who meanwhile, had mounted his gray horse, constantly smote them right and left across their eyes with his riding-whip, but they nevertheless would scarce fall back. Howbeit, at length he cleared the way, and, so the short-ten fellows with long pitchforks, who for the most part also had rapiers at their sides, had placed themselves round about our cart, the constable lifted her up into it, and bound her fast to a rail. Old Paasch who stood by, lifted me up, and my dear gossip was likewise forced to be lifted in, so weak had he become from all the distress. He motioned his sexton, Master Krekow, to walk before the cart with the school, and bade him from time to time lead a verse of the goodly hymn, "On God alone I rest my fate," which he promised to do. And here I will also note that I myself sat down upon the straw by my daughter, and that our dear confessor, the reverend Martinus sat backwards. The constable was perched up behind with his drawn sword. When all this was done, item, the court mounted up into another carriage, Sheriff gave the order to set out.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AMIN BEY, who travelled through this country as the "Special Envoy of the Sublime Porte," and received distinguished honors, and ten thousand dollars from our National Treasury, was, according to the *New York Express*, little better than an impostor. That paper publishes a letter from Constantinople, dated, Feb. 23d, 1851, which gives the following account of the distinguished Envoy of the Grand Turk, and the character of his mission:

"As it may be interesting, I will give you some account of this Amin Bey. In the year 1830, he was brought to Constantinople from Safranbole, a city on the Barin, a river in Asia, emptying into the Black Sea, near Amastra, and sent as a pupil to the Seraglio on the Golden Horn, to learn the trade with a pay of 20 piastres, (5-6th of a dollar) a month. Two or three years after this, he was taken from the factory, and sent to the Naval School, to be educated. He remained there as a pupil till 1843; when he was made understeward, with a pay of 500 piastres per month, equal to $21; and he remained thus occupied until he was sent as an attendant on Ameer Begh, a person of rank and distinction, whom the Sultan appointed to go to Bassora; there to get information as to the proper locality for establishing, in that quarter, a Naval Depot. Returning from this expedition, he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel, (a rank very common in this country, as may be judged from the fact that it is held by many persons who are employed as engineers on board the government steamers;) and returned to the Naval School, where he was, when he was called out to accompany Brown to the United States. Amin has two brothers in this place; one a watchman, the other a pastry cook, while his parents are still living at Safranbole. Except as I have described he never held any station under government.

As to the "embassy," it appears that dragoman (interpreter) Brown took it into his head, all of a sudden to go to the United States; and, in doing so, it must be in a style somewhat extraordinary, and exhibit some grand diplomatic skill. To accomplish this he goes to the Admiralty, tells his friends there, a long story about the many new inventions got up in the United States, and concludes by saying that he would consider himself dishonored by having a person from that establishment to accompany him, to see the wonders of that great nation, and its wonder-working people; and thus with some importunity he succeeded in getting the Capt. Pasacha to lay the matter before the Sultan, and to get his Majesty's consent to the arrangement, which he did with the proviso that it be conducted without ostentation, and by no means to be considered political or diplomatic; and with the distinct understanding that whoever should leave the Naval School, at the Admiralty, should do so in the character of students, and nothing more."

A RIVAL OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—The Court of Assizes of the Haute Garonne, four days ago, tried a mammoned Medical for the murder of M. Guitton, a notary, of Saint-Sulpice-de-Lezat.—On the 29th of December last, the accused went several times to M. Guit ton's office, and pressed him to accompany him to draw up some deeds. M. Guitto at last went, but did not return home. The next day, his family being greatly alarmed caused inquiry to be made, but they led to no result. Suspicion fell on the accused, and his house was examined. Traces of blood were found on different articles of dress, on an axe, on the walls, &c., and on the walls also were some bits of hair, mixed with blood, which were ascertained to be those of the deceased. When these things were discovered, the accused turned pale and stammered out—Bits of peculiar description of soil were found on a wheelbarrow, and a person announced that on the previous night, he had heard the noise of the barrow going in the direction of a field of that sort of soil.

The field was accordingly examined, and in a pit the body of the deceased was discovered.—Medica calmly exclaimed, on seeing the body produced 'It was not I who did the deed!' He was taken to prison, and after a while sent for his wife, and admitted to her that he was the murderer. The poor woman shrieked and fainted. To the examining magistrate he also admitted that he had put the deceased to death, and thrown the body into the pit, but he labored to show that it was in a moment of passion and without premeditation. A multitude of minute circumstances proved that the murder had been deliberately planned, and that he had longentertained bitter animosity against the deceased, to whom he was a debtor, and who had latterly pressed him for payment of his money. Declared guilty by the jury, the court condemned the man to death.—He heard the sentence without any emotion. In the prison however, he displayed profound discouragement, and took no food; and when his wife or children were referred to he wept most bitterly.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

JURORS IN CAPITAL CASES CANNOT SEPARATE.—The Philadelphia American gives the following decision in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a case made on Monday:

"Peiffer v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff in error was lately convicted of the murder of his wife in Schuylkill county, and sentenced to be hung. The ground relied upon for reversal was, that after the jury was sworn, but before the case was opened, the jury were suffered to separate and go to their homes. This the Supreme Court have now decided was a fatal error, although the prisoner's counsel consented. The Court say that a prisoner on trial for his life should not be asked to consent. That the allowing a jury so to separate is dangerous. If the accused has powerful friends, it opens a door for improper influence against the Commonwealth. If he is without friends, it enables a powerful enemy, or public prejudice, to work fearfully against him. A prisoner so situated, if asked his consent that the jury who are to pass upon his life may not be kept confined to their apartment, dare not deny them, the refusal of which they might be tempted by their verdict to resent. Judgment reversed, and the prisoner sent back for another trial."

THE NEW CUBA EXPEDITION.

As Norfolk on the 12th inst, the schooner Viola, from Mantanzas, reports the troops out there and preparations are making to resist another Lopez invasion, the reports of which are rife and credited there.

A letter from Havana to the New York Herald, dated April 8th, says:

Do not trust lightly the information which you appear to have received touching the rumors which are afloat here of another expedition to be sent to this island under the ex-Spanish General Lopez.

The government have positive information that "General Lopez failing to receive a certain sum, of money which he exected to receive from this island, would, with a few followers only endeavor to effect a landing on this island, and in conjunction with certain Creoles raise the cry of rebellion to the Spanish Crown, for which purpose a schooner has been placed at his orders in the gulf of Florida."

But it is known that a very large sum of money, which had been subscribed in this island, was remitted to New Orleans; that 8,000 men had been enrolled in the Southern States and Texas, and if not already sailed for Cuba, are shortly to do so. They have several pieces of artillery, and are in every way prepared with munitions of war.

The government have issued the most energetic instructions, and the troops have been so placed throughout the island that the point of disembarkation will become instantly known, so that the invaders will not have the slightest chance of escape on shore; but I very much doubt, they will elude the vigilance of the cruisers, or be be able to approach the land at all.

Let it be as it may, and that Lopez and his party effect a landing, they will most assuredly be all captured, and the Captain General has expressed his determination to make a most severe example. The Saranac left this on the 3rd inst, and the French steamer Magador this morning, but as both have taken Spanish pilots from this place with them it is presumed that they have merely gone on a cruise along the coast. General Aymerich left here for Puerto Principe last week, that city being considered the hot-bed of annexationists, and it has accordingly been garrisoned by an army of 7,000 men.

The Captain General gave full credence to the information he has received, the substance of which I have given you above, has made his dispositions, and is quite prepared to resist any attack whatever.

H. B. M's. frigate Alarm, and brig Persian arrived here from Jamaica on Sunday last, for the protection of British interests.

THE OWNER OF SIMS.—The Trenton Gazette is informed that the fugitive slave Sims, about whom the great trouble in Boston has arisen, is owned by James Potter, of Princeton, N. J., and belongs to one of his plantations in the South.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1851.

First page—Continuation of the "Amber Witch;" Commercial news, &c.

Fourth page—Phrenological and Infidel Lectures.

Third page—Telegraphic news, Home Matters, &c.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned *sine die*, on Tuesday last. Our reporter brought the proceedings up to 12 o'clock on Monday night. There was nothing done, in either House, of general interest on Tuesday forenoon. When the list of acts is published we shall be able to see what has been done. The most important bill passed is the Appropriation bill. The Free Banking bill was killed in the House by the Locofoco majority. The following, among other acts, were signed by the Governor after the adjournment:

An act to authorized the State Treasurer to refund to John H. M'Ilhenny, the amount of excess of collateral inheritance tax paid by mistake to the Register of Allegheny county; relating to the Pittsburgh and Braddock's field plank road Company; to the Monongahela wharf in the city of Pittsburgh; and to streets in boroughs of South Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Allegheny County; to the Citizens Insurance company of the city of Pittsburg.

HUNGARIANS IN THE WEST.—Application having been made through the Secretary of the Interior, that the lands occupied by General Ujhazy and his companions might be withdrawn from sale until the next session of Congress, that a grant might be applied for, the President has complied with the requests, provided, that each shall designate the particular tract which he wishes reserved.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The export of specie to Europe still increases. The last weekly account from New York shows an export of $1,191,029. Although silver commands a premium in Europe the scarcity among us causes the great amount of this export to consist of gold. Besides this, an immense number of railroad and other bonds are constantly going to Europe.

INCENDIARIES IN UTICA.—A letter to the Baltimore American states that a formidable gang of incendiaries have been caught by the police of Utica. It appears that they have been at work for the last eighteen months, and have started forty-three destructive fires. The proof is very positive, and some will be found guilty of "Arson in the first degree," which is punishable by death. No motive for this conduct can be discovered. The only reason assigned by the guilty parties is that they wanted a little fun and frolic, and that they went on undetected until they acquired a sort of mania for such excitement, as the French do for suicide.

THE NEW FLORIDA SENATOR.—The doubts entertained concerning Mr. Mallory's acceptance have been set at rest by a letter to the Governor of Florida. Mr. Mallory accepts the office, and has privately expressed his adherence to Union and Compromise principles.

TREASURY CIRCULARS.—The Washington papers contain a lengthy circular, addressed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to consuls and commercial agents of the United States. It is designed to elicit from these sources authentic information on points connected with the cost, charges, and circumstances attending the purchase and shipment of foreign merchandise in the countries of its production, or ports of shipment, for the assistance of the appraisers and collectors in the uniform and correct levying of duties, with a view of guarding against attempted frauds on the revenue.

Another Treasury circular to collectors of customs has also been issued, the special notice of the department having been called to the subject of fees for weighing, gauging, or measuring merchandise entered at the custom house.

THE BASIS QUESTION IN VIRGINIA.—The great question as to the basis of representation in Virginia, it is said, will probably be compromised in the convention at Richmond, by providing that the representation in the House be on the white basis, and that in the Senate on the mixed basis. The controversy has assumed almost as strong a sectional aspect as it did in 1829, when it threatened to divide the State by a line drawn between eastern and western Virginia. Henry A. Wise is the earnest champion of the *white* basis, and of free, equal, and universal suffrage.—Such a reform he holds to be necessary to the full development of the energies of the people and the resources of the State.

THE CULTURE.—An agency has been established in Charleston, S. C., for the sale of tea plants and seeds, sent direct from China. Junius Smith, Esq., who has been for two years past making experiments in the cultivation of the plant in South Carolina, has remarked that it blossoms there and in China and India at the same time, and that the manner of its blossoming indicates a similarity of climate and an adaptation of the temperature of the South to the successful cultivation of tea. The seed is of the size and color of a hazel nut, and contains an oily kernel.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT CARLISLE COLLEGE.—The dispatch which we received as to this affair is confirmed in other quarters. The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following, dated Carlise, Pa., April 14:

"On Thursday last, certain students of the Dickinson College applied to be excused from the College Recitations to attend the funeral of a citizen of the town, not connected with the institution. The faculty declined the request.—Notwithstandingg their refusal, the students absented themselves. The faculty expected concessions from them, which, it seems, they decilned to make. The result thus far has been the dismissal of fourteen of the refractory students, and the suspension of the others. Proceedings growing out of this affair are still in progress.

FIRE IN CATSKILL.—A destructive fire occured in Catskill N. York, on the 11th inst. Thirty buildings including two churches, and a large hotel were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Jenny Lind is to sing in Wheeling on Thursday next, the 24th inst. A large number of persons will go from this city.

We direct the attention of, those concerned, to the advertisement of the Commissioner of the Land Office, in the relation to the manner of locating Land Warrants, of the Act of September, 1850, bestowing lands upon Soldiers in the Mexican War.

The Hartford Courant makes two or three corrections in the returns for the Connecticut House of Representatives, and now divides the Legislature as follows:

	Whigs.	Locos.
Senate,	12	9
House,	112	112
	124	121

Whig majority on joint ballot 3.

HAMILTON FISH.—We find the following admission of the entire worthiness of the Whig Senator elect from New York for the high honor to which the Whig party have raised him, in the columns of the Albany Register:

"We are enabled to state, upon the most reliable authority, that Gov. Fish, since his election to the Senate, has written a letter in which he says in substance that he shall exert himself in that post to give a faithful and cordial support to the administration, at whose head he is pleased to recognize a personal friend, as well as distinguished leader of the political party in his own State in whose ranks he has ever labored zealously."

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT.—General Winfield Scott left for Louisville yesterday at noon, on the steamer Ben Franklin, on his way to St. Louis. The old hero is in feeble health, and although he designed a private departure, the "boys" got wind of it, and quite a crowd collected at the wharf, to bid farewell to "Old Lundy." The Ben passed up above the city, rounded to, and came down in beautiful style, firing her guns—but

"Louder than the bolts of Heaven,
Far, flashed the Red Artillery."

The salutes of the steamer, were answered by fifty guns and nine cheers, by the crowd on the landing.—*Cin. Com., of Tuesday.*

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—We learn by the Fort Wayne Sentinel, *Extra*, that Allen county Indiana, has voted $100,000 to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company. This will secure the construction of that road from Crestline to Fort Wayne, on Wabash Canal, and open up to Pittsburgh the whole of Northern Indiana. The Vote was in favor of Subscription, 1601—against it, 333—majority for Railroad, 1770.

Mrs. Swisshelm, editor of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, has witnessed the spiritual manifestations in this city, on two or three occasions, and has published her account of them. She succeeded in trapping the spirits into numerous ridiculous mistakes, &c. She thinks the prominent believers are imposed upon, and after excepting the lady of the house, affirms that "if some one will sit at the feet and lay her arms across the knees of every other woman in the room in that department of knockers, the spirits get angry and refuse to knock."

Mrs. Swisshelm herself was not permitted to make any proper investigations, but she succeeded in arranging the company *away from the table*, which stopped the knockings. Altogether, her experience furnishes a complete exposure of the folly of adhering to this delusion. The article affords several excellent clues which, if followed up, may lead to a detection of the fraud; but we have room for the following only:

One suggestion to those who investigate these rappings. Do not suppose "the medium"; always does the rapping. There will generally be one or more *disinterested* persons who have witnessed the wonder and had questions answered. These will not generally take a very active part, but sometimes they will throw out a question or suggestion which will remove a difficulty. Keep an eye on that one. No matter how innocent or stupid he or she may look. As we should think there is quite a variety of ways in which the sounds could be produced. The mere trick of making them does not exhibit much smartness; and it would be a very easy matter to trace any intelligence we have heard of them giving here, to a much nearer and more probable source than spirit land.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has just established a new post office in Harmarsville, in this county. Mr. John Miller is postmaster. Another has been established at Bradensville, Westmoreland county, Mr. S. Braden postmaster.

From the Republic.

We copy from the *Southern Press* of yesterday a portion of its comments on the "Result in Boston," in the matter of the fugitive SIMS. Heartbodies, no doubt, the view of this event that will be taken by the southern Disunionists, and for this reason is entitled to consideration:

From the Southern Press.

"For our own part, we think the officers of the United States, from the President down, have done their duty in this case faithfully; and we think it was better for the Federal Government to retreat by night, than to be beaten in daylight by the people or the mob of Boston.

We are not unmindful of the sacredness of law, or of the duty of enforcing it against mere rioters, or mobs, or factions. But the resistance made to the Fugitive Slave law is that of the people of many States. In such a case bloodshed is no remedy. It would probably make things worse. When one people or one section differs from another, and each and both are uncertain and unreasonable arbiters; and we should be sorry to see them resorted to in any event, and never until all other modes of adjustment fail.

It is now, we suppose, obvious enough that if the Fugitive Slave law is to be executed only by stealth, at a great expense, delay, and danger, it is worse than useless as a practical remedy.

Where attempts are made to enforce it, the fugitive either escapes, or is rescued, or is delivered up in secret. Or then he is taken off or is taken anywhere in the South to tell the story of northern sympathy, aid, and resistance, his influence would be worse than a half dozen Abolitionists. If the slaves of the South understand that in case they escape to the North they will have all the immunity resulting from the chances of their arrest, of ample legal petitfogging if arrested, and of rescue before and after trial, why then the object of the constitutional provision on this subject is substantially defeated—the compact is broken."

The Disunionists are hard to please, but nothing is calculated to give them less pleasure than the fact that the Fugitive Slave law has been executed in the city of Boston, and that SIMS has been surrendered to his master. It disturbs the arguments of nullification. It shows that a law may be enforced where it is unpopular, and opposed (if you please) to the sentiments or prejudices of the people. It shows that the Federal Government is competent to maintain its own power and dignity; and that the laws which have been upheld in Massachusetts may also be upheld in South Carolina. All this is at war with the theories of the Disunionists. Mr. RHETT and his associates have pretended to think that *any* law may be successfully resisted to which a *small portion* of the people of a State entertain a repugnance. They have discovered their mistake.

MORE OF THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.—A Telegraph despatch dated at Boston on Sunday night says:

The brig Acorn, having on board the fugitive slave Sims, remained at anchor in Nantasket Roads, in the outer harbor, during Saturday. Another attempt was made during the day to get possession of Sims on the criminal warrant issued by Richard Hilbreth, justice, through Sheriff Eveleth, who declined to act. It was reported that the writ was afterwards placed in the hands of Constable Lawton of Boston, and Deputy Sheriff Adams, of Roxbury, Norfolk county, (Nantasket Road being in that county,) and a steamer was chartered and twenty men employed to board the Acorn while at anchor, and forchor, and forcibly reclaim the fugitive on the authority of the State; but, as the Acorn sailed at half past eight o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and was afterwards seen at half past 11 o'clock under sail, with a fair wind, without any attempt to board, it is supposed it was abandoned.

United States Marshal Stevens went down to the brig in a pilot boat at ten o'clock A. M., on Saturday, and remained on board during the day with eight members of the city watch and the police force, and returned with them to the city on the pilot boat at one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Deputy United States Marshals Riley, F. D. Byrnes, and Officers Dolliver, Clark, and True, proceeded to Savannah with the prisoner. The brig has, besides, a crew of eighteen, two mates and the captain, and is provided with two cannon and small arms.

JENNY LIND IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of Jenny Lind's first concert, says:

We had heard she was not beautiful—but how any one who ever saw her could have formed such an opinion passeth our comprehension. Her figure is rather slight, but extremely elegant—Her face beams with intelligence, and her smile is enchanting. Her whole face abounds with gentleness, frankness, and unaffected simplicity—combinations that could not render her otherwise than beautiful.

But what shall we say of her singing? We have read and heard all the musical expressions of laudation that any combination of words and phrases can express—we have read the musical *critiques* upon her singing that have filled the columns of the press in the Atlantic cities—we were prepared to hear something "extraordinary"—something we could appreciate, if not describe; and as the musical vocabulary has long since been exhausted, we will briefly and plainly say, that our expectations were not simply realized, but so far surpassed, that we never before had any conception of angelic music until we heard Jenny Lind's voice.

Critics may write about her soprhano of wonderful register and remarkable flexibility, and all that sort of technical laudation—it is probably all true; but we only can say that she warbles her intricate notes, ascending, and now decending, rivaling the most favored of the feathered songsters. She triumphs over nature and art, and we can now realize the enthusiasm with which she has ever been greeted.

An entire absence of the professional attitudes and stage acting were among the characteristics of this incomparable cantatrice. All was simple—natural—womanly. Her first song was, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The next was from the Opera of "La Sonnambula," the third from the Opera of "Il Turco in Italia." These were received with strong demonstrations of approbation.

Then came the gem of the evening—"The Bird Song." And this was just such singing we never expected to hear this side Heaven. Lastly came "Home sweet Home," which was breathed forth in notes so sweet, that wherever heard that place is the desired "Home" forever. She was *encored* repeatedly, and each time gracefully responded to the call.

President Fillmore, it is said, will decide shortly is favor of a plan for extending the Capitol at Washington, the subject having been left to his decision. We understand that Mr. Downing's plan for the improvement of the public grounds between the Capitol and the river, and south of the President's house, has been adopted, and is about to be proceeded with.

AN ADDRESS.

TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

In behalf of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

It is well known to most of you, that the Institution just named has been located on a site given by the benevolence of two of our sex, and erected by the contributions of a liberal public.

The building is of ample dimensions, convenient arrangement and beautiful position. While near the City, and easy of access, it commands an extensive prospect of hills and river, crowded streets and cultivated fields, including the railroad and turnpike, with their passing vehicles and busy movements.

As yet, however, this enterprise, projected by many who have passed away—save in the remembrance of their virtues—and carried out by their successors in office, in obedience to that precept which directs us to "do good as we have opportunity," has not produced its expected results. No grateful convalescent has left its walls—no students have resorted thither for improvement in their professional researches; and why is this? *For want of money.* We have thousands at command to pour into the lap of the enchantress of the North, who visits our shores to bewitch us with her unrivaled melody. Have we nothing for the wants of our fellow-creatures!

To us women the appeal has been made by a Committee of the Managers of the Hospital, to assist them in procuring furniture needful to commence operations; and some of us have felt that it is a work well suited to our sex, and one which might profitably employ the combined efforts of the female portion of this community.

It is our wish, in this communication, to call your attention to the above mentioned object, and detail the method which, after consultations and mature deliberations, seems most likely to ensure success.

It is proposed, at present, to occupy only the centre building and north wing, containing two halls, four parlors, eight private apartments, and twenty small rooms, intended for lunatics.

As the best way to obtain the furniture, it is proposed to form a society of ladies, each of whom, on furnishing a room, is entitled to have her name inscribed therein. A similar privilege belongs to any number of ladies who combine together for the same purpose.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of all of you who are disposed to aid in this work, on Tuesday next, at 3-o'clock, P. M., in the Session Room of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, to organize this society; when a plan of the Hospital will be exhibited, and an inventory made out of the articles required, and their probable cost.

Will you not respond to this appeal, ye wives and mothers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny! Already has one lady promised to arrange a parlor; and we trust there are many others actuated by a similar spirit.

Confiding in that sympathy and compassion which is the peculiar trait of woman, we reiterate to you our invitation to meet together and devise "liberal things."

NANCY W. CAMPBELL,
MARY ROBINSON,
MARY H. BRUNOT,
ELIZA WILCOX.

From the Franklin Pa. Advocate April, 16.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A child only 2½ years old, lost in the woods, from Wednesday until Friday.

We have just listened to the recital of one of the most painful occurrences that we have been called upon to chronicle formany days. A boy about 2½ years old, son of Mr. James B. Clark, jr. of Venango township, in this county, was obtained in the woods, from Wednesday afternoon last, about half past 2 o'clock, until Friday morning at nine. The circumstances, as we have them from the father of the child, are as follows:

Two other children were sent on an errand to the house of a neighbor and the little fellow wanted to accompany them. Knowing that the parents did not allow him to go, they ran so fast that he could not keep up, thinking that he would return, when he found it useless to try to follow. Instead of returning, however, he turned into a field where Mr. Wm. Rickets was plowing. Mr. Skinner was plowing in a field near by, and Mr. Rickets carried the child over to his father. The neighbors sat down to talk, and the child started in the direction of the house, which was about 60 rods distant, and in plain sight. The parents felt concerning him until about half an hour after, when the other children came and stated that Byron was missing and could not be found. The parents continued searching until about 4 o'clock, and not finding him gave the alarm to the neighbors. About 60 persons entered the woods at nightfall but no trace of the little sufferer could be found. The news was still spreading, and the next day, from 100 to 150 persons were present, scouring every nook and corner, until dark. Still their labors were in vain, and at the people were very much fatigued, it was determined to abandon the further search till morning. Friday morning at daylight the search was again commenced, and by half past eight o'clock there were 200 persons on the ground. It was afterwards ascertained that a man had passed through more were on the way.

About 9 o'clock, to the unutterable joy of the now nearly frantic parents, the boy was found *alive*, lying across the remains of a rotton log, in an old chopping, which had been hunted over, the day previous by upwards of an hundred men. He was picked up by Mr. E. C. Ricketa. When he found himself lifted from the ground he turned his face towards his deliverer, and upon being asked if he wished to go home, replied that he did. When he arrived in sight of the house; he appeared much delighted, and said "*Now* I'm going home."

ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.—The vanguard of the great army of immigrants, which letters from abroad and the English newspapers tell us is to invade the port of New York the coming season, is beginning to come in. Since Saturday night the following vessels, chiefly packet ships, have been reported in our marine columns:

Siddons,	Liverpool,	409
Vanguard,	"	510
Fidelia,	"	416
Arctic,	"	550
Fides,	"	288
Constantine,	"	556
Hemisphere,	"	500
Edwd. O'Brien,	"	298
Mississippi,	Cork,	265
Caroline and Mary	Clarke, Havre,	275

Total for the two days past, 4067

The number of steerage passengers arrived here on Monday alone was, from Liverpool 2548; Londonderry 159; Hamburg 128; Antwerp 146; in all 2981. The number arrived previously this month is 7,769, making a grand total for the month, thus far, of 10,749—of which the ships Underwriter brought 690, Manhattan 780, Devonshire 429, States Rights 340, and others, besides those above mentioned, ranging from 375 to 150.—*N. Y. Exp., of Tuesday,*

A letter is published in the Register, at Lawrenceburg, Ia., written by John Tibbetts, of that State, who, at the date of the writing (12th January last,) was confined in the hospital at Sacramento City, California, giving a most melancholy account of the sufferings he has endured in consequence of a terrible outrage perpetrated upon his person in the mining region. He wrote to his wife and children, that after he had been in the mines a few days he hired and went into the mountains, at 84 per day. After working with the party eighteen days, as cook for the camp, his employer had a sack with $800 worth of gold dust stolen, and the crime was laid upon Tibbetts. After torturing him awhile he at a confession, he says, they shot him with a pistol, the ball entering the back, above the left kidney, lodging against the spinal marrow, which has paralyzed all his lower extremities.—He says he is dead from the waist to the toes, and does not expect ever again to be able to walk.

A HARD TASK.—The New York Courier, of Saturday, devoted nine columns of that mammoth sheet, to the task of showing that Kossuth and his associates are entitled to "none of our sympathies, and but little of our respect." The difficulty of this task, may be inferred from the length of the article. The Courier thinks that *twenty seven points* are clearly demonstrated in its argument, the last of which is—

That, as a Republican and a Christian people, we have cause to rejoice in the fall of Kossuth; and should give thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that, through that Providential event, he has graciously liberated from bondage nine millions of the Sclavonic race, and bestowed upon them personal freedom, and a fair share of political liberty.

This may be truly styled "an American view through Austrian spectacles," and would suggest the inference that the editor, Col. Webb, who is our ex-minister to Austria, had since his recall, assumed diplomatic functions for Austria herself, "near this government." It is a remarkable fact, that folks who have once become diplomatists, never like afterwards to get out of that line. —*Balt. Sun.*

The patent omnibuses newly invented by Mr. J. A. Franklin, of London, are great things, if they are anything at all. Around the vehicle runs a gallery by which each passenger goes to his place, being admitted thereto by a private door which opens on that place alone. His seat is the perfection of comfort, and before him is a mirror in which he can study his own physiognomy undisturbed. A pipe of gutta percha leads to the driver, with whom he can confer whenever he desires, whether on philosophy, religion or literature. The price of a ride is 6d.

VOICE FOR SCOTT.—The St. Louis Republican expresses its preference for General Scott and Hon. Edward Bates, of Wisconsin, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—The New Orleans Picayune states that very rapid progress is made by the laborers in clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to the rebuilding the St. Charles Hotel. The plan agreed upon meets with very general approval. The exterior of the building will in the main be preserved, but many interior improvements will be made. It is also to be somewhat enlarged.

COUNTY MEETING.

☞ The Citizens of Allegheny County, who are in favor of the nomination of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[Signed by 800 names.]

apl9:d4wtd:T

County Convention.

THE COMMITTEE of the Allegheny Whig and Anti-masonic County Convention, will meet at the New Court House, on Saturday, April 26th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to fix on the time for holding a County Convention to nominate officers for the full ticket.

JUBLAL KING, Chairman.

apl9:2d

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,

mch13 100 Penn st.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

apl2d4wlw:8 No. 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

SHELLSTOWN?, Huntington co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. KIER:—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore we would thank you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being used up as fast as we get it.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

HAYESVILE, Ashland co., O., March 10, '51.

S. M. KIER:—Dear Sir, Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately.

Your medicine is working wonders in this region. We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them.

Yours, &c., W. W. SCOTT.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co., corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,

apl11d4w:T Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

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

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GLASS.

D. G. HUSTEY, President. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

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

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

Directors:—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Hay worth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

apl9:tf

DIED,

At the residence of her husband, No. 100 Market street, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Jane Thompson, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Friday evening, 18th instant, A. M. HARTLEY, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will leave his late residence on Coal Land, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

Co-Partnership.

CAMPBELL & CHESS have this day, April 11th, associated with them CHARLES McKNIGHT. The business will be continued under the style of Campbell, Chess & Co.

apl9:3m

THOS. J. CAMPBELL. DAVID CHESS. CHAS. M'KNIGHT.

IRON CITY TACK FACTORY.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Tacks, Brads, and Spatulas; Finishing, Clout, and Hob Nails; Size Sized Flour Barrel and Lathing Nails; Copper Rolls and Tacks; Saddle Trees; Coopers Rivets; Shoe Nails; Pattern Makers' Points; Rivets, assorted sizes, etc., etc. CAMPBELL, CHESS & CO.

apl9:y Warehouse, 59 Water st., Pittsburgh.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of John Bell, late of Franklin township, dec'd, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the said estate, will call with either of the undersigned, and settle the same.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Ross tp.,
CAMPBELL DUFF, Ohio tp.,

apl9:w4t:c-p

To Business Men.

A PERSON wishing to retire from business would sell his interest in a manufacturing establishment in this city, in complete and successful operation. Only a part of the purchase money would be required. Address "A. B. C., Box No. 192, Post Office, Pittsburgh."

apl9:4t*

Vacant Buildings at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the site of the Passenger Station of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, Federal street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., all the materials of about 50 brick and frame buildings, including the brick work, doors, sash, &c. Terms at sale. Sale positive.

apl18:2t SLATER & JARDEN, Auctioneers.

HECKER'S FARINA, Wheaten Grits, and Samp, rec'd and for sale wholesale or retail by

apl9 WM. A. McCLURG & CO. 156 Liberty st.

GOLDEN SYRUP—10 hf. bbls. rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,

apl9 116 Water street.

TOBACCO—29 boxes Mooklear & Child's superior 5 lump, for sale by

apl9 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

S. H. MOLASSES—130 bbls. arriving, for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

FLOUR—200 bbls. S. F., for sale by

apl9 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

TO LET—A large Room in the third story. Entrance from an alley.

apl9 MURPHY & LEE, 139 Liberty st.

WOOL—Cash paid for Wool, by

apl9 MURPHY & LEE, 139 Liberty st.

SUNDRIES—
2 bbls. Lard No. 1;
2 sacks Feathers;
1 " Flaxseed;
1 " Gingerot;
1 " Dried Peaches;
½ " Apples;
1 " Pealed Peaches; to arrive on steamer Cumberland No. 2, and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,

apl9 Front and Water sts.

ENGLISH & IRISH BLACK TEAS—Precisely the same kind of strong and rough flavored Black Tea that are used in the Old Country—can be purchased at MORRIS' TEA MART, east side of the Diamond, ☞ and at no other store in Pittsburgh. Price, 50 and 75 cents ℔ lb. These Teas are entirely free from all bitter taste.

apl9

London Pickles and Sauces.

JUST received at No. 256 Liberty street, a fresh assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated Pickles and Sauces, among which may be found:

Pickled Gherkins,	Worcestershire Sauce,
" Walnuts,	Reading "
" Cauliflower,	Harvey "
Mixed Pickles,	Walnut Ketchup,
Anchovy Paste,	Mushroom "
Ess. of Anchovies,	Tomato "

WM. A. McCLURG & CO.,

apl9 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 4, 1851.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS HAVING been made to this office for information in relation to the manner in which Land Warrants, under the act of 28th of September, 1850, should be located, the following answers thereto have been prepared, to wit:

There are three modes by which these locations may be made:

1st. By the Warrantee in person.

2d. By the Warrantee through the agency of this office.

3d. By an Agent or Attorney.

If the first or second mode is adopted, the application must be made in writing, specifying the tract, land district or section of country, in which the location is desired, and be accompanied by an affidavit according to the following form, No. 1.

Where the third mode is adopted, a Power of Attorney must be produced, executed by the warrantee in the presence of a witness, according to the following form No. 2, which power of Attorney must be acknowleged, or proved as the case may be, before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, according to form No. 3 or 4.

In all cases, the Patents will be transmitted to the Land Office where the location is made, unless special directions to the contrary be given.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commiss