# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 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.

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|---|---|
| Joseph R. Flanegin. | Samuel McKinney, |
| F. Kent Morton, | C. Thomson Jones, |
| Wm. H. Stinchuff, | Samuel B. Thomas, |
| Samuel Bell, | John S. Brown, |
| Nathaniel Ellmaker, | 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. Bordinan, | Sherman D. Phelps, |
| George Cress, | Edwin C. Wilson, |
| D. A. Finney, | John Allison, |
| C. G. Loomis, | Daniel McCurdy, |
| John Bateman, | George Meason, |
| Wm. Evans, | Alex'r M. McClure, |
| John C. Neville, | Francis Jordan. |

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

RENEWALS.—Subscribers who intend to move, will please call at the office and have plainly written directions for the carrier.

### THE POPE SLANDERED.

We copy, with pleasure, the following letter from the N. Y. Courier, as it contains a statement to which some importance has been attached:

ROME, February 17, 1851.

*To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:*

I have just read in your journal, under date of January 14, some comments upon the supposed decision of the Papal Government to withdraw the permission granted to the Americans, of public Protestant worship within the walls.—Your remarks were based upon the very positive statement to that effect, by the Roman correspondent of the London Daily News, and he respondent of the London Daily News, and he on his part might refer back to the confident assertions of individuals supposed to know of what they affirmed.

I beg you will allow me to say through your columns, that Mr. Cass never received such a communication as his writer describes, "to the effect that his Holiness had been reluctantly obliged to withdraw the permission which he had granted with respect to the American Protestant chapel;" that the worship of the American chapel has not been suspended by the Papal authorities; that we have no reason to suppose it will be; that the stated services of the Sabbath go on as quietly and as free from annoyance, of any kind whatsoever, as if held in the United States, that there is but one sentiment among the Americans in Rome upon this subject, viz: that the Papal Government has acted handsomely towards us in the toleration of our Protestant chapel within the walls, and that we are bound to see that it has the credit for it. The publicity given to the false report alluded to, has been a source of much annoyance and regret to us.

Very respectfully yours,

G. H. HASTINGS,
American Chaplain at Rome.

"A renegade," it is said, "is worse than ten Turks," and from this letter, it would appear that the saw applies remarkably well to the newly converted editor of the Pittsburgh Catholic. In his superabundant zeal, he seized upon the injurious rumor against the Pope, and applauded the closing of the chapel, instead of throwing discredit upon the story, as he should have done. What can he say now? He has out heroded Herod; he has surpassed His Holiness in piousness. What course will he take, If he persists in what he has said, he will virtually censure the Pope, as a sentinel sleeping on his post, as a weak defender of the faith against the encroachment of heretics. On the other hand, should he commend the Pope's liberality, he must do so at the cost of a heavy penance. By looking over his files he will find some very round assertions, some positive definitions of points of faith, which will be hard to swallow. But something he must do to get out of his false position. We took the story, as he did, for truth, but we published it with expressions of regret and indignation, and we can now give the contradiction with exceeding good will, and an earnest desire to make every apology for the aid we gave to the circulation of the falsehood. We were sorry to believe that in the nineteenth century any prelate could be so illiberal, and now we rejoice exceedingly to learn that he was wronged; but our unfortunate neighbor was delighted with the false report, and now if he has any consistency, any opinion of his own, he must be sorry *very sorry* indeed!

### RAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Mercer county was held at the Court House, in Mercer, on Monday, March 24th, 1851, and was organized by calling Andrew Patterson to the Chair, and appointing Jacob Mourer and Wm. F. Junkin Vice Presidents, and G. W. Baskin, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, viz.—to consider the course of the companies chartered to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh to Erie, and the proposed action of the Legislature respecting the same. On motion,

A committee, composed of the following persons, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—William Maxwell, Wm. F Clark, Wm. Stewart, John Forker, T. Graham, M. C. Trout, William S. Garvin, A. H. Snyder, William McKean, and T. M. Clark.

The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of this State, at a recent session, incorporated the Franklin Canal Company, and the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, the provisions of which were designed, and if carried out in good faith, would construct a continuous line of railroad from Erie to Pittsburgh; and whereas, by the movements made by said companies, it is evident that they intend to evade this provision of their charter, and only to form a connecting link between the New York and Ohio Railroads; and, whereas, a bill has passed the Senate, requiring said companies to comply with the plan and obvious intention of the Legislature, granting their acts of incorporation, therefore,

1. Resolved, That the alleged attempt of the Franklin Canal Company, and the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, to construct Railroads along the Lake shore, from Erie to the Ohio line, without an effort to connect the stem or main lines, for which they received charters from the State, is a monstrous fraud upon the Commonwealth, warranting and calling for the direct intervention of Legislative authority to correct.

2. Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret, by intelligence from Harrisburg, that there is a strong influence from Pittsburgh, exerted for the purpose of defeating the bill now before Legislature, for compelling said companies to carry out, in good faith, the conditions of their charters, which, if successful, will inflict a great injury upon the people of this section of the State, which from the fact they are so intimately connected in business.

3. Resolved, That we approve of the bill passed by the Senate, compelling these railroad companies to act in conformity with their charters, and earnestly ask the House of Representatives to give their sanction to it.

4. Resolved, That we approve of the course of Messrs. Hoge, of Mercer, and Walker, of Erie, in advocating the passage of said bill through the Senate, and call upon Messrs. Scofield, Shugart, and Leech to sustain the measure in the House.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the citizens of the adjoining counties, interested in the construction of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Erie, to hold meetings, and have their views made known to their Representatives at Harrisburg.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and a copy forwarded to the Senator and Representatives from this district, with a request to have them laid before their respective bodies.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of this county, and that the Pittsburgh and other papers be requested to copy

The citizens of Mercer county, who passed the above resolutions, are mistaken in supposing that the people of Pittsburgh are opposed to a bill to compel the Franklin Canal Company, and the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company to carry out, in good faith, the conditions of their charters. That is the very thing the people of Pittsburgh desire. Our complaint has been, that these companies are endeavoring to evade the spirit of their charters, and use them for a fraudulent purpose. The objections that the people of Pittsburgh make to the bill which has passed the Senate is, that it is not stringent enough, and that it legalizes the very fraud of which they complain. The people of Pittsburgh require that these companies shall first complete their main lines before they have the privilege of making the lateral connections, and that the passengers and tonnage passing on the Ohio and New York Lake shore line, through Pennsylvania, shall pay the same tax that the Central Railroad does. The citizens of Mercer county will see from this that our interests and theirs are identical, and that we are not opposing their interests at Harrisburgh, but doing all we can to favor them.

# MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

## AT ANNAPOLIS.

On Tuesday, the 25th instant, the entertainment given to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at Annapolis, by the Maryland Reform Convention, took place agreeably to previous arrangement. The company sat down to a sumptuous and elegantly served dinner at 6 P. M., at Walton's City Hotel.

Ex-Governor Samuel Sprigg, assisted by Ex-Governor Greason, and Hon. B. C. Howard as Vice Presidents. On the President's right were Mr. Webster and Hon. Daniel Jenifer, on the left sat Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, and Hon. Edward Curtis, of New York.

The cloth being removed, the President announced the following sentiments:

1. *The President of the United States.*—[Cheers and applause.]

2. *The Governor of Maryland.*

His Excellency Governor Lowe responded.

The President called attention to the next toast and expected members to drink it with hearty good will—

*Daniel Webster*—Maryland demonstrates her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said—

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I beg leave to assure you that I esteem most highly this testimony of respect. I find myself in the political capital of the loyal Union, State of Maryland. I find myself at a table at which many of the most distinguished men of the State, of all parties and discriptions of politics, are assembled; and it is on that account that I regard this as a particular and striking memorial of respect and honor to myself. But gentlemen, I am nothing. It is the cause that is every thing. You are pleased to honor me only because I support, so far as my ability will allow, the cause which is so dear to us all—so dear to all good men in the country. It is the cause of Union; it is the cause of the preservation of the State; it is the cause of maintaining all those political associations and principles which have made the United States what they are.

It is not for me to argue the value of the Union in this company. I came here rather to be refreshed and edified by what I have heard of the proceedings of this convention already. Its resolutions of the 10th of December are to me an expression so powerful, so authentic, and so conclusive upon the judgment of Maryland, that I read them at first, and read them since, and read them now, with undiminished delight. Why, gentlemen, I should no more think of arguing the question of the importance of the Union in this assembly than I should think of going back to argue the propriety of the Declaration of Independence, or to argue the expediency and the glory of having adopted the Constitution. Under which we live, or if arguing the general utility and honor or renown of Washington's administration. Who doubts all these things here? I am sure not me. I came then, gentlemen, as a learner not as a teacher. I came to partake of the sentiment that fill all your hearts, I came to be edified and instructed by those noble and patriotic expositions which have been made in this Convention, formed, as I have said, of distinguished men of all parties, coming together with a unanimous sentiment, and affirming their opinions in favor of the Union, and whatsoever tends to strengthen that Union, by a unanimity which cannot fail to be regarded. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that your resolution of the 10th of December, will reach to the extreme North, the extreme South, will reach to the extreme West, and every body will say that, amidst all the variaries which may prevail elsewhere, the respectable, and eminent, and distinguished State—the central State of Maryland—is Union to the back bone, and thoroughly. (Applause.)

There are associations—there are recollections which naturally influence the mind of man. I have passed around to day, among the scenes which were visited in old times by Washington. I have been in the room where he performed the crowning act of his military life, the resignation of his commission. I remember that he said on that occasion, "Having performed the work assigned to me, I now ask the indulgence of my country to retire from public service." General Washington, with all his sagacity, did not comprehend his own destiny. He did not see the long track of influences which was to follow his revolutionary character. Nay, nor when, many years afterwards, he retired from the civil administration of the country, did he then come to exercise an influence in the public concerns and sentiments of his country—and he never will cease. He said "Having performed the work assigned me, I retire from public service." He has never yet performed the work assigned him, and never will until the end of time. Because, gentlemen, that great and glorious work still remaining will ever uphold his precepts, his exhortations, and his example—the importance and the value of this Union of the States. [Applause.] In that respect he works now, and will work ever, so long as his memory shall not be effaced from the records of mankind. I think I hear him say to day, in the language which he expressed when he sent the present Constitution of the U. States to Congress, "Our great concern has been so to arrange all our deliberations, and to come to such a result, as shall strengthen that Union which makes us one people." I hear him say that today, and I hear him say to day, in the words of his farewell address, "Be cautious of all those who, under any pretence whatever, admonish you that you can be happy under a dissolution of the Union." Every exhortation, every admonition, every sentiment that proceeded from him rings in these times constantly in my ears. Nay, I think I hear him say now, in the abodes of the blessed, that if it were permitted to him, he would revisit the earth, and would be reclothed with the bones and the flesh which are mouldering at Mount Vernon. And he would appear to his country at the head of their armies, or as he appeared to his country in the course of his most glorious administration of the government, and adjure them, by every consideration conjure, and adjure them, by every consideration that ought to have weight with men, "hold on fast by that Constitution which is the only security for the liberty which cost me and my associates a seven year's war of fire and blood. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, forgive me.

When I think in these times that there are so many apparently disposed to undervalue the maxims and the character and exhortations of Washington, I confess I find myself borne away, often beyond the power of self-restraint; I fear sometimes beyond the limits of propriety. Our country consists in its institutions of our country next consists in its laws, and, blessed be God, our country, (America,) consists next in the great example of those who have gone before us, and have left that example. We are not Americans if we resist the example of our predecessors any more than if we trample upon the constitution—the work of their hands. If we have real American hearts in our bosoms, everything they said, everything they did, to honor and ennoble their country, impresses us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you to night, by proposing to you, out of the fullness of my heart, the glorious and immortal memory of George Washington.

[This toast was drunk standing.]

Mr. Webster resumed; Mr. President and gentlemen, in the lapse of years, and in the rising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact principles of the Union of these States are not always properly conceived. It may not be amiss, therefore, though I do not purpose to entertain this company by discussing upon common places—it may not be amiss to recur now to what may be conceived to be the original principle upon which these colonies were united, the objects for which they were united, and the limitation upon those objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times and under different circumstances. They had differences of religious opinions. They had established differences of local law and administration. They were, some of them, quite remote from one another, but they were all subject to the crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How unite? For what purpose unite? For what ends unite? Why, it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one government that they were to cease to be Maryland, and Massachusetts, and Carolina. Not at all. But they were to unite for those great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English Government. They were to come to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence and the general welfare, and afterwards the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles and objects of union and association—nothing beyond that.

As I have said, they had difference of religious opinion. Gentlemen, your State of Maryland was settled as a Catholic country, always tolerant, always liberal, persecuting nobody.—Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal church of England. My at the north were not only Protestants but Dissenters. They were of the school of Oliver Cromwell and Henry Vane. But what of that? When all these colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they seek to merge, and compound and consolidate all these States into one great community? No such thing. They meant to unite upon those objects which were necessary for the common defence; and they meant to leave everything in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country in regard to the association of all the States for general defence Why, sir, did any body at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Henry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity, virtue, and patriotism of Charles Carrol, because he was a Catholic?—Not at all. Nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism wherever it was due: to the Adams's, to Alexander Hamilton, to Mr. King or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion.—Their association was political. It was founded on general policy—a union, a sort of confederacy at that time, to resist the common enemy, and do whatsoever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see this original idea departed from

Then we come to the other propositions.—There are differences of laws. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for which they were not responsible, had slavery established among them; did not all the States know that? Did not they deal with them on that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely, entirely. That was a matter of local legislation, of State right and State administration with which the north at that time had not the slightest inclination to interfere, in any respect whatever; and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into that general scope of political association which the colonies meant to form.

Gentlemen, I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all, and I think God they were expressed by you all—in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which the most sanguine of its framers and friends anticipated; and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who framed it, as well as by the blessings they liberally bestow throughout the world upon the country. My heart is in it. (Applause.) Altogether, I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said I pray to God daily—in the very sentiment of that resolution. Then you go on to assert a sentiment equally just You say that a proper appreciation of these blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any proviso of the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True, every word true. And allow me to say that any State, North or South, which departs an inch from the sentiment of that resolution, is disloyal to the Union. (Great applause.)

Neither, so far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State has no portion of my regard. I do not sympathize with it. I rebuke it wherever I speak, on all occasions when it is proper for me to express my sentiments. I am a free State—and I am afraid there are—which have sought by ingenious contrivances of State Legislation, by round about and crooked courses of policy, to thwart the just exercises and fulfilment of the laws of Congress passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, this State, so far, is entitled, to no regard from me. At the North there have certainly been some intimations in certain States of such a policy.

At the South another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from a union of these States. "Secede"—a word of ominous import. Secede from what? Secede from this Government which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in 50 or 70 years? To secede from all the honors and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where? Where ever there have been eyes there is a *terrainus ad quem*.—Where are they going? (Applause.) Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased—I think that they know not what they do—and yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or to taunt, or to provoke Leave them to their own consideration. Let them dwell on secession many days, and inward-ly digest it. (Laughter.) And so far as I have any voice in the Councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never unsettle, shall not a breath shall ruffle their sensibility, until it comes to a point where something is done that comes to an actual conflict with the Constitution. (Applause)

It is painful when we reflect that a State so highly distinguished, so full of high spirits and gallantry as that which took such an active part in the Revolution, and which took such an active part in the early administration of the Government, which has produced so many men who have honored the country and honored themselves in the public service—it is painful, I say, to contemplate, to consider that their descendants of the present generation, seem willing to forget the whole glories of their country, to take one stripe and one star, and go out of the Union with it. (Laughter.) A returning sense of patriotism and propriety will restore them. I hope that nothing worse will happen if there had been a more general spirit of disunion. I cannot persuade myself that honest and honorable men, ingenuous men, young men, who wish to live for glory and renown, and character, will ever leave that Union which their fathers established, that Constitution which has made their State, like all the other States, what it is, when they come to sober moments of candid reflection.

I hope that while we maintain, as the State of Maryland has maintained, fixed and determined sentiments in favor of the Constitution, we will hold no parley—and I hold no parley—with any body who would infract it in the slightest degree. While we maintain the necessity of establishing and sustaining those laws of adjustment which were passed by the last Congress to settle the country, while we hold on to them with firmness and decision, I hope, nevertheless, we shall take a course not to provoke or taunt or insult those who feel a different sentiment.—I hold the importance of maintaining those measures to be of the highest character and nature, every one of them, out and out, and through and through. (Applause.) I have no confidence in anybody who seeks the support of anybody who wishes to alter or modify those Constitutional provisions. There they are. Many of these laws measures are irrepealable. The settlement with Texas is as irrepealable as the admission of California. Other important objects of legislation, if not in themselves, in the nature of grants, and therefore not so irrepealable, are just as important; and we are to hold by carrying those laws into effect, without any modification or qualification. They are passed in conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution; and they must be performed and abided by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost. (Applause.)

His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, was pleased to allude to me, as one that had run the risks among his own people, for the good of the country. What had I have been good for, if I had not been willing to do it. (Applause.) I do not consider myself born to a great destiny; but born to one destiny, and that is to uphold with mind, and heart, and hand the Constitution of this country. (Great Applause.) If this prophecy may fail, my attachment to the Constitution of the land will never fail, so long as I have breath. (Renewed Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, allow me to say, that in looking over this morning, the annals of your beautiful city of Annapolis, I find—what I would expect to find—that when the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed here in Feb. 7, 1783, it was ordained to be a day of general thanksgiving. It was celebrated; and according to the good fashions of Maryland, there was a dinner and a ball. Among the toasts on that occasion, the first having taken notice of the great blessing of the restoration of peace, I find the second was—"The United States—May their confederacy endure forever." (Applause.) That confederacy has been changed into a more beautiful form of government. It has become a Constitution better calculated to secure the rights of all. But I echo the sentiment of Annapolis, and I say in different words, though in the same sense, "The Constitution of the United States—May it endure forever." (Great Applause.)

The following proceedings then took place:

By Col. McNeir—*Hon. Daniel Webster*, our patriotic Secretary of State—A man who has no other hope than for his country's good; nor does he wish any higher law than his country's constitution.

(Great Applause.)

Mr. Webster briefly responded with the following:

*His Excellency, Gov. Lowe.*

Gov. Lowe briefly responded, and after alluding to the several distinguished Senators and others who supported the compromise, concluded with proposing the health of old gallant Harry Clay. This was received with unbounded approbation.

The Ohio Legisiature adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday last. If the new constitution is adopted, it will meet only every other year hereafter.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says. "We are indebted to the Wellsburgh Herald for the following item of news. Whether the rumor has any good foundation we cannot say.

"We understand that the authorities of the city of Wheeling, have instituted proceedings against the Bridge companies of Pittsburg, with the intention of abating the bridges as nuisances."

The writer was not well informed. No such proceedings have been instituted, or will they be, in all human probability. Wheeling relies upon her *rights*, and takes no measures to revenge wrongs, even where the wrong and outrage is as flagrant and base as in the present case.—*Wheeling Gas.*

## WHEELING FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION, a Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, is now in successful operation, with a full Board of Teachers; the Rev. DAVID W. CLARK, D. D., as Principal; Mrs. TOTTEN having immediate charge of the Boarding Pupils, aided by resident Assistants. The entire cost of the seminary Building will be full far short of $20,000. It is beautifully situated upon an elevated site connected with the range of hills east of Wheeling, apart from the dust and the noise of the city. Every convenience and appliance has been provided which such an institution requires. Internally the arrangements are complete. The government is firm, but mild and paternal. During an experience of several years, the Principal has never had to expel a pupil, or had a single case of serious disorder, which he can but attribute, with God's blessing, to his mode of government, and to the regards thus early cultivated in the young heart, which are paid to those who are set over them, while special attention is ever paid to these moral and religious influences which constitute the true beauty and ornament of the female character. Due attention is paid to physical, as well as intellectual education.

The Principal will send catalogues, and give any additional information required. A catalogue can be seen at this office.

The next Term will commence on the FIRST OF MAY, and continue two and a half calendar months.

A. W. MARKS,
Secretary of the Board.

mch31:3t

## A Valuable Coal Farm for Sale,

SITUATED on the Bank of the Monongahela River, Bostrara township, Westmoreland co., Pa., 24 miles from Pittsburgh, 3 miles above Monongahela City, and one-half mile above Webster, containing 150 Acres, 120 or more of which contain Coal, favorably located for mining, being intersected by a road which adapts it to the admission of freight, and the transportation of the Coal thereon conveniently conducted to the river, by means of a RAILROAD which is now in operation upon the premises. The landing at the railway is easy of ingress, and the situation well adapted for lashering boats in such a way as to facilitate their loading. The Coal is of superior quality, and is cleared and mined under a situation, of very superior quality, being mostly limestone and black walnut soil, well adapted to the growth of wheat and all other grain commonly cultivated. There is an abundant supply upon the premises, and easily quarried. The buildings are a very commodious two story Brick Dwelling House, with four large rooms and a back kitchen, a large Log Barn, large and convenient Stable, Granary, Smoke House, Coal House, &c. A never failing supply of good water with an excellent pump at the door. The premises are abundantly supplied with good timber in most of the fields. There is also on the premises a young bearing orchard of upwards of 200 grafted fruit. The whole is conveniently located for a country residence, being only about one mile from the steamboat landing at Webster. The Coal will be sold separately, with all the necessary privileges for taking it out, or the Land and Coal together, to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises to

BENJAMIN THOMAS,
or to G. & W. HARBAUGH, Pittsburgh. mch31tf

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POWDER LIQUORICE ROOT—4 cases for sale by

mch31 J. KIDD & CO.

GUM ALOES—3 cases for sale by

mch31 J. KIDD & CO.

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MILLER & RICKETSON.

mch31

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mch31 SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.

APPLES—75 bbl. Romanites, for sale by

mch31 SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.

SWEET POTATOES—20 bbls. for Seed, in good order to arrive per Fort Pitt and for sale by

mch31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water and Front sts.

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ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
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BACON HAMS & SHOULDERS for sale by

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BRANDY & WHISKEY—Some very prime Brandy & Whiskey, for sale at

mch31 MORRIS' Tea Store, in the Diamond

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30 bbls. in fine order, for sale by

mch31 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

OIL—2 casks Winter Sperm, 5 do do Whale, 5 do Refined Whale, for sale by

mch31 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

ORANGES—200 boxes Sweet Sicily, on consignment and for sale low to close by.

mch31 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

## 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 on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, has made arrangements for transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, and respectfully solicits consignments of Produce, Flour, Grain, and Country Produce generally.

Having been detained by business at Harrisburg, I have not been able to attend to the public, in the manner I intended, when I first published my card in the newspapers, this morning, stating that he will remain there until his counsel see that justice is done to him. The offence of which Wilkes is guilty is not of that magnitude which empowers the Governor making a requisition for his person upon the New Jersey authorities.

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT. The Store, 113 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Fifth streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of

DAVID OKEEF,
Jos. Penn st.

mch31

MR. BRINSTOW respectfully invites the attention of Bachelors and the Ladies, to call and examine his specimens of American and Mosaic Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Ear Rings, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Silver Spectacles, Thimbles, Dollars, Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes, Half Dimes, Cents, Half Cents, Gold Dollars, Quarter Eagles, Half Eagles, Eagles, Double Eagles, Gold Bracelets, Gold Chains, Gold Rings, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Lockets, Gold Pins, Gold Ear Rings, Gold Thimbles, Gold Spectacles, Gold Dollars, Gold Quarter Dollars, Gold Half Dollars, Gold Dimes, Gold Half Dimes, Gold Cents, Gold Half Cents, Gold Quarter Eagles, Gold Half Eagles, Gold Eagles, Gold