PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia;
RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland;
GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Franklin;
GEORGE W. COMLEY, of Luzerne;
WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
WALTER FORWARD, of Beaver.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIARS, of Pittsburgh.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
WM. B. MYLDER, of Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
WM. BOGGS, of Lower St. Clair.
THOMAS L. M'MILLAN, of Allegheny.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, of Robinson.
JAMES FIFER, of Sewickley.
GEO. S. APPLETON, of Birmingham.
THOS. PENNEY, of M'Keesport.
JOHN MILLER, of Indiana.

RECORDER,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, of Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
ALEX. RICHARDSON, of Allegheny.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
FARED M. BRUSH, of Pittsburgh.

SHERIFF,
JOHN V. ROWLAND, of Upper St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT KING, of Pittsburgh.

SURVEYOR,
WM. WEST, of Allegheny.

AUDITOR,
JOHN EMERICK, of M'Candless.

WHIG STATE TICKET.—We place, with heartfelt satisfaction, at the head of our columns, the ticket nominated by the Lancaster Convention. We say, in all candor and sincerity, that there is not a name upon it which we wish to see erased—not one which we cannot sincerely and cordially support.

For Governor, we have the man of all others in the State, whom we conceive to combine within himself the qualities to make him the best possible candidate for the support of the Whig party at the present moment. He has filled the office of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth for the last three years, and we point the people to his acts—his works. There he is, and there are his doings. Look at him, and then say, if you can, that he has been found wanting—that he is not every thing we could wish in a Governor.

Hon. JOHN STROHM, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is well and favorably known to the people of the State. He is an honest man; and the people, if they consult the interests of the Commonwealth, will elect him to the Canal Board, as a check upon the dishonest practices which have so long prevailed in that department of the public service.

Of the candidates for the Supreme Court we know less than of the above, but what we do know is of the most favorable character.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH is well known as a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, of fine abilities, superior attainments, and irreproachable character. He was Secretary of the Treasury, under Gen. Taylor, and acquitted himself with honor; but he is still better fitted for the position to which he is now called by the voice of his fellow citizens, than for that of mere ministerial office. Hon. RICHARD COULTER is a member of the present Supreme Bench, and possesses a distinguished reputation as a lawyer and a jurist. He possesses also eminent personal popularity, and will receive a large vote from the opposition. Hon. GEORGE CHAMBERS is also a member of the present Supreme Bench, having been appointed by Gov. Johnston, in place of Judge Burnsides, deceased. In the short time he has been on the Bench he has won admiration from many, and he has therefore the advantage of a growing reputation. Of the other gentlemen we have but little knowledge, but shall soon hear from their neighbors and acquaintances. We have no doubt that the wisdom displayed by the Convention in the above noticed nominations, was equally exhibited in these.

With so good a ticket, and with such strong motives to exertion, we cannot doubt that the Whig party will rally unanimously and ardently to its support.

JUDGE GIBSON.—We are pleased to see that this gentleman's name was not mentioned in the Whig Convention, and that he did not receive a single vote. This was right, and in accordance with our own expectations, founded upon our knowledge of Whig sentiment. We confess we were somewhat surprised at the confident assertion of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, that he would be nominated by the Whig Convention, and we felt it our duty to utter our protest, although we could not believe that the Harrisburg paper expressed even in a small degree the Whig sentiment of the State. For the credit of the Judiciary of the State, Judge Gibson ought to be defeated at the approaching election, and we have that confidence in the good sense of the people, and their regard for purity of character in such high places, that we believe he will be.

A NEW BANK, organized under the free banking law of Ohio, has been established at Massillon, under the title of "Merchants' Bank," to commence operations on the first of July. The buying and selling of exchange, and the collection of notes and drafts, &c., will constitute a prominent department of its business. I. Steese, late President of the Union Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, President; S. Hunt, late Cashier of the Bank of Massillon, Cashier.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Columbia (South Carolina) Telegraph, not satisfied with plain secession, intends to make a demand for a share in the public property. The editor says—"As we should be entitled to a share of the public property—our share of the investment and the profits of the co-partnership—it is also our duty to call on the co-States for settlement. With them we made the bargain, and with them we should propose to settle, and not with the Federal Government. And when we notify them of our intention to withdraw, it might seem advisable to notify them of our desire to have our share of the property delivered over to us, or its value in money, as it might serve to fortify our State and purchase, or build a Navy." What next?

We are indebted to Mr. ISAAC JONES, of the firm of Jones and Quig, of this city, who has just returned from the World's Fair and a tour through England, for a copy of the Liverpool Courier of the 11th inst., being fourteen days from the press.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Monticello has been taken across the Portage at the *Sault*, and safely launched upon the waters of Lake Superior. It is stated in the Lake Superior Journal that the season's business at the Sault has commenced with unusual briskness, and that many stores and dwellings, under the impetus of trade, are going up. It also mentions a rumor—which is certainly important, if true—that a company has been formed at Toronto, and the money subscribed, for building a ship canal around the St. Marie Rapids, on the Canada side. It is said that a canal less than a mile long would remove the obstruction at the Sault; and in referring to the omission of the United States to construct the improvement, the Journal says:

"The Government owns on the borders of Lake Superior an immense domain, including within its limits the richest copper and iron mines in the world, and agricultural lands of great value, which it has been selling and offering for sale for several years, and has been holding out great inducements to purchasers, encouraging miners and farmers to secure to themselves these rich lands, while at the same time, by refusing to open this highway to these mines and valuable lands, it has been depreciating the value of its own property in the most effectual manner possible."

According to the census return, the population of the City of Waterford, in Ireland, has diminished 6000 in the last ten years.

GEN. QUITMAN RENOMINATED.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans that the secessionists of Mississippi have formally renominated Governor Quitman as their gubernatorial candidate in the ensuing election. The candidate of the Union party in that State, as our readers are aware, is the Hon. Henry S. Foote, late United States Senator.

The issue between Union and Disunion is now fairly joined, and we trust the latter is destined to meet with no signal a rebuke in Mississippi, that it shall never again raise its snaky head, or dare to look honest men in the face.—*Republic.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest advices are to the 23 of May. Sir Harry could scarcely keep his ground, and was anxiously awaiting reinforcements from England. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Singapore, with 300 troops, had arrived, but her Majesty's steamer Vulcan had not. A Kaffir chief, whose alliance the Governor relied upon, had gone over to the enemy. The boors were taking the field. In an engagement with the enemy 125 of the British troops men and officers, had been slain. We extract the following summary of events from the South African of the 12th of April:

The intelligence received by Thursday's post is more gloomy than ever. A feeling of discouragement and alarm seems to pervade all communications from the frontier, and scarcely any of the writers find hope of relief from the general anxiety, in any prospect that the future offers.

Our correspondent writes from Graham's Town: "The war is not yet commenced. I believe that Creli, Pato, Umhala, Moshesh will all join the war party, and that the danger will be greater than it has ever been." And, then, speaking of the state of things within the border, the writer proceeds to describe some haunts of Hottentots, near Graham's Town, where a little army of the men lately turned adrift by the Governor might and will seek refuge. "For our own part," he adds: "we cannot at present ride out of Graham's Town without running the chance of being shot by some Hottentot, whom we must presume to be friendly until it is too late to find out our mistake."

From the Sovereignty the intelligence is very disheartening also. All the farmers in Caledon river had formed themselves into "lagers" for self-defence. The Bosutus had taken 275 head of cattle at Koesberg from the Fingees. Refuge had been given in Moshesh's country to all the best cattle of Meurose, the chief with whom we have been in such active hostility. These cattle were guarded by a strong body of Tambookies, Meurose's people, and Basutus. The Basutus were killing, it is added, all their yellow cattle, as the prophet had directed the Kaffirs. Moshesh's eldest son—who, it may be stated, has always been at the head of the war party—is said to have prepared a large force to join the Tambookies, but to have been restrained by his father.

BEAVER COUNTY.—The Whig Convention met in Beaver county on the 23d of June. Hon. John Allison, presided. The following ticket was nominated:

President Judge—Daniel Agnew. Associate Judges—Charles Lukens, Oliver Cunningham. Assembly—Samuel Hamilton. Sheriff—Adam Gormly. Prothonotary—John Collins. Register and Recorder—Wm. M'Calister—Clerk of Courts—Wm. K. Boden. Treasurer—Thompson M. Johnson. Commissioner—John Sutherland. Auditor—Wm. Barnes. Trustes—Rev. Jacob K. Miller, John May.

Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That the protection of our own labor, in the field and in the workshop, and system of internal improvements which will freely circulate the products of labor among us, while they build up and enrich our own citizens, and spread widely the blessings and the rewards of industry, carrying comfort and happiness in their train, are now, as they always have been, the cherished objects of our regard, while they are also, the objects of Locofoco opposition and hatred.

Resolved, That though upon the subject of slavery we may not unite in opinion with the National Administration, yet in other respects we highly commend its policy and course, and feel proud of the distinguished ability which has marked its management of our Foreign affairs, while prudence, sagacity and patriotism have guided our domestic interests.

Resolved, That the union of the States is an object of our greatest solicitude, evoking the love of the patriot, the anxious concern of the Statesman, and the admiration of the citizens of other lands. In it we see the only means of security and happiness, and the preservation of liberty and republican government to those embraced within its ample folds; as well as the lamp to light the darkness of other countries, and lead them upward unto the open day of universal political freedom.

Resolved, That upon the subject of slavery we maintain the position we have always occupied, looking upon it as an institution at variance with religion, the rights of man, and civil liberty, as well as subversive of the best interests of those among whom it exists; and therefore we cannot help expressing our dissatisfaction with the provisions of the fugitive slave law.

Resolved, That we admire the character of Gen. Windfield Scott, the hero of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, and the conqueror of Mexico, and highly appreciate the many services he has rendered his country; and we join in the common sentiment that with him as our leader in the great contest of 1852 he will again bear aloft to victory, a banner which in his hands has never been sold by defeat.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of our excellent Governor Wm. F. Johnston. His undeviating support of the interests of labor and of the protection of domestic industry, and his able advocacy of a proper tariff of duties for these purposes, his prudent and judicious management of all the affairs of State, and his measures to reduce our immense debt, arresting the downward course to ruin, where she had been left by Locofoco hands, and placing her upon a proud eminence, enabling her to pay the interest due her clamorous creditors, as well as to commence the liquidation of their claims, are deserving of the highest commendation of men of all parties, and entitles him to a just reward, by re-election to the post he has so honorably and so successfully filled.

We invite attention to the following article which we copy from the *American* of yesterday afternoon. It strikingly exhibits some of the fruits of the policy advocated at the late locofoco convention at Reading.

ANOTHER PRESSURE FROM THE SCREW.—We announced lately the failure of a number of furnaces in Clarion and Venango counties. We also noticed the stoppage of work at several of the Rolling Mills in this city. We also published the report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners in relation to Allegheny county, showing the depreciation of property, and particularly in that of Iron and Cotton, which was officially reported at fifty per cent. of its value. We have now before us another instance of ruinous depreciation of iron property on our waters—that of the MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS on Chest river, a short distance from where that fine stream empties into the Monongahela between Brownsville and Morgantown. In 1842 this property was purchased by an enterprising firm in Baltimore—the Ellicotts—for $80,000. Since that time they had improved the property by the building of two additional furnaces, which cost together $32,000, and expended in other valuable improvements in all $60,000. It consists of 15,000 acres of land, one-fifth of which is fine farming land, a large portion of which is under good cultivation—one large rolling mill and nail factory—three large blast furnaces, costing in all $42,000—grist mill, saw mill, and about 70 dwelling houses, many of them large and valuable buildings. There is also on the place a Ferry of note, which in times of prosperity and trade, was of itself worth $200 rental—and a land throughout abounding in iron ore and limestone, and exhaustless qualities, and excepting the cleared farms, covered with heavy timber. This extensive property was brought to the hammer at Morgantown, Virginia, and, with all its improvements, sold by the Sheriff for $25,750.

An event of this kind presents matter for serious reflection. It is an evidence, in the first place, of the total want of value attached to iron property—the price realized being actually less than the value in ordinary times of good trade and good markets, of the land. In the second place, of the growing scarcity of money which the holders can more profitably employ in buying bonds, bills and mortgages, than investing it in Iron or landed property. The first is produced by the fall of Iron, consequent upon the encouragement of foreign importations under our present tariff. The second is by the exportation of the precious metals to pay for the imports thus made, not only of Iron, but a vast number of other articles, admitted at equally low rates.

In this view of the case we would ask—who is benefited by the course of policy productive of such results? Is it the laboring man, the farmer, the mechanic, the printer, the doctor, the preacher, the coal digger, or the boatman? Do any of these find their profit in this state of things? Was it the laborer, who found under it constant employment and good wages? Was it the farmer or mechanic, who found under it fair and full prices for the product of his farm and his factory, with abundance of good money in circulation? Was it the printer, the doctor, or the schoolmaster, who found his employers and customers with sufficient and ready means to pay? Was it the preacher who saw his congregation—joyous, happy, prosperous and devout from the abundance and blessings around them? If these things are so, why is this course of a democratical course brought upon us to oppress and destroy us? Let the question be asked of the dominant Locofoco party in Congress.

An Expensive Obituary.—The following, which we copy from an eastern paper, is one of the most concentrated obituary notices we have read for a long time. With the exception of the name, occupation, and residence of the deceased, the article is copied entire:

"He was a native of Massachusetts, and weighed 250 pounds."

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.—The "glorious principles of Democracy" are the subjects of ceaseless ranting by Locofoco editors, and ceaseless declamation by Locofoco speakers. This is an old trick of the enemy.—They are at the old cry of "stop thief." Themselves guilty of what, if known, would keep them out of power until years of repentance had attoned for their crimes and given earnest of future honesty, they try to deceive the public by raising false issues—drawing off attention from their misconduct—and thus escaping the indignation of a betrayed and outraged people.

This is their obvious desire. We can't afford to indulge them in it. Our duty to the State impels us to say that they have used power iniquitously, and that they have made it the means of saddling upon the tax-payers of the State an enormous debt, which it will require many and long years of economy and frugality to discharge.

The Reading Convention appeared very much frightened at the idea of having a permanent National debt. They said it would be an incubus," which would greatly retard our prosperity; and they endeavored to throw the responsibility of its creation upon the Whig party.—What a set of hypocrites they are! They had power in Pennsylvania, uninterruptedly from 1824 to 1835. During that time they put the State in debt, twenty-five millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents, ($22,369,611 13.)

From 1835 to 1848, when they where out of power, not a cent was added to the State debt.

From 1838 to 1838, they were in power.—When Johnson took office in 1848, the State debt was over FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—showing an increase of nearly *twenty millions* in *ten* years. The men who did this, now talk about the impropriety of creating public debt! What hypocrisy! Their history shows, they are good for nothing else.

Gov. Johnston has been in office about three years. In that time he has paid more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of this Locofoco debt. Do the people wish to have public debt lessened as rapidly as possible? If they do, let them re-elect Gov. Johnston. Do they want to re-instate in power the men who ADDED about two millions to the State debt every year? If they do, let them elect Wm. Bigler Governor of the State.—*Harrisburg Intel.*

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY SACRIFICED.—The large estate belonging by Messrs. J. & G. Bliss, known as the Farmers' Manufacturing Company, in Attleborough, was disposed of on the 4th inst. The water privilege, a mill with 50 looms, the buildings and appurtenances, were struck off to H. M. Richards, Esq., of Attleborough, for 11,025. The residence of the late George Bliss was also purchased by him at $3,000. The dwelling house and buildings of Mr. Jonathan Bliss were sold to Mr. V. Smith, of Providence. The new factory so called, was purchased by William Blackington, Esq., for $3,250. The manufacturing property, arrived from the dwellings, cost upwards of $50,000, and the latter from $5,000 to $7,000 each.

Such is the progress and result of the low tariff or free trade system, which now reduces manufacturing property to a mere nominal value. Nine out of ten of the manufacturing establishments must continue in this ruinous state of suspense. Where the owners have the means to hold them, and make important changes and improvements in machinery, the property may ultimately pay a dividend, but where they have not, it must be thrown idle. Instead of manufacturing cotton cloth in Attleborough, and giving employment to hundreds of citizens, the cloth must be imported. This is the policy of the late Democratic administration, which has been impossible to change, although the administration themselves were surprised. The clamor of the free-trade theorists appears to have silenced the music of home industry in hundreds of the manufacturing villages of New England; and, instead of defending our rights as northern freemen, we must be drilled and dragooned into abject subserviency to the southern leaders and northern demagogues, who have mainly brought about this state of things.

The owners of the Whittenton mills in this town becoming convinced that the stand-still, low-tariff policy would eventually sacrifice all the property invested, provided they attempted to compete in the manufacture of ordinary domestics; and viewing this state of things through a prudent and sagacious perspective, they came to the conclusion some months since to make an entire change of their business, substituting new and valuable machinery for the manufacture of another grade of cotton fabric—that of pantaloon stuffs. And we never examined a more beautiful article than some of the patterns shown us a few days since by the enterprising agent of these mills, W. Lovering, Esq. The whole process of coloring, spinning, weaving, and finishing fabric, both for warp and exclusively of cotton, is performed at these mills under his own supervision. We can compare the appearance of the cloth, which includes almost every color, to nothing nearer than French doeskin, of which it is an imitation. Such goods will command a market, if any class of goods will.—*Taunton (Mass.) Whig.*

THE RIVER ROAD.—We were happy to meet here yesterday, several prominent citizens of Washington county, Ohio. They consulted with many of our citizens upon the prospects of the Hempfield road, and found the utmost liberal feeling to exist, and the strongest desire to see the progress of the road from Cincinnati to Marietta.—The distance from actual surveys and reconnoiasances show that the distance from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, by this route and the Hempfield, will be at least 19 miles shorter than by the route through Parkersburgh, the best that they can do, and by route through Columbus and the Central Ohio Road is 10 miles shorter still. Through the Cincinnati, Wilmington road 30 miles shorter than the above, and thus the distance from Cincinnati to Philadelphia becomes about 50 miles nearer to Philadelphia by the Hempfield than the route through Parkersburgh. The distance to Baltimore is 24 miles longer this way than that would be if the road were made.

But to return to the Cincinnati and Marietta Road. That will be well sustained and well worth construction. The Lexington and Mayville, Maysville and Chillicothe and Portsmouth and Beverly roads will all form the most important possible feeders to it, and open a large amount of trade from the heart of Kentucky and Tennessee, all of which will find its best market over the Hempfield road. A little skillful and well applied energy on the part of those interested will soon put that road through.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

VISITS OF WORKMEN TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The workmen, here, are all making arrangements to visit the Exhibition. The Cabbitts, the great builders who employ some 1500 men, give all a day for the purpose, exacting a half hour's additional work per day, afterwards, until the loss be atoned for. The 5000 laborers at the various docks are to be provided with free admissions. By this means, the poor will be gratified, and those who would otherwise have no chance to visit the place, will be enabled to revel in all its voluptuous glory. And yet, it is astonishing, with what admirable decorum the great crowd daily conducts itself. Not an arrest! Not a disturbance! Not a quarrel! All seem happy—all laugh and jest, and struggle through, and enjoy the little difficulties, where there are any, as though they were pleasurable! The policemen are numerous enough, but they do nothing, and have no occasion to do anything except at 7 P. M. approaches, to request the multitude gradually to retire. And this is a task! The crowd moves away reluctantly. It cannot bear to go. It is only, when the covers are thrown over the glass cases, (they are all covered up at night,) and little by little each object is hidden from sight, that they feel how vain it is to remain, and turn with a sigh towards the various *debouchures* in order to depart.

THE CHINA BOYS.—Quite a large number of the Celestials have arrived among us of late, enticed hither by the golden romance which has filled the world. Scarcely a ship arrives here that does not bring an increase to this worthy integer of our population. And we hear by China papers and private advices from that empire, that the feeling is spreading all through the seaboard, and as a consequence, nearly all the vessels that are up for this country are so for the prospect of passengers. A few Chinamen have returned, taking home with them some thousands of dollars in California gold, and have thus given an impetus to the feeling of emigration from their fatherland, which is not likely to abate for some years to come.

Through their Chief here, and their Agent, Mr. Woodward, they have got possession of a large tract of land on the Moquelumne, which they have commenced cultivating, and are fast settling it.—They are among the most industrious, quiet, patient people among us. Perhaps the citizens of no nation except the Germans are more quiet and valuable. They seem to live under our laws, as if born and bred under them, and already have commenced an expression of their preference by applying for citizenship, by filing their intentions in our courts. What will be the extent of the movements now going on in China and here is not easily foreseen. We shall undoubtedly have a very large addition to our population, and it may not be many years before the halls of Congress are graced by the presence of long-queued Mandarin sitting, voting, and speaking before a Don from Santa Fe, and a Kanaker from Hawaii.—*Alta Californian.*

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—There is a fine business doing on the Canal. We see by the report of Mr. Smith, the Collector of tolls at Beach Haven, that the tolls for the month of May exceed those of last year for the same month nearly $10,000. This is a flattering increase, and shows well.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, during the month of May, 1851:

DEPOSITS.

Gold bullion,		$678,845 14
Silver bullion,		14 692 97
Total deposits,		$693,53 11

COINAGE.

Gold—			
Double eagles,	49,750	$995,000	
Eagles,	13,500	135,000	
Quarter eagles,	28,000	70,000	
Total gold,			$1,200,000 00
Silver,			
Half dollars,	42,000	$21,000	
Dimes,	80,000	8,000	
Half dimes,	160,000	8,000	
Total silver,			$37,000 00
Total coinage of gold & silver,			$1,537,000 00

From the Presbyterian of the West.

MR. EDITOR:—In publishing the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, I perceive you have omitted the Rev. Dr. McGill's letter. And why should it be omitted? Some of the people of this city wish to see it—the people of the Seventh Presbyterian Church ought to see it—it would probably have a tendency to reconcile them to the disappointment occasioned by the decision of the Assembly, which decision was, no doubt, greatly influenced by that letter. Please publish it in your paper of Thursday next, and oblige a member of the Seventh Church.

Saturday, June 14.

LETTER FROM DR. M'GILL.

I hope the General Assembly will pardon the trouble, and not deem it wholly irrelevant, for me to submit a consise statement of facts, connected with my resignation of the place, which I have held for nine years. Much misrepresentation has been made: undesignedly, no doubt, for the most part, yet calculated *to perplex my mind* in the course of duty, if not also to diminish my usefulness. I had labored four years, in two departments of the Seminary; and had become finally discouraged with the impression that our defective organization of the Faculty would be continued an indefinite period longer; notwithstanding the injunction of the last General Assembly to increase the finances of the Institution, for the support of a full Faculty.

A communication was received last summer, from the Seventh Church of Cincinnati, submitting to me, that they would elect me to be their pastor if I would favor their application; I answered with expressions of fondness for the pastoral relation, but of strong fearing that my health would not warrant a return to that manner of life. They continued the urgency however, and at length I proposed to visit them, at a convenient season; being unwilling that any people should call me to such relation, without some experience of my health in attending among them.

Before the time for that visit arrived, I received information wholly unexpected, that the Synod of Georgia had elected me to the vacant chair of their Seminary at Columbia. This invitation I was very much inclined to accept, and awaited the action of the Synod of South Carolina, in their vote of concurrence. While waiting in this way, the time arrived for my visit to Cincinnati, during a short vacation in our Seminary, about the beginning of the year. But the visit was providentially hindered at the set time; and I did not deem it a duty to go, after my arrangement in the Seminary had been resumed.

The Synod of South Carolina confirmed the election in Georgia, by a divided vote, and before received a satisfactory explanation of it; I received another communication from Cincinnati, proposing to go on with a call, without my visit, if I would consent. This letter I answered by repeating the difficulties which lay before me; and which, I supposed, would discourage them from proceeding—yet intimating, that, if after all, they should deem it their duty, to throw upon me the responsibility of deciding, I would accept, provided I could be satisfied that my health would allow it, and that my resignation at Allegheny would be accepted—I soon after received information, that they had fixed the time for proceeding to a formal call—I consulted some three or four intelligent and eminent medical friends, who strongly discouraged me from returning to pastoral labor. Thus situated, I received, on the day appointed, stating the fact, which was read at the Congregational meeting. They proceeded however, to make out an unanimous call, and sent it by the hands of two commissioners. This singular urgency, under all the circumstances stated, was the hand of God, shutting me up to that course of duty; and I accepted precisely in the terms I had promised—and with the additional stipulation that, if possible, no publication of the call should be made, until the time came for my entering on its duties.

The question of health was one of deep and painful anxiety, on which some every one around me expressed an opinion adverse to my acceptance. For this reason, and because the opposition in South Carolina had been satisfactorily explained, I reserved in my hands a declination of the offer from the South, some two weeks after this interview with the Commissioners from Cincinnati; when publications appeared, announcing in the most unqualified manner, my acceptance of that call. I instantly declined the offer from Columbia, lest my conduct might be misunderstood; and from that time, the 11th of March last, to this day, there has been no other issue before me, but that of Allegheny and Cincinnati. It is true that many noble hearted friends at the South have urged me to reconsider my declination; but the course pursued by some newspapers, and a multitude of talkers, has rendered this impossible.

Nor has there been any compromise, or retraction of my word to the people of Cincinnati. The strong resistance at Allegheny is certainly none of my procuring or expecting. But, on every account, it is one which I am bound to respect; and I do so far respect it, as to say, that, if the Assembly sustain the action of our Board of Directors, on the decline to take my resignation, I shall acquiesce, and cheerfully return to my post. But I cannot recall my resignation, insomuch as the only satisfaction I received, that my difficulties then would be removed, came too late to govern my conduct in the premises. It is due the Church to say, that they are worthy, in every way, of the trust committed to their hands, and have always treated your Professors there with kindness and paternal regard. *I could spend a life-time among them with comfort.* And had there been a prompter exertion on the part of the churches and people, to make that Seminary what it could to be, I would not have thought of leaving it for any other situation in the church.

I regret, inexpressibly, that any personal matter of mine should be made to occupy, for a moment, the attention of the General Assembly; but I have been constrained to detail them thus far, that the reason may be apparent for casting myself *implicitly* on the will of the Assembly; and that the unfounded surmises of some, that there has been vacillation on my part, may be removed, not only for my own sake, but for the honor of the Assembly itself, whose servant I am, in more than one relation.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. T. MCGILL.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Letters have been received in this city from El Paso del Norte, under date of the 14th April, stating that Lieut A. W. Whipple, Acting Chief Astronomer of the American Commission, had determined the initial point on the Rio Grande where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes that river, in latitude 32 deg. 22 min. north, being the latitude agreed on by the Joint Commission. This parallel of latitude was deduced from four hundred and thirty-four astronomical observations on eleven stars. On the third of April, Lieut. Whipple met M. Salvert, the Chief Astronomer of the Mexican Commission, who had also determined the point. They then agreed to incorporate their observations, and, by giving equal weight to each to recommend to the Joint Commission the result as the point to be adhpted. The Joint Commission had agreed to meet at the initial point, as above determined, on the 21st April, to ratify the decision of the astronomers, and to lay the cornerstone of the monument which was to be placed thereon.

The Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments had moved to the 'Copper Mines,' accompanied by all persons connected with the Commission not on duty near the Rio Grande.

As soon as the initial point should have been marked, the operations of the Commission would go west of the Rio Grande; all its members would then be beyond the Rio Grande, except those stationed at the Astronomical Opservatory near El Paso.

No train or messenger had arrived there from San Antonio since December last; hence they were without advices from the Atlantic States since the 11th October. The mail, via St. Louis and Santa Fe had just arrived, but no despatches were received by it.—*Nat. Intel.*

OREGON.—The newly discovered coal region is said to be inexhaustible, and coal can be delivered on the banks of the Columbia river, at less than $10 per ton.

The population of the whole Territory, as ascertained by the census of 1850, is 13,323; houses, 3272; mills, 45.

A steamboat is about to ply between the Cascades and the Falls of Columbia. The company at the Cascades have already nearly completed a railroad around the portage.

The Western Star says that the last steamer brought quite a number of passengers from the States. Mr. Preston, Surveyor General of Oregon, and family, and Mr. Nelson, Chief Judge of Oregon, are among the number—also five female teachers.

William Kendall, convicted of murder, was executed at Salem, on the 18th of April, amid a large concourse of spectators.

☞ TRUTH FLOATS ABOVE FICTION LIKE OIL ABOVE WATER.—The sick man can tell a good medicine by trying it, as quick as a Dr. can tell a good dinner by eating it. And if one man tries it, and finds it poor, it will destroy the popularity with the whole of his friends. You can't introduce a medicine into popular use unless it possesses really substantial virtues, free from all bad effects of valid objections, and it is this fact that has established the reputation of "Bull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla," beyond all cavil or dispute. Its action upon the human system is in accordance with rational and philosophical principles—it promotes the various secretions and excretions of the body, removes obstructions, displaces morbid and diseased matter, strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, creates new, pure, and healthy blood, and regulates the various functions of the different organs of the body. This is all performed without the least danger of harm, the preparation being as safe as it is efficacious. It may be thought by the skeptical, that it purports to cure too many diseases, but upon examination, it will be found that a large majority of the diseases which afflict the human family originate in an impure state of the blood. Be not deceived, then, by other Sarsaparillas being offered you by rory sellers of molasses and water preparation' as a substitute for the original "John Bull's Sarsaparilla!" This valuable preparation the proprietor warrants to be superior to all others.

CAUTION.—Beware and ask for the original *Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla from Kentucky*—and have no other. See advertisement on another page.

KEYSER & MCDOWELL, 140 Wood st.,
Wholesale & Retail Agents.

Petroleum!

SHIRLEYSBURG, 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. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

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

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

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

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

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; R. A. Fahnestock, 4 co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor. S. M. KIER,

apl18dw7 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—In offering this medicine to the public, the proprietors are well aware that they have to encounter a hostility generated by the countless impositions which have been palmed upon the public under the shape of patent medicines. We are convinced, however, that it is only necessary to give their remedy a trial to place it in public estimation far above all medical agents of the kind ever before offered to the public. In the great cures indeed him to offer it to the public at large.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
jel4dw1w1m3 No. 60, Wood st.

☞ Reader! a word to you. If you wish to have a most excellent medicine in your house, to use immediately in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, bruises, headache, toothache, neuralgic pains, cramps, numbness, &c., go and get a bottle of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and you will find it unequalled by any medicine of the kind in the whole world. See advertisement.

jel26

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 rates that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

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

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

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is adduced in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their probity, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS.—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Sarsley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Hayworth, S. Bastnach, S. M. Kier. ap26tf

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS:
President—JAMES S. HOON.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCREARY.
Treasurer—JOHN S. LEECH.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.
☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

Last Week of Gliddon's Panorama of
THE NILE,
OR
AFRICAN MISSISSIPPI!
NOW OPEN AT ATHENÆUM HALL,
GLIDDON'S far famed Transparent Panorama of
EGYPT AND NUBIA!
With a splendid Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, Mummies, &c., and superb Tableaux of Hieroglyphical Sculptures. Oral Description by Geo. R. Gliddon, formerly U. S. Consul at Cairo. Oriental Music at each exhibition. Every evening at eight o'clock—Matinees on Saturday at half past four o'clock; doors open an hour before. Admission 25 cents—children half price—tickets 50 cts. Pupils under 10, 12½ cts—Teachers with schools free. je26

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Cooke, MR. CHARLES B. STEADY, and MISS EMMA, daughter of Willard Leonard, Esq.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. S. Howard, JAMES E. MOORE, of Cincinnati, to MARGARET L., daughter of John Parker, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., MARY NICHOLSON, (relict of the late John Nicholson, of Pittsburgh,) in the 77th year of her age. The funeral will proceed from the residence of her son, Alexander Nicholson, 58 Pride street, to the Allegheny Cemetery, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Scott Meeting.

☞ The Committee of Invitation, appointed by the Scott Meeting, are requested to meet at the Office of the Chairman, (Spence's Building, corner of Wood and Smithfield streets,) on Tuesday evening, July 1st, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The following compose the Committee:

T. J. Bigham, Robert Porter, Fred. G. Kay,
L. S. Johns, W. A. Christian, Andrew Boyle,
Francis Karns, Ephraim Jones, John Young, Jr.
T. J. BIGHAM, Chairman.
jel27

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, in 1 lb. cans. Burnt and Raw Umber, Chrome Yellow, Parisian Green, Blue, &c. for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., 24 Wood st.

ALCOHOL—76 and 92 deg. strength, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

WHITE GLUE—3 bbls. for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

ALLEN'S Nerve and Bone Liniment—5 gross for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

STRAW WRAPPING PAPER—50 reams extra large and heavy, for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

Cornices.

I HAVE just received from New York, another large lot of new style WINDOW CORNICES and CURTAIN BANDS, for sale low.
WM. NOBLE.

MACKEREL—100 bbls. No. 3 Small, to arrive and for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls. new Lards No. 3 Mackerel;
10 " " No. 2 "
20 bbl. bbls. No. 2 "
30 bbls. No. 1 Salt. Herring;
10 " No. 1 Gill.
20 " Extra Family Flour, for sale by
JOHN WATT & C