Schuylkill canal will be able to repair the damages in time to get any more coal through this season.

Several of the large dams are carried away. When the water subsides I will be better able to inform you of the extent of the injury.

Easton, Sept. 3.—The Delaware and Lehigh rivers, which commenced rising yesterday afternoon, continued to rise till this morning. The Lehigh rose at the rate of 2½ feet an hour, rising this morning a 10 feet freshet! It is now (noon) falling considerably. The Delaware did not rise so rapidly, though this afternoon it stood 17 or 18 feet above its usual level. The damage done to the canal cannot as yet be fully ascertained, but everything is under water. It is supposed to be very great.

Minnesota.

The young but opulent territory of the North West, is making a vigorous struggle to bring herself into prominent political existence, and to place conspicuously before the public with a view to its influence upon emigration, the superiority of its natural and agricultural capabilities over those lying upon the St. Croix and St. Peters rivers, and the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony.

Governor Ramsay, in the discharge of his duties as Indian Agent in Minnesota, has made extensive journeys into different parts of the Territory, and on his return to the seat of Government, visited Superior, at the north end of Lake Lake, which is described as a very beautiful sheet of water 16 miles long, of great depth of water, at the shallowest, and surrounded by a very beautiful country, abounding in the finest of timber, and the most excellent variety of soil, adapted to the growth of vegetables, all growing rapidly and producing well.

Several parties from St. Paul and other places in Minnesota, have made extensive tours up the St. Croix, during the present summer, and found good, safe navigation for a very comfortable class of steamboats, much beautiful scenery, and a country which they describe as being covered with valuable timber, and of the most luxuriant fertility, thousands of land densely and valuably wooded, and of beautiful prairie bottoms, equal in fertility to the bottoms of the Miamis in Ohio.

The country on the St. Croix is extremely beautiful and valuable, and produces number of most fine fruits, the demand for which is constantly beyond all the supply can supply. Game is plenty, and fish are plenty in the streams and lakes. Wild rice is gathered in great quantities by the Indians and Surveyors. Any of this can be had for a song" and a trifle of money, and when possessed is a sovereign remedy against "the evils of monopoly" that are so much complained of, and "the tyranny of employers" which is so often the alledged cause of the outbreaks among the working classes in the large cities of the Union.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—The Southern papers still teem with accounts of the destructive ravages of the late storm. Much damage has been done to the tobacco, cotton, corn and other crops. It appears to have extended as far South as New Orleans. In Georgia, it has been particularly destructive.

FUNERAL OF PROF. WEBSTER.—The Boston Courier says that the burial of Professor Webster took place on Friday evening. The body was taken to Mount Auburn, attended by a few friends and relatives, and deposited in a family tomb. The Boston Traveller says:

"As no other confession has been left by the condemned, nothing is certainly known. He acknowledged upon the scaffold the justice of the sentence which was about to be executed upon him, which is, perhaps, equivalent to a confession of the murder as charged upon him at his trial."

AN ECCENTRIC OLD BACHELOR.—We find in the *N. O. Picayune*, of the 10th Aug., a letter dated Woodbridge, N. J., July 4, in which we find the following singular account of an eccentric old bachelor:—

An old bachelor has lately died in this place, leaving a fortune of $50,000. From what I learn of him he must have been one of the most eccentric and curious chaps that ever lived. His clothes, upon being taken off, were separately folded in papers, and were never allowed the sight of a brush, a silk handkerchief answering every purpose.

Should he be in the road and spy a wagon in the distance, he would run for his life, for fear that a speck of dust should chance to fly upon him.—The village belles have enjoyed many a laugh at him when returning from church, to see him take to his heels and run at the sight of a carriage or a cloud of dust, and although he would take no notice of them at the time, yet they were not forgotten. He always endeavored to keep as clear of the ladies as possible, and particularly the widows, whom he looked upon as something very dreadful, and was never caught walking in the road with one, if he knew it.

With all his oddities he was miserly to a cent, and often to be seen at the store exchanging a quarter of a dollar for 25 pennies, thereby saving a copper on every 25. These he would not take either without examining every one to see whether it was not bad, rusty or something else. Many of the articles he bought was by the penny's worth, and hence his great use for that coin. When he came to the last penny of his bundle it was wrapped in two pieces of paper and laid away.

Thus lived this curious old man and when he approached death's door he was odd as ever.—He could not bear the idea of any one seeing him, or entering his room, for fear that they would soil his clothes, step on his shoes, or do some other damage, and in this state he died, "unwept, unpitied, and uncared for," although worth a fortune of $50,000.

ESTORED to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Patroleum. 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 is well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for sore eyes.

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

For sale by Keyser & McIlvoyle, 140 Wood street, R H Sellers 52 Wood st., D M Curry, Allegheny city, D A Faloon Allegheny, Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

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.

aug20td 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 goods by western merchants, and others visiting our city. aug31

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, at wholesale and retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them they will sell on the most advantageous terms.

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 especially adapted to the southern trade. Their goods are selected with great care, and as to size and quality, is not surpassed by any house in the trade 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, tender gaiters Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds. aug31tdif

Improvements in Dentistry.

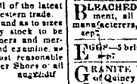
DR. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Tertia in whole and parts of mouths, upon Gold, Silver, Platina, and Vulcanized India Rubber Plates, on terms as low as the lowest, for good work. Office and residence, Penn st. between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh. Refer to Dr. J. P. Harris, Pittsburgh, Dr. J. Parker, Allegheny, Dr. J. P. Eaton, do. aug19

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

129 WOOD STREET.

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of foreign, and American Hardware to offer their customers and 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 aug13



Market and Ferry streets.

DR. D. HURT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-d1yr

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.—A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

OFFICE—No. 71 Water street, in the warehouse of G. H. RAMSEY.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of goods, on houses, manufactories, goods in store, and in transitu, against fire.

A adequate guaranty for the safety and security of the assured, is afforded in the character of the Directors, some of the citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, sagacity and integrity.

Thos. Bakewell, G. Hussey, Wm. Hagsley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryson, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazlett, Z. Kinsey, S. Hartaugh, S. M. Kier.

aug26-tf

W. R. ENSLEN, [SAM. J. RENNETT.

ENSLEN & RENNETT,

Urbana, N. Y., April 15th, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—Our stock of Mrs. Wm. Spencer's Syrup is exhausted, as is also that of your other medicines. Please send us a supply. The Syrup is a good article. And you will oblige us by forwarding a private assortment as soon as possible. It would be agreeable to you we would act as your general agents for this country. Please let us hear from you soon

SCHUYLER & CO

The above is only one among thousands of certificates and orders continually pouring in upon us from all quarters of the Union. Such letters are the best evidence of its excellence.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. sep7-d&wtf

MARRIED.

At Cairo, Green co., N Y., on Monday, 24 of September, by Rev. N. C Stringten, Jacob Weaver, Jr., of this city and ANNO MARIA, only daughter of Richd Van Dyke, Esq., of former place.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, 7th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE McKenzie, of this city.

A BOY WANTED,

TO attend to a Horse, and to assist about a house. For the much of the advertiser, enquire at this office sep9 d1w

WILLIAM C. MINTZER,

No 83 North Third street, Philadelphia,

Importer and Manufacturer of

SILK, MOHAIR & COTTON FRINGES, CORDS,

Tassels, Braids, Gimps, Laces, &c.

ALSO, Gold and Silver Bullion, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Laces, Braids, Embroidering, Bullions, Spangles, Gauzes, Stars, and Emblems of all kinds, suitable for Regalia makers and Societies of every description.

Flags and BANNERS of various styles made and painted neatly to order at short notice sep9 d1w

TEACHERS WANTED.

30 TEACHERS wanted for the Schools of Lower Canal township. Application may be made in writing, or personally, to the undersigned, until Friday, the 27th day of September instant, at which time the Board will proceed to examine the applicants, at the Frame School House in Temperanceville, at nine o'clock, A. M. None but competent teachers need apply. Salary, $5,50 per month.

R. HAMILTON KELLY, Temperanceville.
PHILIP J. SMITH, Lower St. Clair.
A. AMBLER, 26 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

sep9:3dawtdT

[Journal, Post, and Chronicle, copy.]

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

W. McCLINTOCK is now opening at his Carpet Warehouse, No 75 Fourth street and 76 Wood street, a very handsome assortment of Carpeting, comprising in part of the following varieties:—

Rich and elegant style Velvet Pile Carpet;
Rich and elegant style Tapestry Brussels do;
Superior English and American Brussels do;
Extra sup. 3 ply Carpets; Superfine do do; Ingrain do; Extra fine & line do do; Com. all wool, do do; do cotton chain do do; do cotton do do;
Also, a very large assortment of Trimmings for Steam Boats, Carriages, Houses, &c.

Oil Cloths.

A very large assortment of well seasoned Oil Cloths, ranging in width from 27 inches to 24 feet, of very handsome styles, cut to fit any sized room, hall, or vestibule.

The stock of goods will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in any of the eastern cities. We invite every body to call who wish a bargain.

W McCLINTOCK

sep9

SUMAC—10 tons on hand and for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE sep9

BINDERS' BOARDS (Straw)—150,000 lbs Chambersburgh manufacture on hand and for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE sep9

CHEESE—85 bxs now landing for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO Water & Front sts sep9

RIO COFFEE—200 bags green for sale by J & R FLOYD Round Church sep9

TEAS—200 packages Y H, G P, imp. & Black Teas latest importation, for sale by J & R FLOYD

FISH—100 bbls large No 3 Mackerel; 50 bbls No 2 and 3 do; 10 bxs scaled Herring, for sale by J & R FLOYD sep9

TAR & OIL—30 bbls brown Tanners' Oil; 50 bbls Carolina Tar, for sale by J & R FLOYD sep9

RICE—25 tcs fresh best Rice, for sale by J & R FLOYD sep9

LEATHER—300 sides N Y soft Leather, for sale by J & R FLOYD sep9

TOBACCO—100 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, of Russell & Robinson's, and other favorite brands, For sale by J & R FLOYD [sep9]

CHEESE—2000 lbs W R Cheese in store, for sale by J & R FLOYD sep9

FLOUR—50 bbls Poland Mills superior family Flour 100 bbls superfine family Flour, just rec'd for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE sep9 195 Liberty st.

RYE FLOUR—20 bbls just rec'd for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE sep9 20 Wood st.

CIDER VINEGAR—25 bbls superior just rec'd by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE sep9

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A HEALTHY woman, who can come well recommended, will find immediate employment Enquire at this office sep7:d2t

New Music.

JUST received at H. KLEBER'S Music Store, the following Songs:—

In the Eye there lies the Heart. I Love but Thee. The Watcher. The White and Red Roses. Nancy Bell. He doeth all things well. All is over. Where are I love the hopes I cherished. La Serenade sep7

ENGLISH & BENNETT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, No 41 Wood street, opposite St Charles Hotel, are now receiving and offer for sale, at low prices, as follows:—

100 pigs Y. H., imp. G. P. and Black Teas
200 pigs 5s 6s 7s 8s and 8 lb lump & 5s roll Tob'co.
250 bags Rio, Laguayra, and Java Coffee.
50 bbls N O Sugar.
50 bbls N O Molasses.
50 bbls Pearl Ashes.
50 bbls Saleratus.
40 brls powdered, crush'd and loaf Sugars.
90 kegs Rice.
20 brls Tanners' Oil.
300 pails Lamp Oil.
50 bbls No 2 Mackerel.
25 bxs 8x12 10x12 Glass.
25 bxs Adamantine Soap.
100 doz Pot Buckets.
25 bxs Chocolate.
25 bxs White Pipes.
100 rms Wrap Paper.
10 kegs Pepper & Alspice.
Tooth Scouring Powder.
10 tcs Rice.
Together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in grocery line, as well as Pittsburgh manufactures. sep7

SUNDRIES—100 bxs Cream and W R Cheese;
10 bags old Java Coffee;
10 bags Laguayra do;
30 bags fancy Rio do;
10 sf chests Chulan Tea;
10 caddy bxs extra Oolong;
10 do do prime green;
30 sf chests do;
10 bxs bunch Raisins;
2 bales and 4 bbls Almonds;
4 doz pure chrystal Lemon S