PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1851.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

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

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

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

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

An Original Poem on the "Rapping Spirits" by Miss Margaret Courtney, will be found on the first page.

Fourth page—Poetry and miscellaneous articles.

Our neighbor of the *Journal* is very industrious in his efforts to place the *Gazette* in the position of an opponent of the national Whig administration; and in his own estimation his exertions have been crowned with success, as he congratulates himself with the assertion that our "defection is complete." The ground on which the charge of "defection" is founded, is our expressed belief that Gen. Scott is the choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania as their next candidate for the Presidency, and our own accord in that choice. How the charge of "defection" can rest on such a foundation we pretend not to say, and we suppose our neighbor does not care, as anything will serve his purpose—wholly disinterested of course—of creating a certain impression in the the right quarter. His whole object is, however, so transparent, that we should place but a low estimate upon the discernment of the members of the Whig government, if we believed they could be deceived by such a flimsy veil to hide the real object in view.

Our neighbor ought to be certain, before he proceeds further, that the position he takes will be approved by the administration. What evidence has he that the administration is not quite as well pleased with the Scott movement as the grasses of the Whig party: and what authority has he for charging with defection to the Whig administration, the great mass of the Whig party in the Northern and Middle States, and nine-tenths of the Whig presses in the same region? Will the administration thank him for placing it in such a position? It was considered "defection" by the administration of JOHN TYLER, which our neighbor supported so heartily, and no doubt with motives as pure and disinterested as those which now excite him, to have any opinions independent of the administration, or to support any man but John Tyler, but we consider it a foul wrong to place the administration of Millard Fillmore in the same category.

The fact is, the Journal is guilty of a grievous wrong to the administration, in its efforts to raise a false issue between it and its warmest and most reliable friends. The administration and the succession are two independent and totally different things, and there is the highest consistency in giving a warm, vigorous and sincere support to the administration, and in favoring the claims of any distinguished member of the party for the Presidency. This is our ground, and it is the position occupied by the Whig party of Pennsylvania, as evidenced by the resolutions adopted in nearly every county meeting in the State. Witness the following resolutions, which happen first to meet our eye, among a great mass of others of a similar character. They were passed by the Whig Convention of Crawford county, which met on the 7th instant:

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in Whig principles. We believe them eminently calculated to dispense prosperity to the State and Nation.

Resolved, That the administration of President Fillmore realizes our most sanguine expectations. His devotion to Whig principles and to the perpetuity of the Union, must meet with a ready response from every member of the party.

Resolved, That we have undiminished regard for our present worthy Governor, Wm. F. Johnston. His administration has been conducted upon the purest principles, and his policy in strict accordance with his previous professions. We believe that his re-election would prove a blessing to the Commonwealth, and the diversified interests of her citizens.

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure the certainty that the Whigs of this State are likely to rally as one man in favor of that distinguished Soldier and Statesman, Gen. Winfield Scott, as a candidate for the Presidency. A name entwined by so many hallowed recollections and the active participation in so many heroic deeds, cannot but arouse the patriotism of the country, and carry dismay into the hearts of her enemies.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Gen. Scott, believing that he is the man for the crisis, and eminently calculated to carry the Whig Standard triumphantly through the coming Presidential contest.

These are the sentiments of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and they are our sentiments, and if the Journal, to subserve its purpose—a purpose too transparent to escape detection—chooses to brand them with the charge of "defection to the administration," he is welcome to all he can make out of it.

MEADVILLE MERCER AND PITTSBURG.—A meeting was held in Mercer on Tuesday last to consult upon the expediency of extending the Butler and Pittsburg plank road to Mercer. A meeting for the same object was held in Brownington on the 19th instant, and a resolution passed calling a general meeting, to be held at the same place on the second of May.

At a meeting held in Shenkleyville on the 16th ult. it was resolved that the subscription books for the Plank Road from Meadville to Mercer should be opened in Shenkleyville, on the 20th of May.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald states that a young man named James Sherard, who resided near Smithfield, Ohio, hung himself in a barn on the 15th inst. He was a member of the Philomathean Society, a literary club in the neighborhood, and the evening before, he attended a meeting and took an active part in the debates, declamation, &c. He was evidently highly esteemed, for the society held a special meeting, and passed resolutions expressing their admiration of his character through life, &c. They also resolved to wear mourning thirty days. He left a note bidding farewell to his family and friends, but assigned no cause for the suicide. Why a young man, just entering upon life, should commit such a desperate deed, is a mystery; especially as no one can discover that he was oppressed by any heavy grief.

We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the papers. It purports to be an extract from Mrs. Ellis's Lectures. It wouldn't sound well if spoken in a fashionable drawing room.

THE FUTURE WIVES OF ENGLAND.—My pretty little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony than a duckling is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making pudding and less piano; more frankness and less bustle. I like the buxom, bright eyed, rosy cheeked, full breasted, bouncing lass, who darns stockings, makes her own frock, mends trousers, commands a regiment of pots and kettles, milks the cows, feeds pigs, chops wood, and shoots a wild duck, as well as the Duchess of Marlborough, or the Queen of Spain; and is a lady withal in the drawing room. But as for your pining, moping, wasp waisted, putty faced, music murdering, novel devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption sided shoes, silk stockings and calico shifts, you wont do for the future wives and mothers of England.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.

The Jackson and New Orleans Railroad Convention, met yesterday and organized. Delegates from Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and several of the Parishes, were in attendance. It will probably be several weeks before they conclude their labors.

The town of Grand Gulf in Mississippi has been visited by an awful conflagration, one half of the town is destroyed, and the fire is still raging. There are no engines in the place, and consequently there is no prospect of saving the rest of the town from destruction.

Intelligence from Hayti, states that President Soulouque had had his Prime Minister and seven others shot for conspiracy. St. Domingo and the rest of the Island will probably now enjoy peace.

Accounts from Venezuela represent political affairs as quiet. The Coffee crop will be one half short.

LAKE SHORE RAIL ROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 15th instant; and we learn by a despatch from Harrisburg, that the bill of Senator Walker, designed and intended to embarrass the Franklin Canal Company, and prevent the construction of any Road from Erie to the west line of the State of Pennsylvania, is defeated. This is as it should be; and is the result of the sharp contest which has prevailed at Harrisburg, for the month past, in relation to this Road. The bill aimed at the destruction, in effect, of the charter of the Company, by requiring the work to be prosecuted at both ends simultaneously; and imposed a tax of a half cent per mile on every passenger carried over it. It passed the Senate, and was sent to the House. There an amendment was adopted, taking away the power from any Company to construct the Road from Erie to the west line of the State of Pennsylvania so as to connect with the Ohio Road. The bill was then sent back to the Senate for concurrence; but the Senate refused to concur, as stated by us yesterday. It was then returned, the House receded from the amendment, a committee of conference was appointed, but could not agree and so the infamous measure was finally and effectually defeated.

For this, we have to thank the wiser, more liberal and enlightened portion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They were determined to see justice done, and in this matter, they have triumphed. But there are those in that State, of narrow and contracted ideas, whose only motives of action are selfish, and who cannot permit any public improvement to go forward, unless they themselves are directly benefitted: and from the influence of such men in her councils, Pennsylvania has suffered much. To stimulate and increase this depraved feeling, we have noticed that the Pittsburgh Gazette, the Pittsburgh Morning Post, and the papers at Pittsburgh generally, have ministered for some time past; and directly and indirectly, they have done whatever was in their power to prevent the extension of the Lake Shore Road through Pennsylvania. To oblige travelers to cross the Allegheries, they are willing to block up all other highways. To compel them to visit that beautiful spot, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, they would build a high wall and dig a deep ditch in the northwest part of Pennsylvania. And what have you in Ohio, say they, to do with legislation in Pennsylvania; or what right have you to question Pennsylvanian policy? Some might at least. It has been a Roman maxim, "no use your own property, that you do not injure your neighbors." Has the whole State of Ohio no voice in this matter, or rights to be respected? Is it no concern of hers, that this great avenue through Pennsylvania, be opened, and be opened speedily?

We are gratified, therefore, at the result of this legislation. The Franklin Canal Company has received the endorsement of the liberal and enlightened in the Legislature of Pennsylvania: and can now prosecute the construction of the Lake Shore Road there, without molestation.—*Cleveland Herald.*

We read the above illiberal and unjust remarks with deep regret. We have always entertained a good opinion of the editor of the Herald, and contemplated with no little pleasure the near prospect of taking him by the hand, when that city and this shall be united by Railroad. Pittsburgh and Cleveland have near relations, and a very great community of interests, and are soon to be united in the closest bonds, by Railroad connection, and we feel disposed to cultivate only kindly feelings. If the editor of the Herald pays us a visit, when the cars run through, he will think better of us than he now seems to do.

The editor does Pennsylvania great injustice. This Commonwealth has spent millions of money in building Railroads and Canals from the sea board to the Ohio, and her citizens are taxed most enormously, to pay the debt incurred in these works. Is it any wonder, then, that they take time to reflect upon the consequences to themselves, before they permit their territory to be invaded by a foreign company, whose avowed object is to take away the very trade which they have spent so much money to obtain—Pennsylvania would not be just to herself and to her creditors, if she did not guard her rights against impudent invasion, let it come from what quarter it may.

But the editor of the Herald is entirely mistaken in his premises, and his conclusions are consequently false. If he had made himself acquainted with what he was writing about, he would have saved himself and us the unpleasant exhibition of improper feelings. It was not so much because certain persons in Erie wished to secure the right of way from that place to the Ohio state line, that we complained; but because they attempted to secure this by a fraudulent use of powers granted by the Legislature for another purpose. If they had honestly come forward with a demand for the right of way, they would have been met in a spirit of kindness and candor, and their application treated with respect. Instead of this they endeavored to pervert powers granted for and entirely different purpose, to obtain their object; and for exposing and resenting this fraud we are now denounced by our Cleveland neighbor.

The editor of the Herald is equally mistaken in his estimate of the result of the action of the Legislature. The bill of Senator Walker, which he denounces, was intended to give the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company the legal right to go to the Ohio state line, on conditions neither hard nor stringent, and it was supported by the members of this county, and by all those who considered it best to grant the right on fair conditions; and was *defeated* by those who are opposed to granting the right of way on any conditions whatever. These latter persons considered, justly, that neither the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad Company, nor the Franklin Canal Company, had any legal right by their charters to build a Railroad to the Ohio State line, and they were averse to giving this right on any conditions. They so strenuously opposed Mr. Walker's bill, therefore, that it fell between the two Houses, and if either of the above named companies attempt to go on with their schemes they will be served with an injunction, and the question contested by the Courts. The Franklin Canal Company on, which the Herald relies, has not a shadow of a right to build a road to the Ohio line. The Herald's rejoicing is, therefore, premature, and its denunciations are altogether misplaced.

THE KENT COUNTY MASSACRE.—*Particulars of the Arrests.*—The statements we have already published from the Baltimore Sun, relative to the arrest of parties charged with the murder of the Cosden family, are fully confirmed by later accounts. The Cecil Democrat, of the 19th inst., says:

"John Ford and Samuel Sills, were arrested by the Sheriff of this county, on Thursday night last, and lodged in Elkton jail, on suspicion of being concerned in the massacre of the Cosden family. These men reside in this county, near the Bohemia Ferry, in Sassafras Neck. They were arrested in consequence of revelations made by Drummond, now in Chestertown jail, on suspicion of being one of the murderers."

The Wilmington Blue Hen's Chicken, of Saturday, also says:

"Abraham Taylor was committed at New Castle, on Wednesday night last, by Esquire Townsend, of Blackbird, charged with being concerned in the murder of the Cosden family."

These three, with Nicholas Murphy, whose arrest at Havre de Grace, we have noted, and who has been committed to Elkton jail, made up the entire party implicated by Drummond's confession, with the exception of a young man named Shelton, as to whom no account has yet been received.

The Cecil Whig says that Abraham Taylor is the man mentioned in the following mysterious note, found on the person of John Brown, which he said he had found:

"Mary Browne, John Browne:—He says he is going to kill them to-night; wants me to help him; you are my friends and I may tell you; if you don't mind he will kill you. The man is Abram Taylor."

THE NICARAGUA MURDERS.—The Prometheus brings news from Nicaragua, three days later than the dates of the accounts published in the New Orleans papers of the terrible murders on the roads across the Isthmus. The Captain of the Prometheus says he never heard a whisper of any insults or murders and believes the whole story to be a fabrication. The Picayune expressed high confidence in the gentleman who gave the information, and thus the matter must remain in doubt. The eastern papers have expended a great deal of indignation upon the supposed outrage, and if the story should turn out to be a hoax, it will afford a much needed lesson in prudence.

It is not remembered, says a Massachusetts print, that the spring in the Connecticut River Valley, was ever so far advanced as now at the middle of April. The fields have the green of May, and the buds on the fruit and forest trees are just ready to burst into leaf and flower.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

We have been kindly permitted, by Neville B. Craig Esq., to copy the following letter from the original in his possession. Major Isaac Craig, as the letter intimates, had control of the military stores in this place.

MONDAY MORNING, July 1st. 1792.

Dear Sir:

John Wright's packhorses, by whom I receive my paper from Chambersburgh, has returned without bringing me any—owing to none being furnished. As I am entirely out, and do not know what to do, I take the liberty of applying to you for some you have in the public stores, (and of which I have had some) as a loan, or an exchange for the kind herein enclosed—and as this kind is smaller, I will make an adequate allowance—or if you could wait two or three weeks, I will return you paper of a superior quality for any purposes I have sent to Philadelphia by Mr. Brackenridge for a large quantity, and John Wright's packhorses return immediately from Chambersburgh, and will bring me up some. As I conceive you will not want the paper as soon as I can replace it, I flatter myself you will let me have three reams, and as soon as I receive mine it shall be returned, or if you choose to take the enclosed in exchange it shall be immediately sent you. If you can oblige me with the paper it will do any time this day, and I shall consider myself as under a very particular obligation. I am Dear Sir your most obedient servant.

JOHN SCULL.

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, as our readers are aware, was started in 1786 by Mr. Scull, and at the time this letter was written, was no doubt considered in a flourishing condition. The change that has taken place since then could scarcely be more forcibly shown than by this earnest appeal for the loan of *three reams of paper.* We have not the means at hand of calculating the amount of paper consumed by newspapers in Pittsburgh, at the present day, but one thing is certain, if it were all brought over the mountains on Packhorses, it would employ greater caravans than cross the deserts of the east.

It is worthy of remark that the increase of material for paper making, and the improvements in this branch of manufactures have kept pace with the improvements in the printing press. The enormous consumption of cotton goods which has followed the improvements in cotton machinery furnishes a full supply of rags, at a trifling price. Thus one improvement becomes the servant of another. If the Flax-Cotton should succeed as fully as its friends anticipate, we will have a much larger proportion of linen in our paper, and consequently the quality of all kinds in common use will be greatly improved. The paper on which the Gazette is printed is one half cotton. If science should, at any future day, take a further step, and bring forth a raw material which would supersede both cotton and linen in the manufacture of wearing apparel &c, and at the same time be unsuited for paper, a great increase in the cost of the latter would immediately ensue. At present, there is scarcely any article in common use which is so recklessly wasted as paper. Countless reams are sent forth in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, and used in single free in a few hours after. Old newspapers may be sold for twenty five cents per hundred, but in this age of active industry and large production there are probably few families so economical as to save them for the purpose of selling them.

It is nothing more than reasonable to suppose that sixty years hence, our business communications of to-day will be hunted up to show a greater contrast than is now exhibited by the publication of Mr. Scull's letter.

EDWARD EVERETT AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—Hon Edward Everett was invited to preside at the meeting which the people of Boston proposed to hold at Faneuil Hall, for the reception of Mr. Webster, but was obliged to decline on account of the state of his health. The Hon Rufus Choate would have presided had the Hall been granted.

The following letter from Mr. Everett, declining the invitation, pays a high tribute of commendation to Mr. Webster, and will be read with general approbation

CAMBRIDGE, 16th April, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting proposed to be held to-morrow, in honor of Mr. Webster. Long as the citizens of Boston have been in the habit of testifying their respect to him, there never was a time, in my opinion, when he was better entitled to the cordial assurance of their confidence and gratitude. whether we consider the importance of the services rendered by him during the past year, or the weight of responsibility assumed by him in their performance. On former occasions, when he has most efficiently contributed to the preservation of the Union in times of impending danger, he acted with the unanimous approbation of his immediate constituents; a comparatively easy task. On the present occasion he has performed the same patriotic duty, in a crisis far more dangerous, and amidst the most deplorable divisions of opinion at home, on subjects directly involving the stability of the Government and the peace of the country. Called by the President of the United States, at this momentous juncture, to the post of chiefest responsibility, he has not hesitated to throw himself into the breach, and to sacrifice a portion of his hardly-earned and well-deserved popularity to the public good.

I have had occasion carefully to observe the political course of Mr. Webster as long as I have had any knowledge of affairs. For ten years we were together in Congress, and at all other times I have had great personal opportunities to be well acquainted with his views and principles on all public questions, and with his rank and objects as a public man. I have not in every instance agreed with him as to individual opinions and measures; but I have never differed with him without some distrust of my own judgment. This, however, I will say, that from the Declaration of Independence to the present day the country has never been served by a more honest and by its best men—with greater ability, with truer fidelity, or with purer patriotism than by Mr. Webster.

It requires but little ingenuity in difficult times, and in reference to a subject on which the requisitions of the Constitution are at variance with public sentiment, to urge objections against any practicable line of policy. That the measures of the last Congress, in reference to the subject which is shaking the Union to the foundation, were not at all points what Mr. Webster desired to have them, is well known. That it was his duty, as it is that of all good citizens, to acquiesce in those measures after they became law, and while they continue, the law of the land, I need not say. And it is my firm opinion that it is in no small degree owing to the manner in which Mr. Webster has performed his duty, in the responsible position and the arduous circumstances in which he has been placed, that the friends of the Union at the South have been able to stand their ground against those who seek its dissolution, and that blood has not flowed at the North, in forcible resistance to the law of the land.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that persons holding extreme opinions, at the South and at the North, are straining toward a dissolution of the Union. The number of persons desiring this object at the North I suppose to be small, and not very large at the South, except in one State; but there is a very considerable number, I fear, in both sections of the country, who reason upon the same general principles as the Extremists, and are tending—perhaps unconsciously—to the same result. Where the same measure is pursued by different persons for directly opposite reasons, we commonly say that the views of one or the other are sure to be realized.

In the present case I deem it certain that the expectations of both parties will, in the event of a separation of the States, be wofully disappointed. Nothing will be gained by the South in the way of security from anti-slavery agitation; it will gather new violence and strength. Nothing will be gained at the North in reference to the existence and extension of slavery; it will be guarded with greater vigilance, and will seek to spread itself in the direction of Cuba and Mexico, with an energy of purpose not yet displayed. All the restraining and softening influences on both sides, which flow from the kindly union of North and South in one body politic, and which have insured us sixty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity will be at once blasted. Every existing grievance complained of at the North and at the South will be immeasurably augmented and embittered, and superadded to all will be the horrors, crimes, and sufferings of civil war. Regarding these as the sure results of a dissolution of the Union, I know no language too warm to express the gratitude we owe to Mr. Webster, and the patriotic men of both parties who have acted with him, for their recent strenuous efforts to avert this calamity.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your friend and servant, EDWARD EVERETT.

To Hon. Nathan Hale, Boston.

LA PLACE AND THE RAPPERS.—Joel Tiffany, Esq., of Cleveland, in a lecture recently delivered at that place on the subject of spiritual manifestations, states:

"When Professor Mitchell went to investigate these manifestations in Rochester or Auburn, and I forget which, he endeavored to obtain certain indications of intelligence which he knew to be beyond the power of one mind in a hundred thousand to give.—He called for the spirit of La Place, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, and directly the spirit responded to his call.

Now, said Prof. Mitchell, if you are the spirit of La Place, you can demonstrate a problem to me in such a book of your "*Mechanic Celeste.*"—The spirit responded by giving him the desired demonstration—a demonstration which he knew no person about him could even understand, after it was given.

He took down the demonstration, not being certain that it was the particular problem called for, and when he returned home, he compared it with the work itself and found the demonstration true.

Here was an exhibition of intelligence, not only above the highest developments of sensation, but even emanating in the highest sphere of intellectual development of mind while in the body, and Professor Mitchell was satisfied, with that single experiment, of the highly intellectual source from which those sounds proceeded.

We suspect the lecturer has made rather too liberal a use of the name of Prof. Mitchell, but be this as it may, this visit of La Place is calculated to suggest sundry curious speculations. Is ubiquity or omnipresence one of the attributes conferred by the new philosophy on departed spirits?

Would a friendly call from California or China be as readily responded to as from Rochester?

If not ubiquitous, where was the spirit of La Place the moment before this interview at Rochester?

Was it in France his native country? If so, by whose agency was the summons conveyed to it, and the willing captive brought back thousands of miles across the vasty deep, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye?

Was it amongst the abodes of the blessed? If so, is it not strange that it should leave the engagements of the upper world to come down to this earth to demonstrate a dry mathematical problem?

Was it in the regions of the lost?

What messenger dared to seek him in that awful realm, and of whom did he obtain leave of absence for the philosopher on this singular errand to this happy world of ours?

Again, as all analogy leads us to infer progressive advancement in knowledge, by the inhabitants of the spirit land; and as the fact is now settled that they can and do communicate their intelligence to us through the medium of gifted ladies, and even chairvoyant kitchen girls, by the aid of knockings and alphabets, may we not shortly expect from La Place and Herschel and other astronomers, new and wonderful discoveries in the science of astronomy, and from distinguished philosophers of all past time, important information in all the sciences?

Glorious era truly these spiritual manifestations are about to open up to us! No longer need the poet exclaim in reference to the dread silence of the other world:

"Oh that some courteous ghost would blab it out,
And tell us what he is, what we shall shortly be."

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WHAT THE YANKEES SAY ABOUT IT.—A traveller from Boston, writes back, in a letter dated from Pittsburgh, the following exaggerated picture of the dirt of the smoky city. The truth is bad enough, without such absurd exaggerations

"As to this city, it is one great forging, smelting, blacksmithing shop. It is surrounded by high hills, full of coal and iron ore, which the people are occupied in working into various materials for the use of man. The coal is highly bituminous, to that the surrounding atmosphere is filled with its murky, stenchy smoke. It perrades not only the streets, but the houses, the clothes you wear, and even your very skin.—Cleanliness, here is out of the question. The outsides of the brick houses appear much like the inside of a chimney. The books in the Public Library, and the newspapers in the reading room, are all smutted over. No care seems to be taken to keep the streets clean, nor it is to be much wondered at, for it literally rains dirt. of the dirtiest sort. Ascend one of the high hills, from which you can look down on the sombre, smoky city, encompassed by hills, whose steep sides are bare and blackened by smoke, and you are reminded of the day that Lot fled out of Sodom, and "the smoke thereof ascended, like the smoke of a great furnace." The people, however, appear to be active, industrious, and contented; and the product of the place is one of the most useful of the country.

FARMERS! READ THE FOLLOWING.

The American Agriculturist for December, in answer to the inquiry, "What are birds for?" relates the following:—

"In connexion with this subject we will give an anecdote related so as last winter by Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, of the rice birds.—These little creatures gather around the rice fields at harvest time in countless myriads, and of course consume considerable grain. Some years ago it was determined to make war upon them, and drive them out of the country, and the measure was in some degree successful so far as getting rid of the birds. 'What are birds for?' The rice plant soon found out: for with the decrease of birds, the worms increased so rapidly that, instead of a few scatted grains to feed the birds, the whole crop was demanded to feed the insatiable maw of the army that came to consume every shoot as fast as they sprung from the ground. Most undoubtedly the birds were invited back again with a hearty welcome.

"A few years ago the black-birds in the northern part of Indiana were considered a grievous nuisance to the farmer. Whole fields of oats were sometimes destroyed, and the depredations upon late corn were greater than can be believed, if told. The farmer sowed and the birds reaped. He scolded and they twittered. Occasionally a charge of shot brought down a score, but made no more impression upon the great sea of birds than the removal of a bucket of water from the great salt puddle. A few years later every green thing on the land seemed destined to destruction by the army of worms. Man was powerless—a worm among worms. But his best friend, the hated blackbird, came to his relief just in time to save when all seemed lost. No human aid interfered in the battle.

"How thankful should man be that God has given him for his companions and fellow laborers, in the cultivation of the earth, those lovely birds. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Why should we grudge the little share claimed by the busy little fellows which follow the plough, and snatch the worm away from the seed, that it might produce grain for his and our sustenance."

The Horticulturist, for January contains, among other valuable and interesting articles, a communication from Wm. Hopkins, of Buynsville, Westmoreland county, in relation to the Curculio, which has proved so destructive to fruit, particularly Plums, throughout the country. He alludes to the great utility of birds and fowls as follows:

"I have put the following questions to the oldest people in the neighborhood, and received, invariably, about the same answer:

"Are your apples as sound now, as those you raised thirty or forty years ago?"

"Oh no! they're gnarly and wormy now—the seasons aint so good as they used to be."

"Are the birds as plentiful, as formerly?"

"Oh! no, no! they used to make noise enough to deafen you, when I was young."

"Do you raise as much poultry?"

"Why no! guess not, we get more butcher's meat now."

It will be readily observed by the first reply, that those persons have not the least idea of the present cause of failure—(I do not insist that the curculio is the only troublesome thing.) I know of a solitary apple tree, in a forty acre field, where every fallen fruit shows several crescent shaped punctures.

Paving under the trees, or white-washing the fruit, may save the crop, but both plans are expensive; and even when we have done it—the greatest vigilance is necessary, because they are still surrounded by the enemy. Nothing short of total extermination should be the aim of the fruit grower; let him explain the nature of the insect to every one who owns a tree, to every man, woman and child, on his premises; let him be a grower of poultry, as well as a grower of fruit; let him give accommodation and encouragement to the birds of the air, in every possible way: let him petition the proper authorities, that stringent laws may be enacted for their preservation; that all dishonest persons may be prevented from coming on our land, to shoot, or ensnare them.

The word dishonest may appear to severe for this place—let it pass. Those who feed the birds (namely the owners of the soil,) have a special claim to their services, and no straggling sportsman should deprive them of it."

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Jones is, in general a good husband and a domestic man. Occasionally, however, his convivial tastes betray him into excesses which have subjected him, more than once, to the discipline of Mrs. Jones. A few nights since he was invited to "participate" with a few friends at Florence's, by way of celebrating a piece of good luck which had befallen one of his neighbors. He did "participate," and to his utter astonishment, when he arose to take his leave, at the "wee short hour ayont the twal," he found the largest brick in his hat he ever saw. Indeed, he was heard to remark soliloquently, "I think, Mr. Jones, you were never quite so tight before."

He reached his home, finally, but by a route which was anything but the shortest distance between the two points, not, however, without having experienced very considerable anxiety about the reception which awaited him from Mrs. Jones. He was in luck that night, was Mr. Jones, barring always his primal transgression: he got into his house, found his way into his chamber without waking a creature, not even a mouse." After closing his door, he cautiously paused, to give thanks for the "conscience undefiled" which secured to Mrs. Jones the sound and refreshing slumbers which had prevented her taking notice of his arrival. Being satisfied that all was right, he proceeded to remove his integuments with as much dispatch and quiet as circumstances would permit, and in the course of time sought the vacant place beside his slumbering comfort.

After resting a moment, and congratulating himself that he was in bed, and that his wife did not know how long he had been there, it occurred to him that if he did not change his position, Mrs. Jones might detect from his breath that he had been indulging. To prevent such a catastrophe, he resolved to turn over. He had about half accomplished his purpose—we are now obliged to use the idomatic language of Mr. Jones himself, from whom we received this chapter of his domestic trials—"when Mrs. Jones rip right up in bed, and, said she in tones that scraped the marrow all out of my bones, said she, "*Jones, you need not turn over; you're drunk clean through.*"—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

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.,
apl2dawlw&S No. 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

SHREVESTOWN, Huntingdon co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. KITE—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 inquired for almost every day

Yours, respectfully JOHN LOVE & CO.

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

S. M. KITE—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 Kepler & McDowell 140 Wood street, R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street, E. A. Fahnestock, 4 co. corner Wood and Front streets, D. M. Curry 70 A. Talbot, Joseph Dougless, and H. P. Schwartz Allegheny, also by the proprietor,

S. M. KILE,
apl5dawlt Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

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 JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
mch13 1st Penn st.

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 on as favorable terms as can be purchased elsewhere in the Eastern cities.

LOOK HERE MY FRIEND!

ARE YOU A FATHER, laboring for the support of a family, and suffering from a dreadful debility and low spirits, so that life almost seems a burden, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla.

Are you a Mother, suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla—it will certainly cure you

Call at our depot, or on one of our agents, and get a pamphlet, gratis, where you will find the cures of the parents per hundred, but in this age of active industry and large production there are probably few families so economical as to save them for the purpose of selling them

It is nothing more than reasonable to suppose that sixty years hence, our business communications of to-day will be hunted up to show a greater contrast than is now exhibited by the publication of Mr. Scull's letter.

EDWARD EVERETT AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—Hon Edward Everett was invited to preside at the meeting which the people of Boston proposed to hold at Faneuil Hall, for the reception of Mr. Webster, but was obliged to decline on account of the state of his health. The Hon Rufus Choate would have presided had the Hall been granted.

The following letter from Mr. Everett, declining the invitation, pays a high tribute of commendation to Mr. Webster, and will be read with general approbation

CAMBRIDGE, 16th April, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting proposed to be held to-morrow, in honor of Mr. Webster. Long as the citizens of Boston have been in the habit of testifying their respect to him, there never was a time, in my opinion, when he was better entitled to the cordial assurance of their confidence and gratitude. whether we consider the importance of the services rendered by him during the past year, or the weight of responsibility assumed by him in their performance. On former occasions, when he has most efficiently contributed to the preservation of the Union in times of impending danger, he acted with the unanimous approbation of his immediate constituents; a comparatively easy task. On the present occasion he has performed the same patriotic duty, in a crisis far more dangerous, and amidst the most deplorable divisions of opinion at home, on subjects directly involving the stability of the Government and the peace of the country. Called by the President of the United States, at this momentous juncture, to the post of chiefest responsibility, he has not hesitated to throw himself into the breach, and to sacrifice a portion of his hardly-earned and well-deserved popularity to the public good.

I have had occasion carefully to observe the political course of Mr. Webster as long as I have had any knowledge of affairs. For ten years we were together in Congress, and at all other times I have had great personal opportunities to be well acquainted with his views and principles on all public questions, and with his rank and objects as a public man. I have not in every instance agreed with him as to individual opinions and measures; but I have never differed with him without some distrust of my own judgment. This, however, I will say, that from the Declaration of Independence to the present day the country has never been served by a more honest and by its best men—with greater ability, with truer fidelity, or with purer patriotism than by Mr. Webster.

It requires but little ingenuity in difficult times, and in reference to a subject on which the requisitions of the Constitution are at variance with public sentiment, to urge objections against any practicable line of policy. That the measures of the last Congress, in reference to the subject which is shaking the Union to the foundation, were not at all points what Mr. Webster desired to have them, is well known. That it was his duty, as it is that of all good citizens, to acquiesce in those measures after they became law, and while they continue, the law of the land, I need not say. And it is my firm opinion that it is in no small degree owing to the manner in which Mr. Webster has performed his duty, in the responsible position and the arduous circumstances in which he has been placed, that the friends of the Union at the South have been able to stand their ground against those who seek its dissolution, and that blood has not flowed at the North, in forcible resistance to the law of the land.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that persons holding extreme opinions, at the South and at the North, are straining toward a dissolution of the Union. The number of persons desiring this object at the North I suppose to be small, and not very large at the South, except in one State; but there is a very considerable number, I fear, in both sections of the country, who reason upon the same general principles as the Extremists, and are tending—perhaps unconsciously—to the same result. Where the same measure is pursued by different persons for directly opposite reasons, we commonly say that the views of one or the other are sure to be realized.

In the present case I deem it certain that the expectations of both parties will, in the event of a separation of the States, be wofully disappointed. Nothing will be gained by the South in the way of security from anti-slavery agitation; it will gather new violence and strength. Nothing will be gained at the North in reference to the existence and extension of slavery; it will be guarded with greater vigilance, and will seek to spread itself in the direction of Cuba and Mexico, with an energy of purpose not yet displayed. All the restraining and softening influences on both sides, which flow from the kindly union of North and South in one body politic, and which have insured us sixty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity will be at once blasted. Every existing grievance complained of at the North and at the South will be immeasurably augmented and embittered, and superadded to all will be the horrors, crimes, and sufferings of civil war. Regarding these as the sure results of a dissolution of the Union, I know no language too warm to express the gratitude we owe to Mr. Webster, and the patriotic men of both parties who have acted with him, for their recent strenuous efforts to avert this calamity.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your friend and servant, EDWARD EVERETT.

To Hon. Nathan Hale, Boston.

LA PLACE AND THE RAPPERS.—Joel Tiffany, Esq., of Cleveland, in a lecture recently delivered at that place on the subject of spiritual manifestations, states:

"When Professor Mitchell went to investigate these manifestations in Rochester or Auburn, and I forget which, he endeavored to obtain certain indications of intelligence which he knew to be beyond the power of one mind in a hundred thousand to give.—He called for the spirit of La Place, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, and directly the spirit responded to his call.

Now, said Prof. Mitchell, if you are the spirit of La Place, you can demonstrate a problem to me in such a book of your "*Mechanic Celeste.*"—The spirit responded by giving him the desired demonstration—a demonstration which he knew no person about him could even understand, after it was given.

He took down the demonstration, not being certain that it was the particular problem called for, and when he returned home, he compared it with the work itself and found the demonstration true.

Here was an exhibition of intelligence, not only above the highest developments of sensation, but even emanating in the highest sphere of intellectual development of mind while in the body, and Professor Mitchell was satisfied, with that single experiment, of the highly intellectual source from which those sounds proceeded.

We suspect the lecturer has made rather too liberal a use of the name of Prof. Mitchell, but be this as it may, this visit of La Place is calculated to suggest sundry curious speculations. Is ubiquity or omnipresence one of the attributes conferred by the new philosophy on departed spirits?

Would