THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
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 MCLUSKEY, 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.

The rapid increase in the number of secret societies in this country, is a painful subject of contemplation for the Christian and Patriot. A few years ago, secret societies were confined to two in number; now we can scarcely keep pace with them, they are so multiplied, embracing various subjects and creeds, as Temperance, Native Americanism, the Mechanic Arts, etc. The last creation of this sort, is the Protestant Association, which paraded the streets of our city yesterday, with its badges and insignia, reminding one of a Masonic procession. This seems to be a sort of political-religious concern something like the Orange Lodges in Ireland, unless we have mistaken its character. Its bond of Union we presume is, chiefly, opposition to the Catholics.

Believing all secret societies unnecessary, and many of them dangerous, and calculated in their ultimate and aggregated efforts to be productive of far more harm than good, whether considered in their operations upon communities or individuals, we have viewed their increase among us with exceeding regret. This Protestant Association, whether secret or not, of which we are not informed, we look upon as one of the most dangerous of the various new societies which have lately grown up here or elsewhere, as it is calculated to originate those feuds which have done so much mischief in Ireland and other parts of Europe, and to promote prejudice, bigotry, and hatred, instead of the mild and benevolent principles of the Gospel of Christ. No surer mode can be found to prevent Catholics from ever coming to the knowledge of the truth, as Protestants understand it, than to meet them with an array of persecution, political and proscriptive in its character. As far as we know, this is the first attempt to import and nourish in our midst, one of the worst evils which afflict Europe, and which is wholly at war with the spirit of our free institutions. We trust it may be confined to our midst, where it must soon wither and die, unless we have greatly mistaken the character and intelligence of our Protestant citizens.

MARYLAND REFORM CONVENTION.—An election took place in Maryland, last week, for members to a convention to reform the constitution of the State. The returns are all in, from which it appears that the Whigs have elected 49; the Locofocos 42; and the Union ticket 12. The Convention will consist of 103 members. Of the twelve elected on the Union tickets, 6 are Whigs, which will give them 25 members, being a majority of 7 in the Convention.

The Convention is to assemble at Anapolis, in November, and the Constitution which they will form is to be submitted to the vote of the people in the June following, when, if a majority of the voters are found to be in its favor, proclamation will be made accordingly by the Governor, and the Constitution, so adopted, will henceforth be the fundamental law of the State.

NEW PLANK ROAD.—We are much pleased to find that an effort is to be made to build a Plank Road from Temperanceville, on the opposite side of the Ohio, to start, we presume, near the Ferry landings, to Noblestown, in this county, a distance of about twelve miles. The location of this road will be about midway between the present Washington and Steubenville turnpikes. It is believed that the river hill can be overcome on an ascent of 2½ degrees, and that both the above named turnpikes can use the contemplated plank road for the purpose of overcoming this formidable obstruction. This contemplated improvement will prove of invaluable benefit to the section of country through which it passes, and must greatly raise the value of real estate in all that region. Many of our citizens will be seeking country seats on the healthful and breezy hills and beautiful valleys, on the line of the road as soon as it is constructed. We hope those who have undertaken it will not relinquish their efforts from a slight obstacle. Perseverance will cover their labors with success.

The stockholders of both the Pittsburgh and Exchange Banks, of this city, have accepted the charters granted by the last Legislature, and will continue to conduct their business as usual. It is gratifying to find that we are to suffer no diminution of Bank capital, even if we are not to be favored with an increase.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, for September, is an exceedingly valuable number, both in original articles, and in its various statistics, and miscellaneous matter. We commend it to the attention of our merchants and business men.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LADY OF GENERAL AVEZZANA took place in New York, on Monday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, although it was raining heavily at the time, escorted the remains to the grave. General Garabaldi was present, and M. Filopanti delivered an oration on the occasion, which affected the audience to tears. The deceased was buried in the grave of her father, and her husband performed the last office of friendship by first spadefull of earth upon her coffin.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans Picayune learns that the Inspector of the Mexican military colonies of the East, has informed his Government that more than seven hundred persons, of both sexes, from the United States, have moved into Mexico, with the intention of settling permanently. He has appropriated for their residence, a tract of territory at the confluence of the San Antonio and San Rodrigo rivers, on the principal passes of the Camanches.

THE HON. MR. COLCOTT'S FUGITIVE SLAVES, who were lately found secreted in the house of R. S. Coxe, Washington, D. C., made another futile attempt to escape on Wednesday, while handcuffed, and just about to start for Mr. Colcock's place in South Carolina, in charge of his nephew. An exciting chase through the streets resulted in their capture. A slave dealer immediately offered to purchase them, but Mr. Colcock said that $5,000 would not buy either of them. They were taken back to jail. One of them said, in reply to an officer:—"I have but once to die, and I'd sooner take the chance for it now than go home." This man has hitherto been a quiet, timid, obedient servant. The Republic says:—

"About the time of the absconding of these slaves, two females of like character eloped, neither of whom has been regained. It is said that one of them, who was of a very bright color, departed in the cars as a white lady, through the aid of a veil, and probably in charge of a white escort."

RAILROADS.—The contractors are busily at work on the State Line Railroad between Buffalo and Dunkirk, and as soon as the right of way is secured, will extend operations over the whole line. Subscriptions to the amount of $300,000 have been secured on the route of the Attica and Hornellsville road. It is contemplated to have a six feet track from Buffalo to Hornellsville.

Professor Page has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, giving an outline of his experiments in the application of electro-magnetism as a motive power. He says the power, if it can be made subservient, and a trial upon a scale of one hundred horse power seems to be the only mode of arriving at a definite conclusion upon this point.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HOMŒOPATHY.

MR. EDITOR—There appeared, a few days since, in the editorial columns of the Commercial Journal, an article, entitled "The wonders of Homœopathy again." In it were statements and insinuations, calculated not so much to inform the public mind in regard to the principles of Hahnemann, as to excite prejudice and blind opposition to them. Sensible of the injury thus attempted, at the sacrifice of truth, against a science, beautiful, harmonious, and fraught with blessings to suffering humanity, I penned a review. That review, as a communication, is denied admission into the columns of the Journal. The course thus pursued by the editor of that paper, shows clearly to my mind that his motive has been maliciously to injure Homœopathy, pompously to display his ingenuity in advocating the wrong side of a question, or selfishly to gain revenue by the publication of replies as *advertisements*.

The second best thing that I can do to antidote his poisons, is to offer the review to the public through the Gazette.

J. P. D.

To the Editor of the Commercial Journal

"The wonders of Homœopathy again" Reviewed.

Before proceeding to no notice your second effort at a portrayal of the wonders of Homœopathy, I will simply remark, in relation to my view of your former article, that in it was a brief, faithful, representation of the points assailed by you. Were I persuaded that your readers, like yourself, have been unable to discover a difference between your "portrayal" and my representation of Homœopathy, I should regret it much. But, knowing the difference to have been palpable, and believing it clearly understood by all, except those who have read with jaundiced eyes, I shall make no further effort at its demonstration.

The quotations from Hahnemann's Organon, which you have made in your article, I acknowledge most cheerfully, as correct. But your succeeding interpretions and inferences I repudiate as unfaithful and unjust. Now Hahnemann, in speaking of the dynamic, therapeutic power of a drug, meant simply this, *that in every substance contained in the Materia Medica, there is a power, which, although imperceptible to the senses—immaterial or dynamic—is yet capable, when developed and properly applied, of manifesting its presence and of restoring health, in the disordered functions of the human body.* If you will confine yourself to facts, and have regard to the admitted truths of philosophy, I care not what amount of rhetorical force of logic you bring to bear against this principle in medicine, it will only stand the more prominent and shine the brighter. It is unpleasant, always to be accounted an opponent of ignorance or the use of sophistry. But you will readily see the justice of such an accusation against yourself, by comparing the quotations which you have made from Hahnemann, with the following paragraph in your article:—"Thus, by using the author's—Hahnemann's—own definition, we find that the Homœopathic art developes the *vital* principle of medicine: or, in plainer words, that Hahnemann discovered a process by which matter can be changed into spirit or life." He only asserts, as the sharper, latent in the flint is made manifest by the action of the steel, so the curative power of the drug is developed by communion. If, in the sober thoughts of that illustrious philosopher and physician, you can only see "spirits" and ghosts, we shall soon look for revelations from your pen, that will put to shameful silence, even the "mysterious rappings" at Rochester.

The difference represented by you, between the views of the materialist and the Homœopathist in medicine, I regard as altogether original and gratuitous. The materialist in medicine, is one, who believes the prima causa of disease to be *material*—a *substance* lurking in the system and producing derangement in the vital functions. To cure his patient, therefore, he would resort to emetics and cathartics to remove the "materia peccans" from the stomach and intestines; or to venæsection and leeches to remove it from the blood. Sudorifics, blisters, setons and issues, he would use upon the same hypothesis. On the other hand, the Homœopathist believes the morbific agent to act upon the vital principle, *dynamically*, in the production of disease; and to require in the cure of maladies, remedial agents that can act in a similar manner. As I am writing merely in defence of Homœopathy, it does not become me here to discuss the question, whether in the removal of disease, it is the physician's duty to scrub the interior or multiplate the exterior of man's tender organism; or merely to administer a specific attenuated dose, which will restore harmony to the discordant functions, as does the little *governor* to the movements of the mighty engine. Nor is it my duty to show, whether the miasma, the contagia and all the mysterious influences, that are filling our world with disease and death, are ponderable, material agents; or rather, imponderable and dynamic. It is evident to me, however, that there are entertained in the Old School of medicine, notions as grossly material as were ever taught by Epicurus.

Were it a law in nature, that no effects could be produced but by sensible material causes, how like a dream, would the present system of dynamics vanish from philosophy, and how like an omnipotent and stubborn giant, would *inertia* hold all things in the universe at rest!

Notwithstanding your own strange misconceptions, I hope you will continue to publish the language of Hahnemann so long as your readers peruse well, even the detached portions of the Organon, which you select to suit your purpose. I fear no evil from any comment or inference you may make. In coming to the last section of your article I find it quite difficult to preserve the sobriety that should characterize a scientific discussion.

It is indeed laughable to see one, after having made, with his own hands, a "man of straw" and named him after his enemy, turning with eager satisfaction and pulpie parade to demolish him.

To "convert matter into spirit" Homœopathy neither professes or wishes to do. Permit me to assure you, that the "growing curiosity" which you have created and of which you so proudly speak, is not in regard to any thing mysterious in the New School of medicine, but rather in view of the fact, that there is man in the middle of the nineteenth century, so thoroughly imbued with *materialism*, as to scoff at the idea of a dynamical medicinal virtue in a drug.

The "anxious inquiry" is not, "by what wonderful process is matter converted into spirit," but rather from what mysterious cause or purpose you came to christen your "man of straw" a *Homœopathic principle*.

J. P. DAKE.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the following circular from the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1850.

An examination of the post bills, accounts of mails sent and received, and of the accounts of postmasters, has disclosed the fact that the published regulations are continually disregarded—That violation of the regulations is attempted to be excused by many postmasters, by alleging that their predecessors and others have, for a long period, been permitted to practice it without censure. After the end of the present quarter no such excuse will be admitted. Postmasters are expected to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duties, and to see that the printed regulations are strictly followed by all persons in their employment, except only in cases where different instructions have been specially given.

Every postmaster or other officer of the Department is required to report to the Postmaster General every violation of the law or regulations on the part of any other postmaster or officer of the Department, and every postmaster is specially directed to send to this office all letters or circulars which have been or shall be sent him by any other postmaster in regard to the mailing or distribution of letters, or any change in the practice of his office. Special agents of the Department are required to report every postmaster at any important office who does not personally superintend its business.

All postmasters whose commissions are sufficient to allow the employment of clerks are especially cautioned not to employ more than are necessary to the prompt dispatch of the business of their respective offices, nor to pay extravagant salaries. Such salaries as will secure the best services of competent and faithful clerks may be allowed, subject to the limitation prescribed by law. All commissions which are not required to defray necessary expenses are to be faithfully accounted for.

Postmasters will see that the mail arrangements of the Department are faithfully executed. They will promptly report every variation from them, with the name of the contractors who make it, especially where different days for the mail trips, or a different mode of conveyance may have been substituted. They will also report all defects of arrangements in the days and hours of departure and arrival, and also every disconnexion of one route with another.

The 31st regulation must be observed, and in furtherence of it, distributing offices will mail matter received from other offices for distribution direct to the offices addressed, and will bag the package to the proper distributing or separating office, so that the Department shall in no case be charged with commissions for double distribution.

Postmasters should not mail letters or direct packages "Eastward," "Westward," "Northern," or "Southern," or by any similar designation. All letters are to be mailed and packages to be addressed to a particular office, as directed by section 81 of the Regulations; and whenever, after the 1st of October, 1850, letters are received at a distributing office which have been improperly sent to such office for distribution, or are distributed there in consequence of not being addressed to a particular office, the postmaster at such distributing office is directed to notify the postmaster who mailed such letters and report the facts to this office, as required by the 112 regulation, and this requirement to notify and report is hereby extended to every case where a letter is sent to an office for distribution, when it should, under the regulations, have been mailed and sent direct, or to any other distribution office.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the regulations in regard to drop letters, prepaid newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, and periodicals, and to the mailing of letters, &c., as contained in chapters 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, and 21, of the published regulations.

A VOLUME IN A LINE.—At a recent temperance celebration in Tennessee, a little lad appeared in the procession, bearing a flag on which was inscribed:

"All's right when Daddy's sober!"

FROM OREGON

The Oregon dates received by the Empire City, are to the first of July. They reached San Francisco on the 29th, by the steamship Carolina.—We copy the following from the Oregon Spectator:

GOLD MINES.—The gentlemen who have been absent for some weeks past, exploring the Yakama and Spokan, in search of gold, have all returned. They report having found some gold—a very small quantity, however. The streams were all so high that a satisfactory examination could not be made. It is thought, however, that when the waters subside so as to admit of it, a more thorough examination will bring to light hidden mines of the precious metal.

The United States steam propeller Massachusetts, Commander Knox, arrived at Astoria on the 20th June, with the joint commission of army and navy officers appointed to select positions for light houses and fortifications. The Spectator says that it is understood they have completed their duties so far as Puget's Sound and the adjacent country is concerned, and are now to examine the mouth of the Columbia. The Massachusetts came through the south channel, drawing 17 feet, finding abundance of water.

We also learn from the same source that Capt. Thomas Hawks has buoyed out the channel from Pillar Rock to Tongue Point, and last week carried the Tuquina through it, finding it a perfectly good beating channel, with sufficient water for all vessels navigating the river. The old channel round Tongue Point bar has long been one of the greatest difficulties to the river navigation.

From the New York Courier of Friday afternoon.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the steamers Cherokee and Georgia, with the Mails.

The United States steamship Cherokee, Capt. Wincoll, from Chagres, August 26 h, and Kingston, (Jam.) August 30, with specie and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall, arrived this morning. She left at Kingston, Jam., brig Maria, 19 days from Wilmington, N. C. The chief mate died on the passage out, Sept. 3, lat. 30 40, long. 72 57. Passed the wreck of the brig Robert Rumsey, full of water. Sept. 4, exchanged signals with the Hamburg bark Alida, steering southeast.

The following are the names of some of the passengers who died on board the Panama:

Mr. William Holt, of Snellsbury, Wis; Mr A. Dann, of Michigan; Capt. Robinson Lute, of the ship Lion Coe; Dr. Roper, of Philadelphia; Mr. McAustin, of Charlestown, Mass.; Wm. Thomas, of Nobre county, Indiana; William Vo of Brattleboro, Vermont; Captain G. B. Manchester, of Edgerton, Holmes Hole; E. Frost, of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Cauncey Crocker, of New London; John Barker, of Pittsburgh; John North, of Dayton, Ohio; C. G. Shaw, of Toledo, Ohio; Thomas Texter, of Geneva, New York, Captain Robinson died on board of the Empire City on Georgea, 20th August, and was buried on shore. The Panama left San Francisco, August 1st, with 275 passengers. She touched at Acapulco, and while there, some of her passengers caught the cholera, which was raging there to a great extent. The day after leaving Acapulco the disease broke out, and about forty days after, slept swept on board of the ship, and the balance on the Isthmus. The above are all the names that have been as yet published to us. Full information of those whose friends were advertised as leaving in the Panama, and who may not have arrived at New York, we state that many persons, after purchasing tickets, were too sick to go by her, and have sold their tickets to others.

The United States mail steam ship Georgia, Lt. D. D. Porter, U. S. N. Commander, from Chagres, bringing the mails brought down by the steamer Panama, with over a hundred passengers and a large freight from Havana, also arrived this morning.

The Georgia left Chagres at noon on the 26th of August, and arrived at Havana on the 30th, was detained until the night of the 1st, waiting to connect with the Falcon and Ohio. The Falcon arrived from New Orleans on the morning of the 31st, and the Union in the afternoon of the 1st, from New York.

Nothing had been heard of the robbers of the specie train, although several arrests had been made on suspicion.

The passengers report a steamer coming into Panama when they left—supposed to be the New Orleans. The Panama was her only steamer in port; the Oregon and Columbus were daily expected. Great numbers were coming down from the mines, for the purpose of returning home, many of them in a destitute situation, and not before the time, barely made enough to pay their expenses. All foreigners had been driven out of the mines in consequence of the frequent murders. The American Mexicans were landed in Acapulco by the Panama, who were obliged to leave the Cave.

The passengers bring very unfavorable reports from the mines, mining operations high, and there was much disappointment in consequence. The steamer Carolina had arrived at San Francisco from Astoria, (Oregon) the day before the Panama left. The United States steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. commanding Lowry, arrived in Astoria on the 30th of June, with the joint commission of army and navy officers, appointed to select positions for light houses and fortifications.—They had completed their duties as far as Puget's Sound; and are now to examine the mouth of the Columbia. San Francisco was recovering very fast from the effects of the fire, and the elegant buildings were going up in every direction.

The ship Sea Witch had arrived at San Francisco, in remarkably short passage, 97 days from New York.

John Searcy, from German Flats, Herkimer Co., New York, a passenger in the ill fated Georgia, died on the 25 h of August, of cholera morbus.—He came down in a sailing ship from San Francisco to Panama, to have his wife and family, and had collected a small amount of money which is in the hands of the Captain.

Every thing was quiet when the Georgia left Havana. Troops were coming from Spain, and in a short time the force on the island would amount to over 20,000 regular troops.

The cholera had broken out afresh at Sagua la Grande, and was carrying off a great number of negroes.

Havana was visited by a hurricane on the 23d of August. It blew with great violence and did a great deal of damage to the shipping. All the vessels of war dragged their anchors about the harbor. Many beautiful trees were injured, and the banana and plantain trees were almost all destroyed.

The Captain General had refused permission to the American steamers to go to the dock which the company had hired from the English Mail Company. No cause assigned.

The Georgia made her passage home from Havana in four days.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—In the 23d Congressional District, the Whig Conferees have nominated John H. Walker, of Erie, as the candidate for Congress. In the various districts where selections have been made, the following are the Whig candidates:

Jos R. Chandler, 2d District, Philadelphia.
Henry D. Moore, 3d District, Philadelphia.
Strother Morton, nominated by Delaware.
Thaddeus Stevens, " Lancaster,
Thomas M. Bingham, " Lebanon,
Daniel M. Sayers, " Adams,
Robert M. Bard, " Franklin,
James Armstrong, " Union,
Andrew J. Ogle, " Somerset,
John Ahoro, " Beaver,
Thomas M. Howe, " Allegheny,
John H Walker, " Erie,
James Taylor, " Indiana,
John W. Howe, " Mercer,
Hon. Harmar Denny is also nominated by the district, to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Moses Hampton.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Our returns from two thirds of the State fairly justify a hope that the Whig State Ticket, for the first time in several years, is elected by the People. The Senate is largely Whig, as it has been for several years past. The House is pretty certainly Whig, though the majority may be "Old Law" "Free Democrat," or Law, not be large. The Joint Ballot is sure any how, and there is a U. S. Senator to be chosen.

Messrs. James Meacham and William Hebard, Whigs, are re-elected to Congress by hand some majorities. We suspect there is no choice in the 1Vth District, usually Loco.

In the 1st, there is of course no choice, as two Whig candidates were running. It is said that Mr. Lyman is ahead. However that may be, we trust the Whigs of the 1st District will so amicably unite and elect at the next trial whichever of their candidates stands highest on the poll at the vote just cast, with an understanding that the other shall be supported and elected for the next term (Benning. ton Co. being entitled by usage to two terms in succession.) If this understanding is heartily entered into, the whole difficulty may be auspiciously settled. Messrs. Lyman and Miner are two of the best Whigs in the State, alike competent and deserving. Let there be no talk of dropping them for a third candidate, (which will excite new heart burning,) but let each in turn be elected. That will heal the feud without injustice, to their country, themselves, or their friends.—*N. Y. Tribune*

THE POPULAR VOTE OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Intelligencer divides the popular vote in the several Congressional Districts as follows:—

	Whig.	Benton.	Anti-B.
1st District	7,070	5,600	5,113
2d do	7,072		5,612
3d do	6,575	2410	5,137
4th do	5,237	4,768	5,247
5th do	5,171	7,703	1,924
	31,428	19,481	21,370

LET THE PUBLIC HAVE IT.—The Rochester Democrat of Tuesday has the following paragraph. We do not concur in the "hope" expressed in the last sentence. If good people" lend themselves to the deception of others, perhaps they may be made *better* by the exposure. Something is due also to those who, in the face of a popular mania, have uniformly insisted that there was nothing supernatural in the ridiculous exhibition:

"It is said, upon the best authority, that there has been a serious mutiny among the "Knocking Girls," recently returned from New York, and that matters are nearly ripe for a full disclosure of the "grand secret." We hope, for the sake of a great many good people, the denouement will be obviated."

From the Washington Republic.

We commend to the careful perusal of those farmers of the Union who are anxiously looking for the realization of Mr. Secretary Walker's promises of a European market that was to "go on increasing" from the time when the "potato rot" enabled us to export to the amount of some twenty or thirty millions of dollars' worth of grain, the following paragraph which we take from the London Examiner of the 10th ultimo:

"The Emperor of Russia has ordered the formation of five or six lines of road connecting the south of Russia with Odessa, in order that the immense quantity of corn produced in this fertile and almost virgin soil may be more readily transported for export. "It is expected," says a Russia correspondent, "that in a few years the markets of Europe will be so overflooded with Russian corn that all competition will be impossible."

To obtain a market abroad for grain we determined to close our mills, our mines, and our furnaces, and set the workmen that had been employed in making cloth, and mining coal, and smelting iron ore, to raise food. The European market has already totally failed, and Canada is now knocking at our doors, asking to have the tariff on grain abolished, that she may aid in bringing down our prices to the level of those of Europe. She now pays twenty per cent. duty, in preference to sending her food to the "great grain market" of the world. What will she be willing to pay, when the Russian railroads shall be completed? The answer to that question will depend upon the movement of Congress. If protection be restored, the mines, and furnaces, and mills will be reopened, and then the home demand for food will relieve us from the necessity of seeking a market in Europe. If they be not opened, we shall have a larger surplus for sale, and when that shall be the case our farmers will have to compete in the markets of Europe with Russian corn, with which "competition," we are told, "will be impossible." That country raises now fifty millions of quarters of surplus wheat, and those fifty millions give four hundred and fifty millions of bushels that are to be poured into the "great grain market," to reduce the level of farming labor in England to that of Russia. Unless we err very greatly, the day is not far distant when the loudest clamors for the restoration of the tariff of 1842 will come from the now exclusively agricultural States.

GEN. QUITMAN AND THE TEXAS QUESTION.—A letter addressed to Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, to the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, dated August 16, says:—

Referring no concealment, I have no objection that it should be known that I believe the title of Texas to the territory claimed by her on this side of the Rio Grande to be indisputable; that the forcible seizure of any part of it would be agreeable to you we would act as your general agent for this country. Please let us hear from you soon.

"SCHUYLER & CO"

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

Sold by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
sept-1&w8

Blind Restored to Sight by the Peruvian.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtues of the celebrated Peruvian. 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 unacquainted with a remedy for giving relief, and advised me but little encouragement. I heard of the Peruvian about the last of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tenuor or weak when I go out in the sun.

JOHN 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 Peruvian. 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.

E. C GARRETSON

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850.

Rc sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D H Carr, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Dougiass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor.

S. S. LINTON,
Canal Basin, Gayzette st, Pittsburgh
sep4

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

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

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

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer
sep3-d7

R. P. TANNER & CO., SHOE WAREHOUSE,

54 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 at prices as low as any house in the trade.

It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and cut, cannot be not surpassed by any stock to be found in Pittsburgh or the 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

sept2-df

Improvement in Dentistry.

DR. G. W. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to insert Mineral Teeth, on Gold Plates, which he warrants to be equal to any other manufacture. Also, Gutta Percha Solution Fastener, for securing loose teeth, which he warrants to be superior to any other. Dr. Stearns's office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

W. McCLINTOCK is now opening at his Carpet Warehouse, No 75 Fourth street and 78 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; Rugs, extra Chenille;
Superfine do do; Sup. Tufted Rugs;
do Ingrain do; Chenille Mats;
Extra fine & fine do do; Tufted Mats;
Com. all wool, do do; Stair Rods;
do cotton chain do do; Coco Mats;
do cotton do do; Jute 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, running 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—65 bxs now landing for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
Water & Front sts.
sep9

RIO COFFEE—200 bags green for sale by
J & R FLOYD
Board Church.

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 hf brls Nos 2 and 3 do;
10 bxs sealed Herring, for sale by
J & R FLOYD
sep9

TAR & OIL—30 brls brown Tanners' Oil;
50 brls 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 sole 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 brls Poland Mills superior family Flour
100 brls superfine family Flour, just rec'd
for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
195 Liberty st.

RYE FLOUR—20 brls just rec'd for sale by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
sep9

CIDER VINEGAR—20 brls superior just rec'd by
A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE
sep9

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A HEALTHY woman, who can come well recommended, will find immediate employment by Enquire at this office. sep7:d3t

New Music.

JUST received at H. KLEBER'S Music Store, the 6th of Stephen Heller's Sonatas—
In the Eye there lies the Heart. I Love but Thee.
The Watcher. The White and Red Roses. Nancy
Command to them the adoption of music. Where are now the hopes I cherished. Le Serenade. sep7

W. B. ENGLISH.] [JAS. J. BENNETT.

ENGLISH & BENNETT,

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

150 pkgs Y. H., Imp, G. P, and Black Teas.
200 pkgs Sts 6 lb and hf lb lump & St roll Tob'co.
200 bags. Rio, Laguayra, and Java Coffee.
50 bbls N O Molasses.
60 bbls powdered, crush'd and loaf Sugars.
20 brls Alum.
20 brls Tanners' Oil.
200 gals Lamp Oil.
Brls. No 3 Mackerel.
225 bxs 8x10 10x12 Glass
150 bxs Rosin Soap.
100 dos Pot Brushes.
25 bxs Chocolate.
25 bxs White Pipes
100 rms Wrap. Paper.
20 bxs Pepper & Allspice.
200 kegs Scotch & Superfine Snuff
10 tcs Rice.
50 M Spanish Cigars.
50 M Havana and Vars, in 1000 packages—
28 M Havana, qr bxs.
6 M Regalias.
15 M Principes.
53 bxs M Raisins;
90 bales Filberts, English Walnuts, Almonds, and Ground Nuts.
20 bxs Lemon Syrup.
20 bxs Pepper Sauce.
22 cases Pickles.
18 cases spic'd Chocolate
Ground Spices of all kinds
50 bxs Hardware.
20 bxs Starch.
15 bxs Rock Candy.
10 bxs Shelled Almonds;
5 cases Liquorice
Rinehart's Cut and Dried Tobacco.
10 gross Blacking.

Together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in their line, as well as Pittsburgh manufacture.

SUNDRIES—100 bxs Cream and W R Cheese;
10 bags Java Coffee;
10 bags Laguayra do;
30 bags fancy Rio do;
10 hf chests Chulan Tea;
10 caddy bxs extra Oolong;
do do prime Green;
5 hf chests do;
10 bxs bunch Raisins;
3 bales assort'd Cotton;
6 doz pure chestnut Lemon Sugar;
3 bxs Superfine Indigo, Blue and Purple;
10 bxs Brown, Cocoa and No 1 do;
5 bxs Almond and Palm Soap;
50 bxs Brown and Yellow Soap;
5 doz Olive and Hordeaux Oil;
2 doz Pepper Sauce;
2 doz Catsup & Walnut Pickles;
2 doz Rose Water;
1 case Italian Maccaroni;
5 cases do Vermicelli;
2 cases pure India Cayenne Pepper;
2 cases superfine Rice Flour;
16 brls crushed & pulverized Sugars;
10 brls small Loaf;
10 brls pure Cider Vinegar;
50 doz Corn Brooms;

For sale by J D WILLIAMS & CO
sep7 Cor. Wood & Fifth sts

LINSEED OIL—10 brls just received for sale by
J SCHOONMAKER & CO
24 Wood st

TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT—200 dozen just received and for sale by
J KIDD & CO
sep7

JACQUITTE'S celebrated Paint Trusses—A new lot just received and for sale by
J KIDD & CO
sep7

DR. GUYSOTT'S Yellow Dock Sarsaparilla—3 doz just rec'd for sale by J KIDD & CO.

POWDER JALAP—2 cases just rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO
sep7

POWDER GUM ARABIC—(Pure,) 1 case, just received, for sale by J KIDD & CO.

BLACK FILES—A fall assortment just opened by
A A MASON & CO
62 Market st

LINEN BDKFS.—105 dozen received this morning, last receipts by [sep7] A A MASON & CO

PRINTED—Large and splendid Assortment of Merrimack, Cocheco, and Fall River Prints, now opening by [sep7] A A MASON & CO

BLEACHED & BROWN MUSLINS—A full assortment, all widths, all well known brands, direct from the manufacturers, at the lowest prices, by
A A MASON & CO

EGGS—5 brls fresh Eggs just rec'd for sale by
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

GRANITE WALL PAPER—A perfect imitation of Quincy Granite, to be hung in blocks
W F MARSHALL
85 Wood st

LINSEED OIL—13 brls Griswold's brand rec'd by
J B CANFIELD

WHITE BEANS—9 brls rec'd for sale by
J B CANFIELD

CREAM CHEESE—210 bxs just rec'd for sale by
J B CANFIELD

TAR & OIL—25 brls N C Tar;
10 brls 'Tanners' Oil;
3 brls No 1 Lard Oil; in store and for
sale by [sep7] McGILLS & ROE

BACON—400 pcs Shoulders;
24 pcs Sides;
400 Sugar Cured Hams;
McGILLS & ROE
sep7

PAINTED TUBS—10 doz will be sold low, to close the lot [sep7] McGILLS & ROE

FLOUR—20 brls Marietta Mills, for sale by
McGILLS & ROE
sep7

BROOMS—100 doz Corn Brooms on consignment
McGILLS & ROE
sep7

BLOOMS—25 tons Juniata No 1, for sale by
McGILLS & ROE
sep7

WANTED,

A SITUATION as book keeper, by an experienced accountant. Address "Box 205 Post Office." Satisfactory references given. sep6:d3t

GOLDEN SYRUP—40 brls superior for sale by
J DUWORTH & CO
sep6

10 WESTERN MERCHANTS.

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

A. A. MASON & CO.

DEALERS IN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 62 MARKET STREET,

Between Third & Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

INVITE the attention of merchants visiting the city, to their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care and attention from recent importations, large auctions sales, and from the leading manufacturers, by their resident partner in New York. Their stock this season will be found to be much larger and more varied than any they have ever before brought to the market, being replenished by receipts of goods almost daily through the season as they appear in the eastern markets, rendering their stock at all times full and perfect, thereby enabling them successfully to compete with eastern houses. sep6

PHILO HALL.

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

ADAM & EVE, IN PARADISE.

THESE sublime works of