THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH SEPT.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1850.

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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of York 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. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLURE, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN, 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 State of California.

How strange does this sound! The State of California! It is only a few years since that region was almost unknown to the civilized world. There was a sort of mystery and romance about it, such as now exists concerning the interior of Africa, the Islands of Japan, and some of the more inaccessible parts of Central Asia, and America. Now it is almost as well known as any of our frontier States—better known to most people of the Northern States than the interior of that little pepper pot, South Carolina. It is now a sovereign State of the American Union, with all the institutions of Republican Government—Constitution, Legislature, Courts, Elections, etc. It was with feelings of more than ordinary pleasure—it was with exultation and national pride—that we read the telegraphic announcement that the Senators from the new Pacific State had been sworn in, and had taken their seats in that distinguished and venerated body, the American Senate. Here, side by side, sit the Senators from the Atlantic and the Pacific; the ancient and time honored States of Massachusetts, Virginia, and Pennsylvania greet, on terms of perfect equality, the young giant queen of the far west, whose seat is on the ocean the waters of which wash the shores of China, Japan, and the Indies! How sublime such an event! How wonderful is the progress of this age! What a magnificent and indescribably grand spectacle does this vast Union present!—Pilided be the arm that is raised to rend it into fragments!

The Pacification of the Country.

However much difference of opinion may be entertained, in regard to the particular principles on which a settlement of the Territorial Question was finally obtained, yet seldom has there been more heartfelt and universal joy manifested by the people, at the occurrence of any event for a long series of years. It is felt to be a sort of fresh ratification of our glorious Union, which has been assailed, severely tried, and has come out of the fire more bright, magnificent, and enduring than ever.

This will probably be the last assault which will be made upon it for many generations. The misguided men who have failed in this effort, will see that their mad and unhallowed project standsno chance of success. If it could not succeed with so many agitating questions to assist it, it was indeed be utterly hopeless when these questions are all amicably settled, and when the attachments of the people to the Union have been quickened by the dangers from which it has passed.

There will probably be some bluster and disunion folly exhibited in some parts of South Carolina, but this will soon subside, and those who have openly taken a part in the Nashville Convention and other disunion proceedings, will go into political forgetfulness—a punishment not at all commensurate with the magnitude of their sins against the country.

We consider that the Union has acquired additional strength and power by the ordeal through which it has passed, and by the mode in which the questions have been settled. We expect to hear less of treason hereafter, and to find the union of these States under one efficient Government of limited powers, a subject too sacred, through the attachment and veneration of the people, to be lightly called in question and flippantly disussed.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Many great men have passed away during this year, but among them all, none were more remarkable, or who had led a more eventful life, than the Ex-King of France, Louis Phillippe, whose death is announced in our telegraphic despatches to day. Whatever were his errors and foibles, we cannot but regard his memory with respect. He was, we think, more sinned against than sinning. If he had any great error, it was in the effort to aggrandize his family, but this is one so natural, and so pacifiar to his position, that we cannot look upon it as deserving a very harsh judgment.

The natural and legitimate effects of the effort in this city to introduce the feuds of Ireland, by the institution of imitation Orange Lodges, and by the attempt to get up a political party, founded on religious distinctions, are already seen in the riot and bloodshed which took place on the evening of the late procession. We consider it the solemn duty of the Protestant churches of these cities to discountenance this whole thing at once and forever. Unless they do, it will work untold evils in the community, affecting its peace, security, and prosperity for years to come. Its effects upon the religious prosperity of the Protestant churches cannot, also, but be most disastrous. We should be ashamed of Protestantism if it could encourage such a mode of opposing Catholicism as this.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.—The advertisement of this company will be found in another column. It is not unknown to many of our citizens as a safe and prompt institution. Those who wish to insure in foreign institutions will find this one all that they can desire.

THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRADE.—Forty two years ago, the annual crop of coffee in Brazil did not exceed forty thousand bags of coffee; and even in 1820, it only reached one hundred thousand bags. About that time, the high price of coffee in England, superadded to the diminished production in Cuba, stimulated the Brazilian planters to extend the cultivation, and in 1830 they sent to market four hundred thousand bags, or sixty four million pounds, and in 1847, the enormous quantity of near ly three hundred millions of pounds.

IOWA.—*The Special Election.*—The Governor of Iowa has issued his proclamation for a special election of member of Congress in the First District—the House of Representatives having vacated the seat held by Wm. Thompson, because he had no right to be there. Mr. Daniel F. Miller, who contested the right, and demonstrated the fraud practiced by Thompson's friends, in order to secure him the certificate, is the Whig candidate. A convention is to be held by the Locofocos, to make a nomination for the office—great unwillingness being manifested to permit Mr. Thompson to run the race, under the actual circumstances, for fear that he may be beaten. To add to the troubles of the Locofoco Party, Delazon Smith, who has until now been recognised as in full communion with the Party, has bolted the Convention system, and is a candidate by nomination of the people of his county. He is stumping it over the District. The 24th of September is fixed for the election.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7, 1850.

We are in the midst of a great ovation. The California Bill has passed. It will on Monday receive the signatures of the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, and will be sent to the President. It will be returned approved and signed by him on Tuesday morning, and California will then be a state of the Union. I need not detail the proceedings of the House which resulted thus gloriously for the country; that duty will have been performed by other hands, and the inspiring news is, ere this, filling with gladness and exultation the hearts of our countrymen, not only in your city, but in many others hundreds of miles more distant from the capital. The news has flown on the lightning's wings, and now while I write Maine and Louisiana, Georgia and Wisconsin, are rejoicing over a consummation which will restore peace, harmony, and good will to the country.

The Senate Bill for the admission of California, without change in line or word from the original, passed the House at half past two o'clock, by the vote of 150 to 56. It went through in solemn and majestic silence. When the fact was announced to the House by the Speaker, there was no excitement, no exultation. The deed was looked upon as the happy termination of a controversy that had shaken the Union. In truth all the violence of feeling which had before actuated the members of either party, subsided immediately after the passage of the Texan boundary bill, yesterday, which was regarded as the actual end of the strife. I could hardly trust my senses when I perceived the perfect calmness with which each succeeding motion, every one tending to the same momentous result, was put and carried. I could hardly believe that there would not be some manifestation of excited and indignant feeling from that band of Southern men who have threatened with such unseemly vehemence to resist the accomplishment of this measure, even to the shedding of blood. But not a sound came, nor a sign was made.

Mr. Boyd moved to add the Utah territorial bill. The Speaker decided it to be in order, just as he had decided the New Mexican territorial bill to be in order as an addition to the boundary bill. In that case he had been triumphantly sustained, but whether it was from the absence of Texan bonds, or from an honest change of conviction on the part of the majority of the House, I cannot say, but certain it is that though the cases are precisely similar, Mr. Cobb's decision in this instance was overruled by the House by 87 to 115, twenty eight majority—a most remarkable change of mind, here!

Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, proposed Soule's amendment to the bill, concerning the mineral lands, &c. It was rejected—71 to 134. Still no excitement. Mr. Thompson, much disappointed pettishly observed that decent respect to the fitness of things seemed to require that the bill should at least be read. The majority laughed at the truism, and at Thompson's vexation, but admitted the reasonableness of the request. The bill was read for information, and then ordered to a third reading, 131 to 57. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, undertook to play the long threatened game of frustration, by moving to adjourn, demanding calls of the House, and proposing other such like merely dilatory motions, and calling the yeas and nays upon all of them, but unfortunately for his partizan purposes, he could not raise more than *ten men* to second his demand for the yeas and nays and take a hand in the game of impudent, indecent abuse of a valuable parliamentary privilege, and he had to give it up—The final question came, and but fifty six Southern men took the responsibility of approving the admission of a great and populous State, merely because it was a free State.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in attempting to amend the bill for establishing a government for Utah, so that slavery should be introduced in and established there. The attempt did not succeed, though it afforded Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, a good opportunity to prove that he was a good guerrilla fighter but of very little account in a regular action. He carried on a trifling but tedious skirmish on his own account, for an hour and a half through five minute speeches, showing how the North had triumphed over the South, in getting California into the Union. But the bill passed without suffering adulteration from any such dummery, as proposed by him. And thus ends the catalogue of bills expected from Congress at this session. The fugitive slave bill, and that for the abolition of the slave traffic here, remain, and they will, I think, be suffered to lie until the next Congress.

From the adjournment of the House till late this evening, the city has been a scene of the wildest and most enthusiastic rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired on the common near the unfinished monument, in honor of so joyous an occasion. As soon as it was dark, a procession with a fine band of music, was formed, and called at the National Hotel where Mr. Clay was called out by repeated cheers, and made a few remarks, the Hotel was brilliantly illuminated. The crowd and the music then proceeded to General Cass' residence, and successively to those of Senators Douglass and Foote—Speaker Cobb's, Mr. Webster, and Senator Dickinson's summoning each out to the balconies of their houses, and requiring a short speech—which was in each case promptly and neatly given—Mr. Webster had had a dinner party, and he and some of his guests came out and addressed their fellow citizens in congratulation for the happy event.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1850.

I believe I sketched the occurrences of last night. It was a jubilee such as I have never before witnessed. The general joy broke forth in a manner similar to that which characterizes the popular exultation for a great victory. Had we won another Saratoga or Buena Vista, the public mind could not have been more joyously agitated. None appeared more delighted than the moderate and some of the extreme southern members.—Clingman was a little dumpy, but evidently much more resigned than he would have been had his own advice been followed, and its natural consequences happened. Toombs, Wellborn, Hilliard, and Gentry, did not affect to conceal their delight and satisfaction. And the worst chargined men, beyond any question, were the Southern ultras, the real disunionists.

I fear some of your readers may consider me narrow minded, sectional, and bigotedly partial in the distinction I habitually make between this class of extremes and their opposites, or as some maintain, their coadjutors, the free soilers and political abolitionists. Let me state, then, that I believe the free soil Whigs and Democrats to be perfectly sincere. Their course is ultra, but their motive is a good principle, founded in humanity, a love of justice, and a correct sentiment as to the future welfare of the country.—They look upon slavery as a wrong towards the inferior race, and an evil as far as it operates upon the condition of the laboring white man. They believe, also, that it causes a great practical frugality, and a political injustice, between the section of the country which prohibits, and that which tolerates it. They think, finally, that to permit its territorial extension, at this period of our national history, would entail it as a curse upon succeeding generations, place it beyond any power of control, and render inevitable that terrible catastrophe Jefferson and predicted by Jefferson, the effect of which would be the extermination of the whites along the sea board and gulf coasts, and the destruction of the blacks in the more elevated interiors. They are right to resist to the last constitutional extremity the pretensions and purposes of the slavery propagandists. I will never consent to pour obloquy upon the motives or conduct of these men. I will, on all proper occasions, bear my testimony in honor of David Wilmot, Theodore Stevens, J. W. Howe, Giddings, Preston King, Root, Dix, Seward, Chase, and others, who have distinguished themselves in this great contest upon that side of the question. But for the motives of those men whose guiding star throughout our now subsiding agitation, has been the propagation of slavery for its own sake, the conversion into servile territory, for the extension of slave markets, and the advantage of the free breed of and the dealer in this human merchandize. I can have no respect, nor any toleration, and I hope to be excused if I never profess any. Beside, these southern extremists were traitors, that is, they sought the subversion of the government, the destruction of the confederacy and the republic.—That was admitted by many of them, and proved upon many more who did not admit it. Mr. Calhoun was the leader of this sect, small in numbers, desperate and wicked in design; and for this reason I do not usually allude to his memory with respect. Now, no such charge can be brought against any free soil Whig or Democrat of consideration and respectability enough to get into Congress. There is no disunionist in Congress from the north. There are among our millions of free population some few thousands of crazy, foolish fanatics, like Gerrit Smith, Garrison, and their lunatic followers, who pray and strive for disunion. But they have no representative in Congress, nor never will have. We let our beds lamite run at large until it becomes unsafe for society that they should enjoy this "largest liberty," and then shut them up. Some States and Districts [illegible] men to Congress.

But this long paragraph is a digression which may be omitted by the reader. I revert and say that the worst used up men are the Southern ultras, the Seddons, Meades, Venables, and Inges, of the House, the Jeff. Davises, the Yulees, Soules, Barnwells, Masons, Turneys, and Borlands, of the Senate. They may recover themselves, but it is more likely that they will sink into enduring contempt. There can be no doubt that the game of these fellows was disunion. Most of them have confessed it in their speeches, and as to all the proof is too clear to leave room for dispute—they threatened resistance, or as an alternative, secession and dissolution. Now, will they attempt either? They cannot. The South is not with them. That is shown by the votes. The Texas and New Mexico, and Utah bills commanded a very large majority of votes from the South. They were emphatically Southern measures. That is matter of record. But there were only 58 Southern votes cast against California, and not one from the North, while twenty six Southern members voted with the North, and we know that *twenty nine* could have been obtained *had they been necessary*. And if these disunionists cannot get up disunion on these issues, or rather because of these decisions, where are they? Dead, and buried beneath the overwhelming load of contempt and derision which they have invoked and now deserve.

But in the settlement of this fearful agitation, who has gained and who has lost? Who is victor and who vanquished in the termination of the contest? The answer is quite clear. The North have gained, but the South have not lost. There is no victor, nor any victim. Nature, and time, and events are the only conqueror. In the admission of California the North gains all of substance and reality she has been contending for, but the South loses nothing because she had nothing which could be lost. "Manifest destiny" has done the work. Manifest destiny appropriated to freedom, that is to the system of free labor, all the advantages which the South hoped to secure for slavery. The North has not withheld anything from the South which the latter could have got without the interposition of the North in favor of southern demands.

The North contented herself with abstaining from any attempt to deprive the South of what she possessed, but refused to bestow anything upon her; and so destiny gave to the North what the South hoped for, but never had. This in regard to California.

Nor is the case very different in respect to territories. Nature and circumstances have been at work here too. They have excluded slavery. The North had a pride of opinion to gratify in imposing the proviso, the South thought her honor required it to be resisted even at the bayonet's point or the cannon's mouth. The proviso has not been enacted. The North sacrifices her pride and the South saves the point of honor. The South secures the form, but not the practical solid advantage with the North; Providence and circumstances having so ordered it. Slavery will not go into these territories, and in a few years they will come in as free States. But though we yield the point of honor, we do not abandon the proviso. It is waned, and we hope that we shall have no more wars for conquest, so that it may never need to be revived. But it is impending, ready for that precise emergency.

The disunion ists have lost all their stake. They certainly are ruined gamesters. Nobody else has lost anything.

There is no news to night of importance.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The action of the House of Representatives upon Texas, and New Mexico has been received here with unmingled satisfaction by all whose opinion is worth notice. People do not stop to ask what degree of north latitude is the boundary of Texas or what the peculiar restrictions are in the territorial government of New Mexico. All they ask is for the Senate to ratify what the House has done, and give the country peace. The sum paid for Texas is a mere bagatelle and not worth a moments notice. It will be used only to pay the debts we were saddled with when she was annexed. California is now the only vexed question, and that will soon be cleared up. The north demands her admission free, and California will submit to nothing less.

From the gold regions the news is favorable to a certain degree; that is, some articles of export pay enormously. Sugars sell at $140 per thousand, half barrels of pork $18, and all kinds of breadstuffs packed in water proof cases at enormous prices.

A FATAL CASE OF MONTGOMITY occurred in City Hall Place in this city on Friday. The wife of a printer named Muldoon, was brought to bed for the first time, and after the most protracted and severe labour, she gave birth to female twins perfectly formed, and of the usual size, but born *vis a vis*, and united at the breast and *abdomen* by a growing together of the flesh! The arms of one was thrown over the other's shoulders, but otherwise they were exactly alike, and presented no further singularity of form. The children were alive when born, but died soon after. What renders the case peculiarly painful is the subsequent death of the mother; every effort was made to save her, but the extraordinary effort of this double birth was too much for her strength, and she died at noon. This is one of the most singular cases on record.

The religious movements in California are thus summed up:

The Congregationalists in San Francisco have a church which cost, with the lot, $7,500. Rev. Mr. Stout is Pastor. The Presbyterians have a church, Rev. A. Williams, Pastor, which cost $3,000, one half contributed by the American Board of Missions. The Baptists have a church, Rev. Whooler Pastor, which cost with lot $16,000. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Mr. Minor is Pastor, and a Society of the same over which Rev. Mr. Boring presides. The Episcopalians have two churches, Trinity and Grace, presided over by Rev. Mr. Miner and Rev. Mr Vermeiker. There is also a Catholic Church, which cost $13,550, over which Rev. Antonio Langlois presides, assisted by Rev. Francis Coyle and Father Anderson. In connection with each of these churches there is a Sabbath School. This is high evidence of an auspicious future in the history of California, and we take great pleasure in recording such evidence of improvement.

Castle Garden has been in great commotion to day, with the Jenny Lind Sale.

The first choice of seats sold was from one to ten tickets and was struck off to Genin, the Hatter, for $225 for one ticket, after a sharp competition. He selected the centre chair in the second row, immediately in front of the stage.

The second best bargain (for Barnum,) was the private box, on the south eastern side of the stage, opposite to Jinney's—the only two in the house.—Monnot of the New York Hotel, who after competing with Howard of the Irving, and others, had it struck down, at $75 a seat,—for four seats. The average price of choice seats was $10;—chairs in the front, side ways of the centre of the stage, sold at $6 to 8 freely. Some of the centre seats in the gallery brought about the same prices. A great number of seats in the gallery, and some of the side chairs, on the floor went for $5. At 1 o'clock, no seat had been sold under $4;—the minimum, or fixed price being $3. When there is no advance on that sum, the sale stops. Irving House, Astor House, and Hall & Son, were the only purchasers of any considerable lot of tickets. The rest were only struck off to individual purchasers.

Too rain has poured down furiously all day, and business is dull in consequence.

Ashes steady; sales of Pots at 6.25, and pearls at 6.90. Cotton firm with moderate demand.—Flour less active, while prices are unaltered. sales 2000 bbls. Southern in demand; sales 300 bbls. at 3,06@3,18, as to quality. Of Rye Flour, &c. Sales are 150 bbls at 2.91. Corn Meal is quiet at 3,10 for Jersey, and 3,31 for Brandywine. Grain—Sales 2500 bushels fair red Ohio Wheat at 96c. Rye firm at 71@72c. Oats command 41@43c. for Northern, and 35@40 for Jersey. Corn held at 60@61c. for Western mixed. Provisions are without special change, and sales moderate.—Prison Whiskey firm at 28½; drudge at 26@26½ time, without interest.

For the Gazette.

R E WILLIAMS.—I am pleased to find that this gentleman has opened a Classical and English School, on the corner of Wood and Fifth streets.—Having been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Williams, I take the liberty of saying—for the information of the public—that he is a thorough and accomplished scholar, and an effective teacher. As his extreme modesty may prevent him from becoming known, it is presumed that this not—designed to call attention to his school—will not be considered obtrusive.

THE cost of the Jenny Lind Hall in New York, exclusive of the ground on which it stands, will be $155,000. The saloon is one hundred and fifty by one hundred feet, and will seat five thousand persons. There are no pillars to support the ceiling, nor will there be any chandeliers to obstruct the view of the stage. The arrangements for lighting the hall are on a novel and magnificent scale.—Around the cornice under the ceiling a gas light will be led, perforated every eight inches for a triple jet of clear flame. The stage will be lighted by five splendid chandeliers, of Bohemian crystal, at a cost of $6,000. Around the front of the galleries there will be a balustrade in white enamel and gold, below which will run a row of double bracket lights, with glass globes, nearly eight hundred lights in all.

Bayard Taylor has been pronounced the successful candidate for the Jenny Lind "Greeting to America." There were over seven hundred offered. The committee says, among the songs submitted, a large number were found to be destitute of the poetical merit which would entitle them to be taken into account. Of the others, two were unanimously selected as, in many respects, being equally deserving of the prize; but in the opinion of Mr. Jules Benedict, one of them was superior in point of musical adaptation, and on that account received their unanimous vote. The sealed envelope accompanying this song, was found to contain the name of Bayard Taylor, and he is accordingly pronounced the successful candidate.

CHOLERA AT HARPER'S FERRY.—We are sorry to to hear, says the Baltimore Sun, that this scourge has again broken out with renewed violence at Harper's Ferry. A gentleman from Martinsburgh, who passed through Harper's Ferry on Saturday evening, informs us that there had been seven deaths, and some seventeen new cases within the previous twenty four hours. This is severe in a population of the extent located there.

TREASONABLE MOVEMENTS.—It is stated that information has reached Washington that the Governor of Texas, before convening the Texas Legislature, corresponded with the Executive of certain Southern States, soliciting aid against the General Government, and that it was secretly guaranteed by the Governors of South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida. Those of Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States refused, by letter, to countenance the project.

The Public Debt of Texas.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, in a recent speech in the Senate of the United States, gives a statement of the public debt of Texas. On this authority we give the statement which follows.

The laws of Texas authorize three loans. The first law of the 19th November, 1836, of 5,000,000 on a pledge of the public faith, and the proceeds of the public lands. The second by act of the 16th May, 1839, for $5,000,000, at 10 per cent, on a pledge of the public faith. The third by an act of the 22d January, 1839, of $1,000 000, at eight per cent, on a pledge of the customs and duties on imports for the payment of the principal and interest.

In June, 1837, Texas passed an act to consolidate the debt, and then found its amount $3,000,000. This act pledges the revenue from imports and direct taxation, for the prompt payment of the interest.

A report showing the state of the public debt under the authority of the Legislature of Texas, the 1st of January, 1848. By this statement her domestic debt was then stated thus:

Audited drafts,	$267,384 40
Treasury notes,	2,553,911 00
Eight per cent. bonds,	809,800 00
Funded debt,	1,675,500 00
Interest on liabilities,	2,539,221 21
Unaudited claims,	1,050 000 00
Total domestic debt,	8,906,146 61

The foreign debt stood thus:

Due Bank of the United States, including interest,	$740,000 00
Claimed by James Holford, &c., for steamer Mavis, including interest,	333 054 90
Claimed by H. Dawson, &c., for naval vessels, including interest,	1,071 000 00
Total foreign debt,	2,144,054 90
Add domestic debt,	8 906 146 61
Total debt,	$11,050,201 51

One item of $1,404,054 90 arose in this way.—Holford and Dawson sold to Texas a steamer and other vessels for $370,014 59, to be paid in a certain time, but to be doubled if Texas failed to pay at that time. She did fail, and the contractors received instead of the first evidence of debt, 10 per cent. bonds for $1,404,054 90 as above.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

Patriotic Rejoicings.

The general joy diffused through all classes at the final passage by Congress of the measures which will restore harmony and peace to the country, manifested itself in a most logical manner in this city on Sunday evening and night. Soon after the passage, on Saturday, of the last of the acts of compromise by the House of Representatives, preparations were made to testify the public joy. Accordingly, about sunset the cannon of the Columbia Artillerists, under Captain Backinham, were drawn to the Washington Monument Square, and *one hundred guns* were fired in honor of the occasion.

But the demonstration of the public feeling did not stop there. About seven o'clock there was a handsome display of fire rockets thrown in the air from the Mall, east of 7th street. A vast body of our citizens then formed into procession, marched to the National Hotel with the Marine Band, and there played several national airs; and loud cheers followed in honor of Mr. Clay, who, being absent from the city at Mr. Calvert's country residence, could not respond to the compliment thus intended for him. The National Hotel was, however, brilliantly illuminated in honor of the great event, and of the distinguished statesman whose patriotic labors and those of his noble coadjutors in the cockpit of the nation, had on that day been crowned with a happy and glorious consummation.—After the procession had visited the National Hotel, they marched to Mrs. Peyton's boarding house and called out Senator Foote, who responded in a brief and delicious speech. Leaving Mr. Foote, the procession halted at the Potomac House, where they paid a similar compliment to Mr Senator Cass, who, amidst loud cheers, appeared and responded to the visitors in a very delicious manner. The procession then marched to Gadsby's Hotel, and after a few patriotic airs from the band, called out Mr Speaker Cobb, who addressed the people in a very happy manner, congratulating them upon the auspicious events of the last two days, which he firmly believed would restore harmony and good feeling throughout this lately distracted country. The Speaker's address, though brief, was very pertinent, patriotic, and eloquent. The procession next visited Mr. Benjamin Dubois, who, on being called out, spoke to his visitors in a clear, animated, and patriotic strain, predicting the greatest possible good to the country at large, from the auspicious legislation of the last two days. The address of the honorable Senator was received with hearty cheers, in the midst of which he bowed and retired.

After leaving the lodgings of Senator Douglas, the moving mass proceeded up Sixth street, and presented itself in front of Mr. Webster's residence, on Louisiana Avenue. The honorable Secretary being loudly cheered and repeatedly called for, made his appearance. Here we mingled with the gentlemen; and got near enough to hear a part of what was said. Thanking the people for their kindness, Mr. Webster said that his claim on their regard was not so much on account of any of his public acts, as to produce the general result, as on the depth, and strength, and intensity of his participation in the feelings of joy and gladness which seemed to animate all hearts.

"Peace, gentlemen, said Mr. Webster, for the last two days have been great days; a work has been accomplished which dissipates doubts and alarms, puts an end to angry controversies, fortifies the Constitution of the country, and strengthens the bonds of the Union.

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer:
And all the clouds that lowered upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"This language, fellow citizens, is highly poetical, but, in my opinion not too strong for the occasion. The decisions of the popular branch of the Legislature appear to me to surpass in importance any acts of legislation which I have known for thirty years. A crisis has come upon us, in which men's minds have been strangely agitated by notions of separation and disunion. Phantoms of new confederacies, formed out of the now united body of the old thirteen and the new seventeen, have swam before the eyes of some; separate State existences have amused the visions of others; while local controversies have raged with uncommon bitterness, and local and partial interests espoused with so much of the exclusive spirit of partizanship, that the hopes of the most confiding appeared sometimes to waver. But these causes of apprehension and disquiet, these clouds, so potentious of disaster, are now 'in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.' We ought to be most thankful to Providence that the results of our deliberations have been so pacific. When, on to morrow's sacred morn, the sun shall begin to ascend in the east, thanks from devout hearts ought to rise with it, and fly beyond its orb, to that gracious Being who has so kindly overruled all things for the preservation and perpetuation of our liberties and our peace.

"Yes, gentlemen, we shall be thankful indeed, that you, and I, and all of us, bears a common name and a common character; that we are all United Americans; that we can yet without shame open the books which record the deeds of our fathers, and can still look upon their graves without remorse."

Mr. Webster's remarks were listened to with profound attention, and were most enthusiastically received. Next, the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, addressed the crowd. He spoke with great earnestness and eloquence, and attributed to Mr. Webster's commanding talents, influence, and patriotism a principal share in producing those happy results which could fill the heart of the nation with joy and gratitude.

The enthusiastic feeling which pervaded this numerous assemblage of our fellow citizens, was only exceeded by the good order which prevailed during the whole of this spontaneous public demonstration. We never saw, on Pennsylvania avenue, so much good order and regularity, united with so much enthusiasm and patriotic joy.

LET US REJOICE TOGETHER.—We very cordially congratulate our readers upon the fact mentioned in the report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday. The bill defining the boundaries of Texas, and establishing a territorial government in New Mexico, passed the House, after a hard struggle of nitras on each side to defeat them, especially the former, the House acting upon the principle of compromise, and of uniting two measures in one bill, notwithstanding the attempts of many to throw ridicule upon that plan. We anticipate the most beneficial results from this action of the House. I leaves the disorganizers without excuse, deprives the disunionists of their capital, and establishes the confidence of all true patriots. It is a glorious triumph of peace over war, order over disorder, union over disunion; a triumph that will be consummated when the California admission bill is passed, of the safety of which, we apprehend, there is no doubt.

Although the American banner waves to day over some Whig headquarters as a token of rejoicing, we do not regard this as a party triumph. It is a triumph of nationalism over sectionalism, and the joy will be shared by men of every political faith. We have only one wish in reference to it, and that is that the New York delegation had taken a more commendable course in the matter. They cannot have rightly understood public sentiment in this direction. But let that pass. A great pacific cry measure—one that leaves no excuse for warlike sentiment—has been adopted, and we heartily sympathise with the common thanksgiving, made all the more joyous by contrast with the gloom which the previous day's intelligence had created. We thank, with all reverence, the Great Disposer of human events, and look forward with grateful confidence to the continued peace and increasing prosperity of this Republic.—*N. Y. Com.*

NOT QUITE SO BAD.—Mr. Howard, of the Irving House, contradicts a statement in some of the New York papers, to the effect that he had agreed to pay Miss Lind a thousand dollars to secure her presence at his Hotel. He says:—

"So far from paying Mdlle. Lind one thousand dollars, or any other sum, she has become my guest on the usual conditions, Mr. Barnum having arranged for the accommodations for herself and suite on no other terms than those asked of the public in general."

How it was done.

When Gen. Hinton boiled from his keepers, his first care was to make them safe by turning the key upon them. Hetben left the Weddo House without stopping to pay his bill, and took his course up Centre street. Having gained the grade of the Pittsburgh rail road; he followed it a short distance, but soon considered it safer to make a short detour therefrom. He regained it however, near the city limits, and at day break brought up in a thicket near Newburgh. Here he skulked among the bushes all day, and at night resumed his nocturnal journey. For forty eight hours he subsisted on green corn and a piece of salt fish that he stealthily obtained. Finally, fatigued and footsore, he approached the habitation of man, obtained breakfast, bought a horse and hold y resumed his journey. At Wellsville he voluntarily surrendered himself to a tavern keeper. He gives it as his opinion that he could have escaped across the river, and by taking to mountains he subsisting of Virginia, and plying his trade of carpenter and joiner, have defied pursuit. Others have their doubts. He also says that it was at no time his intention to escape for a longer time than he could procure his wife, and make ready to establish his innocence. This point is open for discussion.—*Cleveland Herald.*

INSOLVENT DECEDENTS.—The following important act, allowing widows and children of insolvent decedents to retain property to the amount of $500, exclusive of the amount of property which is now by law exempted from levy and sale upon execution, was passed at the last session of the Legislature:

Sect. 25. Hereafter, the widow or children of any decedent, dying within this Commonwealth, if the said decedent shall have left a widow or children who were residing with him at the time of his death, and the estate be insufficient to pay his debts, exclusive of the amount of property which is now by law exempted from levy and sale upon an execution against a debtor, may retain either real or personal property belonging or appertaining to the value of three hundred dollars; and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the said widow and family; and it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent, to have the said property appraised in the same manner, provided in the act passed the ninth day of April, A. D., 1849, an act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from sale on execution and distress for rent: Provided, That this section shall not affect or impair any liens for the purchase money of such real estate; and the said appraisement, upon being signed and certified by the appraisers, and approved by the Orphan's Court, shall be filed among the records thereof.

NEW ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN JENNY LIND AND BARNUM—*Movements of the Nightingale.*—Last night the gentlemen of a new company were retained by Mr. Barnum and Mdlle. Lind. By this agreement, which supercedes all former contracts, the sum of $1,000 per night, for one hundred and fifty nights, will be secured to Mdlle. Lind, in addition to which the net proceeds of every night will be divided equally between the parties. On the other hand as an equivalent for this liberal offer on the part of Mr. Barnum, Mdlle. Lind has agreed to sing during her engagement in any part of Europe or America. It is probable that she will visit London during the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. She also binds herself to give concerts in this city until the price of tickets shall be brought down to the minimum rate of $3, so that the fairest opportunity of hearing shall be afforded the public. Under the circumstances, this is most liberal arrangement, and we doubt not will be considered so by the public at large.—*N. Y. Tribune, of Friday.*

RADICAL CURE FOR CORNS.—In the number of L'Abeille Medicale, of the 15th of April, M. C. Matton proposes a mode of curing corns without a resort to cutting instruments. He advises that the feet be soaked in water for a short time, and the most projecting part of the corn be taken off with a penknife, or with the fingers; a stick fo nitrate of silver moistened at the free extremity is then to be pressed slightly over the whole surface of hardened cuticle, and a little over beyond on the sound skin. The part to which the caustic is applied should then be well dried and agitation for ten days. A very slight and hardly perceptible vesication takes place which, however, is soon absorbed. At the end of eight or ten days, by making some slight traction with fingers or a pair of dissecting forceps, from the circumference to the center of the eschar, we may remove, without the slightest pain, the hardened epidermis, so completely as to leave no trace behind. Mr. Matton pledges himself that those who try his plan will be certainly and radically cured. *South Medical Journal.*

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

"Messrs Kidd & Co—Gentlemen—Our stock of Mr. Lane's Worm Specific is exhausted, as is also that of all the merchants in this county. There is quite a call for it. And you will oblige us by forwarding a package as soon as possible. If 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 constantly 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.
sep7-4t&w3

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 at the sorceress; 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 eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun.

ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

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

aug5:dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
**SHOE W