PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY, MORNING, FEBRUARY, 1, 1851.

Whig State Central Committee.

The Members of the Whig State Central Committee will meet at Cowden's Hotel, in the Borough of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 4th of February next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Judges, &c.

A full and prompt attendance is requested.

HENRY M. FUGLER, Chairman.

Wilkesbarre, January 17, 1851.

First Page: Harrisburg correspondence; Foreign news; Items.

Fourth Page: Telegraphic and Local Items.

Fourth Page: "Constitution and future destiny of America," a spirited article from the London Times; Poetry, &c.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The late *diplomatic* correspondence between the British Consul, for North and South Carolina, and Gov. Means of the latter State, is the subject of grave comment in some of the leading papers of the country. We have already given the remarks of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in which we fully concur. But in order to place the subject in a clear light to those who may not have turned their attention closely to such subjects, we beg leave to offer some remarks.

The act on the part of South Carolina is a gross infraction of the Constitution of the United States which declares, (Art. 1, Sec. 10.)

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, *enter into any agreement or compact with another State or Foreign Power*, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger he will not admit of delay."

And, under ordinary circumstances such an act on the part of a foreign government would be a just cause of offence to the government of the United States, and subject the offender to instant dismissal.

But in this case, as we conceive, the general government has no just cause of complaint against either of the parties: and herein lies the grave nature of the question.

This brings us to the subject-matter of the controversy.

It is well known that by a law of South Carolina, colored seamen, arriving in any of her ports, are immediately put into confinement, and kept until the vessel is ready to sail, when they are sent back to the vessel, and the captain or commander charged with their prison fees, which he must pay, or the colored men are sold to defray them. This law operates upon all vessels, American and foreign.

During Gen. Taylor's administration, the British minister at Washington was instructed by his government to protest against this law, so far as it affected British subjects, as a violation of the treaty between the two governments, which it certainly is. A correspondence between the British minister and Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State, took place, in which the latter admitted that the law in question was violative of the terms of the treaty; but put in the unfortunate plea that as South Carolina was a sovereign State, and at liberty to make such regulations as she deemed necessary for her own safety and protection, the general government had no power to interfere, thus virtually referring Great Britian to South Carolina for redress. There was therefore no other alternative for that government but to submit to the injury, or treat directly with South Carolina. It has chosen the latter alternative.

Our Government is in an awkward dilemma, but one from which it can extricate itself very quickly by taking the question out of the hands of South Carolina, and meeting it with that ingenuous frankness which has generally characterized its diplomatic intercourse; and if the law of South Carolina conflicts with the treaty between this Government and Great Britain, let its execution be prevented.

This law of South Carolina is unconstitutional both as respects Americans and foreigners. The Constitution declares that the citizens of one State shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of a citizen in all the States. Now in several of the States, a colored man is a citizen; and as such has a just claim to the rights and immunities of a citizen in South Carolina under the constitution: but the law in question sets that provision of the constitution aside, and subjects the citizen to imprisonment without any charge of crime or misdemeanor. It is not pretended that this law is constitutional; but as their *peculiar* institution requires, as they think, to be guarded by very *peculiar* laws, and as South Carolina is a state of a *peculiar* temper, the outrage has been tamely submitted to by the states agrieved and by the General Government.

As regards foreigners, it conflicts with this provision of the Constitution.

Art VI., Sec. 2. "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and *all treaties* made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land*; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *any thing in the constitution or* Laws *of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

It is under this clause that the British Consul approaches the government of South Carolina, and claims exemption for British subjects from the operation of that law; and no reasonable man can, for a moment, hesitate to admit the justice of the plea.

But after all, the important feature of this grave subject is in the attitude in which it places South Carolina. In this affair she has resumed the exercise of a power which she long since surrendered to the Federal government, that of holding diplomatic intercourse with a foreign State, and worse than all, she does so with the implied consent of that Government. If South Carolina may resume one power which she granted away to the Federal Government, she may resume all; and if South Carolina may do so, then may any other State, and thus the Union is liable to fall to pieces from sheer weakness, being deprived of all its powers.

Viewed in this aspect, it is the most important event that ever occurred in our history. It is environed on every hand with difficulty and danger, by which the country can only be extricated by a bold straight forward course of action. A great blunder was made in referring, as was virtually done, the British Government to the Government of South Carolina; but a still greater in permitting South Carolina, for a long period, to trample upon the rights of other States, in direct contravention of the constitution.

We apprehend not the slightest danger of a rupture with Great Britain arising out of this affair; and still less do we suspect a design on the part of that Government to weaken the bonds of our Union, by bringing the authorities of the State and General Governments into conflict—a conclusion rather hastily jumped at by some of our contemporaries.

We subjoin the concluding paragraphs of another able article on the subject, from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

But, nevertheless, there is the correspondence; unusual, unprecedented as between friendly powers, highly improper any way, and dangerous in its tendencies, if allowed to pass into a precedent, subversive of all international responsibilities. But how came that correspondence into existence? Why did Mr. Mathew's Government instruct him to apply to the Governor of an individual State for redress, when the subject of complaint was an alleged violation of treaty?—We can find no other answer than that we gave on Saturday—the late Cabinet unwarily referred—virtually referred the British Government to that State for redress, and that, too, after the subject matter of complaint had been twice, or oftener, brought before the Federal Government, with all friendliness and according to established diplomatic usages. The Cabinet at Washington ought to have asserted and maintained the doctrine, tersely put by a contemporary this morning, "there is but one *sovereign* power in this confederacy," and thus have shut up every other channel for the diplomatic discussion of rights under treaties, which of right and usage can be discussed only by sovereignties or nations—and it ought, simultaneously, assuming Great Britain to be in the right, to have compelled South Carolina to abandon the imprisonment of British subjects.

It is unfortunate that this was not done. An advantage has been given to the English Cabinet which surely could not have been foreseen, but of which, in the game of diplomacy, it has the naked right, we suppose, to take advantage.—Had Great Britain first made her application to South Carolina,—had she contumeliously passed by the Federal Government, the sovereign power to diplomatize with a state—she would have committed a high national misdemenor, which would have required the amplest apology before friendly intercourse could have been restored between the two nations. But now, remonstrance being made from Washington, as we conceive it will be, that Cabinet will plead the having twice failed to obtain redress, and having been virtually referred to the individual state, and feeling that the popular sentiment in England will not allow of inaction in the matter complained of, she has but made a respectful request, to the very party to whom she was referred by the correspondence with the Federal Government. Looking at the matter, with all its antecedents, and in the spirit of candor and fairness to both parties, this seems to us to be the actual present position of the question.

We regard the application to Governor Means, in fact, as simply a diplomatic movement, natural enough on the part of England, under the circumstances, and likely to effect what she desires, the settlement of the question in dispute, the enforcement of treaty stipulations, by the Federal Government of the United States. But the solution of the problem of who is master, the United States or South Carolina, ought never to have been left to be thus settled; nor indeed must he. South Carolina, of course, in her present temper, will chuckle over the mistake, but her joy and pride will be of short continuance. She is altogether in the wrong, and will be, we doubt not, effectually reproved for entering into negotiations, as a sovereign power, in violation of her constitutional obligations. She has no excuse for entertaining Great Britain's application, unless she was officially informed by the late Secretary of State that the British Cabinet had been referred to her, which we think highly improbable. It may wound her pride to cease the correspondence, on the ground that the subject matter of it is beyond her province; but that she will have to do; and she must feel a little awkward, too, when she reflects that the power to which she looked for commercial relations, *when* she secedes, is the very first to deny her state rights, and demand the abrogation of laws designed to protect her "peculiar institution."

We anticipate no serious disagreement between the United States and Great Britain respecting this matter. It seems to us that a way of honorable retreat is open to both parties, and we are well convinced that the far-seeing statesman now at the head of the President's advisers, who, when called upon, has never failed to vindicate his country's rights, and to raise this Republic in the esteem of the world, will bring this irregularity to an advantageous issue. We think it very likely that, when remonstrated with, the English Cabinet will plead its reading or understanding of Mr. Clayton's letter, express its readiness to withdraw its correspondence with South Carolina, and re-open it at Washington; that the plea will be received, in consideration of the prompt closing of the correspondence with the individual state commenced under a *misapprehension*; that negotiations, earnest, sincere, and designed to be decisive, will be recommenced between the two Governments; that Mr. Webster will re-enunciate those great constitutional principles of which he has so often been the exponent and defender, and that whatever is just in the claims of Great Britain having been conceded, the Federal Government will turn its attention to South Carolina, and enforce obedience on her part. If there be any serious trouble, it will be with our own refractory little sister

THE EXPUNGED PARAGRAPH.

It was Bonaparte, we believe, who said that "from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step;" and never was the truth of an aphorism more strikingly exhibited, than by the Governor of South Carolina, in his late message, and in the events which followed its delivery. Here is the sublime:

"Does History, upon a single page, record an instance of a nation ceasing its oppression from a returning sense of justice, or a feeling of mercy to the oppressed? Let the fate of dismembered Poland—or ruined Hungary, answer the question. Ay! read the history of a nation's forbearance in the conduct of England towards poor, suffering Ireland! Alas! the day of her successful resistance has been too long postponed! No voice of her patriot sons can be raised in her defence, which is not instantly drowned by the clamorous noise of British drums! No hand can be raised to strike a blow for her liberty, that is not instantly pierced by British bayonets.

Now for the ridiculous.

It happened that Mr. Geo. B. Mathew, the British Consul, was present when the message containing the above paragraph was read in the Legislature. He immediately opened a correspondence with his Excellency, protesting against such hampoonry of his government. Now, this was interfering with the domestic institutions of South Carolina with a vengeance, and one which we should have supposed the chivalrous spirit of the redoubtable Governor would have fiercely resented. But no. Consul Mathew carries his point. The offensive paragraph, after having been read in the Legislature, and printed in the *Carolinian*, is stricken out, *expunged*, and is not to be found in any other paper in South Carolina! Its light would have been totally extinguished, had not the correspondent of the New York Evening Post cut it out of the Carolinian, and transmitted it to New York.

This is the man who blusters so loud about secession, and who asks for "a place in the picture *near the flashing of the guns*;" the same man who has frightened some of our northern men out of their propriety, lest he should blow up the Union; the man who sets the Government of the United States at defiance, and yet tamely permits a small functionary of Queen Victoria to interfere between him and the Legislature of the State over which he presides—an interference as insolent as it was unwarranted.

And what renders the affair the more supremely ridiculous, is the fact that the grandiloquent paragraph is a part of a bombastic gasconade against the General Government—an agonizing effort to screw up his courage to the sticking point; but how far he was short of that point is seen in his tame surrender to a small British agent, who was blasse if clearly in the wrong.—What nonsense to suppose that such a fellow as that will fight! and in what a ridiculous light does it throw some of our northern people who are holding Union meetings, and applying the gag to themselves and to all others who will submit to it, in order to conciliate people who allow a British Consul to apply the gag to them!

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The American Railroad Journal copies nearly all of the last annual report of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and appends the following well deserved comments:

"This road is a very important one and occupies, and justly so, a very important place in the public eye.—While this company have made the most satisfactory progress in the work of construction, they have been equally successful in securing public confidence, not at home but abroad. Their securities command higher prices in this market, we believe, than any other of a similar kind, which is due in part to the judicious manner in which they were brought before capitalists, and, in part, to the able management of the company's affairs at home."

Jeffersonville Railroad.—In an article on this road, the Louisville Journal speaks as follows:

"We learn, with much satisfaction, that the work on this important road is steadily progressing, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. Fourteen miles of the road are now in operation, and the cars are making two trips daily, affording a convenient opportunity to our citizens for an excursion of pleasure and a visit to their friends, many of whom have already tested its advantages, and we advise others to follow their example, and we promise them that they will not only enjoy the trip, but will then be able to see, and fully appreciate the advantages that they are to derive from the road upon its final completion.

Alton and Springfied Railroad.—We are pleased to state that notwithstanding cold winter is upon us, the work upon the above road is rapidly progressing. The force employed on the first of the month was 739 men, 95 horses. The Newton Waggoner arrived from below, a few days since, bringing 5,200 cedar cross ties, to be used in the construction of the road, and the Buena Vista also delivered another lot of the iron, making the total receipts of iron to date 454 tons. The cedar ties are 12 inches broad, and 8 feet long, and will be laid 20 inches from centre to centre in the road. For size and quality they exceed any thing of the kind we have ever seen. The contractors are hauling out and distributing the iron, preparatory to the commencement of laying the permanent track, which will be undertaken as soon as the season will permit.—*Alton Telegraph.*

Lebanon Valley Railroad.—The Reading Journal states that a sufficient sum has been subscribed to this work to authorize an incorporation of this company; and and is believed, to authorize the commencement of the work of construction. The following description of the route with, with estimates of the cost, etc., will be read with interest:

The road commences nearly opposite the freight depot at Reading—curves to the left and encounters some heavy cutting. Crosses the Schuylkill below the Tulpehocken 71 feet above water by a bridge spanning the river Schuylkill and the Union canal. Thence it passes westward ascending at the rate 264 feet per mile with intermediate levels for 5 miles, and crosses the Harrisburgh turnpike near the first toll gate, and reaches the subordinate valley between South mountain and Slate hill, near the village of Sinking springs, where the undulated grades commence and continue until the table lands of the Susquehanna are reached, a distance of 44 miles. After leaving Sinking springs, the line commences south of the turnpike, crossing a number of small tributaries of the Tulpehocken. Passes near Reading furnace, Womelsdorf and Nemwanstown, crosses Milback at the eastern slope of the main dividing ridge, and follows the summit to within 3 miles of Lebanon, leaving Myerstown 2 miles to the right and Schaefferstown 3 miles to the left. From the summit the line crosses the turnpike and passes through North Lebanon, crossing Market street about midway between the borough line and Benjamin Zeller's hotel.

It continues on very favorable ground to Millerstown, where the Quitapahilla is crossed and a direction taken towards the turnpike company's Swatara bridge, passing midway between Palmyra and Campbelstown. The Swatara is crossed by a bridge spanning both it and the Union canal near the centre of the great bend. Five and a half miles further on, the summit dividing the Swatara and Susquehanna is passed and the table lands of the latter river reached, leaving Middletown 3 miles to the left. At the summit the main westward descent commences at the rate of 21 feet per mile, and continues with intermediate levels 7½ miles to the western terminus, passing within one mile of Highspire and the precipitate slopes dividing the Susquehanna flats and table lands 4 miles below Harrisburg.

The length is 56¼ miles, 4½ miles longer than the turnpike, and makes the distance to Philadelphia from Harrisburg, with the Reading railroad, 114½ miles, or 7½ miles longer than the route by way of Lancaster.

The cost for work, grading, masonry, laying track, bridges, &c., is estimated at $1,333,045; land damages, engine houses, water stations, &c. $129,521, making the entire cost of the road $1,462,574.

Redstone Meeting.—A meeting, said to be the largest ever assembled in Adams county, Penn., was held at Gettysburg, on the 21st inst., to consider the project of a railroad communication between Gettysburg and York. Col. James D. Paxton presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, and several able speeches were made by D. M. Smyser, Esq., and others. A large central Executive Committee was appointed, charged with the duty of consulting upon and devising the most advisable plan of accomplishing the purpose of the meeting. Subscription papers were then opened, and a number of those present put their names down for very liberal amounts.

Keokuk and Dubuque Railroad.—A meeting of the friends and stockholders of this road was held at Iowa city on the 1st inst., at which two companies were organized—to wit, the "Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company North," and the "Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company South." The first is to build the line from Dubuque to Iowa city, and the latter the road from Iowa city to Keokuk. It was reported by a committee on stock that 2180 shares of $100 each had been subscribed, or $218,000. Calvin J. Price, Esq., was chosen President of the Southern company, and Geo. Green, Esq., of the Northern.

John Randolph, although he did not entertain a very exalted opinion of the "Yankees," was a firm and uncompromising friend of the Union of the States. In one of his speeches in Congress he once made use of the following language, which should be engraven on the portals of the Capitol:

"The very mention of a disunion of the States is a great public injury. It goes to unhinge the tone of the public mind. It makes men acquainted with the *possibility* of the thing, and, once admitted into their breasts, they will not contemplate it with that *abhorrence in which it ought to be held by every true patriot.*"

From the National Intelligencer

THE CENSUS.

The following statistics of the States of Rhode Island and Vermont, extracted from the Census returns, now coming in from the marshals of the several States, will serve to show the comprehensiveness of the subject on which full and accurate knowledge will be attained by the Census of 1850. The subjoined returns do not comprise the amount and value of the various products of agricultural, manufacturing, and other branches of industry, the statistics of pursuits and professions, of health, mortality, &c. &c., all of which are embodied in other tables—the details of which are immense and must involve great labor as well as much time to dissect, class, and generalize under the proper heads, and reduce into their aggregates. It is due to the officers concerned, to say, that we understand to be the fact, that a review of the complete returns from these two States enables the Department to award great praise to the Marshals for the judgment and discrimination exercised in the selection of their assistants, and for the manner in which they have executed the trust confided to them

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Statistics of the State of Rhode Island, June 1st, 1850, taken from the Census Returns by George W. Jackson, *Marshal.*

Houses,	22,415
Families,	28,332
Population,	147,549
Male,	72,011
Females,	75,538
Born in Ireland,	16,732
Born in other foreign countries,	7,127
Blacks,	3,170
Insane,	223
Idiots,	108
Deaf and dumb,	98
Blind,	55
Paupers,	3,744
Attended school within the year,	28,331
Adults who cannot read or write,	3,744
Number of deaths the previous year,	2,253
Number of farms,	5,573
Number in industry,	894
Value of real estate,	$54,361,948
Value of personal estate,	26,458,166
Real and personal aggregates,	80,820,114

STATE OF VERMONT.

Number of dwellings,	56,592
Population of 1840,	291,891
Population of 1850,	314,322
Number of deaths,	3,096
Number of farms,	24,825
Number of industrial establishments producing annually over $500,	1,761

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Sad Reverse of Fortune.

The Springfield Republican furnishes the following sad narrative:

Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled 'Three weeks on a cotton plantation,' which appeared in the Republican a twelve-month since, or more. In one of those articles, the romantic home of a planter, whose hospitalities the writer so gratefully recalled, was briefly given. He landed at Natchez a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat, with his father and his father's partner. There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by his father's partner, without a pecunye. Naturally shrewd, he soon picked up business—sold tickets for the theatre, did errands, peddled knick-nacks, &c., until he grew up to a proper size for larger operations. He then became owner of a drag then of a small plantation, near Natchez, then of an immensely large plantation at Million's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculation, and before tee crash of '37, acquired himself worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto his fortunes had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought out his mother and sisters, of whom he had left behind long years before. He found his family, who supposed him dead in poverty, and provided for them, and then came the reverse. The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These one after another, died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed of prosperity, quite, out of intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of one of the most beautiful and lovely of womankind. Then came the energy that parried in some degree the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom and whose beautiful mother he was attached by almost fanatical idolatry. Two years ago last August, his home was the abode of plenty and the largest hospitality. Immediately afterwards his favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after this, his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long pending law suit, originating in his efforts to retain his property and pay off his debts, was decided against him, and his plantation was put under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the broken spirited man moved to Vicksburgh. Here another child died.

With the remnant of his large possessions he purchased the beautiful Steamer Mohawk, and run her in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade acting as the Captain himself.

A few days ago, the following dispatch was received by the Northern papers:

Louisville, Dec. 17.

Capt. Cobb, of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday, at Vicksburg—cause, pecuniary troubles, and death of his wife.

Another despatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that—

That morning, the steamer Mohawk sunk with 2,500 bales of cotton on board, while lying at that city.

Two poor, weeping, terror stricken children are all that remains of the whole family. What dream of fiction ever equalled a tragedy like this?

The Pension List.—There are at present 681 invalid pensioners, drawing $42,657 13; revolutionary pensioners, 29, $272,000; widow pensioners, 389, $83,920; orphan pensioners, 27, $4,071; Total number of pensions, 1,126; total amount of pay, $132,928 13. The list is completed up to the 1st of December.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS,

Passed during the Second Session of the Thirty first Congress.

[Public—No. 1.]

AN ACT to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the event of a final adjudication by the Court in favor of the United States on the "Maison Rouge Grant," under the act of Congress approved seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty four, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, south of the thirty first degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers," every person, his heirs or legal representatives, who, prior to the first March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, purchased land in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, from Daniel W. Coxe, or other persons holding title derived under the said Maison Rouge Grant, on the Dunchitts river, in the State of Louisiana, and who has improved and cultivated the land so purchased, or any part of it, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which said land may be, as nearly as practicable, by legal subdivisions, the whole or any portion of the tract or tracts so purchased, to include the residence and improvement, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of public land.

Sec 2 *And be it further enacted,* That in the event of such final adjudication, it shall be the duty of the Register of the proper district to publish a notice of the fact in some newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, with a declaration of the readiness of the Land Office to receive pre-emption applications under this act, and thereupon every person claiming a right of pre-emption under this act, shall be allowed twelve months within which to enter and pay for the land so claimed, from and after the date of the first public advertisement, and in conformity with such instructions as may be given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office: *Provided,* that notice, specifying the particular tracts so claimed, shall be given within three months after such first advertisement, to the Register, of the intention of the claimant to make such purchase of the United States, and that no sale or entry shall be permitted for land within the limits of the aforesaid Maison Rouge claim until the expiration of the aforesaid three months, and the lands embraced in the aforesaid notice or pre emption application shall not be liable to sale to other persons as public lands, unless after the expiration of the aforesaid term of twelve months, it shall be found that no pre emption under this act shall have been established to the same.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if the residence and improvements of two or more persons entitled to pre-emption as aforesaid shall be found on any one of the smallest legal subdivisions of the public lands, the same may be entered jointly by the parties in order that they may secure and divide the same, according to their several rights, and in default of one or more of the parties taking the proper steps within the time prescribed, to secure the benefit of this act, it shall be lawful for any one of the parties of this class to make the entry of the whole of such legal subdivision for his sole benefit

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved January 27, 1851
(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

[Public—No. 2.]

AN ACT to renew and continue in force the charter of the "Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and the act entitled "an act to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, be, and the same are hereby re-enacted and extended to the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and until the end of the next session of Congress which shall happen thereafter; until which time the said company may exercise all the powers, and have and enjoy all the privileges and immunities, granted to them by the said original act of incorporation, and the amendment thereto, any thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. This act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the stockholders of said company shall be individually liable for the debts and liabilities of said corporation to an amount equal to the capital stock held by them respectively. *Provided,* that such liability shall be confined to the stockholders who were so when such debts were contracted or liabilities incurred.

Approved January 27, 1851

[Public—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION for the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph G. Totten, of the city of Washington.

Approved December 24, 1850.

Desirable Suburban Residence for Sale.

For sale or offers for sale the house and grounds where he now resides, situated on Fort street, in one Tremont, in Allegheny, and about 20 minutes walk from the market of Pittsburgh. The lot is 120 feet front and running back 237 feet, to an alley, containing nearly one acre of ground, and is bounded on every side by large open lots, secured with fence and shrubbery. The house is nearly new, large, and exceedingly well arranged, having a front of 50 feet, and a depth of 72, and contains fourteen rooms, besides halls more feet wide. It is built in the best and most durable manner, and has a frescoed roof, and contains all the modern conveniences. Two pumps, with an unfailing supply of hard and soft water, are at the door on the premises are the necessary out buildings, stable, coach house, &c. The grounds are laid out mostly as a lawn, covered with choice fruit trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, currants, strawberries, raspberries, &c., and a small garden. The trees are of the best kind, and the trees are in their prime, and yield enough for the wants of an ordinary family. The situation of this property, as to salubrity and suburban comforts, combined with contiguity to the city, is not surpassed by any residence in this vicinity. It has a view of the Ohio River for over a mile, of Temperanceville, South Pittsburgh, the city, the two rivers and the hills around, forming altogether a panoramic prospect of unusual beauty and variety. Every thing which induces a departs from the port of Pittsburgh on the Ohio passes in full view. The residence and grounds are also completely removed from any nuisance of dust, or destructive of comfort and vegetation, and affords a retirement at a quiet and peaceful self located in some quiet nook in the country. The property will be sold at a bargain, and possession given on the first of April. Enquire at the Gazette office.

jan30tf D. N. WHITE.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

No. 4 Water Street in the warehouse of C. H. Giant.

Hugh H. Brown, President. A. W. Mellon, Sec'y.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh H. Brown, Edward Heaslton, John Haworth, Robert Bishop, Thomas S. Kier.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold & Silver, Bought, Sold & Exchanged

AT THE

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE

OF

WM. A. HILL & CO,

No. 64 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Interest allowed on time deposits. jan29

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us Thomas W. Bell, late Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit Bank, who will devote his personal attention to the business. The style of the firm remains as heretofore.

A. WILKINS & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE

OF

A. WILKINS & CO.,

Corner of Third and Market sts., Pittsburgh.

European Agency.

The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France, and Germany, during the months of April, May, and June next, leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th, and will be pleased to attend to any business of a business character for which body he could be employed to transact.

JOHN D. DAVIS

jan7 3tmtf

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at prices that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philad'a.

AGENT IN PITTSBURGH, W. H. DAVIS, office J. Kinney, jr., (deceased,) No. 58 Liberty street, for the better convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, the agent may also be found daily from 11 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock, at the counting room of J. Schoonmaker & Co., No 24 Wood street, where all necessary information will be given and communications promptly attended to. Pamphlets explaining the principles and benefits of Life Insurance, and blank forms furnished on application.

The net profits of the Company, which for the last two years have been eighty per cent per annum, are divided among the holders of life policies.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1851.—jan31dtr

Inquire at the Post office two weeks and charge this office.

Sellers' Cough Syrup in Illinois.

JUDGE PIERCE, of Middleport, Iroquoise county, writes under date of January 17th, 1851, that he has been troubled more or less with a cough for several years, which had yet continued him to his bed, and required medical treatment for three months. During the summer he got better, but still through exposure continued to distress him by day and night, which was only relieved by the use of "Sellers' Cough Syrup, which a gentleman by the name of Chapin brought with him from the State of Ohio. Mr. Chapin had heard the report of your in his family, and was on moving from Ohio, took fifteen bottles with him, a portion of which Judge Pierce obtained and used with great benefit, when other means had failed to afford relief.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

Sold by druggists generally in the towns and vicinity.

feb1

NEW MUSIC.

Dolce Dolce, a celebrated duett from the opera of Jessonda, by Spohr

Mother, there's faithful to me; a new song, by J. C. Foster; sweetly she sleeps my Alice fair, by S. C. Foster.

I'd offer thee this hand of mine,

Come maiden come, duets, of Truncadillo.

We may be happy yet, from the daughters of St. Mark, a song, funeral, a favorite and touching ballad.

Blow ye winds, blow, a favorite sea song.

Ben Bolt, or don't you remember sweet Alice.

Scarce Polka, by S. C. Foster

The celebrated Polka Danse.

Drum it and deaudel—complete

Fairy Quadrilles, by Mrs. Ernest. Fashion Polka.

Bella Polka, by Barmuder. Old Clay Polka.

Iris Polka. Batchelor's Polka.

Lilly Quadrilles—very easy and pretty.

Rose Quadrilles—Rosigold Polka. Allegheny Cotillion.

A new edition of Hunter's instructions for Piano, with six additional pages of new lessons.

Clark's Catechism for the Piano.

Burrow's Piano Forte Primer. Received today by

JOHN H. MELLOR, 91 Wood st.

N. B.—A very large assortment of New Pianos arriving, and will be open for sale this week. jan31

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Cemetery will be held at Harr's Tavern, on Wednesday, the 5th of February, at 10 o'clock a. m. the sale board are requested to attend. jan30

To Coal Men and Boat Builders.

100,000 FT. COAL BOAT SIDING; 60,000 feet Deck Plank, for sale by ROBERT McKNIGHT, Attorney, Fourth street.

Office Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co., Jackson st. feb1

DIVIDEND.—This company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share, payable at the office of Treasurer on the 10th of January. CHAS. AVERY, Treas.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of Scaife, Atkinson & Okely.

WM. H. SCAIFE,
JAMES ATKINSON,
JOHN M. OKELY.

HEATING BUILDINGS.—We are prepared to furnish and erect apparatus for heating large and small buildings by steam or hot water, and have on hand H. Wilson's patent, from the east, to superintend its construction. jan31 SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY.

TO LET—Rooms and Steam Power for mechanical purposes. Enquire of

SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY,
119 Front st.

TOBACCO—5 hhds Ohio Leaf & Maryland, in store and for sale by WM. H. JOHNSTON.

12 KEGS LARD; 110 doz Brooms, receives for sale by WM. H. JOHNSTON.

10 CASKS MALAGA WINE; 50 box lemons, in prime order, on consignment 50 brls Clover Seed, prime; 20 brls Sugar; 20 brls Molasses, prime cooperage; 20 brls Linseed Oil; 10 kegs Lard; 15 brls Fall Butter; 100 bushels Oats; 50 brls Timothy Seed, on hand and for sale by GROSS & KIRKPATRICK, 144 Liberty street jan31

HOMINY—5 brls Cincinnati Hominy just received per steamer Clipper, which will be sold low for cash by WM. A. McCLURG & CO.

DUTCH HERRING—12 kegs new, for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO.

PEELED PEACHES—A small lot received for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO.

Closing out the Entire Stock.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A further reduction in prices. The subscriber wishing to close the balance of his stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods by the 1st of April next, would respectfully call attention to his stock and the public will find they are in want of good goods at fifty per cent below former prices. To any person wishing to commence business in Market street, this would be a good opportunity, as he will dispose of the balance of his stock on the liberal terms, with a lease of the store which he has occupied for over 11 years, and has an established family trade. Apply to

WM. H. CARLISLE,
New York Store, Market st., Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL.—English & Bennett, Wholesale grocers and Dealers in Produce, have removed to No. 72 Second, and 121 First sts., between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. jan30

ENVELOPES.—Just received, a large quantity of buff, blue, and white Envelopes of all sizes, for sale at unusually low prices at

W. S. HAVEN'S, Stationary Warehouse,
Cor. Market and Second streets.

WRITING INK.—Arnold's Writing Fluid, Copying and Red Ink.

Hibbert's Chemical Fluid and Red Ink.

Harrison's Columbian Ink—red and black.

Bogan & Thompson's Commercial Ink—black, scarlet and red.

French Carmine Ink. For sale by W. S. HAVEN

NOTES AND DRAFTS.—Engraved and Stereograph Notes and Drafts, of most beautiful designs, in sheets, or bound in books of various sizes. For sale at W. S. HAVEN'S Blank Book Store,

Cor. Market and Second sts.

[American, Journal, and Post copy.]

JOHN M'FADEN ..... JONY COVODE.

McFADEN & COVODE,

[Successors to John McFaden & Co.]

Canal Basin, Penn Street.

Penna. Rail Road Co.—Central Rail Road.

THE subscribers having been appointed shipping agents for the Pennsylvania or Central Rail Road, inform the public that we are now prepared to receive any merchandise or produce for shipment east on the opening of the canal.

Goods via this route will be carried through in five days, and all consigned to us will be forwarded free of commission or charge for advances.

McFADEN & COVODE.

WANTED TO BUY—Notes of the Western Banks, and Stock of the Pittsburgh Banks, by

H. D. KING.

LOOK HERE MY FRIEND!

ARE YOU A FATHER, laboring for the support of a family, and suffering from general debility and low spirits, so that life almost seems a burden, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla.

Are you a Mother, suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla, and it will certainly cure you.

Call at our depot, or on one of our agents, and get a pamphlet, which gives you all, and all that the Shaker Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. S. D. Howe, has been the means of permanently curing more diseases, to which the human family are continually subject, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever yet brought before the public.

This medicine has established its high reputation by its numerous and well attested cures.

It is put up in quart bottles, and is the only Sarsaparilla that acts on the liver, kidneys, and bowels at the same time, which renders it altogether more valuable to every one, particularly to females.

Be sure and enquire for Dr. S. D. HOWE'S SHAKER SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Price $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

For sale by

DR. S. D. HOWE & CO., Proprietors,
1 College Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To whom all orders may be addressed.

Also, for sale by J. A. Jones, J. Schoonmaker & Co., W. Black, W. Meyers, J. M. Townsend, J. Moltier, W. Jackson, Pittsburgh; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny city; W. R. McCleland, Manchester; P. Crocker, Birmingham; Jas. Paull & Co., Wheeling; J. H. Patterson, and E. G. Morgan, St. Clairsville; Mellon & Kaga, Cadiz. feb28tdawtf

DIED.

At Philadelphia,