PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1851.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.
Joseph R. Flanegin, Samuel McElmeany,
F. Knox Morton, C. Thomson Jones,
Wm. H. Slingluff, Samuel R. Thomas,
Samuel Bell, John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Kilmaker, T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson, Alexander E. Brown,
Worden E. Preston, Wm. Baker,
Thomas M. Cochran, Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson, James Clark,
Charles B. Rodman, Sherman D. Phelps,
George Cress, Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Finney, John Wilson,
C. G. Loomis, Daniel McCurdy,
John Bauzman, George Meason,
Wm. Evans, Alex'r M. McClure,
John C. Neville, Francis Jordan.

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST PAGE—Commercial—Washington and Harrisburg Correspondence—The Seventh Census.

THIRD PAGE—Home Matters and Telegraphic.

FOURTH PAGE—The Value of the Clergy.

THE NEXT WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Whig Convention, to meet in Lancaster, in June next, will have the authority of naming the candidate to be supported by the Whig party, for Governor, at the approaching October election. It is not difficult to divine who that person will be. But one man has been named, and we presume, thought of, as the Whig standard bearer, in the important contest next fall.—That person is WM. F. JOHNSTON, the present capable and most efficient Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Johnston needs no panegyric from the press to recommend him to the support of the people. It is among the masses where his chief strength lies. The people know, admire, and respect him. Even among our political opponents, he is honored and respected, and they can bring nothing against him, except that he is a Whig. His administration of the State government has met with universal approval. Pennsylvanians point with pride to the high credit and character of the State, the value of her stocks, the punctuality with which her engagements are met, and the commencement which has been made to liquidate the enormous debt which has hitherto pressed like an incubus upon her mighty resources. The stain of repudiation has been wiped away, and her future is bright with the prospect of entire relief from indebtedness.

Much of this is owing to the ability and wisdom which has marked Gov. Johnston's administration. It might have been different under another administration—it was different in former years, when reckless extravagance and villainous speculation were the order of the day.—Every patriotic citizen of the commonwealth rejoices at the altered condition of affairs, and is anxious for its continuence. Many such in the Democratic party will support Gov. Johnston for a re-election—preferring a present and certain good, to risking the chances of a change.

The only complaints we hear of Gov. JOHNSTON come from a few Whigs who were disappointed in not receiving office from the national administration, and who attributed their failure to the indirect influence of the Governor. We have no doubt that nearly all of this soreness is founded in error. The Governor, we believe, stood as far aloof as possible from any interference in the appointments at Washington; and that whatever he might have done, had he chosen to exercise his great influence with Gen. Taylor, he in reality took but little part in matters which did not come within the purview of his official duties.

However, the dissatisfaction from this cause is fast dying away, and from the well known devotion to Whig principles and the Whig cause, of those who have expressed chagrin, we feel no hesitation in saying, that we shall find them, when the proper time comes, in the front rank, battling for the Whig cause and the Whig candidate.

With this slight exception, the Whig party is a unit in regard to the propriety of nominating Gov. JOHNSTON. No man in the State can so completely rally the Whig party to a cordial and enthusiastic support, and no other, we feel entirely sure, has so good chances of a triumphant election. Our opponents dread him as the Whig candidate. There is a *prestige* of success attached to him that discourges their efforts, while it exhilerates the Whigs, and half wins the battle before it is fought. We look forward to an animated campaign, and a brilliant Whig victory.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE RAILROAD.

We observe in a late number of the Pittsburgh Gazette an editorial article impunging the motives of the Directors of this Road, and charging upon them dishonest and fraudulent purposes in the use of their charter, by making the Road simply from Erie to the Ohio State Line, and leaving the residue south of Springfield unconstructed. Passing over, without comment, the editor's singular want of correct information upon the subject, we are happy to have it in our power to state that he is totally mistaken. The Directors are perfectly sincere in their intention to build the whole Road, and as an earnest of this are willing to put under contract and construct forthwith that portion lying between Enon Valley and the town of New Castle, providing all embarrassing impediments are removed. They deem the improvement of the highest practical importance, and, if let alone, will consummate it in due season—asking only not to be clogged by conditions which will render it impossible to prosecute the work.—*Erie Gazette.*

If the Erie editor will tell us what the "embarrassing impediments" he speaks of are, we will join with him in endeavoring to effect their removal; but we must doubt the sincerity of the intention of the Directors to build the whole line in any reasonable time, if ever, when we see them openly using the charter for a purpose which was never intended by the Legislature.—When the Directors have built the road in good faith, we shall not object to their using the power of making lateral lines; but to make a lateral line first and thus obtain an advantage which the Legislature refused to grant on its own merits, is an outrage which ought not to go unpunished. We understand the Senate has passed an act legalizing this forced right of way across the State, and levying a small tax upon passengers and tonnage. We trust, if the House accords in the propriety of this course, that it will, at least, make the tax equal to that required of our own Central Railroad. This is only fair.

THE UNIONTOWN SLAVE CASE.—The Uniontown Democrat contains the particulars of the first examination of two alleged fugitive slaves, who have been residing near Brownsville.—They were brought before the U. S. Commissioner on Monday evening. Fears of a rescue were entertained, and the military were called out, but there was no show of resistance. Each prisoner offered evidence that he had been manumitted, and asked a continuance of the case, and although the counsel for the claimant declared that the proceedings must be *summary*, the final hearing was postponed. When the result is announced we will give a fuller account.

RAILROADING AT RAVENNA.—The Ravenna Star announces that a regular business has already begun on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, between Ravenna and Cleveland:

The first train of cars left Ravenna for Cleveland on Monday morning, with about 40 passengers and a quantity of freight. A train arrived from Cleveland the same day. This begins to look like railroading in earnest.

THE APPRAISEMENT ACT.—We published this law on Saturday. We stated, a few days since, that the law had been construed as granting additional duties on iron and coal. This construction is not correct, according to the following article from the *New York Express:*

A stray paragraph is wandering about, from the Hartford (Conn.) Times, we believe, the substance of which has crept into the Express, that there is, in Mr. Senator Hunter's Bill, which is now the law of the land, a slight increase of the duties on iron and coal. There is not one word of accuracy in it. The revenue duties stand exactly as they have been, under the Tariff of 1846, without the least practical alteration.

It will be recollected that, pending the discussion of the Tariff of 1846, prior to its passage, the Whigs predicted that it would never yield revenue enough to carry on the government,—for which they have been especially laughed at, as the result has been contrary to all such predictions. Mr. Walker, the new Secretary of the Treasury, perfectly aware that the Whigs were right in their prediction, and that the Tariff of 1846, passed on the 30th day of July, would never yield him money enough to carry on the government, caused to be slipped into the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, August 10th, 1846, an item, having reference to the Whig Tariff of 1842, and substantially reviving the *ad valorem* of that Tariff. Under the authority of that item, Mr. Walker revised in a good degree, the tariff of 1842, as well as other old Revenue Laws, and he issued a series of circulars, very stringent and very extraordinary, under which the Tariff has been collected up to the present winter. The house of Harvey Gould & Co., of this city, and a house in Boston, did not believe these circulars legal, and each making out a case against them, the two cases were taken the last winter, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court in February decided the cases in their favor, reversing and nullifying the leading Treasury circulars which Mr. Walker had issued since 1846, and upon which he had raised a far greater amount of Revenue than was in the Tariff of 1846.

The principles upon which the Supreme Court nullified these circulars made evident what a confused mass of absurdities the Tariff of 1846 was, and is, and at once convinced every intelligent man in Congress that Congress must do something immediately. Hence Mr. Hunter, a Democrat from Virginia, introduced into the Senate a bill substantially re-enacting Mr. Walker's and Mr. Meridith's Treasury Circulars, making the instructions under them the laws of the land. Thus there is no addition to, or subtraction from the tariff as it has stood since 1846, under Mr. Walker's Treasury Circulars. Iron and coal are just where they were, and so is everything else. The costs, and charges, and commissions over sea to be added to the value, just as they have been, and nothing else. Freight is not to be added, as stated in some quarters. In short, duties and charges are to be just as they have always been.

It is calculated in some quarters that the Treasury will have to disgorge something like two millions of dollars, which it has collected under Mr. Walker's illegal Treasury Circulars; but this is only a tithe of what is really the back due, inasmuch as most of the duties under the tariff of 1846 have been paid without protest.

GREAT FIRE AT CARLISLE.—From thirty to forty buildings were destroyed by fire in Carlisle, on Wednesday last. Several of the best dwellings, a large warehouse, a Lutheran Church, &c., were consumed.

"THE GENTLEMAN'S SCIENCE OF ETIQUETTE, and guide to the usages and habits of Society." By Count Alfred D'Orsay. Much information which can be put to a good use can be derived from this little book; which is for sale at Holmes' Depot, Third Street.

"The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, and hand book of the toilet." By Countess De Calabrella. For sale by Miner & Co., Smithfield Street.

The water has been let into the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE OREGON.—The Glencoe yesterday brought up some of the officers and crew of the steamer Oregon, and among them was our young friend Barrett Mullikin, who was second clerk on the ill fated steamer, and made a narrow escape. We called on Mr. Mullikin and found him confined to his face and hands being much scalded, and from him we obtained the following particulars not yet published:

The explosion occurred on Sunday the 2d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Island 82. The boat was under full headway and had not stopped for six hours previous. The larboard boiler exploded, part of it being blown in the river, and the other part passing up through the cabin, boiler deck, the hurricane deck, and the Texas—the latter the rooms and hall attached to the pilot house for the accommodation of the officers of the boat, tearing away the clerks office and other rooms as well as the cabin floor, and precipitating all on the deck below. Mr. Mullikin was asleep at the time in his room, opposite the clerk's office, and was thrown on the boilers below, as were many others. Capt. Montgomery had a few minutes previous retired to one of the rooms in the Texas, but at the request of two young ladies, passengers, had got up to show them where the John Adams was sunk, and was in fact in the act of pointing the spot to them when his own boat was rendered a wreck. He fell on the boiler deck, while the ladies kept their foothold. It was fortunate for Capt. Montgomery that he was called up, as the room to which he had retired was torn to atoms.

Mr. Mullikin describes the scene that occurred after the explosion as heart-rending. The number lost can never be accurately ascertained, as the books and papers were all destroyed. Mr. M. thinks that they will number about fifty. Besides Mr. Brow, another officer was lost, J. Love, of Portland, one of the engineers. He had just been relieved and had reached the guards of the cabin. There was three watches of firemen on board, two of them black and one white. The latter were on duty and were all lost. Among the cabin passengers lost, not before mentioned, was Mr. Davis, of Mauckport. The name of Mrs. Ashler, of this city, given in the list of killed published on Saturday was a mistake. It was a little daughter of Mrs. Ashler. Most of the waiters and both chambermaids (Jane and Rebecca) were lost, as was two deck passengers. About fifteen minutes after the explosion, the boat took fire, and in twenty minutes her entire upper works were burned. The officers and crew, by the assistance of the steamers Iroquois and Bulletin, succeeded in getting the wreck ashore, where it sunk. The diving bell was left alongside of the wreck. The safe in the office, which contained from $7,000 to $10,000, most of which belonged to the boat, is believed to be injured and will be recovered, as well as a portion of the freight.

Since writing the preceding, we have been furnished by Mr. Lyon, the barkeeper, who arrived last night with Capt. Montgomery and others, on the Indiana, with the Memphis express, which contains an account of the disaster by Dr. Fowlkes, its editor, who was a passenger on the Bulletin, one of the boats that came to the assistance of the Oregon.

About two hours after this melancholy accident occurred the steamer Bulletin, on which we were a passenger, arrived at the scene of this destruction of life and property—before her arrival, however, the steamer Empire State passed down and took off the most of the passengers, whose lives had been saved by the praiseworthy and skilful interposition of Capt. James Lee, of the Iroquois—for at the hazard of his own safety he did not hesitate to run his boat sufficiently near to the Oregon—then in flames—to make a passage between his boat and the burning wreck of the Oregon.

He took the wounded and the dying upon his boat, and when the Bulletin came to the scene, in aid of his noble exertions, his boat, the Iroquois, was lying just above the burning Oregon, rendered every possible aid to suffering humanity.

Capt. Church, of the steamer Bulletin, landed by the Iroquois—and tendered every assistance in his power to the scalded, the mangled and the dying.

Dr. Williams, Somerville, Tenn., and Dr. Sanders promptly entered into active and efficient service to relieve the suffering.

Capt. Montgomery, after aiding to the extent of his power to save life and to alleviate the miseries of the injured, assisted by Capt. Churchhill and Goslee, deemed it best to attempt to save the freight in the hull of the burning boat; to this end the Bulletin dropped down below the wreck, consumed to the lower deck, which was covered with the bodies of dead cattle, horses, sheep, &c. actively on fire, and had the boat scuttled. Capt. Montgomery left the wreck in charge of his mate and came up on the Bulletin, to make provision for the reception of the injured on the Iroquois. Hours after the disaster it was discovered that on his back he had received a severe injury as well as upon his arm, which was supported in a sling. The coolness and firmness of Capt. M. doubtless did much to inspire his passengers and crew with self-possession that saved, it is believed, all who were not destroyed by the explosion.

Accidents of this character cautious occur without an adequate cause—it doubtless proceeded from a defect in the boiler, or from the ignorance or carelessness of the engineer! We say this must be the case—which of these causes we venture not even an opinion:—for there is too much aptitude in the public mind to condemn without investigation, the officers of an unfortunate boat.

We have not from any source heard complaint against Captain Montgomery, and we feel pleasure to state the fact—and the more pleasure, because in the midst of the destruction of property, and the loss of life, and the sufferings of the injured, we heard no public complaint.

The loss is ruin, we learn, to Capt. Montgomery; the insurance of his boat being, by stipulation, void by explosion. His freights would have amounted to some $7,000, we are informed. Some $7,000 was consumed in the clerk's office. Who then had so much at stake upon his care, caution, and skill, as the Captain and owner of the boat?

We shall not attempt to describe the harrowing scenes of this sad and melancholy accident—we do not essay to speak of the dead and dying—of innocent and helpless mothers, children, and parents! It would not benefit the injured and the dead—it could not gratify the living!

There was, we learn, some 5 or 6 passengers who got on board this splendid boat at Memphis —we have only learned the name of our friend, Oliver Woodward, Esq. He was saved, and went down upon the Empire State unhurt.

Cabin passengers badly scalded.—Montgomery, Gosport, Ia.;—Jackson, Grand Gulf, Miss.; a gentleman from Newburg, Ia., with horses; two gentlemen from Providence, La.

Saved, (unhurt.)—Wm. P. Curd, Lexington, Ky.;—Sheldon, do.;—Cully, Vicksburg, Miss.; —Beedle, Columbus, Geo.; Weaver and Son, Henderson, Ky.;—Smith, Mount Vernon, Ia., and all the ladies.

We have omitted in the above account as much of the details as has heretofore been given. It is supposed by some that the explosion was caused by the water pipe being choked up which led to the exploded boiler. Mr. Lyon who called on us has nearly recovered from his injuries.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed during the second session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 21].

AN ACT to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all soldiers of the army of the United States, and all soldiers who have been, or may hereafter be, of the army of the United States, whether regulars or volunteers, and who have contributed, or may hereafter contribute, according to section seven of this act to the support of the Military Asylum hereby created, shall under the restriction and provisions which follow, be members of the said asylum, with all the rights annexed thereto:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the good government and attainment of the objects proposed by the institution aforesaid, the general-in-chief commanding the army, the generals commanding the eastern and western geographical military divisions, the quarter-master general, the commissary general of subsistence, the paymaster general, the surgeon general, and the adjutant general, shall be, *ex officio,* commissioners of the same, constituting a board of Commissioners, a majority of whom shall have power to establish, from time to time, regulations for the general and internal direction of the institution, to be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval: and any other act or acts necessary for the governments and interests of the same, as authorized herein.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the institution shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor, and a secretary, for each separate site of the asylum, the latter to be also treasurer; and the said officers shall be taken from the army, and appointed or removed, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the following persons, members of the army asylum, according to section one, shall be entitled to the rights and benefits herein conferred, and no others, viz: every soldier of the army of the United States who shall have served or may serve honestly and faithfully twenty years in the same, and every soldier and every discharged soldier, whether regular or volunteer, who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the service and in the line of his duty rendering him incapable of further military service, if such disability has not been occasioned by his own misconduct: *Provided,* That no deserter, mutineer, or habitual drunkard, shall be received without such evidence of reformation of service, good conduct and reformation of character as the commissioners shall deem sufficient to authorize his admission

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any soldier admitted into the institution, for disability at its aforesaid, and who shall recover his health, so as to fit him again for military service, (he being under fifty years of age,) shall be discharged: *Provided* That any pensioner on account of wounds or disability incurred in the military service, although he may not have contributed to the funds of the institution, shall be entitled to all the benefits herein provided, upon transferring his pension to said asylum, for and during the period that he may voluntarily continue to receive such benefits.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the foregoing sections shall not be construed to any soldier in the regular or volunteer service who shall have been convicted of felony, or other disgraceful or infamous crimes of a civil nature, since he has been admitted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That for the support of the said institution the following sums of money be and the same are hereby appropriated: Any unexpended balance of the appropriation made March second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, now remaining in the Treasury, for the benefit of discharged soldiers disabled by wounds, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and nineteen cents, levied by the direct taxmailing general of the army of the U. S. in Mexico, during the war with that republic, for the benefit of the soldiers of the United States army, regulars and volunteers, engaged in that war, but taken possession of in the name of the United States, and placed in the Treasury; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of courts martial, over and above any amount that may be due for the reimbursement of Government, or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion; all moneys, not exceeding two-thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund, and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses of the year, and all moneys belonging to the States of deceased soldiers, which now are or may hereafter be, unclaimed for three years subsequent to the death of said soldier or soldiers to be repaid by the commissioners of the institution, upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased: *And, provided, also,* That from the first day of the month, next after the passage of this act, there shall be deducted from the pay of every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private of the army of the United States, the sum of twenty cents per month, and the like sum so deducted shall, by the pay department of the army, be passed to the credit of the commissioners of the army asylum: who are hereby also authorized to receive all donations of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the institution, and hold the same for its sole and exclusive use: *And, provided,* That the deduction of twenty-five cents per month from the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of regiments of volunteers, or other corps or regiments, raised for a limited period, or for a temporary purpose, shall only be made with their consent.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of this institution, by and with the approval of the President be and the same are hereby, authorized and required to procure for immediate use, at a suitable place or places, a site or sites for the military asylum, and if the necessary buildings cannot be procured with the site or sites, to have the same erected, having due regard to the health of the locations, facility of access, to economy, and giving preference to such places as, with the most convenience, and least cost, will accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners, with the approval of the Secretary of War, prepare the necessary rules and regulations for the government of said institution, and cause the same to be fitted and furnished for the immediate reception of those persons provided for in this act, and that the Secretary of War report upon the execution of this duty at the next Session of Congress.

Approved March 3, 1851

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT for the settlement of certain classes of "private land claims" within the limits of the "Baron De Bastrop Grant," and for allowing pre-emptions to certain actual settlers, in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop 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 "Baron De Bastrop" claim in Louisiana, under the act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth June, one thousand eight 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 Pearl rivers," the register and receiver for the Ouachita Land District, Louisiana, shall give public notice of the fact in some newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land; and within twelve months from and after the date of the publication of such notice it shall and may be lawful for any original claimants of the claims herein after mentioned in the section of the present act, their heirs or legal representatives, to file with the aforesaid register and receiver notices descriptive of their claims, and specifying their precise localities and area, with the testimony in support of the same.

SEC. 2. That all bona fide claimants by purchase from De Bastrop, or those holding under him, where the land has been occupied and cultivated for twenty years

SECOND. All bona fide claimants of "head rights," for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, their heirs or legal representatives, where the original claimant came over and settled the land under the contract between the Spanish government and De Bastrop, even though the land was not actually sold or conveyed to such original claimants by the said De Bastrop.

THIRD. All bona fide claimants for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, as actual settlers prior to the twentieth December, eighteen hundred and three, where they have held such continued possession as to show that they identified themselves with the ownership of the land.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, after the expiration of the twelve months aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the register and receiver, pursuant to such instructions as may be given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to make a report with the notices, and all the testimony, to the General Land Office, specifying all such cases as in their opinion came within the principles recognized under the several heads mentioned in the foregoing section, and which, according to these principles, ought to be confirmed, and such as in their opinion ought to be rejected.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to lay the report aforesaid before Congress for final action thereon, and all claims recommended for confirmation shall be reserved from sale until the final action of Congress on the report aforesaid, and all claims reported as rejected shall be treated as other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the claims numbers forty, forty-four, forty-five, forty six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fifty-one, favorably reported on by Daniel J. Sutton, as register for the district north of Red river, Louisiana, and entered in the first class of his report, dated first January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, but, on account of being within the limits of the Bastrop grant, have been excluded from the confirmatory provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana," be, and the same shall be held confirmed, in the event of the final adjudication of the Bastrop claim in favor of the United States as aforesaid: *Provided,* That this confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no way prejudice or affect any sale or other right existing at the time when the survey shall be executed, of the claims hereby conditionally confirmed, and, in the event of the final adjudication of the Bastrop Grant as aforesaid, and upon the return of approved plats of survey for the claims specified in this section, relinquishment patents shall be issued as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, in the event of a final adjudication in favor of the United States of the Bastrop claim, as contemplated by the first section of this act, every bona fide settler on any part of said land, at the time of the extension of the public surveys over the same, who is a man of family, widow, or single man over twenty-one years of age, and an actual housekeeper thereon, and who, but for the reservation heretofore made of said land for the claim of the said Bastrop, would have been entitled to a right of pre-emption under some one of the pre-emption laws, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the quarter-section so resided on, by adjoining or legal subdivisions, so as to include his residence and land cultivated or improved, any number of acres not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, upon making proof of such settlement, housekeeping, &c., to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, as in ordinary cases, at any time within a year after the public surveys are so extended over said land.

Approved, March 3, 1851

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and required, upon equitable principles, to settle the claim of the American Colonization Society for the support and maintanence, in Liberia, of the Africans recaptured on board the barque Pons, and for all supplies furnished them of every description, and to pay the amount which he may find due to be due to the said society, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided the same shall not exceed fifty dollars per head.

Approved, March 2, 1851.

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Liberty streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID BREER, 108 Penn st.

"ARLEIGH, Rose cot, O., Feb. 18, 1848.

Messrs. J. Kohl & Co.—We wish to inform you that we have sold all of your Warm Specific you left with us. We have had a number of calls for more as soon as possible, as it has given general satisfaction here. We have many calls for it since we are out of the article. It has superseded all other preparations in this county, and for this reason we wish to keep a supply on hand.

R. & M. A. PATTERSON."

The above is one of the hundreds of similar communications which the proprietors of this medicine are daily receiving. Where it has been introduced, it has become the most popular remedy in use.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., mch15-2tawtw4 No. 60 Wood st.

Attention!

☞ PUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully invited to the pleasing, unrivalled testimony of John Watt, who was cured of an old cough by the use of the PETROLEUM.

"This may certify that I have been cured of an old Chronic Cough, by the use of Four Bottles of Petroleum The cough attacked me a year ago last December, and I had lost all hopes of getting well, as I had taken the advice of several physicians without any benefit. I was benefited almost instantly by the Petroleum. I coughed up, *during the use of the Petroleum, a hard substance resembling bone.*—I make these statements without any solicitation from any one to do so, and solely for the purpose that others who may be suffering may be benefited. You are at liberty to publish this certificate. I am an old citizen of Pittsburgh, having resided here thirty-three years. My residence, at this time, is on Second street. JOHN WATT

Jefferson, February 24, 1851."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Donaldson, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor. feb22-52w T Canal Basin, Seventh st., 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 accounts of a business character which may be confided to his care.

jan7-3tmr17 JOHN D. DAVIS.

☞ BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions for this paper received and forwarded free of expense, from this office.

☞ A. MARKS & Co call the attention of the Ladies to their new and fashionable stock of Spring and Summer Bonnets. mch12

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the EAGLE FIRE COMPANY are requested to attend a special Meeting, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the "HOLLAND HOUSE." Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be laid before the Company.

By order C. SLADE, Sec'y

mch17

Investments.

1000 DOLLS. PITTSBURGH CITY 6s, 100 shares Douglass Houghton Mining Co. 100 do Colling " 100 do Fire Steel " 2 do Pacific Quartz Rock " For sale by A. WILKINS & CO., mch17 corner Third and Market sts

WALL PAPER.

Fresh Assortment of Spring Goods.

THOMAS PALMER is daily receiving from the Eastern Cities, at the old stand, No. 55 MARKET STREET, *Between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,* Large accessions to his present stock, of the most beautiful PAPER HANGINGS that have appeared in this market for a long period. The patterns are entirely new, the styles peculiarly chaste, and the colors, in point of durability, unsurpassed. From the entire approach prices range. To this attractive lot of goods, of which a more accurate judgement can be formed by visit than description, the attention of merchants and house keepers is respectfully invited. mch17

THE KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE: By W. M. Thackeray. Price, 12½.

The Warwick Woodlands, by Frank Forrester.

Birds-nest of Mechanics. No. 22.

Received at HOLMES' Literary Depot, mch17 Third st., opposite the Post office

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.—

Godey's Lady's Book, for April. Graham's Magazine do. do. Sartain's do. do. For sale at HOLMES' Literary Depot, mch17 Third st., opposite the Post office

LEAD PIPE.—Cornell's improved patent Lead Pipe for Hydraulics, Gas, Steam, Pumps, Aqueducts Fixtures, Bells, Cisterns, &c. All sizes on hand and to arrive. For sale by ALEXANDER GORDON, mch17-tf 124 Front street.

Boys' Wear.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd an assortment of the above goods, adapted to spring wear, consisting of plaid and plain Cassimeres, light mixt do., Tweeds, Merino Cassimeres, and Jeans, worsted goods of various kinds, all at lowest prices. mch17

BOMBAZINES & MOURNING ALPACAS.—MESSRS. J. BARNSDALL invite the attention of persons wanting Mourning Goods, to their assortment of Bombazines, Bombazine finished Alpacas, Mouse de Laines, Barèges, &c. mch17

SUNDRIES—

25 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
100 bbls. C. do. Molasses;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
12 bbls. Fresh Boil Butter;
250 bush. Dried Apples;
20 bbls. Clover Seed;
25 " Timothy Seed; in store and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, mch15 Liberty street.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH. mch17 No 145 Front and 114 Second st.

FEATHERS—1600 lbs. prime, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH. mch17

EGGS—4 bbls. rec'd and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH. mch17

SUNDRIES—

6 sacks Bacon Shoulders;
40 bbls. Lard No. 1;
2 " Grease Lard;
10 bags Rye;
1 " and 1 bbl Flaxseed;
1 sack Rowmax;
40 sacks Feathers;
10 " Wool;
4 " Rags;
4 " Oilsacks;
132 " Dried Peaches;
32 " Apples;
9 bales Cotton; now landing from str. Mayflower, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., mch17 Front and Water sts.

SWEET POTATOES—60 bbls. now landing from str. Mayflower, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., mch17 Water and Front sts.

COTTON—90 bales to arrive per str. Genesee, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. mch17

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—150 bxs. Va. Manufacture, of the best brands, for sale low by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. mch17

Special Meeting.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION will meet on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., in the lecture Room of the Second Presb'y terian Church, Fifth street.

This is a special meeting of the Association, called for the purpose of completing the organization, and adopting By-Laws.

The members are particularly requested to be in attendance. ROBERT M. RIDDLE, P. mch15 Pro tem.

MASON'S BLACKING—25 grs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st. mch15

New Books! New Books!

FOREIGN REMINISCENCES, by Henry Richard Lord Holland; edited by his son, Henry Edward Lord Holland.

Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity; by Catharine Sinclair, author of "Sir Edward Graham," "Holiday House," &c.

Marshal Cottager, by the author of Mary Barton.

Lavengro: The Scholar, the Gipsey, the Priest; by Geo. Barrow, author of the Bible in Spain, and the Gipsies in Spain.

Vol. 1st. Hildreth's History of the United States—second series.

The above works just rec'd and for sale by R. C. STOCKTON, Bookseller and Stationer, mch15 corner Market and Third sts.

JONES ON LAND OFFICE TITLES.—A Syllabus of the Law of Land Office Titles in Pennsylvania; by Joel Jones; rec'd and for sale by R. C. STOCKTON, mch15 No. 47 Market st.

New Books! New Books!

T HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT, Third street, opposite the Post Office.

Bertie: a Humorous Novel; by Geo. Seaworth.

Oregon and California: or Sights in the Gold Region.

Louise La Valliere; by Alex. Dumas.

Gonsalvo; by Geo. Sand—2 vols. in 1. Price, 50c.

Lavengro: the Scholar, the Gipsey, the Priest; by Geo. Barrow.

The Queen's Necklace; by Alex. Dumas.

Exercise of an Old Maid: or Hints to Young Men intending to Marry.

☞ The above can also be had of P. S. McNAMARA, Allegheny.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, bound in sheep, 1452 pp. quarto—price $5.50. Same work bound in Russia calf, embossed back and sides, very elegant—$10.00.

A large supply of the above work rec'd by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st. mch15

Spring Bonnets.

OUR FIRST LOT is received and opened, comprising, in part, the following styles:

Shoal Chip, Queen's Own,
White and Yellow Lace, Star and Tulip,
Milan Chip, Jenny Lind and Satin,
English Chip, Fluted Straw and Satin,
Fine Straw and Diamond, Pearl and Loop Satin,
Florence Crimped, American Lace,
English Pearl, Hungarian Milled,
Albeno, Fluted Manilla,
Split Straw, Silk

A. A. MASON & CO., mch15 62 and 64 Market st.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.—Just rec'd per Wagner—superior black Lustering Silks. Also—100 pieces white, black, and fancy colored Crapes. A. A. MASON & CO.

IRISH LINENS.—Received this morning another lot assorted grades Irish Linens. A. A. MASON & CO. mch15

FOR SALE—30 dozen Good Black Ink; White Louisville Lime; 100 small Wooden Bowls; 100 cuts Purple and Yellow Carpet Chain; 250 nos. Temperance Certificates; a large Temperance Chart, and several Maps; a small supply of School Books; Writing and Letter Paper; Quills and Wafers; 10 doz. Lead Pencils; 30 gross Coal, Tent, and Parlor Matches; 50 of the Great Fire at Pittsburgh; and a few other articles for sale cheap for cash. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Commission Merchant, Fifth st. mch15-3t

SWEET OIL—350 gall. for sale by J. KIDD & CO. mch15

POTASH—7 casks (prime) for sale by J. KIDD & CO. mch15

WHITE GLUE—5 bbls. (Cooper's) for sale by J. KIDD & CO. mch15

PITTSBURGH GLUE—30 bbls. (best) for sale by J. KIDD & CO. mch15

SUGAR CURED HAMS—10 tierces Duffield's celebrated S. C. Hams, on hand and for sale by WILLINGFORD & CO. mch15

WANTED—Places and employment for several good book keepers, school masters, a miller, several warehouse men, salesmen, and nine young men of various ages, with some experience in hardware, queensware and grocery stores. Several coal engineers can find employment; and one or two, with families, to keep boarders. Place wanted for a number of boys of all ages. House keepers, chambermaids, cooks, seamstresses, wet and dry nurses, and women and girls for all work; can always find employing at ISAAC HARRIS' mch15-3t Agency and Intelligence Office, Fifth st.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, Parlor Chandeliers and Brackets, of the latest styles, also, two and one light Ornamental Pendents, at eastern prices. R. C. STOCKTON, mch15 corner of Fourth and Market sts.

SOLAR LARD LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, Side Lamps, Transparent Lamps for Churches, Steamboats, Halls, and Dwellings. Also, tin and lead pipe, of various patterns, for sale by R. C. STOCKTON, mch15 corner of Fourth and Market sts.

Drug and Prescription Store for Sale.

A DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE, located in a flourishing and improving part of the city, which is doing a profitable business, is offered for sale upon easy terms. For further particulars, apply to BAIRD & IRWIN, mch14 114 Second st.

FOR SALE—A large Brick Dwelling House, and Lot of Ground, on Bank Lane, Allegheny City, very near the Old Allegheny Bridge. The house is in good repair, and the lot is 60 feet by 120. Persons doing business in the city would find it convenient. Also—Two lots, 25 feet by 100, on Rebecca street. For price and terms apply to BAIRD & IRWIN, mch14 114 Second st.

FOR RENT—A Private Dwelling, on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, containing seven Rooms, pleasantly located on Fifth street, Allegheny. Enquire at Mrs. SELLER'S Book Store, Allegheny, or of W. M. MARSHALL, Wood st., or Mechanics Row, 202