PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1851.

We learn from the Philadelphia American, that the Board of Commissioners of the Incorporated District of the Northern Liberties, after various meetings and discussions on the subject, have at length finally resolved upon making a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—a wise and munificent act, which will prove of great benefit to the District, while it will be hailed with universal pleasure by the community. We hope this noble example will be followed by the remaining Districts.

We think there can be no doubt that the mountain section will be put under contract this spring.

The Whig State Convention of Tennessee have nominated Gen. William B. Campbell for Governor. His Democratic opponent is the present incumbent of the office, Gov. Trousdale. Both gentlemen served with distinction in the Mexican war. Both reside in the middle division of the State. Both are personally unexceptionable and men of private worth. Gen. Campbell is the younger man, and more popular with the masses. Gov. Trousdale has the advantage of the incumbency of the office. Its patronage is inconsiderable.

The August election possesses great interest from the fact that the Legislature will have a Senator to elect in place of H. L. Turney, who goes out with the regrets of no party. We hope to see a good Whig in his place.

STRAKING FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—In former ages, when fruits and flowers were but little cultivated in England, an idea somehow took root of the minds of the people, that all such gifts of Nature, belong to whoever chooses to put forth his hand and take them, no matter who may claim the soil upon which they grow. This definition of right, is part of our inheritance from the mother country, and has not yet been entirely thrown aside. It is not hard to understand this feeling, when the producer has cost the landholder neither labor nor attention, when the estate is very large, and when the children of tenants have been accustomed to rove over the grounds, and from habit learn to think they have some right to them. We will not run afoul of the doctrines of those who are keenly alive to the evils caused by large estates, but confine ourselves to a point to which not even a Communist or National Reformer could object.

According to the laws of Pennsylvania, the stealing of fruit can be punished as a trespass only, and prosecutions under the law, generally result in a heavy expense to the prosecutor, and the escape of the offender. In rural districts, but little inconvenience is felt from the leniency of the law, but in the neighborhood of cities, it is an evil of no common magnitude. It is, no doubt, very refreshing for school boys and apprentices to make excursions beyond the city limits on holidays, and it seems hard to deny them such a privilege, when we have no public grounds; but the price of this indulgence is a gross injustice to a particular class. The lands around our cities, are cut up into lots varying in size from one to ten acres, and are cultivated as flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens. But instead of the gardener or horticulturist pursuing his occupation in peace, like other producers, he is no one who has made his home in a desert infested by wild beasts. His life is not that continual round of peace and tranquility, which poets delight to describe, but one of eternal watchfulness and warfare. He is half husbandman and half warrior. He is forced to reverse the law of progress, and convert his pruning hook into a spear. The common law is not his friend, in the way of *preventing* him from being robbed, although it cannot refuse to justify him, in defending himself: thus he learns to fall back to the primitive law, and to take care of his own rights. He studies the mysteries of man traps and spring guns, becomes a breeder of blood thirsty dogs, arms himself with revolving pistols, and must acquire the nerve not merely to threaten, but, in extreme cases, to carry his threats into execution, though at the risk of taking life. This is no fancy picture, as the recollections of our readers in the two cities can testify.

It is common in cities to regard the stealing of fruit as a light offence, because the loser is generally pictured in the imagination as some wealthy merchant, who has nested himself for old age in a splendid country seat, and the thief as some half starved wretch, who is tempted to put forth his hand and partake of the millionaire's superabundance; but the truth almost reverses the picture. The most tempting of these treasures generally belong to poor, hard working gardeners, who pay high rents, and with all economy, and a thorough gleaning of their gardens, only earn a respectable living; while the rascals who constantly annoy them by trespassing and stealing their fruit and flowers, are school boys, belonging alike to rich and poor families, and vagrants, who are a burden to society wherever they go.

Whether there should be any distinction drawn which will make stealing from a man who is able to bear the loss a pardonable error is a question which common sense does not stop to debate, but as long as many people acknowledge such a distinction, it becomes necessary to show that it can have no weight in this case. Very few wealthy people thoroughly cultivate their country seats, unless they are far from the city. Many of them would take a pride in becoming horticulturists, but as they are unwilling to watch their grounds with the same vexatious care as that which the poor gardener is forced to give the little spot which is his only hope of a living, they generally confine their operations to the planting of shade trees, and the building of green houses near their dwellings.

The only remedy for all this is to place a bunch of grapes or a rare flower upon an equal footing with a yard of cloth or a pair of boots, and let the law make the stealing of one larceny, the same as the stealing of the other. The law punishes theft not merely to protect the robbed but to reform the thief; and this leniency not only wrongs the owner but trains and encourages thieves. This conclusion is not alone reached by the course of argument, but is only too well sustained by facts. A great many of our worst thieves received their first lessons by being led, when boys, to rob orchards and gardens, merely for fun, or the love of adventure, with the full knowledge that both the law and vulgar opinion would not regard them as criminals. Let the law be changed so as to tally better with common justice and a more healthy opinion will soon prevail.

As hinted above, the change we advocate is only needed in districts around large cities. The farmers, who are seldom troubled by strangers, and who love the friendly privilege of picking up an apple or plucking a flower whenever they wish it; can afford to be indifferent but in this neighborhood the protection of the law is absolutely needed, and exertions should be made to procure the passage of an effective enactment.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAX.—The late discoveries in Europe in regard to the manufacture of Flax, have excited intense interest in the Western States, and Flax Factories are talked of in various directions. As a sample, we give the following from the Cleveland Herald. Mr. BEAVER, the gentleman spoken of as intending to erect a manufactory for the preparation of "Flax Cotton," is well known in this community as an intelligent and enterprising man. We have no doubt that he will find our cotton factories here ready to purchase his prepared Flax, for the purpose of working it up on their cotton machinery.

Flax Cotton Mill.—We are informed that Hon. John F. Beaver has sold his farm and intends using the proceeds in the erection at Newton Falls, of a mill for breaking flax and manufacturing what is known as "flax cotton." Success to the enterprise of the law-making farming manufacturer. We suppose that his mill will run by water, and that like other Beavers, he will do his own log-rolling and build his own dam.

A meeting is to be held at the Empire Hall on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the establishment of a Flax Cotton Mill at Cleveland. Mr. S. W. Cady of Cincinnati, and other gentlemen from abroad who are posted in the matter, will address the meeting.

HOLLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD, &c.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Wednesday, March 19th, a motion was made by Mr. Wells to take up a bill of the above title, which had been previously laid upon the table.

A Mr. Russell, who opposed the motion, said among other things, "a company has been incorporated in Pennsylvania to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh to the Virginia line in the direction of Steubenville—a town on the North bank of the Ohio, nearly opposite to Holliday's Cove. Another company has been created in Ohio to construct a railroad from Steubenville through central Ohio to the State of Indiana. A complete line of railroad from the city of Pittsburgh, by the most direct possible route through Virginia and Ohio to Indiana, passing twenty three miles north of Wheeling and seven miles north of Wellsburgh, has thus been provided for, except a gap of about six miles between the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania line. The present bill would enable that gap to be supplied, and would thus confer a great advantage upon Pittsburgh and Steubenville, at the expense of a portion of the constituents of the gentleman from Brooke and other citizens of Virginia."

The ayes and noes being ordered by Mr. Wells on the motion to take it up, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:—ayes 14, noes 51.

The people of Steubenville being thus denied the right of way through Virginia for a railroad running direct from this city to that, will, we feel assured, turn their attention to the river route, which is the best and cheapest route for them, and one too having no rivers to cross, no doubtful points to settle, and no disputed right of way. It will cost Steubenville less to build their road from that place to Wellsville, than to build a bridge across the Ohio. When this is done, and the gap between Wellsville and Beaver is filled up, Steubenville will have railroad intercourse with the Lakes, and with the far West by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, and with all the eastern cities. The advantages are so decided for that city, the route is so perfectly feasible, and its accomplishment is so clearly within the power of that place, that we cannot understand why there should be any hesitancy on the part of the Directors of the Steubenville and Indiana Company to adopt that route. We should like to hear their views on the subject.

VIRGINIA.—In the Virginia House of Representatives last week, a series of resolutions was offered by Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, and referred to special a committee of thirteen, which declare that Virginia is in favor of the compromise as a final adjustment of difficulties—that she sympathises with South Carolina in her excited feelings, but that she cannot approve of all the legislation of Congress touching the same, yet she perceives in the present condition of the country nothing to justify any action calculated to endanger the integrity of the Federal Union."

The following resolutions are worthy of note:

3. That in the language of the farewell address of the father of our country, he regards the unity of Government which constitutes us one people a main pillar of our real independence; the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize;" and watching for its safety with jealous anxiety," this State deems it a duty to declare that she cannot unite in the Southern Congress, nor in any way commit herself to the evillest consequences of such a measure; and she is constrained respectfully but earnestly to remonstrate with her sister State against any meditated secession on her part, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union and loss of all the countless blessings that spring from it.

4. That the legislation of Vermont and other non-slaveholding States, designed to deprive the South of the only measure of that Compromise conceded for its protection, deserves the severest reprobation, as peculiarly offensive to the Southern States, as derogatory to their rights, and fraught with imminent danger to the Union.

The amount of business done by the C. & P. Railroad Company during its first week, is as unexpected by its friends as it is unprecedented. The number of passengers who pass over the Road daily average ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE; and its freight to and from Cleveland is very considerable.

Those who have hitherto watched its progress with feeble faith, are now sanguine of its success, and satisfied that its stock must *pay well.—Ravenna Whig.*

THE PRODUCTIONS OF GOLD IN RUSSIA.—The production of gold in Russia was in 1847, about £4,000,000; in 1848, it was rather more and in 1849, it was about £3,480,000. The return for 1850 has not yet been published, but in 1848 and 1849 the exportation of gold was prohibited, and in 1850 the state of the exchange was entirely unfavorable to gold being sent out of the country; on the contrary, a large portion of the 4½ per cent. loan, contracted at London, was paid in gold or silver. Still, the circulation of gold coin does not seem to have augmented, and, indeed, gold appears but very rarely in the ordinary transaction of business at St. Petersburg or Moscow. We can only explain the state of things by the accumulation of bullion in the Government coffers, and by the diffusion of gold coin through the provinces, and in all parts of this vast empire. The purchase made by the Government for the army, etc., being generally liquidated in gold, the Russian half-imperials have lately acquired a large currency in Germany, and it may thus be supposed that a rather important amount of our gold coin has gradually passed into circulation in this manner. The augmentation of the population, and the increase of comfort and even luxury, among a large class of the community, will also account for a more considerable absorption of gold; but even all these circumstances taken together, do not sufficiently explain the state of our circulation, when compared with the production of Russia, which furnishes so large a portion of the general production of the globe, excluding California.—The production of gold by Russia has, contrary to the assertions made by some newspaper correspondents, been decreasing since 1847, which may in part be attributed to a progressive tax on the produce of the mines and washings, in proportion to the quantity produced, established since that period. The Government possessing the monopoly of the melting of the precious metal, the produce of private mines, yielding more than three fourths of the total production is handed over to Government, which coins it, or dispises of it otherwise. The Russian Government has naturally followed with attention the the fluctuation of gold in other parts of Europe; but the recent prohibition of the exportation of gold seems to indicate that it will not meddle with the position of its gold coinage.

VARIETIES.

The jail at Randolph, N. C., was burnt, on Saturday the 15th instant, and a runaway slave, named James, perished in the flames. The jailor, with a ladder, attempted to break the bars on the outside of the prison but failed. James acknowledged himself the incendiary. He then most fervently implored mercy, wrapped his blanket closely around his body, and laid himself down, after which no more was heard, save some piercing shrieks at the flaming prison.

Horrible Murder in Greece.—A horrible murder, rendered more odious by the circumstances which accompanied it, has just terrified one of the villages on Parnassus. Thirty armed men introduced themselves during the night into the house of one of the primates of the village, and dragging him out into the street, massacred him, without touching any of his property.

Napoleon Junot, Duke of Abrantes, the elder of the two sons who survived Marshal Junot, has just died in the 44th year of his age, in a lunatic asylum near Paris. He had devoted considerable time to literature, and was engaged on a translation of Lear, when he became insane. He was an excellent musician and an accomplished linguist.

Philadelphia educates in her public schools 4,500 children, at $6 42c each yearly. The cost in New Orleans is about $12 each yearly: in Massachusetts seven to nine; in Natches nine to ten; in Augusta, Ga, eight per head per year. These have reference to the free school system of education.

A convention has been signed between France and Spain for the mutual delivering up of criminals accused of crimes against person or property embracing all serious offences, but exempting political crimes and offences.

Attention!

☞ PUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully invited to the plain, unvarnished statement of John Watt, who was cured *of an old Cough* by the use of the PEREPECTIC:

"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 tone.*—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.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1851."

For sale by Rayser & 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 Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER,

feb28d&w3t Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Market Street 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 OKEEN,

mch19 100 Penn st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER PER STEAMER CANADA.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, March 28.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell's Government is very weak—he cannot get his friends to rally around him. A dissolution of Parliament, and a general election is expected soon to occur.

The agitation of the Catholics both of England and Ireland, against the proposed final measures of Lord John Russell continues unabated.

The Protectionist leaders are making vigorous preparations for a general election in order to secure in the House of Commons, a majority that will impose four shillings duty on corn and breadstuffs.

Of the Hungarian and Polish refugees who arrived at Liverpool last week, few of the Hungarians have accepted the eight pounds sterling appropriated by the British Government, to defray their expenses to America. The Poles have all refused taking the advice of the London Democratic Committee to induce them to remain in England, in case their aid should be required to assist the Democratic cause in France and Hungary.

FRANCE.

There is no news of importance from France. The weekly accounts of the Bank present commerce in an unfavorable point of view. The accounts from the agricultural districts are favorable.

The President had been hung in effigy at Lisle.

There was no hope of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family.

ITALY.

No positive news has been received from this quarter. It was rumored that various conspiracies had been projected or threatened.

PRUSSIA.

The Cabinet Council has resolved to issue comprehensive memorandumof the German question, containing Prussia's view of the whole question involved in the revival of the old German Confederation.

During the past year, the Commerce of the Zoll Verien had increased considerably.

The Hesse Cassel political conflict has degenerated into vulgar quarrels between the Prince and subordinates.

The following is the latest proclamation from Baron Haynau to the officers of the Hessian army of Cassel:

"Gentlemen—I have summoned you here, to tell you that I have been commissioned by his Royal Highness to crush under foot that pernicious gang that threatens the welfare of the State. Sirs, the question is, who is to rule.—This Godabandoned, godless, pernicious band? We shall soon decide this question in Cassel. Sirs, in this little State the Throne is in danger; and all the Thrones in Europe look here, upon this little State and Army. I ask now if you will obey—it is not for that I have called you together. You *must* obey; for he who obeys not shall have his soldier coat pulled off his back, and a blouse put on in its stead. It is nothing to you whether the orders given you, Sirs, are constitutional or not. His Royal Highness has sworn to the constitution, and I have full power from him—I am the Constitution for you. Sirs, if any of you prefer the smiles of that gang of traitors to the favor of your Prince, whom God has set up, I will pull the coat from his back, and put on a blouse. Gentlemen, your servant, —"

The State of Baden has passed a law, for the regulation of the press, abolishing the censorship, and requiring all articles to be signed by the authors. The Chamber of Deputies had been burnt.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

The Missouri river has fallen 3½ feet. The Upper Mississippi is rising slowly. The Illinois is high. The river at this point is at a stand.

FREIGHTS TO NEW ORLEANS.—Flour, 40 cents; Pork 60c ℔ bbl; Corn, 12½ Wheat, 12c ℔ 100 lbs: Hemp, $6 ℔ ton.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.

The river has fallen 3 inches in the last 24 hours, and there are now 9 feet water in the canal.

The steamers Memphis and Winfield Scott passed up this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

March 28.

Cotton—The Canada's news has had no perceptible effect upon the market, as the decline was anticipated.

Flour—The market continues dull and inactive, with a further decline of 6¼c ℔ bbl. Sales of 1,000 bbls standard brands at $4 37 ℔ bbl: some holders will not accept this price. Sales for city consumption are light at former quotations.

Rye Flour—Small sales at $3 31 ℔ bbl.

Corn Meal—Is dull, with sales 400 bbls at something under $2 28 ℔ bbl.

Grain—The demand for wheat is limited, but prices have undergone no change. Corn continues in good demand, and prices are steadily maintained. Sales 4000 bushels Penna. and Southern yellow at 60@60½ afloat. Oats are without change.

Whiskey—Is dull at 23c in bbls.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 28.

Beeves are steady and in fair request, with sales at $5,50@8 ℔ cwt. for ordinary and prime quotations.

Hogs are in steady demand at $6,50@$7 ℔ cwt.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Cotton—Prices are declining, with sales of 1,000 bales.

Flour—The market closed firm, with sales of 4,000 bbls at yesterday's prices.

Grain—Wheat is heavy, and not much doing; millers only buying sparingly

bush, Ohio, at 100c. Corn is held one cent higher than yesterday, without sales.

Provisions—Pork is steady, with sales 900 bbls at $12 12½ for old mess, and $13 62 for new; and $10 12½ for old prime, and $11 50 for new. Pickled meats are heavy, with sales of 500 tierces at 8½c for hams, and 6c for shoulders.

Coffee—Prices have declined ¼@½ since last report. Stocks in first and second hands are large, and prices still tend downward.

Wool—Is attracting some inquiry, but meets with little sale.

Whiskey—Is easy at 22c ℔ gal.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 28.

Flour—The market closed inactive, with light sales at $3,50 ℔ bbl.

Provisions—The market is firm, with an active demand for mess pork at $12, with but few sellers at that figure.

Bulk Meat—Sales 60,000 pounds sides at 6c, and 3,000 pcs shoulders at 4 1-2c ℔ lb.

Whiskey—The market is steady at 17½c ℔ gal. Receipts have have fallen off.

Groceries—Are steady with a good demand.

Clover Seed—Continues to command $6,50 ℔ bu. on arrival, and in small lots at $6,75@7 ℔ bu. Stocks are greatly reduced.

The river has fallen 10 inches in the last 24 hours, and still receding. The weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

March 28.

A fair business has been doing in the market within the past few days, and prices generally are well maintained.

Flour—The market is dull, with moderate sales of superfine country brands at $3,60@$3,62 ½ bbl.

Grain—Wheat is in good demand at 55@62 ½ bu. Corn is active, with sales in the last three days of 25,000 bu, at 28c for mixed and yellow, and 40c for white. Oats have improved, with sales at 14c ℔ bu.

Provisions—Are in good demand. Sales 22,500 bbls Pork at $11,75@12 ½ bbl, for prime mess, (the greater portion at the latter figures,) $10,75 for ordinary mess, and $8,75 for prime. Sales No. 1 Lard, in bbls and tierces at 7½@7¾ ℔ lb. Bulk Pork is selling at $4,30 for shoulders, $5,50 for sides, and $6,50 for hams, ℔ cwt. Bacon is in fair demand at 5@5¼ for shoulders; 6¼@6¾ for ribbed, and 7½@8c clear sides: Hams, city cured, 7½@8c ℔ lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 18c ℔ gal.

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's dead carcass to the light. And in like manner I have found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms. Those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clean out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children. WM. ROULATT

NAPLES, January, 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children. JOHN BRIGGS.

NAPLES, June, 1847."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

mch22d&w1w3 No. 60 Wood st.

☞ MR. BRISTOW respectfully invites the citizens of Pittsburgh and the West, to call and examine his specimens of Ancient and Modern CHIROGRAPHY, at his Academy in PHILADELPHIA, 100 Chestnut street and Academy in BALTIMORE, 211 or 217 Baltimore street.—His terms are only a few dollars for a course of close tuition. A splendid running hand insured. Please call without fear of intrusion, one and all. Instruction given in the NEW MATHEMATICAL HAND, by letter, if post paid, for only $1—thus doing away with the master's presence. Remember this, you can learn to write by yourself, with this new mathematical model, for $1, by applying to the Philadelphia or Baltimore Academy. mch28d2t

HOME MATTERS.

DR. A. B. ELLIOT.—Dr. A. B. Elliot, a distinguished lecturer on temperance, has arrived in Pittsburgh, and will probably deliver a series of lectures. Dr. E. is a gentleman of much talent and ability as a speaker, and has everywhere succeeded in producing a profound sensation, on the subject which he so eloquently advocates.—We copy the following paragraph, regarding his oratorical powers from a Hollidaysburg paper.

"For eloquence, pathos, humor, keen sarcasm, withering invective, and consequently for varied interest, we have rarely heard the lecture equalled—never surpassed—and it was a cause of regret that so few, comparatively, of our citizens were present to enjoy the treat."

Since writing the above, we have had the pleasure of hearing Doctor Elliott, who addressed the Young Men's Temperance Association last night, and were highly delighted both with the matter of his speech, and the manner in which it was delivered. We trust that this gentleman will favor our citizens with a series of letters on this important subject.

EMERSON'S LECTURES.—Our readers will recollect that Professor Emerson will lecture again this evening, in the City Lecture Room. Subject, "Culture."

LAW LIBRARY.—His Honor, Judge McClure, yesterday called the attention of the Grand Jury to the necessity which existed for appropriating a room to be used as a Law Library by the members of the Bar. He pointed out the inconvenience which they sustained from being obliged daily to send down to their respective libraries for authorities, and stated that they were about forming a collection of books, and that the County Commissioners were perfectly willing to give them the use of the room, provided the Grand Jury recommended it. The members of that honourable body, will, no doubt consider the matter favorably, and report a recommendation to the County Commissioners to that effect, to-day.

DISTRICT COURT.

Before the Honorable Walter H. Lowrie.

In the case of Wm. Brown, vs Charles, Daniel and Stephen Stone, owners of the steamboat Monongahela, the jury returned with a verdict of two hundred and eight dollars for the plaintiff.

B. Schneck vs Mrs. Charlotte Blume, Administratrix of Frederick Blume, deceased, No. 155, April '49, list No 208. Magraw for plaintiff, Burke for defence. Action on a note and book account for the sums of $79 and $93. No verdict.

Wm. Eichbaum, Committee of Matilda Elliot, vs Daniel Robinson and Marcus Bell. No. 351, April '49, List No. 212.

Eyster and Dunlop for plaintiff, Wills for defendants.

Action of replacement to recover two lots of ground in Pittsburgh, purchased by defendant at Sheriff's sale. Verdict for plaintiff—six cents damages and six cents costs.

Jacob Lashel, Andrew McKinley, James W. Taylor, and Henry Johnson, owners of the steamboat Carolina vs. J. H. Lockwood, T. M. Taylor, and Thos. S. Clarke, owners of the steamer Consignee. No 633, April '49, List No 16.

Shaler & Stanton for plaintiffs, Loomis & Gillmore for defendants. Action to recover damages for loss of the Caroline sunk near Stubenville by coming in contact with the Consignee.—Case not concluded.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Friday, March 28.

Present, Honorable William B. McClure, and William Boggs, Associate Judge.

Commonwealth vs. John Reany. Indictment Assault and Battery with intent to kill. This appeared to be rather an aggravated case. It appeared in evidence that two Italians, the prosecutor and a man named Rocco were in conversation, on the evening of the 14th of January last, when the defendant approached and fell upon Rocco, and beat him in a shocking manner. They did not understand him, as they do not speak English, and Reany, after repeating his request several times, drew a pistol and presented it at Rocco, declaring that he would shoot him if he did not. Fontana interfered, and catching hold of the pistol wrested his weapon from him. They then went into their house.

Next evening some one went into Fontana's house, with a message from a young gentleman, who, he said, was waiting for him at the door. He at once went out, and as soon as he had done so, was attacked by young Reany with a club, and received a severe blow upon his head, which felled him to the earth. His head was much cut, and he was confined to the house for nearly a month afterwards. The bill of the physician who attended him amounted to twenty dollars, and he was unable for a long time to pursue his ordinary business.

The jury was ably addressed by John D. Mahon Esq., on the part of the commonwealth, and H. S. Magraw for the defence.

The assault and battery was admitted and the only question was as to whether it amounted to an assault and battery with intent to kill.

After receiving a charge from his honor Judge McClure, the jury retired, and brought in a verdict guilty of an aggravated assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. Andrea Fontana. Indictment Assault and Battery. The prosecutor in the former case, was defendant in this. The case rested mainly on the evidence of young Reany, who swore that on the evening of the 14th, Fontana attacked and beat him.

He stated that the dispute arose about the election of Joseph Barker, and Rocco called him a liar, upon which Fontana beat him severely. In self defence he drew the pistol alluded to, which was subsequently taken from him.

Mr. Reany Sen. testified that on the evening in question his son was very badly beaten, and that when he came home, his eyes were blacked, and his head swelled.

On the part of the defence, it was proved that Fontana did not understand a word of English, and Rocco swore that on the fourteenth he and Fontana were not speaking of Joe Barker; that the assault was commenced by young Reany, and that he did not meet with more resistance than was necessary for their defence. Several witnesses as to character were called, and testified that Fontana's conduct had always been exemplary, he being a very quiet, peaceable man.

After having been addressed by H. S. Magraw Esq., on the part of the Commonwealth, and by John D. Mahon Esq. for the defendant, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. William Jackson and Thomas Bogue—indictment larceny, alleged to have been committed in stealing a coat. The defendants were tried on the previous day for a similar offence, and Jackson was convicted, Bogue being acquitted. Similar verdicts were returned in the present case.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Wiley—indictment assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on his wife.

This case occupied the time of the Court until the hour of adjournment, and the examination of the witnesses was not then concluded.

Mrs. Wiley testified that her husband had beaten her, and her mother swore that she had seen the marks inflicted upon her daughter's body. On the other hand, it was rendered very evident that the prosecutrix herself was by no means blameless, and altogether it was a case which should never have been brought into Court.

TRUE BILLS.—The Grand Jury yesterday, returned the following true bills.

Commonwealth vs Jno McAdams—indictment, assault and battery with intent to kill.

Com. vs Sampson Wayfield—indictment, assault and battery.

Com. vs Oliver W. Shaw—indictment, assault and battery.

Com. vs Isaac Johnston—indictment, larceny.

Com. vs James Robinson and James Skiles—indictment, larceny.

Dom. vs Jeremiah Lutz, Wm. Cavanagh and Thos. M. Smith—indictment, robbery.

Com. vs John Sliker—indictment, keeping a tippling house.

Com. vs James O'Connor—indictment, keeping a tippling house.

Commonwealth vs John Thomas—indictment, Larceny.

THE PITTSBURGH ROBBERY.—On Saturday, the jury in the case of Edward Goldsmith, returned a verdict of guilty. The defendant was charged with receiving watches to the amount of $200 knowing them, at the same time, to have been stolen. This affair is a branch of the great robbery which occurred in Pittsburgh, in February, 1850, where $9,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the jewelry store of Henry Richardson,—*Phila. Inq.*

IGNORANCE.—A trial occurred yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which the parties on one side were Italians, and did not understand the English language. In the course of their examination, the astounding fact was made evident, that though they resided in this city at the time of the last municipal election, they did not know that Joe Barker was a candidate nor had they ever heard his name mentioned.

FINALLY COMMITTED.—Austin and Gardner, who were arrested a few days ago by officer Fox, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and in whose possession a large lot of spurious notes was found, were yesterday finally committed to prison by Alderman Major. We understand they do not deny their guilt.

CAPIAS CASE.—Captain James Davidson, of the steamer S. F. Vinton, which came in collision on last Saturday night with the steamer Lowell, sinking her, was yesterday arrested on a Capias, and brought before the Honorable Hopewell Hepburn, of the District Court, at the instance of the Citizen's Insurance Company, in which the Steamer Lowell and her cargo was partially insured.

A. W. Marks, Esq., appeared for the Insurance Company, John Barton, Esq. for the innoicers of the boat, and Colonel Black for the respondent.

The question raised by the defence, was, as to whether the Insurance Company had a right to use the names of the owners of the boat, and as to the sufficiency of the affidavit on which the writ was issued.

These points were held over for consideration, and in the meantime bail required in the sum of $10,000.

BILL IGNORED.—The Grand Jury yesterday ignored the bill of Indictment preferred by the Hon. William Kerr, against D. N. White, and Samuel Haight, (publishers of the Gazette) et al charged with libel, so far as regarded Messrs. White and Haight.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The first case reported in the first volume of G. W Harris' Pennsylvania Reports for 1850, is that of Apple vs. Rambo.

PAPER HANGING.—Mr Walter P. Marshall, of Wood Street, has on hand an extremely fine stock of wall papers, of every varieties of style, pattern, and richness; and if he cannot suit the tastes of housekeepers they must be very difficult indeed to please. The new spring styles are very beautiful, and almost tempt one to renew their walls before they need it.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—NO 45 Third Street, opposite the Third Presbyterian Church, and second house from ferry st. This is a very comfortable Dwelling, embracing fourteen rooms, and a bathing tub, with hot and cold water supply, shower bath, &c. Situated convenient to business and market and in a quiet and pleasant neighborhood—apply on the premises.

mar 28:tf.

L. S. GORDON,

Produce, Commission, and Forwarding MERCHANT,

No. 78 North Street, Baltimore.

THE undersigned, Agent for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Line, being centrally located in the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, has made arrangements for transacting a

GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in connection with the FORWARDING BUSINESS, and respectfully solicits consignment of Whiskey, Flour, Grain and country Produce generally.

Respectfully, L. S. GORDON

BALTIMORE, March, 1851.

N. B. Orders for Groceries, Salt, &c., promptly executed.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. John Sullivan & Son, W. Starr & Sons, Thos. J. Carson & Co., John McCullogh & Co., Wylie & Wilson, Jas. Hay & Co. Duvall, Kelly, Cooke & Co., Jos. Shipley & Sons, Turnbull, Ball & Slade, Robert Garrett & Sons, Jas. George, all Baltimore.

Messrs. B. Crangle & Co., Wheeling, Va.

Messrs. Clark & Thaw, Henry Graff, Pittsburgh.

Mr. J. W. Kerr, Harrisburg.

James Cowden, Esq., Columbia.

Messrs. Mullholland & Ray, Philadelphia.

Messrs. F. A. & S. Small, York.

Messrs. James Steel & Co., Lewis & Butler, Philadelphia.

mch28d3m:w1w

TO CAPITALISTS.

CLINTON IRON WORKS.

ONE THIRD of this very desirable property, situate in South Pittsburgh, opposite the city, is offered for sale.

It has a front of 410 feet on the Monongahela River, extending back to High street, on the top of Coal Hill.

The Mill is in perfect order, and has

11 Puddling Furnaces;
2 Bar Mill do.;
2 Small Mill do.;
2 Sheet Iron do.:

With complete lots of Rolls for Bar, Small Iron, Hoop, Sheet and Nail Iron; also, Nail Factory, Nail Machinery, &c. &c.

The Coal used in the Works is of the superior quality, and is delivered from the pit to the furnaces, by railway through the mill, at 2½ cents per bushel. Attached to the Works are 41 Dwelling Houses, for hands. Water, gas, &c. &c.

There is not a better Mill in the western country, and the quality of the iron is established.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the undersigned, or communicate by letter to

CUDDY, JONES & CO.,

mch22d3t 117 Water street, Pittsburgh.

N. B. Tribune, and Public Ledger, Phila., will please give the above three conspicuous insertions, and send bill to this office, and one copy of paper containing advertisement to advertiser.

LOST.

A LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money, was lost between 6th and Seventh streets, on Smithfield street, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. The finder will confer a great benefit by returning it to the owner, Monongahela House office. mch27

NEW BOOKS!—Nile Notes of a Howadji; in 1 vol. 12 mo., mus. and paper.

Philaisse: a Francona story, by Vol. of the series by the author of the Rollo Books, 18 mo. mus.

Elements of Analytical Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus; by Elias Loomis, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo. sheep. Just rec'd and for sale by

R. HOPKINS, 73 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

mch28

WRAPPING PAPER—500 reams Med. Rag Wrapping Paper. Also, a fresh supply of Double Medium Printing Paper. Just rec'd

mch25 W. S. HAYES, cor. Second and Market.

LAWYERS' BRIEF PAPER—A superior article, for sale by the quire, by

mch25 W. S. HAYES, cor. Second and Market.

TARTARIC ACID—10 cases for sale by

mch25 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

ALCOHOL—30 bbls. (various strength) for sale by mch25 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BLACK LEAD—1200 lbs. powdered, best quality, for sale by

mch25 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

WHITE WAX—250 lbs. for sale by

mch25 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

DYE WOODS—250 lbs. Chipped & Ground, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

mch25

SALT PETRE—50 kegs refined, for sale by

mch25 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SAGO—300 lbs. Pearled, for sale by

mch25 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

COTTON—86 bales landing from str. Geneva, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mch25

GREASE—18 kbls. landing from str. Geneva, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

mch25

BACON—18 casks Hams; shoulders, landing from str. Geneva, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

TO LET—An Office, with or without Warehouse Room. WM. H. JOHNSTON,

mch25 112 Second st.

European Agency.

☞ Having been detained by business at New Orleans and St. Louis, during the last few weeks, I will not leave this city, for Europe, until Tuesday, the 8th of April next. JOHN D. DAVIS,

mch27:tf corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

A Good Opportunity for those who want a Home.

LOTS AND LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the following pieces of ground, viz:

No. 1. Four Lots in Priske's plan of lots, in the Eighth Ward, each lot being 24 feet by 104. These lots are pleasantly situated, and will be sold at a bargain, as the owner lives at a distance, and wishes to dispose of them.

No. 2. Three Lots at the corner of Hazel street and Duquesne Way—advantageously located for either business or private residence.

No. 3. Ten Lots in the Borough of Lawrenceville, well suited for private residence.

No. 4. Twenty Acres of Land in Peebles township. This property is admirably located for country seats, being but a short distance from the city, and commanding a fine view.

No. 5. One Lot on Webster street, near Elm, 24 feet by 104.

N. B.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will be sold on long time, only a small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand.

A THREE STORY HOUSE FOR RENT.

A three story House, near the corner of Webster and Elm streets, containing 11 rooms, will be rented very low to a good family. It is so constructed that two families can occupy it. Apply to ROBERT WRAY, M. D.,

mch27:1m corner Webster and Elm streets.

REC'