The Morning Post.

BY A. W. FOSTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1849.

Vol. 1 Commercial and River News, Page Fifth. (!)

The Latest News, Market Reports, &c., &c., on Fourth Page, under Telegraphic Head.

☞ We have printed, in pamphlet form, 3,000 copies of Col. Benton's great speech, on Slavery & Nullification. For sale at the counter, at $2,00 a100 copies. Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Price three cents.

ERROR.—It appears that we were misinformed in regard to the reported case of Cholera, at Mr. Eaton's store. We are fully authorized by Mr. Eaton to say that the rumor is altogether groundless—there has been no sickness of any kind about his store this summer. We make the above statement in pleasure, in justice to Mr. E., whose business might be injuriously affected, if the error was not rectified.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

Our western exchanges, received by the last mail, confirm the telegraphic reports concerning the death of Ex President Polk. The information has also been officially communicated to the President of the United States and the Heads of the Departments, at Washington.

Upon receiving the sad intelligence, the President issued an order, as a mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious Ex-President, that the Executive Mansion and the several departments would be closed on Wednesday last.

Appropriate military honors were paid to his memory by the army of the United States, at each of the navy yards and naval stations.

The Mayor of Baltimore requested the citizens of that city to assemble at the Exchange, on Friday, to pay such respect to his memory as becomes the solemn occasion, and the distinguished public station so ately filled by the deceased.

All the Courts of Baltimore adjourned, when the death of the Ex-President was announced.

James Knox Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was born on the 2nd of November, 1795. Consequently he died at the age of fifty-four years, seven months, and thirteen days.

No other President or Ex-President of the United States died so young.

In 1806, when Ex President Polk was eleven years old, the family removed to Tennessee.

In 1815, he entered the University of North Carolina, where he distinguished himself by punctuality, good scholarship, and other desirable qualities. At each semi-annual examination, he bore away the first honor, and finally graduated with the highest distinction of his class.

In 1819, he returned to Tennessee, and commenced the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Felix Grundy, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. After two or three years exclusive application to his profession, he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and in 1825 to the Congress of the United States. He soon made his influence felt in that body, and continued a member of it for a great many years. In 1835 he was elected Speaker of the House, and again in 1837. In 1839, Mr. Polk declined a re-election to Congress, and was thereupon elected Governor of Tennessee, which office he held for two years. From the expiration of this period he remained in private life (although twice an unsuccessful candidate for Governor,) until May 1844, when, most unexpectedly to himself and the nation, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, for the Presidency of the United States. To this high office he was elected in the fall of the same year.

The following beautiful lines, written on the death of the Ex-President, we copy from the Baltimore Argus:

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF JAMES K. POLK.

As a bright sun descending beyond the soft wave,
Whose lingering beams markthe pathway of light,
So sank he to rest in a Patriot's grave,
His good deeds remaining effulgent and bright.

Like a pillar he stood in the sunlight of Time,
While Fame's brightest laurels encircled his brow—
The Chief of a Nation, whose fair, sunny clime
Is darkened by shadows that hang o'er it now.

His voice, which once thrilled evry heart with delight,
Is hushed in the silence and shades of the tomb,
But, like the sweet Gems that blooms in the night,
His virtues, so brilliant, shine out thro' the gloom.

Oh! calm be the rest of the Statesman, whose praise
On History's page with a lustre will shine,
That borrows its brightness from glory's pure rays,
And gilds a great name in America's shrine.

June 19th. F. McN.

Mercy Hospital Fair.

The Fair for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital, has been open all week, and notwithstanding the extremely warm weather, has been well attended. We understand the Fair will close this evening, and we would therefore advise those who have not paid the Lafayette Assembly Rooms a visit, to do so at once. The object of the Frir is highly praiseworthy, and those who spend a small sum in this way, will never have occasion to regret it. The Mercy Hospital is one of the best institutions in the country, and is open to the sick of every name and Denomination. It will require but a small sum of money to free the institution from embarrassment, and we feel quite certain that the liberal citizens of Pittsburgh will fully contribute to the extent of their ability.

A Cotton Factory, at York, Pa.

The York Gazette, of Thursday last, says: "A number of citizens met on Tuesday evening last for consultation upon the expediency of establishing a cotton factory in the borough of York. After some interchange of opinion, a committee was appointed to visit Lancaster for the purpose of seeking such information upon the subject as might be useful in guiding our townsmen to a proper conclusion. The committee, after accomplishing the purpose of their appointment, are to call a general town meeting to which their report will be communicated."

A Cotton Factory in Macon, Ga.

The Macon Telegraph says: "We are gratified to learn that the call made by the Commissioners to persons desirous of taking stock in the Macon Manufacturing Company has been promptly met, and that $100,000, the capital required, has been made up without the slightest difficulty.

Thomas H. Benton for President in 1852.

The St. Louis Union says: Some of our cotemporaries are taking an early start, we perceive, for the next Presidency, by nominating Col. Benton, already, for that office, in 1852. The Boonville Democrat has placed his name at the head of its columns, and also several papers in Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, are out for him for that high office.

Gen. Larimer.—The Westmoreland Intelligencer says: It gives us pleasure to notice the election of Maj. Wm. Larimer, of the city of Pittsburgh, to the office of Brigadier General. This is a happy choice, and the honor could not have fell upon one more worthy or deserving—or one who will fill the office with more efficiency or dignity."

The Panama Railroad.—Aspinwall, Stephens and Chauncey, solicit in the New York papers, $100,000 for subscriptions to the contemplated railroad from Chagres to Panama. The shares $100, ten of which to be paid at the time of subscribing.

First Ward Public School.

The School Directors of the First Ward, wishing to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age, have made arrangements to erect a new School House, on a most magnificent scale. They have purchased of Samuel Stackhouse, Esq., the lot on Short street, between Front and Second, the cost of which was $18,500. The building is to be put under contract immediately, and will be completed in the course of the present summer. It affords us great pleasure to notice this spirited movement on the part of the citizens of that old Ward. If some of the property holders in the vicinity of the Point would cease pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, we feel confident that the First Ward would soon present altogether another appearance from what it does at present.

California Gold.—The stories of the quantities of gold gathered in California grow more and more astonishing. One man is reported, by a letter in the New Bedford Mercury, to have obtained $140,000 in three months by his own digging. Messrs Cross, Hobson & Co., of San Francisco, are said to have made $400,000 profits on goods bought at Valparaiso, during the first five months of the discovery of the gold.

☞ Herr Alexander is astonishing the people of Washington, with his feats of necromancy. Theophilus Fiske, is doing the most wonderful things imaginable, in the new science of Electrical Psychology, at Wilmington, Del., and we learn from the Argus that Mr. Spencer is in Baltimore, creating quite an excitement in Mesmerism, for the past three or four weeks. This is an age of wonders.

Ohio Wool Business.—The Cadiz Sentinel of the 20th inst says: "The past has been a week of unusual bustle in Cadiz, owing to the briskness of the wool business. On Saturday last there could not have been much less than from fifty to seventy-five thousand pounds of wool brought to this market, the majority of which was bought by our town merchants at the standard prices, namely:—from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per lb, as to quality."

Conferee Meeting.—The Conferees from the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair, met on the 13th inst., and elected Jas. F. Lor, Esq., Senatorial Delegate to the Pittsburgh convention, on the 4th of July.

☞ Hon. Baltis Peyton, just appointed Minister to Chili, is the same gentlemen who, during the late canvass, repeatedly pledged himself that Gen. Taylor would certainly veto the Wilmot Proviso, if ever it was presented to him for his signature.

☞ Geo. S. Bennett, local of the Cincinnati Enquirer, we learn from the Commercial, was attacked by cholera, at the town of Morrow, on Saturday evening, after his arrival there. We sincerely hope he may recover. This is his second attack.

Meeting at Freeport.

The Armstrong Democrat contains the proceedings of a Democratic meeting at Freeport, on the 15th inst. Maj. J. N. Nimrr was President, and A. Anderson, Esq., Secretary. The following among other resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of the Hon. Asa Dimmick, of Susquehanna county, and we most respectfully recommend him as a suitable person to receive the nomination for the next Canal Commissioner.

Resolved, That we acquiesce with many Democrats in other parts of the county, in recommending Dr. G. G. Snowden, as a suitable person to receive the nomination for Representative, and recommend him to the county convention for nomination.

Westmoreland County.

The Greensburgh papers contain the proceedings of the Westmoreland County Democratic Convention, which assembled at the Court House in that borough, on the 16th inst.

The Convention was organized by choosing Dr. G. W. Marchand, Chairman, Jas. Clarke, Z. G. Stewart and Wm. M'Call, Secretaries.

The Delegates appeared and took their seats.

John Fryhofer, Esq., declined being considered a candidate for re-nomination, and accordingly his name was withdrawn.

The Delegates then proceeded to ballot and made the subjoined Democratic nominations for Westmoreland County:

Assembly.—John F. M'Culloch, H. P. Laird, Josiup Guffey.

Sheriff.—John Hugus.

Register and Recorder.—James Keenan, Jr.

Treasurer.—Thomas J. Barclay.

Commissioner.—John W. Marshall.

Auditor.—Ephraim Lloyd.

Coroner.—Benjamin Haines.

Trustees.—D. K. Marchand, H. D. Foster.

Our old friend John Snodgrass, Esq., presented to the Convention the following spirited resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the elevation of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency of our Union,—that his total disregard of his repeated promises, and his astounding conduct ought to lessen the high opinion which was once entertained of him, and compel us to declare distinctly, that, "Gen. Taylor has surrendered."

Resolved, That the Cabinet selected by Gen. Taylor, and which surrounds him, is distinguished by neither talent, candor or patriotism; and that we can discover in their numerous acts only the ingenuity of malice, the cunning of demagogues and the selfishness of mere factionists.

Resolved, That we are unable to see in Wm. F. Johnston the qualities for which he has been lauded,—that elected accidentally, his administration appears to be controlled without any wise design or vigor of purpose, and will not glow conspicuously upon the pages of our Commonwealth's history.

Resolved, That we approve of the independent position assumed by Israel Painter, as a member of the "Board of Canal Commissioners,"—and that the sustaining of his able report by both branches of the "General Assembly," is clear proof of its accuracy, and a withering rebuke to Mr. Power, emanating from both friends and foes.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of the "Ten Hour Law," that we rejoice that our Legislators are inclined to consult the interest of the laboring part of our citizens, and that we have no sympathy whatever, with the greedy capitalists, who would confine their hands in their heated manufactories and pestilential rooms, from the dawn of morning to the shades of twilight.

Resolved, That we continue to approve of the well defined and admirably settled views of the great Democratic party,—that they are nicely adapted to the wants and peculiarities of our government, and that we firmly believe, that however they may be occasionally scorned and forgotten, eventually they will fully triumph.

Resolved, That as in "Union there is strength," it becomes us as Democrats, to stand closely together and yield our individual preferences and wishes, to secure harmony and success.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will give a cordial support to the Ticket nominated this day by this convention.

The following Committee of Correspondence for Westmoreland county, was then appointed by the Convention, viz: H. D. Foster, John Snodgrass, Francis Lynch, David M'Cully, John Larimer, Esq., Henry M'Bride, John Reed, John Lloyd, Solomon Sutor, Randal Johnston, John Welin, Abraham Altman, Eli Leighty, Rily Miskelly, Daniel Hough, John A. Hays, Abraham Ackerman, John Morrison, D. K. Marchand, and Dr. L. L. Bigelow.

The Hungarian Victory Confirmed.

Continental papers received by the Cambria, give accounts tending to confirm the report of a great Hungarian victory over the Russians. The Austrian Government, of course, suppress all such accounts; so that the English papers do not give them. However, among other articles that we have seen, is the following, from the London Morning Chronicle, of June 1st, the latest received here:

The advanced guard of the Russians has been unexpectedly attacked and destroyed, by a division under Dembinski, near Jordanow, in Gallicia, not far from the frontier of Hungary. 2,000 Russians were left on the field of battle, and 20 cannon fell into the hands of the victors. It is said that the Hungarians have possessed themselves of Lemberg; but this requires confirmation. It is certain however, that Dembinski wishes to pass into Poland by Gallicia, and on that account a Russian force of 42,000 men has occupied the camp of Kalisch, and is to remain on the frontier.

For the Morning Post.

CASE OF TIBBETS—THE OTHER SIDE.

C. Yeager, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your enquiry as to what I know of the case of Ira B. Tibbets, I would state that, on the afternoon of the 13th, I was absent on business, and on my return to the store, was informed that Mr. Tibbets was lying with the Cholera, at Mr. Passavant's Hospital, and that one of the attendants had called twice for me to go and see him, as he wished to see me. I immediately went, as we were particular friends while he was in health, and I thought he might have something to communicate to me which he would not do to any one else. On my arrival, however, I found I was the first of his acquaintances who knew he was sick. I found the room full of spectators, the majority of whom were busied in a loud argument in regard to the different modes of treating his disease. I shook hands with him, and asked him how he was; he replied, very sick, and asked me for a glass of water. I rose to get it, when the nurse informed me that the attending physician would not allow him to drink water, but that he might have tea, which he handed to him in one hand, having some medicine in the other. He refused at first to take the dose, remarking that his throat was burned up with it; but, on my assuring him that he ought to, he drank it.—A gentleman here spoke to me, introducing himself as the brother of Dr. Dake, asking me if I was a friend of Mr. Tibbets. I replied, yes; when he stated that Mr. Tibbets desired the services of Dr Dake, and that the Superintendent of the Hospital would not allow Dr. Dake to prescribe for him—he appearing very much excited, and spoke of removing him. I replied I had no means of conveyance, and if I had, would not like to take the responsibility on myself. He then asked me to retire with him into the next room; I did so; and he took from his vest pocket a paper containing something which I did not examine, remarking, take this and give it to him privately; it will save his life. I told him that I had no authority to do so, and even if I knew what the paper contained, would not give it to him, as it might conflict with the remedies he had been taking, and which, according to the nurse's account, were relieving him. He still insisted; but I replied once for all, I will not do it. I then returned to Mr. Tibbets and told him I would go down and see Mr. Young and others and send them to him. He replied: Do, for I do not like to be amongst strangers. I then remarked to those in the room that there was too much confusion, and requested them to keep as quiet as possible. I then left him and told the nurse to take care of him, and not allow so many in the room; and if any remuneration was expected, it would be cheerfully rendered by his friends. This is all I recollect;—but Mr. Barker accompanied me, and if you will apply to him, he may remember things which I have forgotten.

Yours, with respect, H. CHIGNELL.

Mr. Editor:—In the columns of your paper of the 20th, the undersigned observed a communication setting forth that it was a base falsehood to say that a Homeopathic physician interfered in the case of Mr. Tibbets. We hope that the letter of Mr. Chignell will satisfy the public that the Homeopathic physician, or his friends at least, did all in their power to interfere, if they did not do so in reality.

In regard to the statement of the man who calls himself Doctor and signed the communication, that the Sanitary Committee refused him either to have the patient removed or to treat him at the Hospital, we have to say that we did do so only after hearing of the inflammatory and insulting language and conduct used by Dake and his brother, during their presence at the Hospital.

C. YEAGER,
ALLEN CORDELL.

Mr. Editor:—In the column of your paper of Tuesday morning I observed a communication signed by D. Reese Dake, M. D., which, as a tissue of falsehoods, misrepresentations and perversions, mixed with a habnemannian dose of truth, excells every thing I have ever read. Why the writer of this communication, for he is from me to accuse Dr Dake of so strange a compound, with out any mention being made of revolvers and bowie knives, although his name is signed to it,) has given to the public merely such a small dose of truth, and completely covered it up with falsehoods, can only be explained by supposing that said Doctor, like many others persons, consider the naked truth a filthy and noxious dose. Or did the learned Doctor perhaps suppose that, by mixing an infinitesimal dose of truth and shaking it well so that it becomes entirely undistinguishable, this dose would become a more powerful agent, in the same ratio as it in reality would be diluted and weakened, and that by the mysterious influence of this infinitesimal dose, the public could be brought to such a state of forgetfulness as to place the utmost confidence in the Doctor's statements? Should this latter be the case, then the Doctor has been laboring under a strange delusion, for he must have supposed the minds of the public to be distempered so that according to his cherished principles, the dose could have the desired effect.

But enough of this. I have no statement to make and I am done. The Doctor seems to be anxious to create in the minds of the public the impression that the patient in question had not the Cholera. In regard to this I positively assert that the learned Doctor in the presence of the patient declared that Mr. Tibbets, had the Cholera, but in a mild form and that in all probability he would recover even under the allopathic treatment. This was said before Tibbets had expressed any desire to see the Doctor as a Physician or had refused to take any medicines.

DR. A. LANGE.

L. Harper:—As a delay in getting the plans and specifications of the buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital ready for receiving proposals, has caused a false report of my acting in collision with another person, for the purpose of preventing the balance of the builders to have a fair chance, will you please announce that the delay has been caused by having *the specifications printed, so that each and every man may have a copy for his own individual use*, and that all is now ready for bidders, and they are invited to call at my room on Fourth street, where they shall have all information, and a fair and equal chance! Respectfully

J. W. KERR.

Reception of Father Mathew.—The New York Commercial gives the following outline of the proposed arrangements for the reception in that city of this distinguished advocate of the Temperance Cause:

The committee of arrangements of which Alderman Adams is chairman, have deputed Dr. Whiting to receive Mr. Mathew at the quarantine, whence he will be conducted to the residence of John P. Nesmith, Esq., who has politely tendered the hospitalities of his mansion for the occasion.

On his arrival notice will be sent up to the city, and the committee, accompanied by other members of the Common Council and several of the city authorities, with delegations from various societies, will proceed to Staten Island, in a steamboat chartered for the purpose, and escort Mr. Mathew to the city, who will be received at Castle Garden by the Mayor.

Thence he will be escorted by a large procession, composed chiefly of the temperance societies, through several of the principal streets, to the City Hall, where he will be introduced to the people from the balcony.

After a short stay Mr. Mathew will be accompanied by the committee to his lodgings, at the Irving House, where he will remain as the guest of the city.

The next day he will appear in the Governor's room, to receive the visits of citizens.

It is expected that he will devote a few hours the next day to receiving the calls of ladies, also at the Governor's room. After which he will ride out with the authorities to visit the public buildings and other places. He is now expected daily.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger says:

Father Mathew will remain here about a week, after which he will visit Boston. Next he will make a tour south, passing through your city.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of Pittsburgh, especially the numerous Temperance Societies, will extend an invitation to the great apostle of Temperance, and take early measures to give him a cordial reception.]

A convict in the New Jersey state prison named Sherman, was murdered on Monday last by another named Cox. The latter was insane.

FEDERAL PROFESSION.

Hear Senator Crittenden.

He [Gen. Taylor] is a good and true whig, *but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loathes proscription.* He loves the free, independent utterance of opinion. He has commanded whigs and democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion and invincible courage while standing together, shoulder to shoulder, has seen them fight, bleed and die together; *and God forbid he should proscribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments.* He would as soon think (said the speaker) of running from a Mexican!—*Senator Crittenden.*

Now hear old Zack himself!

"In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes."—*Zachary Taylor.*

"The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites for the bestowal of offices, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal."—*Z chary Taylor.*

"I have *no party projects to build up*—no enemies to punish. If elected I could not be the mere president of a party. *I would endeavor to act independent of party domination.* I should *feel bound* to administer the government *untrammeled by party schemes.*"—*Zachary Taylor.*

FEDERAL PRACTICE.

☞ A Scorching Letter.

We publish the bold and manly letter to the President from our young friend B. F. Brown, Esq., of Ohio, (says the *Union*,) who was lately removed from office for his political opinions, by the present "no party" administration; an administration which was elected by its pledges to make no removals for opinion's sake, and in pursuing a course of proscription without parallel in the history of the country, which dare not avow the true reason for that proscription, but seeks to blast the reputation, while it takes away the bread of its victims. This letter exposes the matter in its proper light, and ably vindicates the character of those whom the administration is endeavoring to asperse. Its severity consists in its truth, and the fearless manner in which it enforces the truth:

Washington, June 4, 1849.

Sir: On the first day of this month I received a letter from your Secretary of the Treasury, notifying me of my removal from office. Having distinctly declared in your inaugural address, with the oath of office fresh upon your lips, that you should make honesty, capacity and fidelity, the requisite for appointment to office, and the want of them the sole cause for removal; and it being repeatedly stated by your principal organ in this city that all removals are made upon that ground, it would be presumed in the transactions of honorable men that I have been removed for dishonesty, incapacity, and unfaithfulness in the discharge of my official duties. It is due to myself, and to those who procured my appointment to office, that I disprove such charges. I was appointed upon the recommendation, among others, of Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, who fought by your side at Monterey, and sacrificed his life in the war which made you President. It is due to his memory that these foul and infamous imputations upon my character be repelled.

Upon receiving notice of my removal, I addressed the following letter to your Secretary:

Washington, June 1, 1849.

Sir: I have this day received from you a dismissal from office. I respectfully request of you a copy of the charges against my honesty, capacity, and fidelity in the discharge of my official duties, if any exist. Very respectfully,

B. F. BROWN.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Sec'y Treasy.

To this letter I have received no reply, for the reason that there were no such charges. I was removed for my political opinions alone. Were this given at the *reason for my removal*, I should submit cheerfully, proud that I am considered worthy to be sacrificed for my principles. But you have neither the disposition nor the honesty to admit the fact. By so doing, you would place yourself before the world self-convicted of the violation of your most solemn pledges, made in the presence of God and the people. You prefer rather to attach the stain of infamy to those whom you displace from office, to prostitute the Presidential office into an infamous engine, by which you may detame the private character and blacken the reputation of your fellow-men, after having deprived them of their means of support; a course of conduct in a Chief Magistrate which will find its parallel only in the atrocity of the Roman Triumvirate, who first seized the purse and then gave the dagger to the heart of his plundered victim. But there is a power in this country more potent than the edict of the President, or the decrees of an irresponsible cabal, upon whom he may seek to throw the responsibility and odium of acts which he dare not perpetrate in his own name, but for which he is himself alone accountable. That power is public opinion, and to that tribunal the humblest citizen can appeal.

Your fellow citizen,

BENJAMIN F. BROWN.

His Excellency, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.

Vigilant Fire Company.—At a meeting of the Vigilant Fire Company, held on Thursday evening, June 30, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with unfeigned regret the decease of our fellow member, Henry A. Alward. Sincere regard for his memory has called us, his fellow members, together, for the purpose of expressing our feelings, and acknowledging the merits of one so highly esteemed by his fellow members. Having been associated with him for a number of years, we have had an opportunity of knowing, and fully appreciating, his character; and have in all cases found him to be a frank, generous and kind-hearted fireman. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family and friends, in the loss of a noble, generous and beloved member of their circle.

Resolved, That in his decease we as members of the Vigilant Fire Company, have lost an esteemed friend, a kind associate, and an active and energetic fireman of our company.

Resolved, That the members of this company wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to his family.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the kindness of those friends, in Louisville, who rendered him all the attention possible during his illness, and it is a source of gratification to us to know, that although absent from home, his last moments were soothed by the kindest attention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the city papers.

Wm. Byerley, John Poland and James Irvin, Committee.

B. C. SAWYER, Pres't.

John Kennedy, Sec'y.

Revolting Case of Adultery.

Our village has been thrown into quite a state of excitement the past week, from the development of a case of adultery perpetrated by parties who have heretofore moved in circles of the highest respectability among us. The main facts in the case are, as near as we can ascertain, as follows:—The Rev. R. J. Smith, who has been connected with the Golden Rule Institute of this place, ever since its foundation, and engaged in travelling about the country collecting funds for its advancement, and in procuring teachers and pupils for the same, became a teacher to the Institute about a year ago, from the State of Maine, by the name of Miss Marie J. Trabou. Mrs. M. A. Smith, (the wife of the Rev. R. J. Smith,) under whose supervision the Institute was, in the course of a few months, was conscious, from circumstances which came under her observation, that Mis Tribou could not be a girl of good moral character, and made known her convictions to Mr. Smith, expressing a wish, at the same time, that she might be dismissed from the Institution. He replied that Miss Trabou should no leave, and gave his wife to understand that she might go as soon as she wished, or to this effect. As time passed on, Mrs. S. saw still more evidence to confirm her former convictions as to the respectability of Miss T.; and after matters assumed a more startling character, and the guilt of the parties had become apparent, she charged them with having illicit intercourse with each other. They acknowledged their criminality, and Miss Trabou certified, in writing, to the following:—"I hereby acknowledge that I have, at different times past, been guilty of adultery with Rev. R. J. Smith." Mr. Smith, we understand, gave his wife a certificate similar to the above; whereupon, she filed a bill for a divorce, which will be granted in a few weeks. Mr. Smith, with his guilty paramour, left the village for parts unknown, sometime last week. We understand they were last seen in the cars going towards Whitehall.—*Lansinburg (N. Y.) Gazette.*

Hungary.

Its Situation, Resources and Population.

The geographical extent of Hungary, including the ancient dependencies of Transylvania and Croatia, and that collection of different tribes organized under a peculiar system as a military frontier between her dominions and Turkey, more than equals that of Austra with all her remaining provinces of Bohemia, Gallicia, Tyrol, Lombardy and Venice The traveler who approaches Vienna from the North sees at one glance from the sloping heights which conduct him to the Danube, the imperial city at his feet, the spires of Hungarian Presburg on the horizon, and the outposts of the Carpathian range far away to the northeast. From the river March—the Austrian frontier north of the Danube—a day's forced march would take an army to the walls of Vienna. The boundary line extends nearly to Cracow on the north, following the course of the Carpathians as they curve eastward like a grand natural arch, resisting the pressure of Russia.—South of the Danube it runs to the southwest in an irregular line, closely approach the great highway from Vienna to Trieste, and striking the Adriate at the head of the Gulf of Fiume. The Danube, sweeping to the east for about seventy miles after leaving Presburg, turns abruptly to the south at Waitzen, (the scene of a late glorious Hungarian victory,) and, parting the rival cities of Pesth and Ofen, passes through the heart of the kingdom.—At the fortress of Peterwaradin—which is to the Danube what Ehrenbreitatein is to the Rhine—it again resumes its easterly course, striking the Turkish frontier at Belgrade, and skirting Transylvania till within a hundred miles of the Black Sea.

The central region of Hungary, stretching out from the Carpathians to the Danube in vast steppes which are drained by the Theiss and its myriad tributaries, is not surpassed in soil and climate by any other part of Europe. It yields in great abundance, all the products of the temperate zone, with others common to Italy and Southern France.—The harvests in grain are abundant and certain.—The plains are protected from the cold winds of the north by a mountain range 8,000 feet in height, while the hot blasts of the south are tempered before they reach the Danube, in the defiles of the Balkan and the immeasurable forests of Servia.

Hungary thus produces within her borders, even under the imperfect system of agriculture which her peasants have practiced for three hundred years, all that is necessary to her own sustenance. The valleys of the Carpathians support numberless flocks of sheep, goats and cattle; the central table land, watered by six hundred streams, brings forth, with little labor wheat, rye, maize, barley and all kinds of vegetables; the warm hills bordering the Danube yield annually twenty-five million gallons of wine, among them the renowned Tokay, while the marshes in some of the southern districts are successfully used in the cultivation of rice. The climate, more mild and exusible than that of Germany, is the healthiest in Europe, one proof of which is shown in the sturdy frames and strong physical energies of the inhabitants, whose mode of life also tends materially to preserve the stamina of the race.

The mineral wealth of Hungary, as yet very imperfectly explored, promises to develop inexhaustable resources of industry and profit. The Carpathian district, inhabited by that branch of the Sclavonic race known as the Slowaks, and some Germans who are connected with the mineral operation, is rich in the precious as well as the coarser and more necessary metals. Gold is as abundant in some localities as in the mines of the Ural, whence Russia draws her fabulous wealth; veins of silver and copper of unusual richness are frequently met with, and the wandering lapidary picks up in the untraveled recesses of the mountains the opal, the jacinth and the radiant opal. Marble or rock salt, sulphur and saltpetre on the one hand and copper, iron and zinc on the other, need but labor, enterprise and proper encouragement from Government to rank among the most profitable in Europe, and vast beds of coal, which might supply the disforested Orient, still lie unitouched. It is no marvel that Austria should have endeavored to bring such a country under the yoke of her grasping monopoly of trade and oppressive inter nal customs, or that Russia should seize on any pretext to take up the quarrel, with a far-reaching hope for a lion's share.

The kingdom of Hungary, with Transylvania and Croatia, covers about 150 000 square miles, and supports a population reckoned at about 14,000,000. The country is less densely populated than Austria; in fact, portions of it still retain the original forests, in which the deer, bear and wild boar are hunted by the native noblemen. But, deducting from the remaining population of Austria the Polish and Italian provinces which are disaffected, and on whose support she cannot rely, it will be seen that in numerical strength Hungary falls little short of being her equal. The difference of races, and the consequent hostility of blood between different portions of the Hungarian people are, however, influences which prevent the country at present from displaying its full power. Whether the common danger which threat it, will efface for the time jealousies and unite all fraternally in a common struggle, is a question whose favorable solution is earnestly to be desired

The Magyars constitute the original Hungarian stock, whose Chiefs founded the kingdom a thousand years ago, and in whose hands the governing power has always remained They sprung from the same Mongolian origin as the Turks, their near neighbors whose language strongly resembles their own. They received the name of *Ungri* from the Sclavonic tribes whom, in the tenth century, they dispossessed of the fertile plains of the Danube. This title was taken up by the Germans, and under it they became famous as a nation. The Magyars, who number about 4,500,000 souls, still inhabit the generous soil which attracted them from the East, and one of their cities, Debreezin, is now the temporary Capital of Hungary.

The Sclavonic tribes hold all the mountainous districts and estimated collectively at 4,500 000, divided between Croatia on the South, embracing the sea port of Fiume, the Slowaks among the Carpathians, and the Sekklers, Bulgarians, Servians and other small groups on the Military Frontier. The Germans, 1,250,000 in all, inhabit the rich, wooned and hilly province of Transylvania, east of the Carpathians, whither they emigrated in the twelfth century, and where they still preserve the language and customs of the Rhine, surrounded on all sides by the Magyar and Sclavonic races. No country in the world holds within an uninterrupted boundary and under a single civil system, so many contrasts of language and blood.

The same causes which have operated to prevent the advance of the Hungarians in all modern arts, have also contributed to preserve, in spite of prosecution and intrigue, the ancient balance of sects, in a religious view. The Magyars embraced christianity soon after their settlement in the Danube, and for centuries kept the tide of Turkish invasion from flowing upon Western Europe.

At the time of the Reformation the greater portion of them went over to the Protestants, in connection with the Germans of Transylvania and some of the Sclavonic tribes. The population now stands: Protestants five and a half millions, Catholics nearly five millions, and members of the Greek Church about two millions. The unjust prosecution of the Protestants by the power at Vienna is among the wrongs which Hungary is now so valliantly avenging.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Mayor Barry yesterday received from Gen J. K. Morehead, Treasurer of the committee appointed in Pittsburgh, Pa., to make collections for the relief of the poor and destitute sufferers by the great fire at St. Louis, on the 17th ult., the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars. This is the first contribution of the sort that has reached here from abroad.—*St. Louis Era, June 13.*

STRAY MARE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in the Borough of West Elizabeth, on the 14th inst., a large GRAY MARE, blind of the near eye; some white on both hind legs, shod all round, with heavy toed shoes; and has the appearance of being worked in a road team. Entered on the Clerk's book. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise, she will be disposed of as the law directs.

jc23:3t* H. G. TAYLOR.

WRAPPING PAPER—6 reams, large size, manufactured expressly for use of Shirt Manufacturers. For sale by [jc19] EDW'D TODD & CO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Quarter Sessions.—Friday's proceedings. The jury in the case of Com. vs. G. S. Bell, assault and battery, brought in a verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Henry and Elizabeth Brickman. Indictment, assault and battery; plea not guilty. Verdict guilty; fined twenty dollars and costs.

Com. vs. Job G. Patterson. Indictment, assault and battery, on Francis Porter, with intent to kill. Case continued, on motion of defendant's counsel. Defendant held to bail in $2,000 for his appearance at next term. Burke and McClure, for plaintiff, Col. Black defence.

Com. vs. James Palmer. Indictment, assault and battery on Captain Meese—plead guilty. Sentence three months in the county jail, and costs.

Com. vs. James Palmer. Surety of the Peace.—Sentence, $100 bail and costs.

Com. vs. Acheson. Indictment perjury. Continued on account of illness of Col. Black; parties held to bail till next term.

Com. vs. Wm. Skillen. Assault and battery—defendant's recognizance forfeited, and process granted for his arrest.

Com. vs. Wm. Gardner. Indictment, assault and battery—prosecuting witness, Sarah Gardner, prisoner's wife. Convicted. Sentence, to pay a fine of twenty dollars to the commonwealth, pay costs of prosecution, and give bail in $100, with security for a like sum.

In the case of com. vs. Williams, S. Craig, Brennan and R. Watson—recognizances forfeited.

Com. vs. Andrew Conner. Indictment, assault and battery. Defendant discharged by proclamation.

Wm. Muntz, (colored) was acquitted of a charge of larceny, but sentenced two years to the penitentiary for stealing a purse from a steamboat, of which he was convicted on Monday.

Com. vs. John Muck. Indictment, assault and battery. The prosecutrix was a German woman named Shankle.

Com. vs. Matthew Wilkinson. Indictment, assault and battery. This was the assault on Mr. S. Alter, the editor of the Temperance Banner. The editor of that paper had accused Mr. Wilkinson, who signed the license petition of a gentleman in the first ward, with being a "Run Prop." Mr. W. considering himself injured, knocked Alter down, hence the suit.

Wilkinson plead guilty, and offered in extenuation the article referred to in the Temperance Banner.

The Court dwelt at length upon the provocation contained in the article published in the Temperance Banner, and the evil effects accruing from such articles. It was provocation for the offence. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Martha Melbury and her son. Indictment, Larceny. On motion continued until next term.

Rosedale.—Having a polite invitation from the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Mealy, we took a trip to Rosedale on Thursday evening, and spent a couple of hours very agreeably, among flowers and traversing the many beautiful and shady walks of the delightful garden. Rosedale is more pleasantly located than any of the other gardens in the neighborhood of the city; the grounds are extensive and well laid out, and everything which would add to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and make Rosedale a desirable and fashionable place of resort, has been properly attended to by Mr. Mealy. The little steamer, Archy Mason, under command of Capt. Sadler, one of the most obliging and gentlemanly men in the city, leaves the foot of Pitt street for the garden, every hour in the day, and we would advise persons wishing to spend an afternoon agreeably, to take a trip.

Impudent Thief.—Some villainous scoundrel entered the dwelling house of Mr. Sands, jeweller, on Thursday evening; the thief had the impudence to go into Mr. Sands' bed chamber, carry his pants, vest and coat into the yard, and there rifle the pockets of their contents. The rascal took what change there was in the pockets and a very valuable pen knife. Mr. S. says if he will return the knife, he will be much obliged to him, and say nothing about the change.

☞ The Mercy Hospital Fair will be continued until to night at 10 o'clock. In the meantime, we hope the public will manifest their appreciation of the efforts of the ladies in behalf of this charitable institution, by calling in their place of relaxation, the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, corner of Fourth and Wood streets—and purchasing their very handsome and useful collection of articles.

Accident.—A lad, leaning over the railings of the Suspension Bridge, near the fourth pier, yesterday evening, looking at some boys in the water below bathing, lost his balance and fell over, lighting on the stones at the base of the pier. He was cut, bruised and crushed in such a horrible manner that his life is despaired of.

☞ For the accommodation of visitors and purchasers, more particularly the ladies attending Signor Vito Vita & Sons' grand sale of fancy ornaments, to take place next week, we understand Mr. Morgan, the popular and gentlemanly proprietor of that great resort of fashion and pleasure, the Eagle Saloon, will be in attendance, and keep a constant supply of his unrivalled ice cream day and night during the exhibition and sale, which will add considerably to the comfort of the audience this hot weather.

☞ Notice.—The Stockholders of the Protective Union Store and all others interested are requested to attend a meeting on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the