Mrs. C. and the minister, who unobserved had stood on the threshold, a silent spectator and curious hearer, perhaps, mind you, we only say *perhaps* they might have guessed more correctly the name, character, standing and profession of the Widow's Beau.

Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....MAY 22.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best *Job Printing Offices* in the city, and we would respectfully ask merchants and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture and cannot fail to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

THE LINDEN MINES.

The mineral wealth of Wisconsin bids fair, so far as yet developed, to equal that of any other country on the globe, of equal extent. Of lead, copper, zinc and some other minerals, the mines are apparently inexhaustible. They extend over a large portion of the State; and, according to the report of geologists and practical miners, are of a degree of richness unsurpassed by any mineral regions.

Several companies have been formed to work a portion of these mines, and capitalists are preparing to commence operations at several points in the lead regions, near Mineral Point, on a system at once economical and extensive, and that will in all probability, result in the production of more wealth than the mines of Lake Superior produce.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has lately chartered a company, called the *Linden Lead Company*, for mining purposes. As such a company is to be employed in developing the wealth of the State, a liberal charter has been granted. It is perpetual; and authorises the company to hold real estate to any amount not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars. The act of incorporation is declared by the Legislature a *public act*, and provides that it shall be favorably construed in all courts.

Under a charter so liberal the corporators have formed a company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares, at two dollars each; and books have been opened at the banking house of A. Wilkins & Co., Fourth street, in this city, for subscription to the stock.

Mr. John Bracken, an old and well known Pittsburgher, holds the charter for himself and the original corporators; and brings the enterprise here for the investigation of his friends, and the enterprising capitalists of our city. It is believed that it offers inducements for investment as promising and as sure of rich returns as any of the copper mines of Lake Superior, or any other mining enterprises of the country.

"The *property* of the Company consists of five hundred and sixty acres of mineral lands and timber, and in the same vicinity a lease for forty-two years of three hundred and thirty-two acres of the finest mineral lands in the Galena lead district." This property was put down at its cost of $32,700, and it is proposed to add immediately a steam engine and a pump at a cost of $6000, making the actual property of the company $38,700.

Upon this basis the organization proceeds.

The stock being divided into 50,000 shares of $2 each, of which 25,000 shares only are to go into market to be taken up by subscribers. 15,000 shares are reserved to be divided pro rata among the subscribers or sold for the benefit of the joint stock. The residue of the shares, 10,000, falls to Mr. Bracken and his associates, as the consideration for their relinquishment of the property, and its profits, to the company.

Of the 25,000 shares to be subscribed for, nearly 6000 shares have already been taken up, and 19,000 shares are required to be taken. It is proposed to call in upon those 25,000 shares, from first to last, but *one dollar* and *twelve and a half cents per share*, of which an instalment of fifty cents will be paid at the time of subscribing; fifty cents at the end of sixty days thereafter; and the instalment of twelve and a half cents at the end of four months, if at all. It is believed this third instalment will never be called, but it has been thought proper to name it as possibly within the limit to which subscribers will be called on for assessments."

The ten thousand shares reserved to the original proprietors leaves but $12,700 to be paid for the real estate. The balance raised by the assessments above mentioned will, it is believed, be amply sufficient to pay for all machinery, and for operations until the products of the mines will not only cover all expenses, but yield handsome profits.

The value of the mineral deposits upon the property of this company is set forth by a mass of sworn statements, by owners, miners, surveyors and others, and by reports of the State geologist of Wisconsin; by the report of Robert Dale Owen, who acted under authority of Congress, and by testimony from many other reliable sources. Portions of these reports and statements we lay before our readers, and they will enable them to form a judgment as to the safety and productiveness of investments in the stock of this company.

The State geologist of Wisconsin, E. Daniels, Esq., has made a report on the "Heathcock and Linden mines" and "Bracken's Diggings," from which we make some extracts:

"Hon. Junon Cothren and John Bracken, Esq.—*Gentlemen:* Having recently made an examination of the mines in your vicinity, I furnish you herewith a brief statement of their geological character, and consequent prospective value.

"The deposits of lead and copper in your mines have already been proven, by an abundant yield of ore, wherever discreetly worked, to be very large. But it is of the highest practical importance to determine whether they are of such a character as to justify those extensive and permanent mining operations which alone can be profitable for a long period of time. Omitting those details which would be of no interest except to the professional geologist, I will simply state those general conclusions which I have arrived at, from a careful examination of the mines and the region in which they are located.

1st. The geological position of these mines is highly favorable.

They occur in a series of rocks, consisting of sandstones, shales, and limestone, known to the geologist as the Silurian formation.

Their immediate association is with the limestone known as the cliff or mountain limestone. It is in this rock that the great lead mines of Europe, and, in fact, the most productive mines upon the globe, are found.

2. In their mode of occurrence, the ores in the vicinity of Mineral Point give the most favorable indications. They occur in fissures inclosed by walls of the surrounding rock, from which they are usually separated by a very distinct line of demarkation. These fissures often extend many miles in a horizontal direction, and vertically to a great but unknown depth—carrying with them abundant ores of lead, and zinc, or copper. They are, therefore, true veins, and not isolated masses of ore, sometimes called contemperaneous veins, or beds, which yield largely at first, but are soon exhausted. It is upon veins of this character only, that the intelligent Engineer can rely for a permanent supply of the ore which he is seeking.

One very favorable indication which I observe in your district, is the interruption of the veins in passing through a change of rock. This is the case with true veins everywhere. When passing from one rock to another, they generally become pinched, or entirely lost, but are sure to open again below. In the English mines it is not uncommon to lose a vein in this way, at the junction of two rocks. But they are followed down—and the miner relies with unshaken confidence upon their eventual recovery, though it may be hundreds of feet below the interruption.

These veins then may be regarded as deposits of a permanent character, upon which reliance may be safely placed in practical operations.

3d. The extent of country which they traverse, both vertically and horizontally, (of which a mere fraction only has yet been worked) must be taken into account in settling the true value of these mines. Only a small portion of the surface, compared with its whole extent, where veins might be reasonably expected to occur, has been broken. From all indications visible, the probabilities are very decisive, that numerous localities not yet proved, will be found rich in veins of ore, at the depth where they have usually found the superficial opening. But even suppose the surface mineral entirely exhausted, we have reliable evidence of the existence of deeper stores not less abundant. To appreciate fully the nature and value of this evidence, the relations of the beds of rock must be known, and the fact must be borne in mind, that true veins increase in productiveness as they descend.

* * * * * * *

In these mines, (Heathcock's,) the most valuable and productive flat sheets yet discovered in the mineral district, are being worked in the lower openings. There can be no reasonable doubt that these lower openings contain vast stores of ore, which have just begun to be opened. Here, then, is a new region, as yet unexplored, but giving promise of rich returns to the intelligent and persevering miner.

* * * * * * *

I feel safe in the conclusion, that not one per cent. of the ore of your mines has yet been raised; and that, instead of being nearly exhausted, the work thus far performed has only opened the door of those vast mineral treasures which lie inclosed among the strata of the lower limestones.

Nothing is wanting but combinations of labor and capital, under the direction of intelligence and sagacity, to procure those extensive and persevering explorations which have elsewhere proved so profitable—to open here sources of mineral wealth that centuries will not exhaust.

Thus much I have thought myself warranted in affirming as to the prospect of continued productiveness in the veins of ore. I will add a few words on the qualitative value of some of the ores. The value of the lead and copper ores is too well known to need mention. But your region furnishes a class of ores of great value, which has received as yet little attention. I allude to the ores of zinc, found there in exhaustless abundance. The principal ores of this metal are, the carbonate (called Dry Bone) and the sulphuret of zinc (known as Black Jack.)

The former, called "calmine" by the mineralogist, is the best ore of zinc in the world, on account of its richness and the ease with which it is reduced.

* * * * * * *

From my examination of the Mineral Point mining district, I am satisfied that in the abundance and variety of its ores—in the peculiarly fortunate association of copper and zinc—and in its position as to access, and the transportation of its products, it is not surpassed by any other upon the globe. Comparatively unknown, as it now is, it will yet vie in richness with the famed districts of Europe, when it shall be explored, with abundant capital, guided by practical skill and enlarged views of its true character and value.

Earnestly hoping that this imperfect statement of facts may be of some slight use in forwarding the development of your great and varied mining interest, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully yours,

E. DANIELS,

Geologist to the State of Wisconsin.

MADISON, June 20, 1853.

This report of the State Geologist is duly authenticated.

On the 21st of August, Mr Daniels made a *second* report upon these mines. We copy but a few paragraphs from this second report.

"Hon. Judge Cothren and John Bracken, Esq.—*Gentlemen:* I have just examined more thoroughly the lead mines known as 'Heathcock's Diggings,' and mentioned in my report of June 30th, upon your mining district.

"This examination has tended strongly to confirm the opinion which I then expressed of their character and value. It has disclosed facts which are of great importance in their bearing on the future of these mines, and which I now submit for your consideration."

He concludes as follows:

"With such an extent and quality of ground so favorably located, a judicious exploration cannot fail to be a profitable undertaking; and I feel safe in asserting that, judged by the settled principles of geological and mining science, no location could be made in the Scott District where capital could be more securely invested in the working of mines upon an extensive scale.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"E. DANIELS,

"State Geologist of Wisconsin."

MADISON, August 21, 1853.

To this we add the following letter from a private citizen to Thomas J. Campbell, Esq., and others of this city. It is dated, Mineral-Point, April 26, 1854." He says:

"I have been a resident of these lead mines since the year 1828, in which year the Pedlar's Creek or Linden Diggings were discovered. They have been worked continuously ever since, and have yielded an immense amount of surface and float mineral, together with a very large amount of *dry bone* which now lying on the diggings. This ore (calamine) has heretofore been considered worthless, but the late improvement in the manufacture of zinc, together with our railroad facilities, are now bringing it into notice, and two dollars the ton has been offered for the article. It becomes a very considerable item in the products of this country, as soon as we are connected by rail with the coal fields of Illinois.

I have lately visited and examined the Linden Diggings. They are regular east and west lodes running about four thousand feet without a heave or bar. Near their East end they change their course, bearing more south, where the mineral appears to be cut off by a bar. Beyond this bar, I am of opinion the lodes will again be found resuming their former course. * * *

The Diggings appear only to be worked to the top of the first or upper opening, the miners not being able to penetrate those openings on account of the water. * * *

The Shallsburg Diggings were sold last week to a New York company for $120,000. They cover about one hundred and ten acres of land. With these diggings I am thoroughly acquainted, and they are without a doubt very valuable. But in my opinion the Linden Diggings are far more valuable because the lodes are more continuous, and without a heave or a bar. From the latter also the water can be removed with the greatest facility."

I have no interest directly or indirectly in the Linden Diggings, but have in common with the great mass of citizens of this country, a wish to see our mines fully developed; and from my knowledge of the various diggings throughout our country, I should if I were about to embark in a mining adventure, give the preference to the "Linden Diggings."

Very respectfully, &c.

Further information in relation to the prospects of this mining enterprise can be obtained from the published documents, in possession of A. Wilkins & Co., and from Mr. Bracken, who is now in the city, and has resided in the vicinity of the Company's mining lands for several years. The title to the property and the charter can be seen, and all other facts ascertained satisfactorily, before any subscriptions are solicited.

Our object is only to lay the matter before the public. Many of our citizens have been largely and successfully engaged in mining operations, and are fully capable of judging of the nature and prospects of such enterprises as "*Linden Lead Company.*"

One thing can be said of it that cannot be said of many other undertakings of the kind. It is no speculation in undiscovered mines. We are informed that the ores on the Company's lands are already discovered, and have been worked successfully, and large quantities of ore taken out for several years past.

☞ There arrived at the port of New York, on Thursday, *twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-one* passengers. This is an altogether unprecedented immigration business. If it were anything like an average, Europe would be depopulated before many years.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* says it receives news from Washington one day by mail, and the next day receives the same news by telegraph.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—*Colored Delegates Excluded.*—The first thing done at the Thursday evening session of this Convention, was to take a division on the question of admitting the delegates from the St. Thomas (African) Church. During the morning session, the question had been thoroughly debated among the clergy by Revs. Beasley, Hare, Spackman, and Douglass, for their admission.

The Rev. Richard Newton, of St. Paul's, also advocated the admission of the colored brethren as a matter of right, aside from expediency. His argument was a most eloquent one, and created a deep feeling among the delegates. He said he could not look upon the regulation in question without a feeling of shame that he belonged to a church that stood alone among the Christian denominations, saying to this down-trodden race, "you shall not rise while we can keep our foot upon your necks."

Among the opposition were Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Rector of St. Luke's, and George M. Wharton, Esq. The vote was then taken by orders, as follows: Of the Clergy, 97 votes were cast, 70 ayes and 27 nays. Of the Laity, 74 churches were represented, 32 voting aye, 41 nay, and 1 divided. Both orders not concurring, the resolution was negatived.

It will be recollected a similar question came up last year in the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the New York diocese; but there the question was settled by the admission of the delegates. The principal opposition there, as here, however, came from the laity.

THE BARQUE GRAPE SHOT.—It was surmised very generally, at first, that the privateer barque captured in the English Channel was the one containing "those muskets" belonging to Geo. Law. This is probably not true as the Grape Shot was at Belize, Hon., about ten days ago. She cleared out of New York on the 23d of March, for St. Thomas, with 1,500 packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing 600 muskets. According to the *Sun*, of New York, the G. S. was fitted out by a stage contractor of that city, who enjoys a higher reputation for cuteness than honor; and it is a'together more likely she is destined for an untimely visit to Cuba or Mexico than supplying any of the belligerent powers in the East with muskets.

Another Pittsburgh Triumph.

We have received the following despatch from Captain Kounts, of the "Crystal Palace," announcing another triumph for Pittsburgh mechanical skill:

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—We left Cairo six miles behind the Eclipse, and beat her six hours to Louisville. Passed her under way once, and made her land to save being passed a second time.

The "Crystal Palace" was built in our city; and formerly ran in the line between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. She is now running in the mail line between Louisville and St. Louis. The "Eclipse" is the crack boat of Louisville, built expressly to beat everything in all creation, and always has made splendid time. But it appears she has had to concede the palm of swiftness to a Pittsburgh boat.

☞ James Worthington, a colored barber, was arrested in Akron, Ohio, on Thursday, on a charge of counterfeiting. It being ascertained that the real cause of his arrest was, that he was a fugitive slave, the citizens turned out in great numbers and prevented his removal. Much excitement prevailed and serious trouble is feared.

RESIGNATION OF EDWARD EVERETT.—A despatch from Boston, dated 18th inst., says the Hon. Edward Everett, in consequence of ill health, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect in June. It is rumored that Gov. Washburn has tendered the seat to Rufus Choate.

☞ The case involving the validity of the Ohio Bank Tax law has been decided in the Supreme Court in favor of the banks. The case was tried on an appeal from the district court.

A Know Nothing Excitement.

The police of New York have had a "Know Nothing affair before them." The *Times* gives the following report of it:—

Yesterday morning, the Lower Police Office was the scene of an affair in which some members of this secret organization were involved in difficulty. A member, whose fidelity was soon after suspected, was admitted to the "Order" not long since, and a close watch kept upon his movements. A few weeks ago, a letter was published in the *Courier and Enquirer*, which purported to be written by one Elliott, a member of the native American Association. It was addressed to a Roman Catholic priest, and announced the wish of the writer to divulge all the "secrets" of the Order, and to make a full exposure of the system. The consideration named was fifty thousand dollars. A person of the same name was secretary of the order; he was believed to be the the individual who had dressed this letter to the priest, and arrangements are said to have been made to secure the constitution and by-laws which were in his possession.

Nothing more was heard of the matter, until a man named James Elliott appeared before Justice Osborne at the Toombs, and preferred a charge against three members of the Order, accusing them of stealing a leather trunk from the office, and that in it lots which had been sustained by the allied fleets did not exceed 5, men killed, and 18 wounded." (General cheers.)

I am further informed, my lords, that the fleets, immediately after the attack on Odessa, sailed towards Sebastopol. (Renewed cheering.)

In reply to a question from Lord Redesdale, referring to certain newspaper attacks upon the Duke of Cambridge for his diltitoriness in reaching the seat of war, the Duke of Newcastle declared he had acted under instructions from government in going to Turkey via Paris and Vienna, and that his conduct met the full and entire approbation of Her Majesty's ministers.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.—Cromwell was thinking of marrying his daughter to a wealthy gentleman of Gloucestershire, when he was lead to believe by a domestic gossip, that one of his own chaplains, Mr. Jeremy White, a young man, of pleasing manners, and, "a top wit of his court," was secretly paying his addresses to Lady Frances, who was far from discouraging his attentions. Entering his daughter's room suddenly one day, the protector caught White on his knees, kissing the lady's hand. "What is the meaning of this?" he demanded. "May it please your highness," replied White, with great presence of mind, pointing to one of the lady's maids who happened to be in the room, "I have a long time courted that gentlewoman, and cannot prevail; I was therefore humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me." "How now, hussy!" said Cromwell, to the young woman; "why do you refuse the honor Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you should treat him as such." "If Mr. White intends me that honor," answered the woman, with a low courtesy, "I shall not be against him." "Say'st thou so, my lass?" said Cromwell; "call Goodwin! this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the room." Goodwin, the chaplain, arrived; White had gone for a license already, and he was married on the spot to the young woman.—*Guizot's History of Oliver Cromwell.*

SINGULAR CASE OF PREVISION.—A lady in Newburyport, Mass., one night awoke from sleep and saw distinctly in the looking-glass the picture of a child, having dark eyes, hair, &c., very much resembling, but still not entirely, her own child, which she had with her in the bed. Somewhat startled by the sight, she awoke her husband, and he too saw the same picture in the glass. They then took up the child that was with them, and compared it with the one they saw in the glass, and satisfied themselves that it was not the picture of their child, saw it after some minutes fade away. The next child that was born to them proved to be the very image of the one they saw in the glass. They had a premonition that it would fade away and die: which it did, on the 28d of September, which was the very day and month that the picture appeared in the glass. It lived ten months.

☞ As a dandified fellow was wending his way through a narrow passage, he met a pretty girl and said to her, "pray my dear, what do you call this passage?"

"Balaam's passage," replied the girl.

"Ah, then," continued the fellow, "I am like Balaam—stopped by an angel"

"And I," rejoined the girl, as she pushed past him "am like the angel stopped by an ass!"

EUROPA'S MAILS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

BLACK SEA FLEET.—BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The bombardment of Odessa was more destructive in its results to the Russians than was previously stated. The London *Times*, of May 6th, gives the particulars as follows:

We learn that twelve vessels of war were sunk in the port, and thirteen Russian transports, with their stores on board, captured, while the greater part of the merchant ships were saved, and neutral and private property was respected. The ships of war said to be destroyed can hardly be supposed to form an important part of the Russian fleet, and they were probably vessels of small force, lying in the harbor of Odessa, and used, like those small steamers met by Captain Jones on the coast of Circassia, for the purpose of carrying on communication between Odessa, Nicolaiew, Kherson, and Sebastopol, but it is satisfactory to learn that a considerable portion of this flotilla has been destroyed, and that the blow has fallen where it ought to fall—not on the unfortunate traders of Odessa, but on the imperial flag of Russia.

The Trieste *Zeitung* says, that up to the 16th April, three steamers had taken fifteen prizes in the Black Sea.

By the submarine telegraph, we have the following very latest news from Paris:

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The following intelligence has been received from Belgrade:

On the 22d ult., twelve steam vessels of the combined fleet commenced the bombardment of the military port of Odessa. In a few hours they had destroyed the fortifications, the batteries, and the military magazines of the Russians. Two powder magazines of the enemy blew up during the action, and twelve ships of war were sunk. The commercial harbor was spared, and the merchant ships in it escaped destruction. The loss of the allies only amounted to 5 killed and 10 wounded. The whole of the combined fleet has sailed from Odessa for Sebastopol, and thirteen Russian ships, laden with munitions of war, have been taken.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A private letter from the fleet off Gotteke Sound, and dated the 19th ult., contains the following remarks, which may not be without general interest at present: "Since sailing from Spithead the fleet has been gradually advancing towards the enemy in a most systematic manner. Every movement has been well calculated by our noble Admiral; and, now that we are so near, and within only a few hours' sail of the enemy, the countenance of every man and officer indicates anything but that they are on the point of a sanguinary battle. Contentment and happiness and a feeling of certainty pervade the fleet."

A letter from the fleet, dated at Copenhagen, April 27th, states that—

"Sir C. Napier, with the line of battle ships under Admirals Corry and Chadds, were by the latest accounts, keeping up a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render the escape of a single Russian ship impossible. Cruisers are stationed off Revel, Riga, Memel, Dantzic, Stockholm, Gothland, Bornholm, in the Sound, Cattegat, and Gulf of Kiel, so that the whole Baltic Sea and coasts are under strict guard.

The Tribune left Copenhagen, for England, on the 26th of April, with one of her prizes, having captured six. The Magicienne was at Copenhagen on the 26th coaling, and would leave for the Baltic fleet with despatches on the 27th. She was literally loaded with despatches and parcels for the Baltic fleet, making it a duty to receive anything and everything for the officers and men, and had also a heavy mail from the government.

The Magicienne, Dauntless, Gorgon, Impericuse and Eurydus had all made prizes, which would be sent to England immediately for condemnation. The report of the abandonment of Aland required confirmation. The Danish government lingers on the side of Russia. The Swedes are decidedly in favor of England. One line-of-battle ship and four frigates were to commission at Copenhagen. The Swedish government intend putting several vessels in commission.

Considerable dissatisfaction was caused by the delay in the establishment of the expected semi-monthly communication between England and the Baltic fleet. A most formidable force of row boats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleet in the shallow waters. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. Napier applied to the Government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row boats can."

GREAT BRITAIN.—BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—In Parliament on Friday, May 5, the question of the conduct of the Black Sea fleet came up. The Marquis of Clanricarde asked whether the report was true that Her Majesty's forces had achieved a considerable success in the bombardment of Odessa:

The Earl of Clarendon.—My lords, I have great satisfaction in being able to answer my noble friend's question in the affirmative, and to say that the news to which he alludes has arrived this morning at the Admiralty by a telegraphic despatch from Paris. (Hear, hear.) The best way in which I can communicate the news to your lordships is to read the despatch itself. Mr. Fonblanque writes from Belgrade, on the 4th of May, at a quarter past 7 o'clock in the morning, and says:

"Admiral Dundas announces, through her Majesty's consul at Varna, that a division of steamboats of the combined squadrons destroyed, on the 22d of April, the imperial mole and the Russian ships at Odessa. The mole of the quarantine, the foreign ships, and the city itself have not been injured, great care having been taken with respect to private and neutral property.

The Pasha of Belgrade stated yesterday that the great powder magazine had been blown up, that the land batteries had been entirely destroyed, and that the loss which had been sustained by the allied fleets did not exceed 5 men killed,

Bayard Taylor lectured on the subject of the Arabs, at the Old Fellows' Hall, Wilmington, Del., Thursday evening last.

Mr. Yeades, Democrat, is elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, by a majority of 8,981.

The wife of Dr. Ives, late bishop of North Carolina, was admitted into the Catholic church, in Rome, on Good Friday.

If the Bible was a weekly journal, how many commnications would it receive signed "A constant reader."

The friends of Mayor Gilpin, of Philadelphia, are urging him to become an independent Whig candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election.

The New Haven Railroad Company have already paid out $250,000 for damages arising from the Norwalk disaster, and have yet to pay $50,000 more, making in all $300,000.

A physician in one of the towns submerged during the late flood in the Connecticut valley visited his patients in a boat, entering at the chamber window and tying his boat to the bed post.

Since the 1st of January, Boston has sent 17 vessels to California and Australia, against 66 for same time last year. New York has sent 37, last year 124. This shows a wonderful falling off.

The special committee appointed by the P. E. Convention upon the inadequate support of the clergy reported resolutions fixing the minimum salary of single clergymen at $500, and married at $750, which were adopted.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Mr. Hayes, who was charged with the murder of Dr. Leutner. He is the husband of Mrs. Clara Hayes, who was also acquitted of the same charge a few days ago.

A German, named J. B. Johnson, who arrived in Baltimore on Thursday in the 6 o'clock train from Wheeling, attempted to take his life by cutting his throat with a pen knife. The attempt was unsuccessful. He is supposed to be from Cincinnati.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Friday.

THE WIRE BRIDGE RUINS.—We yesterday visited the ruins of the magnificent bridge which recently spanned our river, and found that the account we gave yesterday morning of the disaster was full and correct in every material particular. Much of the remains can be used again. The towers are uninjured, with the exception of a few fractures at the top. They constitute, we suppose, an item of one-third the cost of the bridge.

All the flooring, cross timbers, railing, and iron suspenders were precipitated into the river, where they are now lying.

Only two cables remain stretched on the towers. The others are either broken from the anchorage, or dragging the bottom of the river.

Only one cable, the small one on the south side, is broken between the towers.

On the island all the cables remain firmly anchored, and only one is broken between the anchors and the tower.

An idea of the tremendous force which dashed the structure to pieces, may be obtained from looking at the position of the one cable on the island which is snapped asunder. It is composed of 150 strands of No. 40 wire. When it broke it gyrated around in almost every imaginable direction, and the huge thing is now coiled and twisted, and looks much like a serpent grown stiff in the act of striking a mortal blow.

We stated yesterday that, as near as we could perceive at any one time the position of the flooring when the whole body of the wood work and suspenders was leaping and lunging in the air, there was once or twice a *twist* along the line of the span, and that a part of the flooring was turned bottom upward. We discover that such was really the case. The whole body of the flooring and railing was broken into three sections before it fell. The section at the west end is about 250 feet long, and fell with the bottom down. The section at the east end was about 660 feet long, and also fell with the bottom down; but the middle section, where the twist occurred, fell with the bottom up.

TO RESUSCITATE PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—This is the reason when deaths from this source occur; and few, who do not look to the summary, know how many there are. In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning, use cold water upon the body for hours. Don't be discouraged if immediate success is not obtained, but persevere, and if, after three or four hours drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water, and continue the shower-ing, which is rendered colder by the saline admixture. If possible, administer the douche on the back and along the spinal column. Persons who have fallen under a stroke of lightning, when alone, have recovered in the rain and Mr. Mirriam, the weather-spoiler, relates a case where a victim was recalled to life by dashing cold water on him, several hours after apparent death.—*Albany Atlas.*

☞ Pantaloons.—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season. J. GRIBBLE,

Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,

may24 240 Liberty st., head of Wood.

☞ Myers' Extract of Rock Rose.—NEW HAVEN, January 1st, 1852.—My son Charles has been afflicted with inflammation of the hip joint. At the age of five he was first attacked, inflammation increased until the hip was dislocated, as it showed, and the joint seriously affected the leg, drawn up so that it was impossible to straighten it. A professor of surgery gave it as his decided opinion that the leg would never heal, and that the young man would never walk again. The disease increased so rapidly that for two and a half years he only walked with a crutch, and the effects to obtain relief was attended with great pain so that he could not sleep. I watched him so steadily that for five months I did not have one full night's rest. He had been treated by distinguished medical practitioners by leeching, blistering, &c., he had also been before the Medical Institute of Yale College. The remedies they recommended were used faithfully tried but without avail. This was his disease and dreadful condition eighteen months since when he commenced taking Myers' Rock Rose. One bottle was but partly taken when he was much better, continuing until three bottles had been taken, when a cure was entirely completed, and now he is in excellent health. This is the testimony of self and wife subscribed to by all around.

MRS CATHERINE MCGIFF, 91 Wallace st., New Haven, Ct.

Or can be fully substantiated by hundreds of witnesses, or by addressing a line to Rev. W. W. Belden, New Haven, Ct.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 corner Wood street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar. my11

☞ Prof Horse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial.—As a protector against contagious and infectious diseases, there is nothing like bracing up the nerves, muscular and digestive system. If these are in perfect order, the human frame is a tower of strength almost impregnable to disease. The Cholera is now in process of importation to our shores, and it is of the utmost importance that the system should be put into a condition best calculated to resist its attacks. Every emigrant vessel from Europe has its passengers decimated by the malady, and the reason why it is so fatal is, that most of the unfortunate tenants of the steerage have been weakened by poverty and privation, and their relaxed nerves, and fibres, and tissues, can offer no resistance to the malaria of the pestilence. The very best preparative for the approaching Cholera—for we are sure to have it in the spring or summer—is a course of MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. It will bring every organ, every nerve, every muscle, into a condition of perfect vigor, while its powerful antiseptic properties will neutralize every unhealthy tendency in the fluids of the body, and purify and invigorate the circulation of the blood. To those who suffer from nervous trembligs, hysteria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general prostration, lowness of spirits, or any disease or infirmity consequent upon the disordered action or torpidity of any organ upon the regularity of which general health depends, this preparation is recommended as a sovereign and safe specific—free from every mineral ingredient, and eminently conservative in its nature. Ladies will find it "a present help" in all the disorders to which their sex is subject.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 65 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do

J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. my10eaw

☞ No Wonder He was Thankful.—Read and judge for yourselves.

ECCLESTON, October 10, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they are a *certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases*, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of them. After I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint. WILLIAM BISS,

Traveler in Western New York.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,

Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,

my20:3daw No. 65 Wood street.

DIED,

On Saturday, 20th inst., JOHN DENNICK WICH, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Pennsylvania Avenue. His remains will be interred in the Allegheny Cemetery.

On Saturday morning, May 20th, Mrs. CHRISY ANN LEOUGHEY, in the 25th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude.

"Why should we mourn for dying friends,
And shake at death's alarms!
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the North-Western Railroad Company, in Butler, Butler county, Pa., until the 7TH OF JUNE, 1854, inclusive, for the grading and masonry of that portion of the North-Western Railroad extending from Blairsville to Freeport, a distance of 35 miles; comprising some heavy excavation, bridging, and two tunnels, ranging from 1000 to 1400 feet each. Plans, profiles, and specifications will be ready for examination on and after the 20th inst., at the Engineer's office, in Blairsville, Indiana county, and at Butler.

This line offers superior advantages to contractors, the country being healthy and easy of access, and provisions very cheap.

At the same time and place, some of the heavy sections between Freeport and Butler, and west of Butler, will be offered for letting.

my22:2td] MALONE, PAINTER, CLARK & GONDER.

Estray Horse.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber living in Plum township, about 14 miles from the city, and 3 miles from the Allegheny river on the right, on Thursday, May 11, a small BLACK HORSE, with a small streak on his head, right hind foot white, about 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS NEIVELL,

my22:2d* On the premises.

Excelsior Line.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE RESIDENTS OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—On and after MONDAY, 22d inst., an Omnibus will leave the Station on Fifth avenue, at 6 and from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 9 P. M., running the entire length of Federal street, Allegheny. Returning, will leave the head of Federal street every half hour, from 7½ A. M. to 9 P. M. my22:2t

RECEIVED.—The Bridal Family Account; by Charles M'Lever. Price 75 cents.

The Know Nothings; and expose of the secret order of Know Nothings. Price 12½ cents.

The Bride of the Wilderness: by Emerson Bennett. Price 50 cents.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for June. Price 12½ cents.

The Child and The Other: by Ellen Louise Chandler. Price $1.25.

History of the Protestant Church in Hungary, from the beginning of the Reformation to 1850; with special reference to Transylvania: translated by the Rev. G. Cornelius. Price $1.25. For sale by H. MINER & CO.,

my22 32 Smithfield st.

NEW BOOKS.—RUSSELL & BRO. have just received the following:

History of the Protestant Church in Hungary, with an introduction: by D'Aubigne.

The Bald Family Account: by Charles Lever.

This, That and The Other: by Mrs. Chandler: illustrated.

Bride of the Wilderness: by Emerson Bennett.

Martin Merrivale: by Paul Creyton; Nos. 1 and 2; illustrated.

The Turkish Question; by Count Gurowski.

The "Know Nothings:" an exposure by a Know Something.

Alex. Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, and Yankee Notions, for June.

RUSSELL & BRO.,

my22 Fifth street, near Market.

WE HAVE THE GOODS.—Jewelry, in new and beautiful variety, well selected, and a large assortment of Watches, the most celebrated and perfectly finished, of London, Liverpool and Geneva manufacture.

Silver Ware made in our own manufactory at Oakland, and warranted pure coin quality.

Military Goods and Society Emblems, Jewels, Seals, Regalia, Trimmings, &c.

Spectacles, Tea Ware, Lamps, Grandoles, Mathematical Instruments, Glass Cutters and Glazier's Diamonds, &c., &c., All as cheap as any in this or eastern cities.

Watch repairing done in a superior manner. Jewelry made and mended at the oldest established shop in the city.

W. WILSON,

my22 corner Market and Fourth sts.

JUST RECEIVED.—Curtis Letter A new novel, the Lost Family Already.

The Bride of the Wilderness: by Emerson Bennett.

The Know Nothings: or, Know Something: by a Know Something.

Peterson's Magazine, for June.

Yankee Notions, for June. For sale by

W. A. GILDENNEY & CO.,

my22 76 Fourth street.

YANKEE NOTIONS, for June, just received and for sale by S. H. GOUGH,

my22 57 Wood street.

MANILLAS.—A. A. MASON & CO. have now for sale 100 pairs Manillas, of assorted sizes. my22

BUNNETS.—Just received, a superior assortment of Rich Split Straw Brilliants, White Florence, Rutland Misses and Children's Hats and Bonnets.

A. A. MASON & CO.

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

The petition of Joseph Grenrod, of Pitt township, in the county aforesaid, humbly shewe