PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 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 McEnnamy,
F. Knox Morton,	C. Thompson Jones,
Wm. H. Slingluff,	Samuel B. Thomas,
Samuel Bell,	John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Elmaker,	T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson,	Alexander E. Brown,
Worden E. Preston,	Wm. Baker,
Thomas E. Cochran,	Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson,	James Clark,
Charles B. Bordman,	Sherman D. Phelps,
George Crews,	Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Finney,	John Allison,
C. O. Loomis,	Daniel McCurdy,
John Bausman,	George Meason,
Wm. Evans,	Alex'r M. McClure,
John C. Neville,	Francis Jordan.

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Whig papers in Indiana, almost without exception, have placed at the head of their columns, the name of General Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. The Indiana State Journal, in speaking of the proposed nomination by the National Whig Convention, says that so far as popular sentiment in that State is concerned, there never before was such unanimity in the selection of a candidate, and if the name of General Winfield Scott should be placed upon the ticket, Indiana will certainly give him her electoral vote.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

After a long and laborious session, the Constitutional Convention of Ohio has given the result of its labors to the people.

The new Constitution opens with the bill of rights, which is essentially the same as may be found in the constitution adopted in 1802, although some rights are expressed in more laconic and comprehensive language. The sixteenth section, for instance, stands simply thus: "No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action or mesne, or final process, unless in cases of fraud." In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the broadest liberty is allowed to offer the truth in evidence.

The second Article provides for the legislative power. "Senators and representatives shall be elected biennially in their respective counties or districts." No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of the public funds can hold any office in the state. No person holding public money can have a seat in the legislature. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. The regular sessions of the Legislature will commence on the first Monday of January every second year. The everlasting creation of new counties is prevented by a section declaring that no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory; and all laws for the division of the counties must be submitted to the voters of the counties to be divided. The Legislature is prohibited to grant divorces.

The executive department consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General; all to hold their offices two years, except the Auditor whose term is four years. The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate, but can vote only when the Senate is divided.

The election of all judges is given to the people for terms not exceeding five years; but the Governor has power to fill vacancies. The General Assembly has power, upon complaint, to remove judges by a vote of two-thirds, and in the same way, may increase or diminish the number.

One year's residence gives a citizen of the United States the right of State citizenship but military, naval, and other officers that may be stationed or garrisoned, &c., are excepted.

All lands and other property that may be entrusted to the State for educational or religious purposes are to be held inviolate, and the interest only employed. The General Assembly has no power to provide for educational taxes, but no [illegible] may be given exclusively to any religious society.

[illegible] has been taken in regard to public [illegible] copy the first six sections of [illegible] article.

[illegible] State may contract debts to supply [illegible] deficits or failures in revenues, or to [illegible] not otherwise provided for, but [illegible] amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC.-2. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever; and all debts incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund hereinafter provided for, as the same shall accumulate.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever, shall hereafter be created by, or on behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation whatever, nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, or association, in this State or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company, corporation or association.

The remaining sections are conceived in the same spirit.

The apportionment of the State for the General Assembly is to be made every ten years.—The ratio of representation in the House is established by dividing the whole population of the State by one hundred, and in the Senate, by dividing by thirty-five. The Constitution itself makes the first appointment in a manner which the Whig papers denounce as the most complete gerrymandering.

We copy the first three sections of the twelfth article which relates to taxation.

SEC. 1. The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax for county or State purposes.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of piety, public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal, and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues, of every description, (without deduction) of all banks now existing or hereafter created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

The General Assembly is directed to provide for the appointment of three commissioners who shall "revise, reform, simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this State; and, as far as practicable and expedient shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law, now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity."

Principles and accessories in duels are deprived of the right to hold office; and lotteries are prohibited.

This Constitution is to be submitted to the people on the third Tuesday of next June; and at the same time a separate section prohibiting the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors will be voted upon and, if approved by a majority, will become part of the Constitution.

GEN. CASS' NOISE AND CONFUSION SPEECH.—The friends of General Cass, as our readers are aware, have endeavored, after the lapse of nearly three years, to clear him of the "noise and confusion" excuse for avoiding an open declaration of his sentiments on the River and Harbor Improvement question. The Washington Union, of February 23d, published, with a great flourish of trumpets, a letter from Messrs. J. W. Gray, (editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer,) and H. V. Willson, to Governor Wood, and the Governor's reply to the same. They declare that they were present when the speech was made, pronounce the Cleveland Herald's report of it wholly false, and ask the Governor to give his statement. The substance of the Governor's reply is contained in the following paragraphs:

"In justice to myself, I must say, at the time of the reception of General Cass at Cleveland, I had not read his letter accepting the nomination for President, or no opportunity would have been given for the perverse and silly version of his speech which was published in the Herald on that occasion.

"The speech attributed to the General, that there was 'so much noise and confusion' that he could not be heard in answer to the particular subjects of river and harbor improvements, and the extension of slavery into the free territories of the United States, to which his attention had been especially invited, was not made, *in that connection*, at all."

The reason why the Governor is so anxious to do justice to himself is easily found. He performed the ceremony of introducing General Cass to the Convention, and while doing so, told him that he had been charged with being opposed to the improvements of Western Rivers and Harbors, and with being favorable to the extension and perpetuation of slavery. After having set these accusations before the General in the most pointed manner, he asked him, in a style which demanded a plain *yes* or *no*, to make a reply. Mr. Cass then made his short and sweet speech which has become so notorious for its shameless cowardice. The Cleveland Herald, which has reviewed the whole matter, publishes its own report and that of the Plaindealer. We copy the disputed sentences from both:

[From the Herald.]

Sir—The noise and confusion which pervade this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention. I must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the unworthy representative of the great Democratic party of this country, have received at your hands.

[From the Plaindealer]

Sir—The noise and confusion which pervades this vast assembly will; I apprehend, prevent me from being distinctly heard by all present.—I can do little more, sir, at this time, than return my thanks for the very warm and flattering reception which the citizens of Cleveland have given me.

The whole speech, as reported in each paper, contains but four or five short paragraphs, and the only approach to an answer to the charge is a general reference to his past life.

But the Herald sustains the two reports by still better evidence. Its report did not contain one paragraph in which the administration of Mr. Polk was alluded to. The Plaindealer seized upon this error, saying: "It is very strange that the *only sentence* in the whole speech on which Whig scrutiny could hang one word of comment, should be entirely omitted in its first publication." The noise and confusion paragraph was not meddled with at all.

With all this evidence on record against him, General Cass on the 10th inst., made a personal explanation in the Senate in reply to an article in the Republic, and denied the charge in question, in the following language:

"Mr. President, I said the other day that it was hard to overtake falsehood. It travels further and faster than its refutation. Mr. Jefferson said it was better to live it down than write it down. Perhaps it is. Here is the old charge that I sheltered myself behind 'noise and confusion;' and, by the by, I cannot use the words without laughing. Notwithstanding my solemn contradiction in my place here, notwithstanding the solemn contradiction of Gov. Wood, who was the chairman who put the question to me out of which this story rose, here a gentleman of the administration paper comes out, and in the face of these facts, repeats this old story with no other view in the world but to injure me. Here let me do justice to a distinguished man who is not in his seat to-day, and whose name will go down with honor upon the page of history, (Mr. Clay.) After I had concluded my speech on this subject he came up to me and said, with that spirit which belongs to him: "Well, you have cleared yourself from the charge of inconsistency."—Now, I ask any Senator on this floor if he believes I ever sheltered myself under the words "noise and confusion," to prevent giving my opinions at Cleveland, or if he sees any inconsistency between my declarations and votes on this subject? If he does, he will oblige me by stating it, that I may remove it. I pause for a reply.

No reply being made, I take it for granted that, in the opinion of the Senate, these charges are unfounded, and hereafter I shall leave them to their fate, to be believed or not, as falsehood or truth may prevail."

It will be perceived that Gen. Cass does not positively affirm that he did not use the words "noise and confusion," but denies that he sheltered himself behind them. This attempt to escape is rather desperate. If the words of the English language have any fixed meaning at all he *did* shelter himself "behind noise and confusion" even according to the report of his own party organ. He probably thought the lapse of time would enable him to throw off this disagreeable weight in order that he might be in better condition to enter the race for the Presidential nomination. He forgot that files of newspapers are kept and that plain language on an important subject addressed to a large Assembly, by a candidate for the Presidency, cannot be utterly repudiated within three years from the time it was employed. If our Western river men could slip round all the snags and sawyers with half the success that Gen. Cass has avoided the giving of any assistance to the great object of river improvement, they might be content to let the obstructions remain as they are; but as our pilots, notwithstanding their expertness, have no such skill as this, the conduct of Gen. Cass will not be forgotten should he again thrust himself before the people as a candidate for the office of President.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ASIA.

The Asia arrived at New York on Friday morning, the 14th inst. She left Liverpool March 1st, at noon.

The only news of much interest is that relating to the attempt to form a new British Ministry. The resignation of the late Ministry had not actually been handed in when the announcement, copied from the Times on the arrival of the Europa, was made public. It had, however, been unanimously resolved upon in council.

On the following day, (Saturday, February 22d,) Lord Stanley was sent for by the Queen, to form a new Ministry, but that statesman apprized her Majesty that he was not *then* prepared to undertake the task.

Lord Aberdeen, who also declined, and Sir James Graham, were subsequently sent for, and afterward Lord John Russell, and it was understood that the two latter were endeavoring to construct a coalition Cabinet. In this, however, they failed, and Lord Stanley being again sent for, his lordship undertook the matter.

These movements transpired during Monday to Thursday of the week. Up to that time, no Cabinet was announced, but it was understood that Mr. D'Israeli had consented to act with Lord Stanley, and was busily engaged in preparing a code of political principles. Viscount Canning, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir James Graham, had also been communicated with, but all had declined co-operation with a Protection Ministry.

Thursday, the 27th ult., was a day of great excitement. In the evening, at 5 o'clock, Lord Stanley waited upon the Queen, and declaring his inability to form a Ministry, resigned the duty imposed upon him.

At the last hour to which our advices, yet imperfect, reach, Sir James Graham had been in communication with the Queen, and had corresponded with the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Cardwell, and others of the more moderate conservatives.

It is understood that after Lord John Russell's failure to reconstruct a Cabinet, Lord Stanley had full permission to form a protectionist Ministry if he could. Beyond Mr. D'Israeli, however, he could not secure the alliance of a single conservative of note, because protection was to be the avowed policy of his prospective Administration, and yet he entertained no purpose of dissolving Parliament so as to strengthen it by a new election.

The Queen is understood to be averse to a general election. Some journals assign as her reason that it would interfere with the World's Fair.

Sir James Graham is opposed to the bill introduced by Lord John Russell to restrain the aggressions of the Papal See. He represents the Peel Section of the House of Commons. Each party had its consultation dinners—if we may so call them—the Protectionists, the Peelites, and the free trade Liberals.

During the early part of the week, the Queen had sent for the Duke of Wellington. It is scarcely probable, however, that it was for any purpose connected with the formation of a Cabinet, and was perhaps rather a compliment or mark of respect on account of his years and experience.

We have received the proceedings at the opening of Parliament on the evening of Friday, February 23, which we give with a slight abridgement:

HOUSE OF LORDS!

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he had to state that the attempt in which Lord J. Russell was engaged on Monday last, had failed before that night had passed. In consequence of that failure, a negotiation had been entered into with Sir J. Graham, for the purpose of ascertaining if he was prepared to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. Under those circumstances, he had undertaken it, but had communicated to her Majesty his inability to succeed in his attempt. In this important and critical state of affairs her Majesty was desirous of pausing, and informing herself of the opinion of others, before taking other steps, especially of an illustrious Duke, the Duke of Wellington—to whom she had had on another occasion to refer in moments of difficulty.

Lord Stanley then made his statement, and said that at his first interview with her Majesty, he had advised that an attempt be made to form a Ministry by a coalition between the supporters of the late Ministry and the followers of Sir R. Peel. He believed that the cause of the abrupt resignation was not the division on the motions of Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. Locke King, but by their difficulties with respect to the question of Papal Aggression and the Budget and the failure of Lord John Russell to reconstruct the Ministry. He had earnestly made an attempt, but having failed to obtain the co-operation of the leaders of the Peelite party, he was convinced that the opposition in the House of Commons would be too great to enable his Ministry to bear up against, and he had accordingly made a communication to her Majesty to that effect.

If he had succeeded in the attempt he should have considered it his duty to repeal the income tax, and to bring in measures for the relief of the agricultural districts, but would not have pursued so rash and hasty a course with reference to the Papal aggression as had been taken by the late Ministry. The noble Lord sat down amidst loud cheering.

The Earl of Aberdeen said he had been unable to unite with Lord John Russell for the purpose of forming a government.

After a few words from Lord Stanley, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord John Russell at a few minutes after five rose to make his explanations. He referred to the circumstances of his interview with the Queen, and stated the inability to agree on certain questions, among which was the Papal Aggression; Sir J. Graham and the Earl of Aberdeen thought any legislation upon the subject unnecessary. Under these circumstances no Administration had been formed, and in this difficulty the Queen had this morning sent for the Duke of Wellington to take his advice as to the course to be pursued. This being the case he should move that the House be further adjourned. He then reviewed his career upon the Papal assumption, the subject of free trade, the extension of the suffrage, and concluded by announcing his determined adherence to those principles.

Sir J. Graham gave an account of his several interviews with the Queen, in company with Lord Aberdeen, with the view of forming a Ministry in conjunction with Lord J. Russell. He had long been in office with Lord J. Russell, and he trusted he might be allowed once more to call him his noble friend, especially as with regard to several main questions of public policy on which they were of the same opinion. At the same time he could consent to no extension of the franchise, which in his candid judgement, he deemed not likely to preserve the Government and constitution of the country, nor could he be an assenting party to the ecclesiastical titles assumption bill, even with the modifications that his noble friend had indicated.

In this opinion the Earl of Aberdeen entirely coincided. The circumstance was, therefore, an insuperable objection to his junction with the noble lord, though agreement on other points was perfectly possible. (Loud Laughter.) The steps taken by the Pope with Cardinal Wiseman, seemed extremely offensive, and demanded some notice from Government, though he did not think actual legislation necessary.

After some desultory conversation the House adjourned.

We give brief extracts from some leading London journals upon the present singular state of affairs.

From the London Times.

It now, therefore, becomes imperatively necessary to terminate the present crisis by a return to the most practicable of the combinations already attempted, and to make whatever sacrifices or concessions as are required to give the utmost possible strength and effect to that combination. This is not a moment at which any sort of personal recrimination would be in place. The embarrassments of the past week have been too great, the stoppage of the whole business of Parliament at the outset of the session is too deplorable, the duties of the immediate future, especially in the present year, are too pressing for us to stop for a moment to the gratification of any personal predilections. The only question worth asking, since we have now completed the round of all the known combinations of party is, *How is the Queen's Government to be most efficiently carried on?*

This is not a time at which any accession of strength can with impunity be thrown away. It is understood that the members of the Whig administration will meet this morning, in their private capacity, at Lansdowne-house, to consider the course that it becomes them to pursue, since they are thus thrown back to office by the failure of all competitors. But we trust that it will be admitted by those who are most anxious to promote the stability of the Government, that a mere repetition of the performances which terminated last week will be hailed with no satisfaction by the country. It will leave the abrupt resignation of the Prime Minister wholly unaccounted for, if, within eight day, he is to resume his place in the House of Commons, as if his Government had suffered no defeat, or had become insensible to what it suffered. Too much sensitiveness then would only be followed by too much indifference now; and the transaction would pass with the world for little more than a piece of *leger demain*.

To remove these impressions, another vigorous effort should be made to obtain for the Administration that increase of strength which it requires. In political life nothing is so hopeless as to attempt a return to the past. That ever-shifting sphere offices in a few hours the traces of what has ceased to be, and the seat which is once left vacant has already crumbled away. Not an address, not a meeting, scarcely a journal, has signified the faintest desire to revive the identical Administration which expired last week; and if this crisis has destroyed the last illusions of the Protectionists, it has more clearly demonstrated the necessity of uniting the great divisions of their successful opponents.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Two courses still remain—the re-construction of the late administration, under an abler, and still more unscrupulous leader, or the union of all the liberal statesmen in the House, without the encumbrance of those pledges and prejudices which attach only to a portion of the late administration. The only politician whose ability and daring might seem capable of restoring the supremacy of the old exclusive alliance would find insuperable difficulties in a task which we have no reason to suppose he is inclined to undertake.

* * *

One other combination remains; and it is that which all impartial observers indicated from the first as the only safe termination of the crisis.—The country must be satisfied by this time that the statesmen to whose patriotism appeals may probably be made are not unduly eager for office. It remains for all who may be invited to unite for the public good, to show by their conduct that party considerations and personal feelings weigh less in their estimation than the opportunity and the duty of performing an important service to the country. It is not our province to suggest the claims of individuals. There is ample room for selection among candidates qualified for every department of administration. It is to be hoped that no unavoidable delay will be incurred in satisfying the public anxiety.

From the Morning Advertiser.

We are enabled to state, in the most positive manner, that the reason why Mr. Gladstone refused to join the contemplated Cabinet of Lord Stanley, was not in consequence of any disagreement between the noble lord and the right honorable gentleman on the subject of free trade. Lord Stanley was quite willing to put that question in abeyance. The sole reason was a difference of opinion between them on the subject of the Papal aggression. They were not two minutes together, before they severally saw the utter improbability of their coming to an understanding.

In connection with the Papal question, we have a very important announcement to make—one which deserves, as it doubtless will receive, the most serious attention of this Protestant country. A meeting of Roman Catholic members of Parliament—thirty six in number—has just been held in Dr. Wiseman's house, Golden-square, at which it was unanimously resolved—there being literally not one dissentient voice—that the Roman Catholic Members of the House of Commons will oppose in the most strenuous manner, and by every constitutional means in their power, a Ministry, no matter what may be its political principles or policy, which proposes in any way to interfere with the recent Papal aggression.

It is with great gratification that we are enabled to make another most important announcement, in connection with the Popish question.—In the highly probable event of Lord John Russell returning to office, he is not only prepared, but resolved, to introduce a much more stringent measure for checking the aggression of the Pope, than that which is now before Parliament—a measure, in a word, which shall be in accordance with the speech with which he prefaced the introduction of the present bill. The noble Lord now says—reserve being no longer necessary on the subject—that he compromised his own views on the question, in the bill before the legislature, to conciliate some of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

We can further add, that Lord John Russel, in the assumed contingency of his resumption of the reins of Government, will call to the councils of the Sovereign such men only as will, by their very names, afford a guarantee to the country that the new Russell Cabinet will be thoroughly Protestant.— Let Lord John Russell only do this and also concede a moderate measure of Parliamentary reform, and he will yet become one of the most popular and powerful Ministers of modern times.

The sale of season tickets for the great Exhibition of all Nations commenced on Thursday, and on the sailing of the steamer 2500 tickets had been sold. Persons are not entitled to free admission on account of their being exhibitors, unless they state their intentions of attending for the purpose of explaining or keeping in order their contribution. The executive committee have decided that no free admission shall be granted.

Tuscany has sent her special commissioner in the person of M. P. Coridi, Professor of the University at Pisa, who reports that seventy packages are on their way to England, which, considering the limited boundary of the Grand Duchy, is considerable of a contribution. A Mosaic table, made of hard stone, the property of the Grand Duke, which the commissioner says cost 600,000 francs, and eighteen years of hard labor, will be a feature of the Tuscan collection.

Prince Albert visited the building on Thursday morning, and of course expressed himself highly delighted with the arrangements of the interior of the exhibition rooms. He seems to feel a deep interest in the concerns of the edifice and its purposes.

Eighty-nine packages of goods arrived on Wednesday morning from Boston, in the ship Rio Grande.

Trinidad is announced as sending a host of all that is elegant and novel. She has been alloted 1500 square feet.

The Queen held a levee (the first of the season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James' Palace. Her Majesty was dressed in a train of dark blue velvet, trimmed with sable, the body ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with tulle. Head-dress of velvet and gold, studded with gems. Among the distinguished persons present were Mr. Abbot Lawrence, the American Minister, and Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Secretary of Legation, the former of whom had the honor of presenting to the Queen Mr. Butler Duncan, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Gerhard of New York.

Joanna Baillie, the poetess, expired on Sunday evening, 23d instant, at the very advanced age of 89. She lived the greater portion of her life with a maiden sister, Agnes—also a poetess—to whom she addressed her beautiful "Birthday" poem. She was born at Bothwell, within ear shot of the broad waters of the Clyde. Walter Scott was a devoted admirer of Miss Baillie, but never succeeded in drawing her into society.

Mr Macready, the English tragedian, has at length bid a final leave of the stage. Macbeth was his closing character.

Mrs. Frances Kemble Butler is in Paris, but has met with only tolerable success in her Readings. She goes from thence to spend a few months in Switzerland.

On board the Medura, which recently sailed from the Clyde to California, a small steam engine was erected near the hatchway. It is intended to weigh the anchor, pump the ship, hoist the topsails, and do any other hard hauling that may be required, in addition to hoisting out and in cargo.

No less than 1200 head of fat cattle were sent from Perthshire to the London market during the week ending March 1st, by a single railway train. They are valued at £20,000, and reached their destination in 24 hours, while the drove system would have taken six weeks.

Dr. Jacobi, the celebrated professor of mathematics at the Berlin University, terminated his long and distinguished career a few days ago.

The California fever has got to Norway. Two hundred and eighty five young men, many of them used to mining, have just sailed from Christiana for San Francisco.

The Hippopotamus has caused an increase of £70 in the last year's receipts of the London Zoological Society, in Regent's park.

The ship Huron cleared out February 21st in Limerick for New York, with one hundred and eighty three emigrants.

A company of the 17th regiment was ordered out of chapel Loughrea, in consequence of the Bishop of Tuam's animadversions upon Lord John Russell's bill.

The Dublin papers announce the death of Mrs. Xaveria Wiseman, mother of Cardinal Wiseman.

Parliamentary Legislation is utterly at a stand, in consequence of the want of a Ministry, but the House of Lords had entered upon the protracted question of interparriage with a deceased wife's sister. One entire evening was spent in the discussion, the Bishops almost exclusively speaking upon the question.

The Bishops of Norwich and St. David's though differing from their brethern in the interpretation or as to the binding authority of the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus, joined them, on social or moral grounds, in opposing the bill. The Bishop of Exeter quoted theological arguments and New Testament reprehensions against it.

The Bishop of London, who once wavered on the theological question, now thinks there exists at most an implied prohibition, by analogy, against brothers marrying their widowed sisters-in-law.

A Bishop of the Church of Ireland, Dr. O'Brien, regarded the measure as contrary to the spirit of the Bible, and as certain "to bring sin and sorrow into many a happy family."

The Archbishop of Canterbury considered that the question was absolutely decided by Leviticus xviii 16. As the question has excited much attention and is one of deep interest, we quote from his remarks:—

"The chapter began by condemning the practices of the nations by which the Israelites were surrounded, as displeasing to the Most, High, and not to be suffered in a people which He had chosen for His own, chosen to preserve His name and a knowledge of His laws in the world, until that fuller revelation of His will which was hereafter to be made at the appointed time. "Ye shall do my judgements and walks after my ordinances: for I am the Lord." After this solemn introduction, the well known prohibitions were enumerated. The principle was first stated. "None of you shall approach to any that is near of kin to him." Specific cases followed which violate the principle; cases, first of consanguinity, nearness of blood, members of the same family. "Thou shalt not approach thy father's sister, thy mother's sister; thy father's brother's wife; they are thy parents near kinswomen.

Though there was no nearness of blood, there was that nearness of kin, which (as was known to infinite wisdom,) would render such alliances, if permitted, injurious to the welfare of families, and of the community. Then followed verse 16th which settled the present question, "Thou shalt not approach thy brother's wife." Between the sister of the wife and the husband's brother the bidden in the one case, must clearly be forbidden in the other. No possible reason could be assigned why the brother should not marry the brother's widow, which did not equally forbid the sister from allying herself with the sister's widower. If they waited till the instance were specifically named to which the prohibition was to extend, they would find no exact prohibition of connexions which were most revolting to all our feelings. Out of the thirty prohibited degrees, 14 were specified in terms, and 16 are left in implication and analogy."

The bill was defeated by 50 against 15.

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 GREER, 106 Penn st. mch13

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

Re-Opened.

R. H. PALMER, having completed the repairs and addition to his store, will reopen this morning, March 18th. mch18:2t

LOST.—A NOTE, drawn by Jas. Robinson, of Rose county, O., in favor of Frazier & Dickson, for Fifty Dollars, having been lost, the public are cautioned against buying the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. HANEY. mch18:w1t:T Temperanceville, Allegh. Co., Pa.

RAILROAD LETTING.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Engineer's Office, in Bloomington, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, for the Grubbing, Grading and Bridging of about 45 miles of the New Albany and Salem Railroad. The line to be let extends from the East fork of White River, through Lawrence and Monroe counties, to Gosport, in Owen county, and embraces the usual varieties of work common to such roads, among which are about 70,000 yards of rock excavation, 16,000 yards of masonry in piers and abutments, and 2,200 lineal feet of bridge superstructure on the Howe and Burr plans.

The payments will be 70 per cent. in cash, and 30 per cent. in the stock of the Company, paid monthly; 20 per cent. on each estimate, in stock, will be retained to secure the completion of the contract.

Profiles, estimates, plans, and specifications, may be seen at the office, six days prior to the day of letting. Bidders who are not known to the officers of the Company, will be expected to furnish testimonials of character, as contractors.

By order of the Board,

JAMES BROOKS, Pres't.

mch18:w3t:T

Straw Bonnet and Hat Warehouse,

No. 105 MARKET STREET,

R. H. PALMER offers for sale, at very low prices, a full assortment of Straw and Millinery Goods, viz:

BONNETS—Foreign and American plain and fancy Straw, Braid, Chip, Dunap, Milton, Lace, Hair, Pamela, Leghorn, &c., &c.

HATS—Men's, Youths', and boys' Leghorn, fancy and plain Braid, Straw, Panama, Manilla, and Palm Leaf. Infants' Leghorn, Braid, Straw, Chip, Dunap, Lace, and Hair. Misses' Dipsey, Jenny Lind, and other forms, in great variety of shape and material.

RIBBONS—Rich Bonnet and Scarf, plain Satin and Taffeta, all widths and colors; fancy Gauze and Crape tapes.

LACES—Plain and figured white and colored Silk and Cotton Nette.

STRAW TRIMMINGS—Cords, Tassels, Buttons, Braids, Peirlettes, &c., &c.

FLOWERS—French and American Sprigs, bunches and separate, rich and novel styles.

BONNET SILKS AND SATINS—Glace, Gro de Naples, Gro de Rhine, Florence, and other styles, assorted qualities and colors.

SATINS—Assorted qualities and colors.

Also—Rich and low priced Parasols and Umbrellas, Band Boxes, &c., &c. mch18

JUST REC'D AND NOW OPENING AT WM. DIBBYS, No. 136 LIBERTY STREET, A very large and superior stock of Fashionable Goods, adapted to Gentlemen's Wear for Spring; comprising the newest styles in American, English, and French Cassimeres; a very splendid assortment of Vestings and Cloths of every fashionable shade and color; which, together with a large and well manufactured stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, makes one of the largest and best selected stocks west of the Alleghenies; all of which the Proprietor is determined to offer at such prices as will convince all who favor him with a call, that not only the most superior Clothing is sold at this establishment, but also at the lowest prices in the city.

All orders in the Tailoring line executed, as usual, in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice. mch18

TO THE HOUSE KEEPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SILVER PLATE QUICKLY RESTORED

BY THE APPLICATION OF THE

SILVER PLATING FLUID.

Warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned

THIS FLUID is composed of pure Silver; it has been used by house keepers in New York for the last five years, and is becoming a necessary article in the domestic economy. Any person can, in a few minutes, restore to original beauty old plated Goods, such as Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Carriage and Harness Furniture, Military Equipments, &c., or plate with pure silver on Copper, Copper, or German silver. The warrantee is sufficient for its introduction into every family.

Price 25 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to Jewelers and Fancy Goods dealers.

For sale by JOHN J. BROWN & CO., mch18:6t&w2t:T 103 Fulton street, New York.

CLARK'S

Patent Combined Grinding and Bolting, or MERCHANT MILL.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14, 1851.

TO THE PUBLIC:—We have now in use, the latest Combined Grinding and Bolting, or Merchant Mill, called "Grinding Mills." One is used for grinding Middlings, and the other for grinding the Offals, or dusting the Bran and Shorts.

The first is perfectly adapted to its use, doing the work as well as an ordinary burr stone, and requiring much less power, making it equivalent, in a Merchant Mill, to nearly one run of burr stones, that will cost say $1,500. Since introduce an actual profit of about twelve *per cent.* on the value of the Offals from the Mill.

For manufacturing the new grain into Flour, it does the work speedily, producing a good article of superfine Flour, and having the dusting apparatus combined. It is worthy the attention of Millers doing a merchant business and for Grist Mills it is unexceptionable.

WILMARTH & NORLE.

We, the undersigned, operatives in the "Pittsburgh City Flouring Mills," certify to the above.

THEODORE NORLE, W. R. NORLE, PETER CLARK, A. J. MITCHELL.

CLARK'S PATENT PORTABLE COMBINED Grinding and Bolting, or Merchant Mill.

HAVING purchased the entire Patent Right of the United States, for "James M. Clark's Patent Combined Grinding, or Merchant Mill," and now being prepared to sell County and State Rights, I take this method to let you, I take this method of informing the public that I am able to offer the greatest invention of the age, and one which is sure to meet with success, and which will be the means of making every person purchasing County and State Rights, realize a handsome fortune. This Mill is perfectly portable, and only occupies a space of four by three inches square, when in operation, and is capable of grinding and bolting from five to ten bushels of wheat per hour; it can be propelled with from one to three horses, or any power desired. Call and see it in operation at Messrs. Wilmarth & Norle's City Flouring Mills, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

For further, have the right of James M Clark's *SIFT MACHINE*, and the Machines for sale, having purchased it of R. Sweely. All letters post paid will be attended promptly.

THOMAS M. CLARK

mch18:d3t&w1m:T

WINTER LARD OIL—19 bbls. J. L. Conkling's No 1, just rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, mch18 Nos. 223 and 225 Liberty st.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—

10 bbls. Plantation Sugar.
400 bbls. do Molasses, (oak cooperage.)

In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, mch18

PEARL STARCH—50 boxes for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO mch18

SUNDRIES—

25 bbls. No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
20 tons Juniata Blooms;
1 bbls Mess Pork;
Bacon Hams, Shoulders, and Sides; in smoke house;
10 bbls No. 1 Mackerel; for sale low by

KIER & JONES, mch18 Canal Basin.

LARD OIL—20 bbls. No. 1, for sale by mch18 JAS. DALZELL, 68 Water st.

NO. SUGAR—25 hhds. for sale by mch18 JAS. DALZELL, 68 Water st.

Investments.

1000 DOLLS. PITTSBURGH CITY 6s;
10 shares Douglass Houghton Mining Co;
100 do Collins;
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 this attractive list of goods, of which a more accurate judgment can be formed by sight than description, the attention of merchants and house keepers is respectfully invited.

N. B. Paper Hangings put up at 6 cents per piece. mch18

THE KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE; by W. M. Thackeray. Price, 12½c.

The Warwick Woodlands; by Frank Forrester.

Dictionary of Mechanics, 8c. pt.

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;
Sartain's do;

For sale at HOLMES' Literary Depot, mch17 Third st., opposite the Post Office.

LEAD PIPE—Cornell's improved patent Lead Pipe for Hydrants,
" Pumps,
" Aqueducts,
Hydraulic Rams,
Cisterns, &c.

All sizes on hand and to arrive, for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON, mch17:tf 134 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 ALPACCAS.—Merchant Tailors invite the attention of persons wanting Mourning Goods, to their assortment of Bombazines, Bombazine finished Alpaccas, Mouse de Laines, Barages, &c. mch17

SUNDRIES—

25 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
100 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
40 bags Rio Coffee;
12 bbls. Fresh Roll Butter;
1 half bush. Dried Apples;
30 bbls. Clover Seed;
20 " Timothy do;

For sale, in store and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, mch17 Liberty street.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. for sale by mch17 S. & W. HARBAUGH, No 145 First and 110