Daily Morning Post.

LECKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....MAY 19.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

☞ Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW-YORK, 122 Nassau street, BOSTON, 10 State street.

☞ FOR JOB PRINTING, ☜ Pittsburgh and Allegheny, we refer to our Job Rooms, which have just enlarged to PRINTING IN ALL KINDS, in the handsomest style, and upon the lowest terms. Every article in the business done at the shortest time. Persons in want of Job Printing, will do well to call and see specimens, and learn our terms, before going elsewhere.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania will meet on the 21st May inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. L. HIRST, Chairman.

☞ We neglected yesterday, to credit the Dispatch, for the County Auditor's Report.

MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.

A meeting was held at Philo Hall last evening, to consider the best means of furthering the project of extending the Slackwater Navigation on the Monongahela river into Virginia. The meeting was addressed by several persons, and reasons adduced for the improvement, that we think cannot but bear with great weight on the minds of our business men. The sum required from our citizens is but $100,000, and this appears to us but a trifling amount, when the great interests at stake are considered.

A Committee was appointed to call upon our citizens to secure subscriptions of stock, and report progress at an adjourned meeting on Friday night. We hope the Committee will meet with such success that they can send our Morgantown friend home, with the assurance that our portion of the work will be performed right cheerfully.

ORDERS OF COURTS.

The *Journal* of yesterday contained some very prudent remarks upon a late order of one of the Courts that certain publications should be made in a certain journal. The publication of the notices to which we refer, is a mere compliance with a law of the State, and the Judges have just as much authority to pass an "Order of Court" as to the publication, as they have to the advertising of a stray cow, a stray horse, a lost child, or the goods and wares of our merchants. They have no right to designate the papers in which license petitions shall appear. In publishing his petition, the applicant complies with the requirements of the law, and no Judge by our "Order of Court" can pronounce his application informal.

The law requiring the publication of applications for license, was not adopted for the purpose of benefiting special publishers, nor is there any thing in it which indicates that Judges who have not to pass upon the application, have any power to nullify its plain meaning to suit a special purpose or to serve particular friends.

The law under which licenses are granted is a fixed law, and if the manner of publication has been complied with, and all other requirements agreeing, no "order of Court" can set aside the petition, except at the option of the Court that have to grant it. They are the judges that have to act upon the application, and it is not too much to say that it is officious on the part of other judges to issue "orders" to control them in the performance of a duty which they no doubt understand as well as those from whom the order came.

If this order is justice, the publishers of newspapers must look to themselves, and court the good opinion of some astute expounder of the law, who may happen to occupy a position on the Bench. If the matter to which we refer is *law*, the next "order of Court" we may reasonably expect to hear, will be to command our merchants, manufacturers, &c., that it is illegal for them to advertise in any other paper than the one designated by the "Order of the Court."

This view of the case may appear ridiculous to our readers, but it is not a whit more so than the position taken by some of the judges as to the journals in which petitions for license should be published. If they have power to designate the paper in which such advertisements should appear, they have also the power to issue an "Order of Court" as to the proper medium of publishing stray cows, horses, &c.

We have a strong desire to get all the advertising patronage we can, and have always been satisfied with the liberal share that has been extended to us, but, really, we cannot understand why the Courts should transcend their prerogatives, to give special favors to special friends, which, if regarded, would operate to the injury of our cotemporaries and ourselves.

"Ship Plasters."—Paper money was first made in Massachusetts in 1690, emitted by Rhode Island, 1744; by Pennsylvania, 1723; first issued by Congress, May 16th, 1775; made a legal tender, 1777; ceased to circulate after a gradual depreciation, 1781. The introduction of paper money caused more misery and distress during the Revolution, than all the cut-throat soldiery that Great Britain could pour upon our shores. Yea, thrice more than all the war, pestilence and famines with which our people have been scourged.

☞ It is in the power of the Government to put an effectual stop to the system of shinplaster swindling, if they will only follow up the new coinage bill as they have begun. Already we have the new coin among us, and even the small amount that is in circulation has given great accommodation to the business community.

☞ We understand that a petition is before the Councils, or the street Committee, to make a small advance in the wages of the men engaged in paving the streets. They are now working for 87½ a day, and all they ask is to advance their wages to $1 a day. No one will think this an unreasonable demand, when the hard labor they have to perform is taken into consideration. We hope the Councils will not hesitate to comply with their just request, and do justice to a worthy portion of our fellow citizens.

The Rappings Delusion.—The statement that Mrs. Hunt, of Northampton, had recovered from her insanity caused by spiritual rappings, is pronounced by the Worcester *Spy* to be incorrect. That paper says: "Mrs. Hunt's relative removed her from the hospital, with the hope that private treatment might be more conducive to her recovery than if she remained in the hospital. Mrs. Hunt is at present under the care of Dr. Hoyt, in Dr. Roger's Hydrophatic Institution in this city, and it is feared that she is a confirmed monomaniac. She labors under the delusion that she holds immediate communication with God; and she refuses to take food alleging as her reason for such refusal, that God feeds her with spiritual food, and knows best what is needful for her. She is perfectly gentle, and rational on all subjects but those of theology and spiritualism. She has eaten scarcely any food since she has been under Dr. Hoyt's management, and is consequently losing strength. Her case is a melancholy instance of 'spiritual delusion.'"

Items of News and Miscellany.

Samuel White, who was convicted, in Boston, for Robbing Mr. J. S. Ellis, a broker, of about $7,000, has been sentenced to three years hard labor in the State Prison.

A Washington letter states that the new Post Office envelopes will probably be distributed as early as July. They will be sold at $3 20 per hundred—three dollars for the stamps and 20 cents for the envelopes.

Veal is called "unfinished beef," in the Newburgh *Telegraph*. The *Saturday Visitor* supposes lamb would be termed "incipient mutton," and we think pig might be denominated *premonitory pork*.

The new school law of Ohio provides for the instruction of *colored* children in every township of the State, and for purchasing libraries for the common schools, in which there shall be no books of a sectarian character.

The last Liberia Herald received in this country contains a proclamation from President Roberts implicating the British government in the slave trade, by buying emigrants for her West India apprentice system!

A young woman about twenty years of age, was imprisoned in the Moyamensing prison, at Philadelphia, last Thursday, at her own request, for thirty days. She gave as a reason the want of food, friends, and a home.

At some of the hotels in Vermont, they give you a glass of "good river water," which has such a peculiar flavor that some people mistake it for schnapps, and leave fourpence on the counter.

Sands, who walks upon the ceilings, is supposed by some to fasten his feet by means of *ceiling wax!*

Miss Eliza Logan received $500 over and above expenses, at her recent benefit in Cincinnati. A substantial tribute to a very worthy lady.

A fashionable lady in London, wife of a deputy Governor of one of the British Indian dependencies, lately applied at the Marylebone workhouse for admission as a pauper, with her daughter, as her husband had stopped her supplies, and her landlord had threatened to turn her out for rent arrears. She was offered temporary relief, but indignantly rejected it and left.

The Mayor of New York city has been fined five dollars for allowing a servant girl in his employ to wash the pavement in front of his residence after hours. The Mayor was a victim of one of the City Councils' regulations.

Ludwick Tieck, who has told multitudinous stories over which two or three generations have hung rapturously, died at the first of this month in Berlin. Tieck was born in that city on the 31st of May, 1773.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Boston is said to be very promising. The cherry trees are in full blossom, with the prospect of an abundant supply of fruit, which was not the case last year. Peaches also promise well; the apple and pear trees generally look well, but the crop of the former will not probably come up to that of last year.

Since 1820, the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries have sent out to Liberia 7457 persons. Of these, 3123 were born free, 242 purchased their freedom, and 4092 were emancipated their emigration.

Money is abundant in New York, and on Saturday at the second board New Haven Railroad stock had risen 14 per cent. The Bowery Insurance Company have divided ten per cent. for six months.

Three ships arrived at London on the 3d with over $1,125,000 in gold from Australia. Such was the report to the evening papers, but a London paper of the afternoon of the 3d says two of the vessels brought no gold.

Josiah Lord Thomas, Esq., of the Portland Genius, says—"No one has an idea of the vast multiplicity and cares of a married life, till fairly initiated into its mysteries." This seems to be reasonable enough, and is synonymous with the old proposition of testing the pudding by eating the bag.

"The world's temperance convention" in New York split on the admission of Bloomers.

"Married at St. Martin's in the Fields, London, Valentine Knight, Esq., of Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Park, to Miss Julia Day, well known in literary circles and to all readers of fashionable novels."

"Extremes will meet,' the poets say,
And darkness is sheorbed by light;
But now the young and smiling lily
Is swallowed up in college night!"

A Good Example.

The North Carolina editors are congratulating the citizens of their State on the eminent men now occupying minor judicial positions. The late chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Thomas Ruffin, is now chairman of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of his county—a simple magistrate's court.

James J. McKay, of Bladen, an influential member of Congress for years, former chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (the most important of all the committees,) acts in a similar capacity for his county.

Galaway Graves has recently been elected to a like post in Caswell.

William A. Wright, of New Hanover, accepted a year or two ago the appointment of Justice of the Peace, and regularly brings, at each county Court the weight of his legal learning and acquirements to the assistance of the Bench in the trial of causes.

James Monroe, after his retirement from the Presidency, served as a Justice of the Peace in the county of his residence. Monroe and Madison were both delegates to the Virginia Convention.

And Thomas Jefferson for several years acted as overseer of the county roads.

A Valuable Gem, or a Tough Story.—The Goshen (N. Y.) Whig states, that Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburg, New York, purchased, among other minerals, what he supposed was a topaz, but which turned out to be a diamond, for one-half of which he has been offered $500,000, which he declined. Its weight is two and a half ounces, and if a real diamond, its value will be more than $2,000,000. The reverend gentleman, in declining the magnificent offer of half a million, if made as stated, repudiated the old adage that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

Affray and Murder in Baltimore.—On Sunday night, a party of some twelve or fifteen desperadoes entered the Lager beer brewery establishment of a German, named Matthias Brendel, in Baltimore, behaving in the most outrageous manner, and on the proprietor protesting against their conduct, they discharged several pistols at him, two balls taking effect in the arm, above the elbow, and one shattering the bones of one of his hands. John Kreninger, one of the beer cart drivers, was shot dead by the desperadoes.

Ship Building.—A gentleman who keeps well posted up in all matters relating to commerce, furnishes the following. Vessels built in the United States, in 8¼ years, from 1816 to 1852:

1816@1824,	10 years,	8,034 vessels.	879,658 tons.
1825@1833,	10 "	9,147 "	1,059,805 "
1834@1844,	9½ "	8,005 "	1,050,418 "
1845@1852,	8 "	11,699 "	5,072,575 "
	37½ "	37,885 "	8,092,456 "
1848: 1851 vessels built,		315,076 tons.	2 greatest years.
1852: 1444 "		351,474 "	

More ships built in the State of Maine than in all other States.

A New Settlement Discovered.—Captain Skinner, of the ship Hermann, from Baltimore to San Francisco, touched at the island of Juan Fernandez, on the 27th of March, for water, and says he was surprised to find there a settlement of about three hundred inhabitants, who were directed by a Governor. Great kindness was shown to the mariners, and the vessel was amply supplied with provisions. Capt. Skinner stopped at this island two years ago, and found it uninhabited.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

LOSS OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

We have to record to-day another fearful calamity, the foundering of a vessel at sea, with the probable loss of nearly two hundred lives.

Capt. Forbes, of the brig Reuben Carver, from Sagua la Grande, brought into port this morning the captain, mate, and six of the crew of the ship William and Mary, of Bath, Maine, who were picked up from a boat at sea, in lat. 27 30, and long. 69 20, having been wrecked near Stirrup Key, among the Bahama Islands, on the 3d of May.

Captain Stenson, of the William and Mary, has furnished us with the following particulars of the loss of his vessel, which was on the passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron and two hundred and eighty passengers, chiefly emigrants. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 3d of May, during cloudy weather and strong breezes blowing from the southeast, they passed the Hole in the Wall, which is the southern part of the little island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, nearly north of Nassau. At noon they made Stirrup Key, and then bore off about ten miles in a southerly direction. The weather grew thicker all the while, and the wind stronger, while the sea began to roll at a fearful rate. At sunset nothing could be seen of the Key, and the captain supposed that he was well to the north of it, having steered west by north meridian. At 8 A. M., when he judged himself sufficiently to the north and west of the Great Isaacs, he put the ship west by south, and commenced heaving the lead, but found no bottom in twenty fathoms.

About half-past eight, P. M., the vessel struck upon a sunken rock, where she hung for some time, with ten fathoms water all around. After pounding heavily for fifteen minutes she got off, but immediately struck another rock, within a few rods of the first, where she again pounded for some time, and again went off. It was then thought expedient to let go the anchor and prepare the boats for launching. The ship was taking in water very fast, and though the passengers worked for life at the pumps, they found it impossible to keep her free. At midnight there were four feet water in the hold, and at 4 A. M., with both pumps going, eight feet. The weather was very black and squally, and the sea tremendously high. Shortly after day break, they found ten feet water in, and the vessel apparently going down. The consternation of the crowded throng of passengers at this period may be imagined, but cannot be described.

All the boats, five in number, were then made ready and launched, but two of them were stove on touching the water, leaving only a small boat, and one long and one life-boat. These were manned by the captain, his mates and the crew, together with as many passengers as could be crowded into them. *The remainder of the passengers were left on board, and in a few minutes after, i. e. about eight o'clock, A. M., went down with the vessel.* How many perished in this manner, is not exactly known, but from the account of the captain, we infer that not less than one hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children.—At the time, the Great Isaacs was bearing east by south-east, about seven miles.

The several boats were separated after leaving the ship, but the captain saw from them the boat in which he was, a-head, apparently bound to Eleuthera, we infer in the direction of the long and life boats, and he surmises that the people in them were picked up. But there is no certainty of this; and, supposing them also to have been lost, the total number of deaths will be over two hundred. The crew and officers of the William and Mary, together with two of the seamen, were among those left behind, when the small boats put off. Captain Stenson has no memorandum of the names of the lost, which we are consequently unable to give.

This is one of the most dreadful wrecks that we have had occasion to record for many years, and, coming so soon after the late railroad calamities, fills us with emotions of horror and gloom.—*N. Y. Post, May 16.*

☞ The following as to the progress of Mormonism in the territory of Utah may be interesting to some of our readers, and startling to others. The Mormons are making a bold strike to build up their "peculiar institution," and they appear to meet with encouragement in their efforts:

From Utah Territory.—The N. Y. Tribune has received the Deseret News, being seven weeks later than previous advices. Letters to the News from Parowan and Cedar cities give good accounts of the progress of things there. They appear to have no lack of fatalities or merry makings in Utah. Obedient to a proclamation of Gov. Young, New Year's day was observed with feasting, prayer, singing, dancing, etcetera. On the 27th of January, Governor Young gave a splendid party, or rather ball, "to the general authorities of the Church, national officers, merchants, and other distinguished friends, and on the following day a similar great party was given "to the public hands." They have also in Salt Lake City a "Social Hall," which appears to be a sort of theatre, and a *corps dramatique*, as the News styles it. It was opened for the first time on New Year's day and the performances were peculiar. In the beginning several songs were sung; among them, one called "I'm a Saint, I'm a Saint." A dedication prayer was offered, and an opening address delivered, from which we learn that its the first dramatic hall among the Saints, that plays will be performed in it, and that it will be conducted by a dramatic association. After the address, children danced, a Scotch song was sung in costume, followed by a song called "The Mormon Creed." A band of negro melodists performed, and a variety of funny songs was sung. The printers of Utah had a grand festival on the 15th of February.

A stranger has been taken into Salt Lake City, and delivered over to the U. S. authorities, for having killed a man.

The Legislative Assembly, after a session of forty days, adjourned on the 21st of January, to meet again on the 1st of June next. It appears to be full of business.

The missionary correspondence from Europe says that the Mormon cause in Great Britain is in a very prosperous condition, having recovered from the disastrous effects of the report made by the returned U. S. Judges. The mission in Denmark is flourishing greatly, and meeting with persecution. So, also, in Ledden where the missionary, Elder Johnston, had been arrested and sent overland 600 miles, to a prison at Malina. In Italy, the missionary is making proselytes, and the Mormon publications are circulated in the city of Rome. The missionary has been twice summoned before the Papal magistrate for giving religious instruction in his own room.

Elder Cairn in Germany, maintains his position yet at Hamburgh, notwithstanding the Senate tried so long to get him away. He has been before them several times, once with the American Consul, who told them in the presence of Elder Cairn that he had as much right to stay in Hamburgh as he himself, and that they could not force him away legally; and with that they left the Senate.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the erection of a new temple which is intended to be something extraordinary in the way of a public building, took place on the 14th of February, in the presence of a great multitude, President or Governor Young officiating. A miracle was gotten up for the occasion, the performance of which is thus narrated by the News:

The Presidency soon repaired to the southeast corner of the Temple site, where they soon succeeded in picking around a piece of earth, about one foot square, assisted by the Twelve, J. M. Grant, Mayor of the city, and others, but while doing this, a one dollar silver piece fell on the square foot, no one knowing from whence it came. President Kimball prophesied that it was a good token, and means would not be wanted to build the Temple.

On the same day the sugar company set their mill in operation in the city.

Railroads in Pennsylvania.

If the resources of a state can possibly be developed by the construction of railroads through its various parts, Pennsylvania is likely to thrive immensely hereafter, as railroads have been either completed, undertaken or projected in every portion of its domain. We have now no less than four separate railroad lines projected or completed from east to west, and four others from north to south crossing the State: viz, from east to west, 1: the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its new eastern connections; 2. the Chambersburgh and Allegheny road with its connections, the Philadelphia and Connellsville, Chambersburg Valley and Columbia; 3, the Sunbury and Erie route with its connections; and 4. The new New York route to the west from Easton to Mercer. From north to south: 1., the Pittsburgh and Erie road; 2. the Allegheny river road; 3. the Susquehanna river road; and 4. the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap road. When all these roads are built, they cannot fail to be the great features of the country through which they run.—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*

Compliments Matrimonial.—Says M. (waxing rather warm,) *to* Mrs. M., "Facts are stubborn things." Says Mrs. M. to Mr. M., "Then what a fact you must be!"

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The following details respecting this new Territory, created at the recent session of Congress will be read with interest. They are copied from the National Intelligencer:

Among the few acts of positive legislation consummated at the session of Congress just concluded, that organizing the new *Territory of Washington* is one of the most important and interesting. It adds another step to that ladder of empire on which this growing nation is mounting to the loftiest heights of political greatness. This *ultima thule* of our domain forms the northwestern block in the huge mosaic whereon our national energies are to expend themselves. We need not to look forward to a longer territorial probation than between five and ten years ere this far off land shall seek an honorable entry into our great family of States.

"Washington Territory" (so named with singular appropriateness, and, as contributing fresh confusion to our already confused nomenclature, will have to be changed) comprises the northern portion of the recent Oregon Territory, and is bounded on the south by the Columbia river, up to near Fort Walla-Walla, (some two hundred and ninety miles) where the parallel of 46 degrees of latitude intersects it; thence by this parallel to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; thence the boundary follows this mountain crest to latitude 49 degrees, and thence runs west on this parallel to the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific, by which it is limited on the west. We derive from a scientific and well-informed source some particulars respecting this Territory, not readily accessible to the public, which we present to our readers.

"Washington Territory" lies chiefly between latitudes 46 deg. and 49 deg., and between longitudes 110 deg. and 125 deg. west of Greenwich. The boundary initial points and parallels must soon be accurately determined, and it must be decided where the crest of the Rocky Mountains really is. This latter problem may not be easy of solution, for Lewis & Clark, Father de Smet, the Irving Astoria Map, and the Indian Bureau and Topographical Bureau Maps all represent these mountains differently. Lewis & Clark exhibit four distinct ranges, with which the best recent explorations essentially agree; indicating at least three parallel ranges running nearly northwest, instead of the more prevalent indication of a single north and south range. Exploration may show the necessity of a more definite eastern boundary. In its north of the mouth of Fraser's river is so near to latitude 49 deg. that a portion of it may be found to fall in the United States, though this is improbable. There are thus several important geographical questions connected with the boundaries of this neophyte State.

"Washington Territory" has within its limits portions as unexplored and others as nearly unknown as can be found west of the Mississippi. The Columbia river was thoroughly surveyed by Captain Wilkes, two sheets out of six being now published. It was surveyed by Belcher, in 1839, and two sheets are published among the Admiralty chart. The Coast Survey has twice surveyed its mouth, and published one sheet. A comparison of these several surveys with Vancouver's indicates a remarkable degree of shifting in the sand-banks at its mouth. Shoalwater Bay has been surveyed by the Coast Survey, but the survey is not published. Grey's Harbor has also been just surveyed, and this, with Chokalees river, has been surveyed, and the survey published by Captain Wilkes. The Admiralty charts cover the Straits of Fuca and many harbors on the main land and on Vancouver's Island. A Coast Survey reconnoissance has now extended up the entire Pacific coast and along the south coast of the straits of Fuca, and will soon be published. The surveys under Capt. Wilkes, and his narrative, give full information of all the group of islands in the Gulf of Georgia, and the channels leading to and making up Puget's Sound, with much detail. The shores of this wonderful net-work of channels are so favored in soil and location that they must soon possess great value. Through a surprising extent of line they are directly accessible to ocean vessels, and form, as it were, an immense net-work of harbors. They present the foundation for a kind of agricultural Venice, for into the heart of the west half of Washington, the resources of which they will greatly aid in developing. Fort Nisqually and Olympia, at the southern extremity of Puget's Sound, must rapidly advance with the growth of the Territory.

The interior portion of this section is but imperfectly known. The land office surveys north of the Columbia have as yet made but little progress; but the sketches prepared in that office give more recent and correct information than is elsewhere to be found on the section between the river and Puget's Sound. On penetrating farther towards the Rocky Mountains, the country is essentially unknown. The narrative of Lewis and Clark; the book on Oregon Missions, by Father de Smet, published in New York in 1847, and Irving's Astoria, (the last edition) are the chief publications of value on this ground. These serve merely to show that the country bordering the Rocky Mountains between 46 deg. and 49 deg., on both sides, is still a fine field for exploration. Much may be expected from Dr. Evans, who is engaged in a geological reconnoissance of the old Oregon Territory, which has taken him much among the Rocky Mountains and over their broad plains.

With a field every way so requiring examination, it is fortunate that the newly appointed Governor of Washington possesses so many peculiar qualifications for his station, and especially a thorough training in geographical science. Governor Stevens, late a Lieutenant and Brevet Major of the Corps of Engineers, and now just entering on his duties as Governor of "Washington Territory," has been the Assistant in charge of the Coast Survey Office for over three years. A head graduate at West Point, a highly efficient constructing officer of Engineers, distinguished on Gen. Scott's staff in Mexico, he has discharged the laborious and difficult administrative duties of his recent position in so excellent a manner as to elicit frequent encomiums from Professor Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and to afford every guarantee that he will make himself most usefully felt in the sphere on which he is entering. We expect, from his energy, from his liberality of views and attainments, that he will not permit his present term to expire without presenting to the public a tolerably complete map of the Territory, and such reports as will give a clear conception of the surface, soil, resources, products, and peculiarities of a region so soon to become a State, with a voice in our National Councils. Those who best know him are confident he will be able to accomplish this, and much more, in addition to those important and laborious duties which will devolve on him in organizing and putting into thorough operation the machinery of a new Territorial Government.

A Runaway Negro at Bay.

The Feliciana (La.) Whig, of April 20th, has the following:

On Saturday last, a runaway negro was killed in the parish of East Baton Rouge, just below the line of this parish, under the following circumstances:—Two citizens of Port Hudson, learning that a negro was at work on a flat boat, loading with sand, just below that place, who was suspected of being a runaway, went down in a skiff for the purpose of arresting him.

Having seized him and put him into the skiff, they started back, but had not proceeded far when the negro, who was at the oars, seized a hatchet and assaulted one of them, wounding him very seriously, if not mortally, and then both parties fell overboard. They were both rescued by the citizen pulling to them with the skiff. Finding him so unmanageable, the negro was put ashore, and the parties returned to Port Hudson for arms and a pack of negro dogs, and started again with the intention to capture him. They soon got on his trail, and when found again he was standing at bay upon the outer ledge of a large raft of drift wood, armed with a club and pistol. In this position he bade defiance to men and dogs—knocking the latter into the water with his club, and resolutely threatening death to any man who approached him.—Finding him obstinately determined not to surrender, one of his pursuers shot him. He fell at the first fire, and so determined was he not to be captured, that when an effort was made to rescue him from drowning, he made battle with his club, and sank, waving his weapon in angry defiance at his pursuers. He refused to give the name of his owner.

☞ The stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad, at the meeting last week, unanimously voted to instruct the directors, when they renew their contract with the United States, to carry the mail only six days in the week. A religious writer thinks the Norwalk tragedy was "a judgment against the Sunday mail." As the our Father in heaven would thus punish the company and wreak his vengeance on fifty innocent people traveling on Friday!! Bro. Bob! cook of the N. H. "*Palladium*," thinks this vote of the stockholders will stop the Sunday night mails. The old Puritan Sunday commences at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and closes at 6 o'clock. So that the southern mail received here about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, actually travels almost the whole distance on Sunday, and is stored on Sunday; whereas the Sunday night's mails, which the "uppo' guild" make such a fuss about, leave New York and Boston on Sunday evenings, and scarcely encroach at all on the Sabbath in traveling, and not at all in the opening and sorting.—*Boston Post.*

SABBATH EVENING AT HOME.

When Sabbath bells have ceased their round,
And the hours of day are passed,
And twilight draws its certain round,
And shadows gather fast,
There is one spot, and one alone,
Round which our hearts must cling,
And fondest memories, one by one,
Their choicest treasures bring.

That spot is home; its sacred walls
Admit no discord then;
Nor crowded marts, nor festive halls,
Nor gayest haunts of men,
Can know a joy so sweet and pure—
None such to them is given,
Might joy like these for eye endure,
This earth were quite a heaven.

I've wandered far 'mong other bowers
Than those my childhood knew,
With hopes of gathering fairer flowers
Than in those gardens grew;
Yet in the cold world's earnest throngs,
Mid its din and stormy strife,
Affection turns to scenes and songs
Of my young joyous life.

Home's well-loved group! Its Sabbath song,
Its tones, I seem to hear;
Though borne, full many a league along,
They come distinct and clear.
On Sabbath night! Oh treasured home!
Fond pride of memory's twine—
And thoughts of ye, where'er I roam,
Shall bring my youth again.

Sudden Death of Col. Cost.—We regret to announce that Col. J. A. Cost, the Naval officer of this port, died suddenly, last evening, in his apartments on the corner of Washington and Kearny streets. He was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which was the cause of his untimely end. He was in his usual health and spirits, last evening, up to the very moment when he was stricken down by the chill hand of Death. We understand that no business will be transacted at the Custom House, to-day, in token of respect for the deceased.—*San Francisco Times.*

A Dismal Idea.—"If all the world were blind what a melancholy sight it would be," said an Irish clergyman to his congregation.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. W. Lee, WILLIAM B. NEELEY, Esq., and JOANNA W., daughter of the late Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., all of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Templars' Procession.**—The different TEMPLES OF HONOR will assemble at their respective halls, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on FRIDAY, the 20th of May, and organize under the direction of their Marshals, and move to Penn street, above St. Clair, by the place of forming the procession.

WM. E. STEVENSON,
Chief Marshal.

my12:2t

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—10 shares of this Stock, wanted by

CHAS. E. LOOMIS,
Stock, Bill and Real Estate Broker,
my19 75 Fourth st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY—A few shares of this Stock, for sale by

CHAS. E. LOOMIS,
Stock, Bill and Real Estate Broker,
my19 75 Fourth st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND, DWELLING HOUSE, TOMBLAND, &c.—Thirteen Acres of Land, situate near the Brownsville Road, three miles from the city; with a dwelling house, a small orchard, three fine springs, and about Ten Acres of Coal. Also, plenty of Limestone. Price $2000. Terms: $2500 in hand; balance in 1 and 2 years.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third st.

PASSENGER STEAMER OWNERS.

LOST.

A FEW days since, in or about Pittsburgh, a BOND and MORTGAGE, signed by Samuel Kennedy, and made payable to Sylvester Sermon, dated September 20th, 1848; for which a reasonable reward will be given, if left at this office. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Bond, as payment has already been stopped.

my19:3t

☞ BEATRICE, OR THE UNKNOWN RELATIVES.—9 by Catharine Sinclair. A work that every Christian should read.

The Swamp Sleed; or The Days of Marion and his Merry Men. Fresh supplies of the above received.

A Report of the Scrip Deficiency of the Commissioners of Allegheny County.

Also, The "Attorney, or Correspondence of John Quod."

my19 For sale by H. P. CALLOW.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of JOHN LANG, dec'd, late of the Borough of M'Keesport, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all having claims, will please present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

F. BRENNEMAN,
my19:w3t* of N. Huntingdon Tp., Westmoreland Co.

PENN STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—Two three story Brick Houses, nearly new, situated on Penn st., between Handcock and Hand streets. They contain twelve rooms each, besides kitchen, wash house and bath room, with all the modern improvements, and will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Enquire of

CHAS. E. LOOMIS,
Stock, Bill and Real Estate Broker,
my19 75 Fourth st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

THE OLD POHEST RANGER; Or, Wild Sports of India. Edited by Frank Forester; illustrated with eight fine steel engravings.

The Last Leaf from Sunnyside; (with portrait)

Yusef; Or, The Journey of the Frangi: A Crusade in the East; by J. Ross Browne.

Father Clement; by the author of Dunallen.

Home Life in Germany; by Charles Loring Brace.

Harper, Putnam and Popular Edinburgh for May.

Subscriptions received for any Periodical published, by

H. SINNER & CO.,
my19 No. 52 Smithfield street.

A. A. MASON & CO., would respectfully inform the public, that they will open on Wednesday and Thursday next, May 18th and 19th, at No. 25 Fifth st., with a splendid, fashionable and extensive new and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, amounting to over one thousand cases and packages, embracing Dress Goods, of every desirable style, color and quality.

Linen Goods; Shawls;
White do; Lace and Silk Mantillas;
Millinery Goods; Embroidery, Lace and Trimmings.

500 pieces Wool Berages, at 18¾ cents.
500 do do De Bays, 18
500 do Bonges De Laines, some 10 cents.
500 do Lewis, do 8 do.

A extensive stock of Silk Bonnets, Mantillas and Visites, always on hand.

A. A. MASON & CO.

Pittsburgh, May 17th, 1853. my19

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of D. Maguire, of the Township of Lower St. Clair, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

DOMINICK MAGUIRE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers.

Charles B. Maguire, M Maguire, Joseph M'Clung, Hugh M'Cracken, Joseph Ward, James Kennedy, John Grierson, has discharged the duties of Magistrate, taken the administrative duties of his recent position in so excellent a manner as to elicit frequent encomiums from Professor Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and to afford every guarantee that he will make himself most usefully felt in the sphere on which he is entering. We expect, from his energy, from his liberality of views and attainments, that he will not permit his present term to expire without presenting to the public a tolerably complete map of the Territory, and such reports as will give a clear conception of the surface, soil, resources, products, and peculiarities of a region so soon to become a State, with a voice in our National Councils. Those who best know him are confident he will be able to accomplish this, and much more, in addition to those important and laborious duties which will devolve on him in organizing and putting into thorough operation the machinery of a new Territorial Government.

A Runaway Negro at Bay.

The Feliciana (La.) Whig, of April 20th, has the following:

On Saturday last, a runaway negro was killed in the parish of East Baton Rouge, just below the line of this parish, under the following circumstances:—Two citizens of Port Hudson, learning that a negro was at work on a flat boat, loading with sand, just below that place, who was suspected of being a runaway, went down in a skiff for the purpose of arresting him.

Having seized him and put him into the skiff, they started back, but had not proceeded far when the negro, who was at the oars, seized a hatchet and assaulted one of them, wounding him very seriously, if not mortally, and then both parties fell overboard. They were both rescued by the citizen pulling to them with the skiff. Finding him so unmanageable, the negro was put ashore, and the parties returned to Port Hudson for arms and a pack of negro dogs, and started again with the intention to capture him. They soon got on his trail, and when found again he was standing at bay upon the outer ledge of a large raft of drift wood, armed with a club and pistol. In this position he bade defiance to men and dogs—knocking the latter into the water with his club, and resolutely threatening death to any man who approached him.—Finding him obstinately determined not to surrender, one of his pursuers shot him. He fell at the first fire, and so determined was he not to be captured, that when an effort was made to rescue him from drowning, he made battle with his club, and sank, waving his weapon in angry defiance at his pursuers. He refused to give the name of his owner.

☞ The stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad, at the meeting last week, unanimously voted to instruct the directors, when they renew their contract with the United States, to carry the mail only six days in the week. A religious writer thinks the Norwalk tragedy was "a judgment against the Sunday mail." As the our Father in heaven would thus punish the company and wreak his vengeance on fifty innocent people traveling on Friday!! Bro. Bob! cook of the N. H. "*Palladium*," thinks this vote of the stockholders will stop the Sunday night mails. The old Puritan Sunday commences at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and closes at 6 o'clock. So that the southern mail received here about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, actually travels almost the whole distance on Sunday, and is stored on Sunday; whereas the Sunday night's mails, which the "uppo' guild" make such a fuss about, leave New York and Boston on Sunday evenings, and scarcely encroach at all on the Sabbath in traveling, and not at all in the opening and sorting.—*Boston Post.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Testimony in favor of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.**—It would be easy to fill a volume with certificates of the excellence of this medicine. Wherever it has had a trial, it has made itself popular. We have in our possession hundreds of orders like the following:

Vanceburg, K. Y., December 10, 1850.

Messrs. Kidd & Co.—Your traveling agent left with me, a short time since, a quantity of M'Lane's Liver Pills. The whole lot sold very rapidly, and has given the highest satisfaction. Indeed, *I do consider the best medicine of the kind ever offered for sale.* Please send me another supply as soon as possible.

W. H. Ashcroft.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. FLEMING BROTHERS,
my14d&w 60 Wood street.

☞ **Low Spirits, Hypochondria,** want of energy and capacity for business or disposition to enjoy life and happiness, are wretched complaints which silently prey upon the constitution of the unhappy object. They are usually brought on through troubles and afflictions of the mind, sedentary habits, confined air and close application to study. They are sometimes attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, frightful dreams and a pallid, unhealthy, downcast countenance. Now, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its wonted lustre—the mind is prostrated and virtually—the body its manly courage and vigor, and the noblest feelings of our nature gradually dwindle away to a fretful peevish temper, until life becomes a burthen, and other diseases arise to shorten the existence of the wretched victim.

A balm for these horrible disorders will be found in that excellent article, HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

☞ See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO H.