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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:::SEPTEMBER 2, 1851

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Chartiers Township.*
JAMES H. WATSON, *of West Elizabeth Tp.*

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
A. HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*

RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*

REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*

CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*

TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of Birmingham.*

COMMISSIONER.
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*

SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*

AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE of Allegheny County will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of GEO P HAMILTON,
sep2 Chairman.

"MOUNT ARARAT."

On Saturday last we paid a visit to the beautiful and romantic country residence of our friend and neighbor, Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS, about half a mile East of Minersville. In company with Mr. W. we ascended the high hill immediately adjoining his premises on the East, and there had the exquisite pleasure of enjoying one of the most delightful views we ever beheld. This hill is the highest in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and we believe it has been called "Mount Ararat," by some biblical scholars who have visited it, and the name is certainly not inappropriate. From this spot we had a glorious view of the country for about thirty miles around Pittsburgh.

Away towards the East, as far as the vision extends, a distance of some 35 miles, may be seen Chestnut Ridge, slumbering on the horizon, with its blue peaks kissing the sky. Nearer, the hills of Turtle Creek rise boldly up to the view. Still nearer, may be seen the boroughs of Wilkinsburgh and East Liberty, and the beautiful valley in the midst of which the latter place is located, with its rich fields, handsome villas and lovely groves. Immediately below, when looking in the same direction, may be seen the track of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, winding round the hill like a serpent. A little to the left, the quiet village of Lawrenceville, the U. S. Arsenal, Duquesne Borough, Mt. Troy, Stewartstown, Sharpsburgh, the two Cemeteries, and the entire Allegheny valley, are spread out before the view. In glancing over the many beautiful scenes in that direction, the eye is unable to select one more lovely than the rest on which to least. The whole, taken together, form a landscape of unsurpassed loveliness.

Towards the North, across the Allegheny river, there is an uninterrupted view for many miles, extending into the interior of Butler county. Towards the West and North West, there is a magnificent view of Allegheny city, Manchester, and the Ohio river, for about four miles. It was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon when we were on "Mt. Ararat," and as that is about the time a fire is kindled in nearly every house when preparing for supper, the smoke which ascended from the thousands of chimneys in Allegheny, gave to the place a truly terrific appearance—such an appearance, we imagined, as Sodom and Gomorrah presented when the curse of the Almighty rested upon them for their transgressions! But we must not be understood as wishing to compare the *people* of Allegheny to the inhabitants of the "Cities of the Plain," for we verily believe that there are *at least* an hundred families in our neighboring city who are not given up to abominations!

Far towards the sunset, may be seen the high hills in Washington county, in the neighborhood of Florence, a distance of some 26 miles. Nearer, the smoke of Pittsburgh, (the city itself cannot be seen,) rolls up in clouds to the sky. Every time we look at the smoke of our beloved city from a distance, we cannot avoid thinking of the lines of the author of "Clinton Bradshaw," who described his first visit to the West in rhyme. He impudently asked,—

"Say, were you ever westward driven,
To where Pittsburgh, like a deep transgression,
Looks black, and smokes, and smells to Heaven?"

But the smoke of our city, although it may not be agreeable at first to strangers, yet to our old citizens, who have grown up with her growth and strengthened with her strength, it is not the least source of attraction!

To those who are fond of visiting scenes of beauty and romance, we recommend a visit to "Mt. Ararat," during a clear, calm day, and we feel certain that they will be gratified and delighted. It is certainly one of the novellest spots in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

The Return to Washington

After the President and most of the heads of Departments having been absent from the seat of government during nearly the whole summer, we find that at last there are four now at their posts, and the President is expected to be at his post some day this week. These men and their friends have been the foremost to denounce Democratic Presidents for dereliction of duty,—charging them with electioneering through the country, if they absented themselves from the seat of government, even though it were but for a few days; while a Whig President and Cabinet can leave their posts for months, and there is no fault found with them for it. It is not a little strange, too, that one of our foreign ministers, (Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky,) has found it necessary to leave his post in Mexico and remain at home for several months, while objects of the highest consequence were claiming his attention, in the country to which he had been sent. We are told by the Whig press that the Democrats have sought to ruin the country,—or that the Democratic policy was bringing ruin upon it; but we scarcely can believe that any measures of the Democracy would so certainly produce that result as soon as the utter neglect of their duties manifested by the Whigs.

The annual net incomes of the New York Journal of Commerce is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. One fourth of the establishment has not been sold for $40,000.

AN IMPOSITION.

There were published in the New York Herald, a few days ago, a number of letters from distinguished members of the Democratic party, in relation to the next presidency, that have been seized upon by many of the leading Whig presses, and arrayed before their readers as valuable proofs of such a state of feeling among our political friends, as they are greatly pleased with. These letters are in reply to a letter addressed to each of the gentlemen referred to, by an individual who calls himself C. D. Donaldson, and who pretends to be a member (Secretary indeed,) of the General Democratic Convention! Their appearance in the New York Herald before they could be seen elsewhere, led to some doubts about every thing being right; but the feeling for Cuba has claimed so much attention that we have not noticed this matter. Another circumstance that led us to look upon these letters with suspicion, was the fact that this Mr. "*Secretary*" had written to such men as HALE, of New Hampshire, and CHASE, of Ohio, placing them among the distinguished *Democrats* of the country. From these circumstances we attached no importance to the movement. The prettiest of the joke, however, appears to be, that there is no such public man as C. D. Donaldson, and the gentlemen who have written have therefore written, as some think, to a man of straw. But there are circumstances that point to the author of the letter that introduced this correspondence, with much of certainty. One J. D. WESTCOTT, who was once a Senator from Florida, (but who never reflected any honor upon that station,) is a political writer for the New York Herald; this correspondence first appeared in the Herald; and it will not at all surprise us yet to learn that C. D. Donaldson and J. D. Westcott are the same person. In which case this gentleman will be placed before the country in a light not at all enviable.

The Democratic Press.

We are greatly pleased to find that the tone of the Democratic press, throughout the country, is in perfect unison on the subject of the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the merciless Spanish ruffians in authority in Cuba. With one accord they sustain the public opinion of the country; and deeply sympathise with the emissaries of Liberty who have been butchered in cold blood. We cannot say we are *pleased* to see that the Whig press, without an exception that we know of, is just where the Tories of the Revolution were; where the revilers of Jefferson and Madison from 1808 to 1812 were, in relation to the war with Great Britain; where the contemners Texas and her friends were while the brave were being slaughtered at Goliad and the Alamo: and where the friends of Mexico were in a war unjustly waged against the people of this country, by that once arrogant and almost despotic government. They are on the side of power, even though wielded by a monarch or a despot!

Clarion County Convention.

At the call of the Democratic County Committee, the delegates of the different boroughs and townships of Clarion county met in Convention in Clarion, on the 25th ult. On motion, the following officers were elected:

THOMAS MAGEE, Esq., President.
Samuel McCullough, John H. Groce, Vice Presidents.
John H. Boggs, J. S. Turney, Secretaries.
On motion,

Resolved, That we vote for candidates by ballot.

The business of the Convention was then proceeded with as follows:

President Judge, John C. Knox.
Assembly, Reynolds Laughlin.

These were disposed of by unanimous consent of the delegates.

On the second ballot, William Curll, Esq. and Col. David B. Long, having a majority, were declared the nominees for Associate Judges.

County Treasurer, Wm. T. Alexander.
County Commissioner, Peter B. Simpson.
County Auditor, Daniel Aaron.
Representative Conferees, C. E. Beman, Capt. Robert Barber, George W. Confer.
Judicial Conferees, Daniel Brenneman, John Weaver, Dr. Reid Goe. Instructed for Hon. John C. Knox.

The following are among the resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the slanderous epithets heaped upon Hon. James Buchanan, by Gov. Johnston, in his speech in Clarion, are evidences of the purity of character and true republican principles of "Pennsylvania's favorite son;" that we believe the Union will vindicate his virtues by elevating him to the highest office in the world, the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That to abuse James Buchanan in Clarion county, is to insult many more than merely the members of the Democratic party—whose State pride and personal knowledge of this revered statesman and philanthropist, will cause them to redouble their energy in his defence.

Resolved, That the present administrations have proved to be capable of extravagance, fraud and proscription such as has been known in no others since the organization of the government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further agitation of the slavery question—and fully concur in all the compromises as settled by the last Congress.

Resolved, That we admire and approve of the selections made by the Harrisburg Convention for Supreme Judges—that we will vote the ticket as it is without the loss of a man.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—By a Treasury Circular of 12th June, 1851, the collectors of the customs were instructed under the provisions of the act of Congress of 26th September, 1850, to admit British vessels coming from the ports of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the same footing, both as to vessels and cargoes, as American vessels, in consequence of the latter having been admitted on like terms with British in the ports of those colonies. These privileges have since been extended to British vessels coming from the ports of Prince Edward's Island, in consequence of a reciprocal proclamation by the governor of that colony, which has been officially communicated to the Department of State by the British Minister.

HORRIBLE DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium says that on the arrival of a train of coal cars at Mount Carbon, during Saturday night, fragments of a human body were found attached to a brake of one of the cars, and on examination other portions of the same body were found strewed along the road from below Schuylkill Haven to the point above mentioned, a distance of some six or eight miles. It turned out to be the remains of Thomas Garraghan, one of the night watch at Port Clinton, who was intoxicated that night, and who had gone off to the cars in spite of the remonstrances of his wife and friends.

POPULATION.—The population of the earth amounts to 1000 millions. Then reckoning a generation of 33 years, in that space of time a thousand millions must die throughout the world. Each year about 68,300,000; each week 281,000; each day 88,300; each hour 3,450; each minute 59. Some of our fellow creatures are at this moment departing out of the world; and before an hour has elapsed more than 3000 souls who are yet the inhabitants of time, will be passed into eternity.

STORM.—Torrents of rain have fallen in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., since the 24th inst. The wind blew with considerable violence during the whole of Monday, and in the evening increased almost to a perfect hurricane. The steamer Jewess which left Norfolk for Baltimore at four o'clock on Monday, after proceeding as far as Hampton Roads, was compelled to return in consequence of the gale.

The *potato rot* and Delazon Smith, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are both now in Southern Iowa, and it is difficult for the farmers to decide which they would rather see abated.

For the Morning Post.

L. HARPER, Esq.:—Gov. Johnston alleges that when he came into the executive chair, the public debt was increasing, and that more than half a million of the debt was paid since he came into power.

It was the object of my letter to Mr. McKinley, among other things, to show, on the contrary, that the public debt was *diminishing* when he entered on his official duties, and that while it was diminished the large amount of $611,656 29 during Gov. Shunk's administration, there had been paid during Gov. Johnston's only the sum of $158,374 68.

But the editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* calls in question my statement; and among other objections says that I have included "floating debts:" and, strange to say, he calls the relief notes debts of that character. In one sense, that designation may be true, but, in a financial point of view, they form a part of the public debt, being the representatives of the loan authorized by the act of the 4th of May, 1841.

My statement of the public debt is taken from the official reports. And in order to show, beyond all cavil, what comprised the debt at the periods named, I will here insert an abstract of them:

Funded debt, 1st Dec. 1845	$36,739,267 43	
Loan per act of the 4th May, 1841, (Relief Notes	1,258,572 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	2,689,022 49	
Do. unclaimed	28,391 72	
Interest on these, at 4½ per cent, to 1st August, 1845, if funded	171,389 15	
		2,888,803 36
Domestic creditors		99,750 43
Total public debt, 1st Dec. 1845		$40,986,393 22
Funded debt, 1st Dec. 1846	$38,858,970 52	
Loan 4th May, 1841	1,081,664 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	703,810 69	
Do. unclaimed	4,433 11	
Interest on certificates, at 4½ per cent, to 1st Aug. 1846, when funded	44,423 21	
		1,784,331 01
Domestic creditors' scrip		95,275 47
Total funded debt, 1st Jan. 1847		$40,739,577 00

Public debt, composed of the same items, 1st Jan., 1848 $40,578,949 51
do do 1st Dec., 1848 40,474,736 93
do do 1st Dec., 1849 40,397,673 92
do do 1st Dec., 1850 40,316,862 44

It will thus be seen that my statement exhibits exactly the State debt as presented by the official reports, without any floating debt for repairs or any such thing.

It is therefore demonstrated that the following amount of the public debt was paid in the years herein stated:

In the year 1846	246,816 22
do 1847	160,677 49
do 1848	104,212 58
do 1849	77,063 10
do 1850	81,811 48

And it is further demonstrated, that, practically, there was a more efficient sinking fund, before the act of the 10th of April, 1849, was passed, than since that period. Although I admit that there was no sinking fund, *co nomine*, previous to that act.

The question is not how much was paid during Gov. Shunk's or Gov. Johnston's administrations for old canal or railroad debts, or old debts for repairs or similar debts; large sums were undoubtedly paid for those objects during their administrations, and several preceding ones; *but the question is, how much of the debt—acknowledged; ascertained and reported by the several State Treasurers—has been paid—how much was diminished?*

It is said that there is about a half a million of dollars in the sinking fund. That fact I stated in my former letter, and gave credit for the amount. But does it follow, of course, that because there is a certain sum in a sinking fund, that the debt is paid *pro tanto*? If it is so; it is a happy discovery. All that is necessary to be done hereafter, will be to appropriate largely to the sinking fund!!

Mr. Pitt, I believe was the author of this system; at all events he established a sinking fund, and kept up the credit of Great Britain, when he was, in point of fact, increasing the public debt every year!

I have nothing to say against the establishment of a sinking fund, so far from it I earnestly recommended it in my first report to the legislature on the Finances of the Commonwealth. What I object to, is, that Mr. Johnston should claim credit for creating the revenue which made it certain that we should gradually pay the debt, when he was practising law in Armstrong county. And further, that he should claim to have created all the money now in the Treasury and Sinking Fund; and alleges that he has paid a half a million of dollars of the public debt!

That portion of the public debt which was paid in 1846, 1847 and 1848, was the part payment of the loan of the 4th May, 1841, by the cancellation of the relief notes, the redemption of a portion of the 5 per cent. funded debt, and payments to domestic creditors.

In answer to an inquiry on that subject, I can only state that I have no means at present of ascertaining the amount of State bonds cancelled in each year embraced in my statement, except the year 1846. I received that year and cancelled State bonds to the amount of $23,883 01.

It is something new, and shows that we live in an age of progress, for the whigs to complain that payments were not made in gold and silver. I was led to believe that they were accustomed to regard the notes of specie paying banks as equivalent to the precious metals; and yet I am asked whether I paid the interest in gold and silver. To this I answer, as in my former letter, that I paid it in the notes of specie paying banks, and a small proportion in that currency which Gov. Johnston saddled on the Commonwealth.

In answer to another inquiry, I state with great pleasure, that in 1849 the Commonwealth had so far got rid of the relief notes, and the revenue under the act of the 29th April, 1844, was so effective (for no new revenues had been created) that the interest was paid in the notes of specie paying banks, without being obliged to resort to the ragged relief notes.—This happy event occurred during the time that Mr. Ball was State Treasurer, and I was glad to have an opportunity of congratulating him upon it, when he came to Philadelphia to pay the interest.

And here let me repeat what I said in my former communication, that it is as clear as a sunbeam that we owe all these triumphs, this glorious reduction of the State Debt, and our happy deliverance from bankruptcy, and repudiation to the legislature of 1844. And on the question of the 3 mill tax, we are indebted for its passage to the members of both political parties.

The revenue yielded by the act last named, being the tax on real and personal estate, for the several years, is as follows:

In 1845, tax on real and personal property per act of 29th April, 1844	$1,300,761 00
In 1846.....do.....do.....do	1,445,112 70
In 1847.....do.....do.....do	1,380,781 19
In 1848.....do.....do.....do	1,350,129 49
In 1849.....do.....do.....do	1,293,921 23
In 1850.....do.....do.....do	1,317,821 55

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In 1850.....do.....do.....do 1,317,821 55

The revenues thus annually collected, in conjunction with the ordinary revenues then existing, have furnished the aggregate receipts which have enabled the commonwealth to meet all her accruing liabilities, and, by gradually paying the public debt, placed her feet on solid ground.

I have deemed these remarks proper, in view of the objections to my former statement. I have, I think, answered these objections in a respectful manner. My object is to present facts to the public, and I shall not travel out of my way to notice any unkind personalities.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1851.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA OF THE LATE TORNADO.—A fact connected with the late destructive tornado in Massachusetts, is mentioned in the Traveler. The apples from the trees overturned by the wind, have the appearance of fruit that has been partially baked. They are dark-colored, and considerably softened. The whole apple does not, in every instance, present this appearance, it being only visible in spots on some, while on others it is more general. There are hundreds of bushels of apples in this condition, scattered along the trail of the whirlwind. The corn-stalks, too, that are prostrated, in many instances, it is said, present the appearance of having been blasted, or cut and dried for a considerable length of time. The editor of the traveler, who rode out to see the mischief, says such a scene we hope never again to witness. It realized to us—as nothing ever before did—the meaning of the expression, "sweep it with the bosom of destruction."

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the democratic citizens of Cambria County was held in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Monday evening, August 25th, for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to the next election. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President, Capt. James Murray, James Myers, Charles Littlinger, and George Harncame, Vice Presidents, Edward J. Mills, and Daniel C. Zahm, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the following resolutions were submitted by Mr. George C. K. Zahm, and upon being read, unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS it is the right as well as the duty of Freemen to assemble and express their opinions upon important occasions, and regarding as we do the approaching election in Pennsylvania as one of the most important that has ever occurred in our State, not only on account of the number and importance of the States offices to be filled, but the bearing its results may have upon the future welfare of the Union, we feel it incumbent upon us to organize for the campaign.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the nominations made by the State Conventions recently assembled at Reading and Harrisburg, and that whilst we shall yield them a cheerful and united support, we look forward with pleasure to their triumphant election on the second Tuesday of October next, and the redemption of the Keystone State from the misrule of Federal and Abolition Whiggery.

Resolved, That in the selection of our fellow citizen and neighbor, Col. William Bigler, of Clearfield, as the candidate for Governor, we recognize a democrat of sterling integrity, with whose history we are familiar, and to whose support we can rally with cheerfulness. As the representative of this county for six years in the State Senate we know him well, and whose public career proves him to be warmly attached to the interests of his native State, a statesman of enlarged views, and to whose hands the helm of State may be safely confided.

Resolved, That the bold and manly stand taken by Col. Bigler to sustain all the compromise measures passed by the last Congress, to give stability to the Union, secure "the rights of the States, and the union of the States," meets our warmest approbation, and should receive the support of every democrat. That his course on these questions stands out in strong contrast with that of Wm. F. Johnston, whose shuffling and double-dealing so as to secure the votes of abolitionists and Natives, show him to be a demagogue, unworthy to preside over the destinies of the Keystone State.

Resolved, That Gen. Seth Clover, of Clarion county, is entitled to our warm support for the office of Canal Commissioner, believing him to be honest and capable, and although sneered at by our opponents as "only a common man," we regard it as a part of the same tactics of those who have heretofore denied the qualifications of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the learning, ability, and integrity of the democratic nominees for the Supreme Court, and that they merit and shall receive our united support.

Resolved, That we will oppose the election of John Strohm, the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, who, by his votes in Congress, refused supplies to our suffering soldiers in Mexico, welcoming them to "hospitable graves," and ought never to be sustained by the patriotic citizens of Cambria.

Resolved, That we would urge upon the democrats of the different townships a thorough organization, feeling satisfied if we do our duty we will roll up a majority of 600 for the whole State ticket.

Resolved, That this meeting cheerfully concur in the resolution adopted by a late County Convention, expressing their approbation of the patriotic course pursued by Gen. Lewis Cass in restoring harmony to our country by the passage in the last Congress of the Compromise bills, and whilst we would again cheerfully support him in the event of his nomination for the Presidency, yet the first choice of Cambria county is now as it has heretofore been for Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan we possess a candidate every way worthy of that exalted station;—whose purity of private character, eminent abilities and patriotism, evinced in a long public career in the service of his country, has even forced from our political opponents an acknowledgment of his transcendent abilities, and whose elevation would not only reflect credit upon the station but upon our State as the democracy of which have always been ready to lend her life in defence of republican men and measures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Sentinel, Bedford Gazette, Pennsylvanian, Pittsburgh Post, Carlisle Volunteer, and Harrisburg Union.

WM. A. SMITH, President.

JAMES MURRAY, JAMES MYERS, C. LITZINGER, G. HARNCAME, } Vice Presidents.

E. J. Mills, D. C. Zahm, } Secretaries.

Ecclesiastical Rights.

The decision of the Referees in the libel suit between Rev. Mr. Fairchild and Rev. Dr. Adams, of Boston, has been rendered, and is regarded with much interest by the Congregational Churches, as deciding some important points of ecclesiastical policy. The Referees decide that character and ability, whose deliberate decision will have great weight in the action of councils and churches. The suit was brought against Dr. Adams first, for oral slander, in an Ecclesiastical Council his belief of the guilt of the plaintiff in a matter for which he was on trial before that body; secondly, for libel in publishing, as Scribe of the Council, the vote of the Council, which excommunicated Mr. F. from the Church for that crime. Dr. Adams pleaded his right to express his opinion in an Ecclesiastical body. The Referees decide that a person acting in the discharge of any duty legal or moral, and in good faith, is privileged in making accusations against another without being held to prove their truth, if made on proper occasions, and that every Christian body has a right to use all requisite means for maintaining its discipline, and to make known its decisions by publication, even though that publication effect the character or standing of the accused. Dr. Adams was therefore acquitted on each charge.

Moving a Pear Tree.

Z. B. Porter, Esq., proprietor of the Cambridge Market Hotel, has furnished us with a statement of a novel experiment tried by him last week—that of transplanting a large pear tree laden with fruit. The tree is of the Leperre variety, 18 inches in diameter a few feet from the ground, 34 feet in height, and the distance through the branches in any direction is upwards of 30 feet. The quantity of fruit now upon the tree is estimated at two barrels.

The tree was moved a distance of 32 feet, in the following manner:—A trench in the form of a square, 12 feet on each side, was dug around the tree, to the depth of 3½ feet. A box of plank was built around the earth thus left adhering to the roots, and, by working in planks at the sides, a bottom was formed to the box, which thus completely encased the roots of the tree. A canal was dug from the tree to the place to which it was to be moved, of sufficient depth and width to admit of the passage of this mass of earth, and the tree—with the body of more than 500 cubic feet of earth, and estimated by good judges to weigh 25 tons—was safely deposited in its new location.

No roots were found in digging around or under the tree. The time occupied in moving it was 40 minutes—expense $50. The tree stood upon the spot selected for the location of the Cambridge Market Bank, and was moved by Mr. James Mellen of Cambridge, at Mr. Porter's request, to preserve the tree and make room for the erection of that building.—*New England Farmer.*

CALIFORNIA.—Professor Shepherd, who has recently explored this land of wonders, thus writes of it: "I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, and winter now wears the bloom of spring. I have found water-falls three and four times as high as Niagara; natural bridges, of white marble, far surpassing in beauty that of Rockbridge, Virginia; some of thousands of gold-bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome cresleed, bismuth and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and, in short, every thing that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one valley I found more than forty springs over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. In another valley sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan the rocks are so hot that can you stand upon them but a short time even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, and brecciated and conglomerated rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, and the moment is one of the most intense interest as you approach them.

Scribblings and Clippings.

The Republic learns that the whole number of land warrants already issued under the act of the 28th of September, 1850, is thirty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-five, and that the clerks of the Pension-office are now engaged upon the cases presented from the 25th to the 30th of December, 1850.

"The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" states that the Emperor of China has issued a decree by which the free exercise of the Christian Religion is permitted throughout the whole extent of the Chinese Empire. This movement is ascribed to the circumstance that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady in whom his father had great confidence."

The St. Louis Republican sums up its details of the election in that State for Judges of the Circuit Court as follows: "Nine Anti-Benton men, four Benton men, and one undefinable, have been elected as Judges of the Circuit Court in this State. The Supreme Court will have upon its bench one Whig, one Anti-Benton, and one Benton man."

The Buffalo. Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday says: We learn by a gentleman from Detroit, that Dr. Fitch, the leader of the gang of railroad conspirators, died yesterday. He is the third one who has died since the commencement of the trial—a singular fatality. It is supposed that they poisoned themselves.

Apples for Human Food.

The importance of apples as food, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this country, nor understood. Besides contributing a large portion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, abstractive substances, and aromatic principles with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity, of refrigerents, tonics, antiseptics: and, when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labor. "The operators of Cornwall, in England, consider ripe apples equal to bread, and better than potatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or fish."

The French and Germans use apples extensively: indeed it is rare that they sit down in rural districts without them in some shape or other, even at the best table. The laborers and mechanics depend on them, to a very great extent, as articles of food, and frequently dine on sliced apples and bread. Stewed with rice, red cabbage, carrots, or by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and nutritious dish. If our friends will only provide themselves with plenty of choice fruit, we will venture to assert, that not one man, women or child in fifty, would care for animal flesh to eat. Who doubts, for a moment, that many scrofulous and other diseases are traceable to a flesh diet? It is well known that much of the meat we eat is in a diseased state when slaughtered, and its effect may well be imagined. Yet our fruit is always in a healthy state, and cannot generate disease in the human body; but it has a diluting, purifying and renovating tendency.—*Water Cure Journal.*

French Merino Sheep.

Mr. S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, an intelligent writer on husbandry, has recently imported into this country, at a cost of $30,000, an improved breed of French Merino Sheep. They are pure descendants from the government merino sheep of Spain, the exportation of which from the country was, at one time, death. Mr. Jewett has made his purchases, partly from the government flock, and partly from the few farmers in possession of the remainder. The French government limit themselves to a certain number, and each year sell at auction the surplus; of this opportunity, last spring, Mr. J. availed himself. The average weigh of the imported breed is 200 lbs. a head; they shear from 12 to 20 lbs. each, thus doubling and quadrupling the ordinary amount attainable. The worth of the wool is attested by the price brought at the late sale at Rambouillet, in France, where rams were disposed of at $400, and a flock of ten lambs were estimated at $1,800. The enterprise of the importer, it is said, has met with fair success.

DEMOCRACY IN OREGON.—Official returns of the late election show the vote for congressmen to have been for Joseph Lane 2275, Wilson 543. The council is composed of eight democrats and one whig, and house of twenty democrats and 2 whigs. Yet the Tribune tried to claim Lane as having been elected by whig votes.

DIED:

On Monday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, ALBERT, son of A. G. & Catharine Reinhart, aged 2 years 1 month and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 22 Pitt street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery

Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, AMY THOMPSON, daughter of Richard Thompson—aged 4 years and 29 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Etna street, second door from the corner of Walnut

Health Office—Interments in Pittsburgh, From the 23d to the 29th of August, 1851.

ADULTS			
Consumption	1	Diarrhœa	1
Diarrhœa	1	Dysentery	1
Inflammation Bowels	1	Hydrocephalus Acute	1
Mania Potu	1	Measles	1
Total	10	Summer Complaint	1
CHILDREN.		Ulceration of Stomach	1
Burn	1	Whooping Cough	1
Consumption	4	Still Born	5
		Total	16

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	6	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 2	6	" 40 to 50	3
" 2 to 5	4	" 50 to 60	0
" 5 to 10	0	" 60 to 70	1
" 10 to 15	0	" 70 to 80	1
" 15 to 20	0	" 80 to 90	1
" 20 to 30	3	" 90 to 100	1

By order of the Board of Health.
H. SMYSER, *Clerk.*
sep2

WANTED—A CUTTER, at H. CHESTERS', 71 Smithfield st
sep2

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned being appointed an Administrator of the estate of ADAM ISERHELD, deceased, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, make known to those who are indebted to said estate, that they have to settle within four weeks; and those to whom the estate is in debt will send in their claims, legalized according to law.
JOHN BAMBACH, Adm'r.
sep2-6tw Springgarten, Reserve tp., All'y Co.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER has been received at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post Office. It is an excellent number. Also, the International Magazine for September. The Confessor—an Historical Novel. Sunbeams and Shadows, and Birds and Blossoms: by George A. Hall. A cheap edition of Handy Andy, price 25 cents. A new supply of Lady Emmeline Stuart. Harley's Travels in the United States. [sep2

Wanted Immediately.

TEN good TWISTERS and LUMP MAKERS; also, two good SPINNERS. None need apply but experienced, competent and steady men. To such, the highest wages and constant employment will be given.
REES R. JONES,
sep2 No. 137 Front street.

New Books and Magazines.

JUST RECEIVED at WALL'S Periodical and Cheap Publication Store, No. 85 Fourth street:
The International Magazine for September;
Harper's Magazine for September;
The Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times—by James;
Living Age, No. 381;
Dictionary of Mechanics, No. 38;
Dickens' Household Words, No. 70;
Illustrated London News; London Punch, &c., &c.
sep2

PAPER HANGINGS—New patterns of Paper Hangings for sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL,
sep2 85 Wood street.

WINDOW CURTAINS — Plain and glazed green Window Paper for sale by
sep2 W. P. MARSHALL.

GAS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION STOCK AT AUCTION.—Will be added to the sale of Stock, on Thursday evening, September 4th, at 8 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, five shares Allegheny Savings Institution Stock; nine shares Pittsburgh Gas Stock.
sep2 P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

New and Popular Books.

JUST RECEIVED AT HENRY MINER & Co.'s, No. 32 Smithfield street, the following new and interesting Books:
Harper's New Monthly; the International for September; Tells' London Shakspeare, No. 8; Lady Emeline Stuart; Wortley's Travels in the United States, during '49 and '50; The Confessor—an Historical Novel, three London parts in one, complete for 50 cents; No. 9 and 10 London Labor; Sunbeams and Shadows, and Birds and Blossoms, or Scraps from Aunt Minnie's Portfolio—by George A. Hulse; Jo: a Tale of the o'dpn Fane—by K Barton.
sep2

Notice.

THE CAPTAINS of the several Fire Companies of the City are requested to meet at the Vigilant Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of arranging the Route of the approaching Parade.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
se2:1t Chief Engineer.

LIVES INSURED BY THE
Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
COVINGTON, KY.

THIS COMPANY has actual Capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is managed by men of the highest integrity and responsibility.
Pamphlets furnished, information given, and applications received by J. TURBETT, Agent,
sep2 139 Wood street.

SAMUEL DILWORTH, Medical Examiner.

BEEF TONGUES—A prime article on hand and for sale by [aul4] WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Job Printing Office.

☞ THE Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. JOHNSON & Co., Philadelphia, a very large stock of beautiful NEW TYPE, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND FANCY CARD PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country, and upon the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851. HARPER & LAYTON.

☞ DEAFNESS, noises in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. HARTLEY, Principal Aurist of the N. Y. Ear Surgery, who may be consulted at 99 ARCH street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. [aug29

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.]
Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia, *Prepared from Rennet, or the Stomach of the Ox.*

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev. M. D