condition, and the Asylum is admirably conducted by the present Board of Managers.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, for fifteen years missionary at Madura, South India, returned home in the ship Independence, last week, bringing his wife and five children with him.

This evening, the Rechabites are to have a grand temperance meeting at Tripler Hall, where Rev. Dr. Dowling and P. T. Barnum are expected to address the assembly.

The number of deaths in this city and county last week was 320. Men, 78; women, 72; boys, 88; girls 82. Died of Consumption, 44; Ship Fever, 36; Inflammation of Lungs, 23. H.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851.

County Convention.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the 31st of May, prox. at the usual places of holding primary meetings, in the Townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in the several Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M., to select two delegates from each election District, to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 4th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make the County nominations preparatory to the next General Election, and also to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Lancaster, on the 24th of June.

JOSIAH KING, Ch'n of Committe.

WM. C. FRIEND, Sec'y.

apl28:td.

First page—New York Correspondence; Junius on the Methodist Church case.

Third page—Temperance meeting—Reform Presbyterian Synod—Local Items—Telegraphic news.

Fourth page—Poetry—Miscellaneous.

IRELAND.

Letters from this interesting but afflicted country continue to give gloomy accounts of the physical and moral condition of the people. Great numbers are emigrating, and greater still would emigrate if they had the means. The New York Express of Monday mentions the arrival of fifteen vessels at that port, from English and Irish ports, in one or two days, bringing 5,588 immigrants, nearly all of whom are from Ireland.

A letter to the editor of that paper, says:

"In my letters of March, I mentioned the embarkation of a number of paupers in a miserable condition, direct from the poor houses. Now I have to announce a much larger lot, of 7,000, composing every variety—the halt, lame, hump-backed, sore-eyed, and some with one arm and one leg—all selected for the American market. As you will see by the papers of this week, which I forward, £2,600 have been subscribed to aid the immigration of these paupers. It is thought here that the city of New York has an extraordinary fund for the maintenance of paupers. You may expect a detachment weekly from England, till she gets rid of all the most helpless: it is cheaper to send them to New York than to maintain them here."

This immense influx of poor helpless and debased persons is becoming a serious matter.—Whether the British government is chargeable or not with bringing the Irish people to this state of wretchedness and degradation, it is a gross imposition that she should disgorge her Irish work-houses upon our shores. Those who come here by their own act, and by their own exertions, have always been welcomed; and the very fact of their being able to come is some guarantee that they are not utterly worthless; but when government takes the work of extradition in hand, we have no such assurance.

Abject poverty is sure to be attended by demoralization. This is particularly illustrated in the present condition of the South and West of Ireland. That part of the island has not recovered from the effects of the famine; and seems not likely soon to do so. A correspondent from Dundalk says:

"Outrages of the most atrocious character are of daily occurrence in the neighborhood, the legitimate consequences of those bloodthirsty doctrines received as truths by the deluded peasantry of this unhappy country—doctrines and opinions which, if permitted longer to be instilled into the Irish mind will decidedly eventuate in acts of barbarous aggression on the one side, and in judicial and legal sacrifice of life on the other. Scarcely had the public mind calmed into repose from the painful excitement produced by Mr. Coulter's murder, than its feelings are again aroused by the preparation of a fresh outrage on the life of a farmer and his wife."

[Here follows the details of the brutal murder which are unfit for publication.]

The peasantry of Ireland are beginning to be imbued with the principles of Communism. It is a French idea; but it seems to be taking root in Ireland; and there being but little opposing force, it is rapidly bringing the country into a state of lawlessness and anarchy. In France it is yet held in check by strong military power; but in Ireland, where the power of government is but feebly exerted, it is manifesting itself, not in political organizations—for they are pretty much abandoned—but in acts of individual outrage and vengeance. A correspondent of a London paper writes—

"One cannot but feel painfully satified as to the efficacy with which the pitiful and abject principles of Communism in reference to the tenure of land are operating on the peasant mind of Ireland, when the history of these localities is recollected and analysed. Mr. Maulever's murder, the murder of the Clarkes (brothers), the attempt to assassinate the omnibus driver, the dreadful tragedy of Friday, and the present outrage—all occurring within a circle of five or six miles. Since my coming down here I have driven for some miles round, and my different conversations with the peasantry forced me to know that they imagine that they ought to pay no rent at all."

Another correspondent, who has been traveling in the South, says:

"But yesterday I visited the spot where on the day before the owner of one of those peasant dwellings I have mentioned was, in the broad light of day, waylaid, beset and murdered. He had set out on horseback for a neighboring fair, and when he had gone a short half mile from home the shot was fired which, aided by bayonet stabs, and blows from heavy stones, left his wife a widow and his two young children fatherless.

In the struggle, he, a strong and powerful man, had fought manfully for life, as was evident by the trodden herbage in the ditch by the wayside, and the tracks of blood upon the road for some 30 yards from the place where he had first fallen, in the direction of his home, to the spot where the tragedy was perfected; and the scarcely breathing body left with its head beaten into a soft pulp, hanging over a low wall of large loose stones, which were literally black with gore when I saw them yesterday.

The victim of this horrid deed was a substantial yeoman, holding, under a lease forever, a farm of between 100 and 200 acres—honest, upright, and unassuming. But he was an agent, as had been his father before him, for some small proportion of the lands. Born and bred in the neighborhood, well beloved for his many acts of kindness to the people about him, yet he was an agent, and, therefore, marked out for the assassin's hand.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the people of the South and West of Ireland are in this unhappy condition, those of the North and East are quiet, prosperous and happy. Is it because the one class is Celtic, and the other Saxon? Or is it because the one is Catholic, and the other Protestant? Both reasons are probably true to some extent. But be it what it may, we know of no portion of the human race whose moral and physical wants appeal more strongly to the sympathies and aid of the Christian world than those of the South and West of Ireland. The priests of Rome have there had undisputed sway for ages, and no people could be more firmly attached to their faith than the Irish;—but if we may be allowed to apply the unerring test—"By their *fruits* ye shall know them"—then we think it is high time these teachers should give place to others, before the people break away, as they seem to be doing, from all control, and immolate themselves and all connected with them in one common ruin.

This is a question which comes home to the people of the United States with all the force of a common danger; for once let the wild and destructive doctrines of the French be implanted in the warm and impetuous hearts of the Irish people, and then let them crowd upon our shores in thousands and hundreds of thousands, and no foreign invasion can be imagined so formidable as that would be. This is not a question between Catholicism and Protestantism; but one between American democracy, which is regulated by law, and French democracy which knows no law but wild and impracticable theories, founded upon blind impulse and ferocious caprice.

A MONUMENT to Hahnemann, the Father of Homœopathy, has been willed by a subscription collected in the whole of Germany. It consists of a statue somewhat above life size. It has been modelled at Rome, by Steinhauser, and then executed in bronze by galvanoplastic process. The Committee have selected Lepsic as the locality where the monument is to be erected. On the 10th of August the inauguration will take place.

MR. PAINE AGAIN.—The Worcester Spy of Friday Morning says:

Mr. Paine has made us acquainted with the materials used in producing the astonishing results which we have described, of converting atmospheric air into a purer and better gas than is furnished by any gas company in the United States; and from what we know of their cost, and what we have seen of their consumption in the production of light, we think the expense of a light from a common argand burner could not exceed one mill or so per hour. Mr. Paine informs us that he succeeded, two years since, in producing a brilliant light by his present process; but on account of some difficulty connected with the mechanical passage of the air through the apparatus, and the occupation of his mind with other matters, he temporarily abandoned it.

But now, all difficulties are obviated, and the apparatus is in complete and successful operation in different places. The apparatus for lighting a large house will occupy but little room, scarcely more than a large sized gas metre. Men of science and gas company directors have, within a few days, given the whole matter a thorough investigation, and so far, we believe that there is but one opinion in regard to the invention, viz.: that it is the one thing needed to give a safe, unfailing supply of light at a merely nominal expense, free from all danger of explsion, and accessible to the use of all. If the editor of the Scientific American would take the trouble to come to Worcester, we think he would be willing to acknowledge that there are some things in this world not dreamed of in his philosophy, and discontinue his ungenerous cavils against Mr. Paine.

For the past year or two we have heard much of Mr. Paine's inventions, but all the bright hopes he has excited, have so far, been invariably like his own lights, gone out into deeper darkness. If he has really discovered such a light as the Spy vouches for, why does he not give mankind the benefit of it? Why tantalize us with hopes that are to be forever blasted? We must confess that our faith in any pretended invention of Mr. Paine is very weak, notwithstanding the endorsement of the Spy; and nothing will convince us except the testimony of gentlemen of undoubted character for science and veracity. It all may be as the Spy says, but we must have better evidence where we have been so often deceived. Seeing is believing—therefore let us have the light.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE

SIXTH DAY.

NEW YORK, May 26.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judges Nelson and Betts. Henry B. Bascom and others vs. George Lane and others.

The Court room was densely crowded at half past 9 o'clock this morning, both on the floor and in the galleries. Every inch of standing room was occupied, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. Judge Betts entered about ten minutes past ten, and after shaking hands with Mr. Choate, and congratulating him on his recovery, took his seat upon the bench. Court was opened at quarter past ten. Judge Nelson appeared on the bench in ten minutes afterward, and Mr. Choate immediately commenced his argument.

He said that he felt extreme regret that he had been obliged so largely to avail himself of the kindness of the Court in adjourning the case for his convenience. He did not design to attempt an answer to Mr. Lord's speech, but should confine himself to a statement of the defendant's case. It is a mere question of property, and it would rather embarrass than enlighten the Court, to refer to the causes of the difficulty in the Church. History would attend to that subject better than it could be brought to this bar. From what had been said on behalf of the plaintiffs, it might be thought that the defendants did not stand here in a very graceful position. Simply in justice to them he would say, that they received the property in question as trustees for a particular purpose, and that they had yet seen nothing which could authorize them in paying over the funds to any one not remaining in connection with the Church proscribed by the rules of the trust.

Of the nature of that fund, of its origin and of its appropriation; he would have enough to say in the course of this discussion. He would show, that the plaintiffs, by their own admission in the course of the documents they have offered in evidence here, are nothing but a mass of secessionists.

Mr. Choate then proceeded with an eloquent and powerful argument for the defence, which we have not room for. The *New York Commercial* has been furnished by Mr. Ewing with the following formal points taken for the defence:

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a religious society, established for the promotion and spread of Christianity, organized in 1784 as an Episcopal Church independent of the English episcopacy; and prior to the secession hereinafter mentioned, extended through every part of the United States.

2. Said religious society or institution existed under and subject to the law of public or charitable uses.

3. The government and discipline of the society, prior to 1808, was under the jurisdiction and control of district or annual conferences, held in each of the several districts into which the territories within their limits were divided—composed of the clergymen within their respective districts; and from the proceedings of those bodies generally an appeal lay to a general convention, consisting of the ministers, comprising the annual conferences; and which convention exercised original as well as appellate powers.

4. Property consisting of real and personal estate, commonly known and distinguished as the Book Concern, has been, and still is, held by trustees, subject to the management of said ecclesiastical jurisdictions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is subject to the use following, viz: to be appropriated "for the benefit of the traveling superannuated, and superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

5. The said Book Concern was originally commenced by the traveling preachers, and it has been held, more especially since 1808, in connexion with, and in subordination to, the judiciaries of the M. E. Church, who are the managers of the charity.

6. The M. E. Church, through the annual conferences, as such managers, cannot be deprived of their power and control over said funds, unless guilty of a breach of duty, established by a decree of a court of equity.

7. The trustees are accountable for the funds and proceeds thereof to the M. E. Church and its judicatories, and are bound to pay over said income, in fulfilment of the trust under their management and direction, to the beneficiaries.

8. The beneficiaries, to wit, the traveling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers belonging to the M. E. Church, and their families, have no estate in, or right to, the said funds, or the income thereof, otherwise than the same are given out to them from time to time in the administration of the charity.

9. Said trustees are not under the control or direction of the persons who may have contributed to the charity, and who thereby irrevocably parted with the same.

10. The members in the Southern annual conferences or districts, who left the General Conference in 1844, and subsequently formed a new General Conference, and a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction, under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, seceded and separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are no longer in connexion with that Church, which is now composed of that portion of the former members who remained in it, and are identified with it.

[1] The General Conference who adopted the report of the committee of sixty—a plan of separation so called—had no power to act in the premises.

[2] Said report did not authorize such separation, but was prospective, and was accompanied with conditions and terms that have not been complied with.

[3] There was no cause of complaint against the action of the General Conference to render a separation necessary or expedient; their general action (and more especially in the case of Bishop Andrew) being warranted by the rules and usages of the Church.

[4] There was a special agreement about the property in question, which should govern, (if the action of the General Conference is available,) in virtue of which agreement the plaintiffs under the facts of the case, can have no right thereto.

11. The secession of the members newly organized as a separate Church, if it had been legitimate and fully authorized, and with the entire consent of the Church, would not entitle them to any portion of said funds, without an express agreement to that effect sanctioned by a court of competent jurisdiction.

12. The plaintiffs are not entitled to any relief prayed for in their bill.

Mr. Choate was evidently enfeebled by illness, but as he warmed in the progress of his argument, he delivered many passages of singular eloquence and beauty, which were applauded by the audience so far as they could venture to do without disturbing the decorum of the Court.—He is to be followed by George Wood, Esq., on the same side, and the case will be closed for the Plaintiffs by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who looks remarkably well, and may be expected to add somewhat to his brilliant reputation.

The clergy from the two branches of the Church North and South, who are present, watch the proceedings with intense interest, and the Court appear fully impressed with the vast importance of the great controversy which, in the course of their judicial functions they are called upon to determine.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday, in mentioning the final adjournment of the Legislature of Massachusetts, furnishes the subjoined information of the fate of some of the most prominent measures which engaged its attention:

The resolves concerning slavery and condemnatory of the fugitive slave law were passed by the Senate, but quashed by the House, having been laid on the table by a majority of three votes.

The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was passed by the Senate, but rejected by the House by a large majority.

The bill for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors—a very stringent bill, so stringent as to render the chance of its usefulness extremely doubtful—passed the House, but was lost in the Senate.

A proposition to amend the constitution, so as to make the day of the State election correspond with that of the election of Presidential electors, passed the Senate, but received its death blow in the House.

A resolve providing for the removal of the seat of government to some interior town in the State, was passed by the Senate, but the House put the subject quietly to sleep by laying it on the table, where it was suffered to remain.

The bill, nominally "for the further protection of personal liberty," but really designed to nullify the fugitive slave law, which passed the Senate, was rejected by the House.

A bill relating to banks and usury, got up by Senator Robinson to enable him to repeat some of his familiar disquisitions on those subjects, was adopted by the Senate, but the House rejected it.

It is obvious from these facts that the usual order of things has been reversed, and that the House of Representatives, in the present instance, has been the conservative body.

A needless piece of legislation was accomplished in both branches by the passage of a bill calling a convention of the people to amend the constitution. The bill, however, must receive the sanction of the people before it can go into effect.

Our Legislature has followed the example of New York, Ohio, and Virginia in the adoption of a free banking system. This law is an entirely new feature in Massachusetts banking. It was not adopted by a large majority in the Legislature, nor without much opposition. The purport of the law is to allow our banking men to issue bank notes based upon State or town stocks, with a *bona fide* capital paid in, not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

From the Hollidaysburg Register of Wednesday, May 29

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.

One of the most violent hail storm ever experienced in this section of the country, visited Trickahoe Valley on Thursday evening last. It approached from the west and swept across the Valley in an eastern direction, about a mile in width, marking its path with such fearful and serious destruction. We traversed a part of its route on Monday, and found a scene of desolation, entirely beyond our powers of description. Hundreds of noble forest trees, which had withstood the blasts of centuries, perhaps, were strewn, broken and shattered, in wild confusion upon the earth. Great orchard trees were uprooted and levelled with the ground, and the younger ones were peeled and broken as if a herd of voracious and half starved animals had ranged upon them. Grain fields, which before the storm's approach waved in rich luxuriance, and promised most abundant crops, are more desolate and barren than new mown stubble. Clover fields look as if no spear had grown upon the barren soil. A "neck of woods" near Jonathan Hamilton's is so stripped of every vestige of verdure that they remind one of the bleak days of December; and the fields around are so parched and deadened and bare as if a fiery drought and burning sun had blighted every vestige of vegetation for the very earth. Hundreds upon hundreds of pannels of fence were blown down.

So far as we could gather, Mr. John Hamilton is the most serious sufferer. His large frame barn, containing about four hundred bushels of wheat and a quantity of rye and oats, was razed to the ground, and its timbers crushed and strewed over his fields. Even a part of the very foundation was torn away. His house, too, was greatly damaged, a part of the roof and garret floor being carried away, and the sash of his windows broken clean out. His young orchard is entirely ruined. Several geese upon his premises were pelted to death by the hurling hail stones. All his growing crop of grain, about thrty-five acres, is utterly destroyed. His loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars.

The roof of John McCartney's barn was blown off—his grain house blown over, and most of his grain lost.

Henry Contner's log barn was blown down—There were two boys in it at the time, both of whom escaped without injury.

Geo. Pottsgrove's mill was unroofed.

A part of Geo. Peight's barn was blown away, and his dwelling and spring house moved from 2 to 4 inches on the foundation.

Andrew Green's barn, at Altona was partly blown down.

John Kough's garret loft was lifted up. A cupboard in the room, filled with dishes &c., was only kept in its place by being held there by Mrs. Kough. All his crop is destroyed.

Oliver Hagerty's barn was unroofed, and his wagon shed blown over. Some thirty of his fruit trees were torn out of root. He has about fifty acres of grain destroyed, and other fields injured.

Peter Miller lost eight acres of clover, his garden vegetables, and about sixty lights of glass. His wife was in the spring house during the storm.

Jonathan Hamilton's entire crop is ruined.—He had some forty or fifty acres out. So is his orchard. He also lost a cow.

Sam'l Hagerty loses about twenty-five acres of grain, and his orchard.

John Hutchison loses thirty-five or forty acres of grain.

F. Empfield loses some four acres of wheat.

David Long's grain is entirely destroyed

John McCartney loses some rye.

Wm. McCauley's house was unroofed.

Doubtless others have suffered losses, but we have not learned beyond this, and those mentioned may be more serious than we have stated—they are certainly not less so.

A man named Peter Reed, engaged on the Central Railroad, was caught out and narrowly escaped with his life. He took shelter under a tree, which blew down—pinned him under another, and another, which also toppled to the ground, when finally he laid hold upon a maple sapling, and so exposed endured the pitiless pelting of the raging elements

A son of James Hamilton, who was out plastering corn, had his shirt nearly cut off his back by the hail stones, and protected his head by wrapping a bag around it and throwing himself upon his face on the earth.

A complete iron sleigh was carrried some one hundred yards from where it stood, on the premises of John Hamilton. His wagon was standing with the hind carriage across the fence some fifty yards from where it had stood before.

Wood-peckers, jay-birds, and robbins were found, some killed outright, and others with broken wings, or otherwise injured.

Jonathan Hamilton, Oliver Haggerty, and Samuel Haggerty sustain heavy losses by destruction of valuable timber.

An apple tree in the orchard of Oliver Haggerty was blown down and blown up again.

We have deemed it unnecessary to say that the window-glass suffered destruction. In most instances the sash was as completely demolished as the glass.

The storm came off the mountain at Dry Gap, At Loretto, in Cambria county, we understand it was violent, and broke window lights in all exposed windows. There was some hail in Canoe Valley, but the storm was not violent.

The hail stones were about one inch in diameter. The storm came up very suddenly, commencing about an hour before sundown, and continuing some fifteen or twenty minutes. Considerable rain accompanied the hail.

RIOT AND HOMICIDE.—On Wednesday night last, a set of young men engaged in a lawless assault with stones upon a house in the neighboring village of Sharon, occupied by a Mrs. Westfall and her daughters, who are not held in the highest estimation by their neighbors, and which resulted in the death of a young man named Simon Morrison, aged 19, who has been a driver for one of the canal packets. The house of this family has been repeatedly assailed in this way; which, whatever may have been their character, is not to be tolerated; until they prepared to defend their lives and property. On the night in question, after the assault was commenced, the assailants were repeatedly warned and urged to desist and go away, which they refused to do; and during the onset, ten or eleven shots were fired from the house, the last of which hurried one of the thoughtless rioters into eternity. Some four or five buckshot entered the body of the young man, one or two of them in the region of the heart, which were discharged from a long barrelled "horse pistol." Young Morrison was carried to his friends in Bridgewater, where he died in about two hours. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered that Morrison came to his death by pistol shot wounds, by the hands of Mrs. Westfalls. Mrs. W. has been arrested, and is now in prison; and three surviving rioters have been bound over for trial. Thus the affair will be fully investigated. This occurrence is a sad warning to the youth of the neighborhood, who, too often out of foolish mischief, in the absence of malice, engage in iumult and disorder; and it is a call to parents and guardians, as well as public officers, to look more closely to their duty.—*Beaver Argus.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 28th inst., by Rev. J. Cowl, Mr. WM. K. HAYS, to MISS MARGARET, daughter of Dr. Geo. McCook, all of this city.

☞ CLERK OF THE COURT.—The name of John Horner, of Wilkins township, will be presented to the approaching Antimasonic and Whig County Convention for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Court.

my30:td&wtw3

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We have published more than we expected to do concerning this greatest of all human enterprises: but letter after letter comes to us breathing deep and fervent thoughts, which we feel as if we cannot withhold from our readers. While hundreds of thousands have taken long and expensive journeys to see it, we who cannot go, may in a measure enjoy it by reading the graphic descriptions given by numerous highly gifted men whose letters reach us by every mail.

The letter which we subjoin is from the correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, with whose letters upon European affairs our readers are already familiar:

LONDON, May 13, 1851.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince Royal and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, now on a visit to Buckingham palace, paid another private visit to the exhibition on Saturday. During the visits of her Majesty, the exhibitors only are allowed to enter. This furnishes cause of complaint to the public, who are never tired of gazing upon royalty, but it is the wiser course. When any numbers are within the building it is impossible for the Queen to examine the various productions without great restraint. A crowd attends upon her wherever she goes; a most respectful crowd it is true—but still one that calls for her constant attention in returning recognitions of the tokens of respect everywhere bestowed upon her.

Twice every week her Majesty spends from two to three hours in the building. She usually arrives about 8½ o'clock, enters quietly, leaning upon the arm of Prince Albert or some member of the royal family, and proceeds to that division of the Crystal Palace on which she was last engaged on her previous visit. She is evidently taking the building in course, and examining its infinite variety of articles in the only way in which they can make a proper and useful impression upon the mind. I am greatly pleased with her maternal affection. Her social and domestic virtues are her highest praise. One of her children invariably accompanies her, and she evidently takes a mother's pride in pointing out what is worth notice, and explaining what is difficult to be understood. Beyond the perfect decorum manifest in the behaviour of all the children when they accompany her, there is nothing in all the intercourse that passes between them unlike what would be found in any sensible mother and children in America. The Prince of Wales is evidently a smart boy, quick, prompt intelligent, playful and fond of knowledge. He is never tired of lifting the wheels of the trotting sulky which seems to be the greatest curiosity the United States have ever exhibited in England.

The number of visitors to the Great Exhibition continues daily to increase. The receipts last week averaged nearly £1,700 per day. In any examination of the contents of this vast store house of industrial wealth, the puzzle is where to begin! The *embarras des richesses* induces a pleasant but not less bewildering hesitation! The hundred thousand ladies and gentlemen who have already crossed the magic threshold have put the question a hundred thousand times to themselves and to each other. Wandering hopelessly along the nave—loitering purposely down the transept—getting lost in all the mazes of the industrial city—straying from streets of furniture to streets of jewelry—from pearls, mache squares to hardware crescents—staring at everything—seeing and comprehending nothing—restless spirits flitting shade-like in a manufactured chaos—wandering Jews and Jewesses roving ceaselessly from land to land and clime to clime—never able to settle, never able to rest—no sooner fixing attention upon one object than finding it called irresistably away to another—leaping from glitter to glitter and from ingenuity to ingenuity—finding at every step metal yet more attractive—what a puzzling, erratic, annoying, pleasing, perplexing hour is the first visit to the vast majority of people pass in the Exhibition! Of course they want to see everything—to open their eyes, and their mouth, and their comprehensions—and to catch and swallow and digest the whole. The inevitable question recurs—where to begin?

This question is not to be sensible woman, the Queen has practically answered, in her visits to the Crystal Palace. She began at one end, naturally enough at the end where the works of her own people are spread out in unending variety, and she has gone on regularly, orderly, systematically, slowly, in her examination, until she has now completed fully one-half of the whole building. This is the way, and the only way, in which the contents of the building can ever be properly classified or comprehended by the mind, and the only course by which salutary benefit can be gained from the exhibition.

I mentioned, in one of my former letters, the educational purposes to which this Great Exhibition might be devoted. I am happy to inform you that the idea is now being acted upon. Every public school in the United Kingdom is to have the opportunity, in the course of the season, of receiving lectures within its walls. The knowledge to be gained from actual inspection of the products of different countries,—the facts in regard to the industrial condition of each nation represented here to be fixed forever in the mind by careful observation within its division, the customs, habits, modes of life and thought of almost every civilized nation on the globe to be learned within the circuit of these eighteen acres, as they would otherwise be learned by years of travel only,—render this palace of industry a university of information.

But more than this I wished that such a means of knowledge could be brought within the reach of the children of our country. The acting-midshipmen at the naval school in Annapolis are to be detailed on a trial trip of three months in June. Could any thing be more useful to them than this? Here are models, illustrative of every branch of science they are expected to pursue, scattered throughout the exhibition. There are all sorts of hydraulic machines, floating bridges, docks, marine railways, breakwaters, piers, jetties, wharfs, groynes, sea-defences, dredging machines, stop-gates, and sluices, in model and miniature, exhibited in the marine department. There is, too a division appropriated to naval gunnery, and to weapons of attack and defence adapted to naval purposes. Nor are ordnance and projectiles forgotten in this display of guns, howitzers, mortars and shells. It seems to me that such a school for practical instruction to these young men will rarely occur, and that to improve it would be of vast service to them, and of high honor to the nation that sent them.

The financial success of the Exhibition, now most abundantly demonstrated, gives rise to numerous speculations. It is only a few weeks since people began to exclaim, that the building must never come down. It is now asked, will such a collection ever be dispersed? As to all the lighter or more perishable articles in it, of course, moth and rust, smut and dust precluded the idea of their preservation in such a building, even if Hyde Park were the place for a permanent bazaar; but a large portion of the contents might remain there for any period, at least as safe as they are in the British Museum, or any other building in this atmosphere of fog and under this canopy of smoke.

How this question is to be answered remains to be seen. It is all an experiment. Every step has been taken in darkness. Now, that doubt and anxiety about its success are dispelled, it is not wonderful that its creators should begin to expand their wings for a higher flight. But this is only temporary. What is in the future, time, as it passes, will tell. Of the present, it equals, it surpasses, all that was expected of it. And it is a tour through all nations and climes, and will tell the observer, the methodic, tranquil and patient observer, more than thirty travelers bring home through the tour of Europe. It is a museum of the most useful and remarkable productions of nature and art, such as never was yet gathered within one building. It is a school of design infinitely beyond Florence or Rome. It is a congress of nations and a record of progress which, if it merely relates to material interests, it must be taken as many important bearings, through them, on the higher interests of humanity. Since the world began there was never such an opportunity for self-instruction as is afforded here. And then the whole tendency of the exhibition is upward and onward. It will produce harmony of feeling, unity and interest, and generous rivalry everywhere—and tend, in all its influences, to make the nations of the earth love, respect, and do good to one another. L. L. E.

☞ THE PRESIDENT.—The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday has the follhwing article, to the justice and truth of which the people of Baltimore can bear direct affirmative testimony:

The appropriate and handsome manner in which the President of the United States replied to the many addresses that were made to him during his recent visit to the North, gives us a very favorable idea of his abilities and discretion.—These addresses were made without previous notice, and the President's answers were impromptu—and yet they were all well expressed and to the point. We learn, also, that the personal bearing and deportment of the President, throughout the entire journey, were such as to command the respect of all who saw him, and in many instances to make him warm friends. We are not surprised at this, because all who have approached Mr. Fillmore, since his accession to office, have united in their testimony as to his courteous manners and the suavity and propriety of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens. He wins golden opinions from all who have business with him, or who call upon him, to signify their respect for the office he holds, or their esteem for him as a man.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Henry Hannen, of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Clerk of the several Courts of Allegheny County, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

ap30:td&wtw3

☞ CLERK OF THE COURTS.—Jared M. Brush will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the ensuing Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

ap30:td&wtw3

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—The numerous friends of JOHN GEDHART, of Allegheny City, will present his name to the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Gedhart's experience in public business—having been a useful member of the State Legislature for the period of seven years, and filled with great acceptability the office of Secretary of the Land Office during Gov. Ritner's administration—and his knowledge of the German language, as well as his sound practical sense, they think especially qualify him to fill the office with acceptability to the people.

my30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Jas. McCune, of the Ninth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of County Commissioner.

my30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Wm. M. ☙W Knight, of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for the office of County Commissioner.

my30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Major John Wilock, of the First Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of County Commissioner.

my30:td&wtw3

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Gabriel Adams, of the Third Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention.

my30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Alexander Richardson, of the First Ward, Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention.

my30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of JOHN MCCLEARY, of the 3rd Ward city of Pittsburgh, will be submitted to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register, and will be earnestly supported by very MANY FRIENDS.

apl30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—John K. Foster, of Baldwin township, will be a candidate for nomination by the ensuing Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

apl30:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Please announce that H. J. LEECH, of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

ap30:td&wtw3

A Card.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Anti-Masons and Whigs of Allegheny County that he would be happy to serve their interests in the official position which, through their former kindness, he has the honor at present to occupy; and he would add that while he lodges a hope that his attendance to the duties assigned him, and his success in discharging them will have gained my security, he would respectfully say that it again honored with their confidence, his desire to do right shall not be wanting; and that, while his experience would make his own position more comfortable, he will be careful that as far as possible the public shall share the benefit of it. Very respectfully,

JOHN SCOTT.

my12

RECORDER.—James Gormly will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the action of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, to be held on the 4th of June next. His friends will please bear in mind the date of the Primary Meetings. my14:td&wtw3

RECORDER.—John Conner, of Upper St. Clair township, will be supported for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

my12:td&wtw3

RECORDER.—John McGill, of West Deer Township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. my14:td&wtw3

☞ RECORDER.—We are authorized to announce that WM. K. VANZIZE, of Elizabeth Borough, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Recorder, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention

my9:td&wtw3

☞ RECORDER.—I will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1851:td&wtw3

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—We are authorized to announce that J. W. Baxter, of the 2d Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. apl24:td&w3

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—John V. Rowland of Upper St Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to this office, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention. apl24:td&w3

AUDITOR.—John Emerick, of McCandless township, will be supported as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. MANY FRIENDS.

my22:td&wtw3

☞ We again refer our readers to the advertisement of H. O. Farrell's *Arabian Lenament*, which appears in another column, and by which you will see it is highly recommended, and that not all he purchasers or admirers of those who have used it and experienced its beneficial effects on their own persons. The cures are certainly very remarkable, and at least the medicine is worthy of a trial. We advise all to give it a trial. Certificates are in pamphlet grants, containing many valuable recipes for the treatment of cattle, &c. my16:td&w2w3

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!—This great remedy for disease of the liver, is of much older date than its introduction to the public. Its discovery was the first production in this country, used it for years of his practice, before he ever announced it to the world. The existence of so many quack remedies, heralded as possessing the most marvelous qualities, has caused many to doubt, disputed an accomplished and well educated physician, who naturally felt some dread of being confounded with the crowd of pretenders to the medical art, whose nostrums were paraded in every newspaper, as curatives, remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The representations of those to whom his pills had given relief, however, and the urgent solicitations by physicians with whom he had associated in his practice, and who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by his remedy, at length induced him to make it public

For sale by

J. KIDD & CO.,

my24:td&wtw3 No. 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

SHRADESTOWN, Huntingdon 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, as we are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

PITTSBURGH, Allegheny co., Pa., March 10, '51.

S. M. KIER—Dear dir, 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 Reynor & 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.

apl12:td&w7t 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.

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.,

BANKERS.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c.

No 74 Fourth st., next to Bank of Pittsburgh.

Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the Union.—Stocks bought and sold on commission. feb7:d&wT

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

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

C. G. HUSSEY, President.....A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

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

An ample guaranty for the ability 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. G. Hussey, Wm. Barclay, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Hayworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30:tf

Melodeons!

HKLEBER has just received a choice lot of superior Carhardt's Melodeons, manufactured by Mr. Carhardt himself—the original inventor—in New York City. Mr. C. has much improved upon his original invention, and it is