PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

FOR 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 Pembroke.

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

PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
WM. SCHOR, of Lower St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
THOMAS L. M'MILLEN, of Allegheny.

SHERIFF,
JOHN M'CLURKEY, of Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, of Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH APPLETON, of Birmingham.
THOS. PENNEY, of Elizabeth, Jacob's Ferry.
JOHN MILLER, of Indiana.

AUDITOR,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, of Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
ALEX. RICHARDSON, of Allegheny.

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

TREASURER,
JOHN V. BOWLAND, of Upper St. Clair.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT KING, of Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR,
WM. WEST, of Allegheny.

VENDUE,
JOHN EMERICK, of M'Candless.

THE AMERICAN POPULATION.—We yesterday published an article from a California paper on the subject of Chinese immigration to the Pacific side of this continent. To-day we have a paragraph announcing the fact that a colony of Hungarians are coming to settle in Iowa. Already the Norwegians are numerous in the northwest, while the representatives of almost every nation in Europe are scattered over all our territory.

It is an astonishing fact that tribes and races which for centuries remained separate and intact in Europe, retaining their peculiarities and prejudices, are here assimilated and merged in the great mass, and in the course of a few years their lineage is scarcely distinguishable. Already it may without exaggeration be said that the American flag waves over every kindred, and nation, and tongue. It is a proud thought, and it is a fact that is beginning to toll with resistless effect upon the destinies or the human race. Who can estimate the moral and political effect of the millions of letters which are annually carried from the expatriated Europeans now here to their friends in their fatherlands? And the same quiet but mighty influence will soon begin to be felt in China, and Burmah, and even Japan.

These mighty influences, because they are silent and unobtrusive, like the exhalations from the surface of the ocean, are apt to be overlooked or underrated in our estimates of moral causes, but a little reflection will convince us that none greater are in operation.

THE WHIG PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is a long time since we felt such unqualified pleasure and satisfaction as we experienced upon reading the resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention at Lancaster, which we published this morning.

On the subject of the Tariff, the same great principles that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have for many years expressed, iterated, and reiterated, are clearly and forcibly set forth. Here are no pompous and ambiguous phrases, which may be construed to mean this, or that, or nothing; but in strong, simple, and explicit terms, the depressed condition of all the great industrial interests of the State and the country are expressed, and the remedy clearly and fearlessly pointed out. The steadiness of the Whigs on this great question contrasts most strikingly with the vacillating course of the leaders of the "democracy."

On the great questions between the North and South, the true ground is taken. Both the dangerous extremes are avoided; and while our just constitutional obligations are frankly acknowledged, and every concession which our slaveholding fellow countrymen have any *right* to expect, is cheerfully made, the "reserved rights" of the North are not basely surrendered. The duty of obedience to the law on that subject is frankly averred; but the members of the Convention did not stultify themselves and their party by professions of approbation of it in all its features. The reference in the 8th resolution to the opinions of Governor Johnston, as expressed in his last annual message, places the question upon ground so clear and explicit, that it cannot be misunderstood, and so lofty, and at the same time so conservative, that it cannot be successfully assailed. To this ground, the entire North is rapidly coming, and with this the South must be contented, for more than this cannot be conceded without a forfeiture of every claim to the character of freemen. It is true to the North, true to the South, true to the Constitution, and true to the spirit of freedom.

We re-publish the portion of that message which treats of this subject, as it forms part and parcel of the proceedings of the Convention, and we ask all our readers to give it a careful perusal. It possesses a force and eloquence rarely found in state papers; and nothing can be laid before the public better calculated to allay the passions, and correct those dangerous extremes to which the minds of men have been driven by this exciting controversy.

The approving terms in which the Convention speaks of the administration of Governor Johnston, are such as every intelligent man must endorse; while at the same time those expressions of extravagant and fulsome adulation have been, with great good taste, avoided.

Altogether, this Convention has placed Pennsylvania on true ground, and in the front rank among her sister States in the approaching national contest; and a platform has been laid upon which the Whig party may once more unite, after having been somewhat agitated and divided by conflicting views.

STONEWARE PUMPS AND WATER PIPES.—We direct attention to the advertisement in our columns to-day, in reference to Stoneware Pumps and Water Pipe. The use of stoneware for this purpose is now, but it bids fair to supercede every other material for pumps in wells and cisterns, and for pipe to convey water from springs, *ect.* There have been some doubts expressed of its ability to stand the pressure required for the water works of our two cities, and for hydrant purposes. It will, however, be tried in a few days, under circumstances to subject it to the severest test, and the result made known. If it will stand, its freedom from all oxidation or decay, and its cheapness over lead pipe, will cause it to be generally introduced. Its perfect adaptation for pumps and for the conveyance of water for fountains, cannot be questioned.

MINOR LIGHT.—Our readers will remember the destruction of the Minot Light House, during the terrible storm of the 16th of April last, when two assistant keepers lost their lives. Its place is now supplied by a light-ship of only 70 tons burthen, which is complained of as being a poor substitute for a regular light. It is said to be liable to be driven from its anchorage by heavy gales. The Boston papers are urgent in their demands for another structure that may be relied upon. It is said to be one of the most important lights on the coast.

IRELAND.

An Irishman sent us a grumbling letter the other day, complaining that we had used 'slanderous language' in speaking of the condition of the people of the south and west of Ireland. A correspondent of The Pennsylvania Inquirer,—a passenger on the Steamer Lafayette, which put into Cork in a disabled condition—more than confirms all we said. We make a short extract:

"Cork is a large city, and really handsome. The river Lee runs through it, and is navigable for vessels drawing from fourteen to fifteen feet of water. There are several fine streets, and a great many large and imposing public buildings. The streets are very crooked, and many of them steep.

On an excursion to Blarney Castle, an old ruin near the city, I had an opportunity of visiting the hedge cottages of the farm laborers, and observing their condition, and never did I dream that human beings could live in such wretchedness. The hovels in which they dwell are about ten feet along, by six or eight feet wide, and not more than eight feet high. No window, no chimney, no floor. The ground serves the latter purpose, and for the light they are indebted to the door. In one of these wretched abodes which we entered, and it is a portrait of nearly all, there was no bedstead, no chairs, a miserable table, a quantity of old clothes used for a bed, and one or two articles for cooking. The place was black with smoke, and in it there were nine persons, all women and children. One woman told us that her husband worked on the neighboring estates, and earned the enormous sum of five or six shillings per week, out of which he was obliged to pay 1\|d weekly rent for his cottage, and support a family of ten persons himself included. Their food was potatoes and oat meal.

"On the route we met numbers of peasants, men and women, lying along the road side, in the sun. We conversed with a number of men at work on the roads, and they confirmed the statements of the woman above alluded to. Several told us that 6d a day was as much as many obtained for a day's labor, and frequently they could not get that. The hands on estates further interior generally received two shillings per week, out of which they were obliged to find themselves."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions of the Whig State Convention, which met in Lancaster this week. We copy from the report furnished to the *Journal*:

1. Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the National Government, fair and adequate protection to American industry should be carefully afforded; that the Whig party now, as heretofore, maintains and declares its devoted attachment to the American system of international exchanges, which secures to the working man fair wages, to the farmer remunerating prices for his productions, and to the mechanic and manufacturer just reward for his skill, labor and enterprise.

2. Resolved, That the tariff act of 1846 is unjust and unequal in its operations, and Anti-American in its tendencies; that it is equally destructive of the vital interests of Pennsylvania, in the prostration of the iron and other manufactories; of her citizens in the depression and partial ruin of her coal operations, in the consequent decrease of revenue from her public works; and in parts of the State, in the great decline in the value of property.

3. Resolved, That the Whig party has at all times and under all circumstances, faithfully contended against that policy, in our national affairs, which favors and protects the labor of other nations, at the sacrifice of the property of our own citizens.

4. Resolved, That the immense importations of millions of dollars worth of railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the tariff of 1846.

5. Resolved, That the Government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the National Constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect: to assert otherwise is a libel upon the fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

6. Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs.

7. Resolved, That an unalterable determination to maintain the Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws has been, and is, now, one of our cardinal doctrines; and that while others have faltered, the history of the Whig Party demonstrates that in the storms of adversity or the smiles of prosperity, this guiding star of our country has never been dimmed by its action or counsels.

8. Resolved, That the opinions of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last annual message, meets the cordial approval of this convention and expresses the views and feelings of our constituents.

9. Resolved, That it is the duty to accustom ourselves to think and speak of the National Union, as the main pillar in the edifice of our political safety and prosperity; essential to our collective and and individual happiness, and for which we cherish a cordial, habitual attachment, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event by abandoned.

10. Resolved, That the National Administration of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania—that in our domestic policy, its steady advocacy of protection to native industry, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it the gratitude of this and the respect of other nations.

11. Resolved, That Wm. F. Johnston, the Whig Governor of Pennsylvania, deserves, and will receive the gratitude of her tax-paying thousands; for his untiring devotion and zeal to secure and further their interests, by preparing a Sinking Fund system, that must ultimately pay that oppressive State debt which has been forfened upon them by the profligacy and extravagance of our opponents, and for his efforts to complete and bring into successful operation the unfinished public works without increased taxation; thus proving how wisely, and how well he has watched over and guarded every interest devised every means and directed all, that the welfare of the whole people should be secured.

12. Resolved, That the Whig party and all such members of other parties as feel a common interest in the prosperity and good name of Pennsylvania, entertain a just pride in an Executive officer who has firmly maintained her honor at home and abroad, and who has defended with ability her principles and policy whenever and wherever assailed.

13. Resolved, That the history of Governor Johnston's Administration furnishes the safest guarantee that on all subjects submitted for his consideration, his action will be governed and directed by a faithful regard to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution.

14. Resolved, That General Winfield Scott is, beyond all question, the choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union, as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office.

The following is the portion of Gov. Johnston's Message referred to in the 8th Resolution, and which is thus adopted as the sentiment of the Whigs of Pennsylvania:

"In relation to the extension of slavery and the duty of faithful observance of her Federal obligations by the Commonwealth, the views expressed in former messages remain unchanged. There is nothing, in my judgement, in the history of the past, nor in the warnings of the future, to justify the abandonment of the principles, sacredly regarded from the foundation of the State, of non-intervention in the domestic policy of other communities, and of resolute determination of permitting no interference with our own.—Fidelity in the discharge of Constitutional duty, has distinguished our government and people, and if an opinion exists within, or has been mischievously propagated beyond our borders, that such is not the fact, it is conceived in error and will be dissipated by the intelligent perusal of our true history. Pennsylvania, her people, and her authorities, always have been loyal to the Constitution. They wish it neither to be evaded nor amended. They will not permit it to be resisted.

It has been intimated that on questions connected with the institution of slavery, and the rendition of fugitives from labor, there have been indications of a disregard of her Constitutional obligations. To the clause of the Constitution relative to fugitives from labor, and the legislation under it, there ever has been in Pennsylvania, with all her avowed aversion to domestic slavery, implicit obedience. With an earnest desire that by a free interchange of moderate and rational opinions, obedience to the law may be made, not only implicit, but cheerful, it is proper to refer to some of the difficulties in relation to the subject now existing in the public mind.

The clause of the Federal Constitution relative to fugitives from labor involves these propositions: 1. That involuntary service or slavery may exist in the States of the Union by constitutional recognition. 2. That the escape of the person so held shall not operate as a discharge from such service or labor. 3. That on the claim of the party to whom such service is due, there must be a rendition of the fugitive.

To interfere by Legislative enactment, or otherwise, to destroy or in any way affect the right of property recognized in the first proposition, would be a daring violation of the clear obligations of the Constitution. No human being can pretend that by this Commonwealth such an interference has ever been attempted. Whatever may be the feelings of the people in opposition to the further extension of Slavery, and the consequent increase of anti-republican and sectional representation in the National Legislature, no effort has ever been made to disturb or destroy the vested right of citizens of other States; and when those rights may be endangered by the escape of a slave beyond the limits of the State, where the relation is acknowledged, our citizens have acted on the principle, that no sympathy with individual suffering ought ever to weaken their sense of duty to the plain requirements of the organic law.

In the adjustment of rights and official duties under the last proposition, more difficulty has been found to exist. By whose agency is the fugitive to be given up? What force is to be given to the word *"claim"* as used in the Constitution? Is not the delivery of the fugitive to be made only through the agency of the National government? These have been vexed and mooted questions. The final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case to which Pennsylvania was made a party, and the recent fugitive Slave law, gave a judicial and legislative interpretation to this clause of the Constitution, which cannot be misapprehended. The power and duty of enacting laws to carry into effect the Constitutional direction, being ruled to be in Congress and in Congress only, any interference on the part of the State authorities is unauthorized and without binding force.

If the constitution implies a duty to be performed by both National and State Governments, and vests each with power over the subject, the framers of that instrument failed to express in clear terms, as in other cases, the obligations of the parties. The latitude of construction required to give such powers to the State legislatures, would authorize the passage of laws, and the enactment of regulations, upon every delegated power of the National Government, without regard to the section or non-section of Congress.—The General Government is admitted to be one of ascertained powers, but it ceases to be so the moment concurrent jurisdiction vests in State Sovereignties. In the practical workings of the system of concurrent jurisdiction much evil would arise. Thirty one Sovereignties might prescribe different rules of action—each meant to make effective national legislation, and the dangers resulting from conflicting enactments, and the consequent destruction of harmony and order could not fail to alarm the patriot. Whenever power over a subject matter is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the power has been exercised, the authority of the State has been judicially declared, as above stated, merged and abolished. This is the rule of law as well as that of common sense.

An opinion has been expressed by men of eminent legal learning and patriotism, that legislative action on the part of the States is expedient to aid in the execution of the powers of the general government. In this opinion I cannot concur. To admit the position would imply an inability on the part of the national government to execute its powers, and would prove destructive of the theory so zealously maintained by our republican fathers, that the National and State governments are independent sovereignties, each acting within its proper constitutional sphere.

It was doubtless a conviction of the soundness of the foregoing views, which induced my predecessor, Governor Shunk, to sanction the act of March 3, 1847.

The power to act on the subject of the extradition of fugitive slaves being thus vested solely in the National Government, it is the plain duty of the citizen to submit to the enactments under the Constitution. To act differently would be clearly rebellion to Government.

If the word "claim" was intended to express an ascertained right of property to the person of the fugitive vested in the claimant, then much of the difficulty surrounding the question is settled, and the mere demand for the person of the fugitive fixes his destiny by the terms of the Constitution. His extradition would be determined without proof of ownership on the part of the claimant, and without evidence of the identity or flight of the person claimed. If, however, the term used in the Constitution signifies a challenge of the property, belonging to the claimant, and withheld from him—and the enactments on the subject requiring proof of right to substantiate the claim, and the concurring decisions of the Supreme Court affix this meaning to the term, then the question arises, how, and through whom, shall the claim be made, and by what evidence sustained?

In the adoption of the proper remedy to assert this clear right, patriotic citizens may differ, and the privilege to maintain and express that honest diversity of opinion must not be impaired.—To surrender it under violent threats and denunciatory clamor, would be an abandonment of the deeply cherished privilege of liberty of thought and speech. When the enactments of the National Congress fail to convince the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek their modification and amendment. The recently enacted Fugitive Slave Law, while it remains a statute, demands the support of all the citizens; and unless our written constitutions are worthless parchments, until the judiciary declare it otherwise, must be esteemed a constitutional enactment. Are its defects of such nature as to warrant the public in urging its amendment?

That part of the law which authorizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal under the name of Commissioners, is liable to just criticism. Waiving the inquiry whether the Judicial power of the United States can be vested any where but in regularly organized courts, with the records of courts, there are objections of serious import to the institution of this tribunal.—All history shows, that special tribunals, armed with discretionary powers over persons and property, are liable to abuse and have been instruments of oppression. If in these, the early days of the Republic, when no reason of urgent State necessity can be invoked, powers of a high judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual, are to be vested by an appointment of an inferior tribunal, in an irresponsible person, the security of the life, reputations and liberty of the citizen is after times, when new political or social emergencies may arise, will depend on a most precarious tenure.

The Courts of the United States, whose Judges have a pride of character, and over whose controlling influence is exerted by the impeachment clause of the Constitution, should alone be invested with these extraordinary powers. Rather than hazard the chance of illegal decisions, and the consequent irreparable injury of an individual result so full of danger to the peace and good order of society, the Judicial power of the Nation might wisely be extended. If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by Jury and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single Judge, the kind of proof required should be indicated and a full record of the entire proceedings be made and preserved. Processes issued should be returned and the extradition of any colored person, for whose arrest a warrant had issued, without hearing had before the Judge, should be visited with the penalties of kidnapping. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the rights of the owner of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens anxiously desirous to perform their constitutional duties.

One other matter, connected with our Federal Relations, claims your attention. It is the Union of the States, and the dangers which are supposed to threaten it in connection with the question of Slavery. Whether Slavery be the cause or pretext of danger to the Union, and to what precise extent disaffection exists, it is not my purpose to inquire. There was local disloyalty long before Slavery became the immediate source of excitement, and there will be local disloyalty long after Slavery and the questions connected with it are finally adjusted. But be the cause what it may, it is in vain to deny that the Union of the States is lightly and irreverently talked of in certain quarters, and made the subject of heated discussion by rash and unreflecting men. I cannot believe, however, that any serious design to disrupt and overthrow the Government exists, to any considerable extent in any portion of the country. The American heart revolts at the idea.

What is the National Union? It is the basis of Constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bu wark of liberty and order. It gives the surest pledge of protection to the oppressed children of other lands, who coming from scenes of misery and discord, expect here harmony and peaceful refuge. It is literally "a beacon on the top of a mountain, and an ensign on a hill" to the lovers of rational liberty throughout the world. It was an emanation of the same pure spirit of conservative freedom, of justice and of truth, which conceived, controlled and consummated our revolutionary struggle. It is the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism. It is hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic. It is sacred, as the sole remaining memorial of the enlightened labors of the best minds of an age, distinguished for its devotion to the cause of human rights, the elevation of man's social condition, the investigation of political truths, and of revolutionary action against the dogmas and fanaticism of tyrannies and tyrants.

The Union of the States is the outer and inner wall, which encircles and guards the temple of our independence. The Union alone secures to our commerce protection on every sea, defence to our citizens on every shore, gives us a proud name among the nations of the earth, and insures to the Republic an enlarged and glorious destiny. Its preservation ratifies the assurance that man is capable of self-government, and that equal rights, and equal laws, and equal privileges, are alone the results of democratic institutions. The dissolution of the National Union would be the beginning of civil war, the strife of sections, of scenes of fraternal discord. It would raise the arm of the bondman amidst the horrors of servile war, and the destruction of a race of men alone would terminate the fearful struggle. It would involve conterminous States, acting as jealous strangers, in vexatious disputes about rights of navigation, of tribute, of transit. It would sacrifice the faith of the nation.—It would destroy the army and the navy, and with them the proud recollection of their early exploits. The trophies of the nation would be dispersed, and the great communion of thought, of sentiment, and of interest, in which, for more than seventy years, we have gloried, would be gone forever.

Deeply impressed by these considerations, and relying most confidently on the entire sympathies of the General Assembly of a State, which has never known an instant's disloyalty to the Union, I solemnly protest against the utterance of rash and ill advised thoughts on a subject so dear to our constituency, and more earnestly against all deliberation by means of convention, or other modes of action, unknown to the Constitution, and having for their object either the dissolution of the Union or the discussion of sectional and hazardous questions, for the decision of which, the Constitution has made ample provision. Pennsylvania venerates and cherishes the unimpaired institutions of our fathers."

A RICH GOLD MINE.

The San Francisco Herald of May 7th, says: "We conversed yesterday with Major Austin, who reached the city on Tuesday night from the Carson's Creek quartz mine, brings with him two hundred and fifty pounds of gold. The specimens solid lumps of gold, without more than one per cent of quartz. This mine is situated on the crest of a mountain, 5,000 feet above the level of the Stanislaus, between that river and Carson's Creek. It has proved, perhaps' the richest mine in the world. The lead or goldbearing vein has been traced about one hundred feet, ordinarily not thicker than a knife blade, but at intervals expanding into pockets, one alone of which yielded $150,000. The company have some seventy Sonorian miners at work. They are sinking seven shafts to the vein, and when Major Austin left, all the indications were that they were about to come upon another pocket. In consequence of the magnificent yield of this mine, a party of Mexican guerillas had attempted to seduce a portion of the company's miners into an attack upon the mine to carry off the large amount of gold known to be on hand. But the Sonorians informed the company of the intended movement, and all hands were armed and preparations made to give the bandits a warm reception.—The latter discovered that their intended victims were on the alert, and very prudently retired. Maj. Austin has deposited the gold he brought with him at Mr. Argentil's."

HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION.—We notice in our foreign files that many Hungarian fugitives have united with a number of Schleswig-Holsteiners to emigrate to this country and found a colony in Iowa, where soil and climate offer every inducement for the change. A company of more than 40 prosperous families from Mecklenburgh, and Hamburgh is about to leave the latter port for the neighborhood of the Mississippi, where for more than two years a highly successful colony has been settled. On every side in Hamburgh are houses for emigrants and arrangements for emigration. It seems, says a letter from that place, as if a new emigration of the races was not only imminent, but had actually commenced.

INFIDELITY AND MURDER.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 16th says: "A woman named Mentzinger was lodged in the calaboose on Friday night, charged with the murder of a Mrs. Flinn, a neighbor, living near the corner of Ninth and O' Fallon streets. Masterson, it appears, returned home on Friday, after an absence of several days, and Mrs. Flinn brought him some report touching his wife's fidelity. Mrs. Masterson called upon Mrs. Flinn for an explanation; a fight ensued, and Mrs. Flinn was killed. Mrs. M. is confined, awaiting an examination."

EXCOMMUNICATED.—We understand that Bishop Timon, last Sabbath, caused a pastoral letter to be read in all the churches of his diocese, formally excommunicating the St. Louis Church and congregation. The church has been deprived of its priests for two or three months past, because it would not surrender its temporalities into the hands of the bishop, and this extreme step has been taken as a further punishment of the 'refractory" trustees, who insist that the control of the church property shall remain where it was placed by the donor, the late Louis Lecouteulx.—*Phil. Com. Adv.*

NOISELESS WHEELS—A NEW INVENTION.—In this instance the invention consists in the application of a solid band of vulcanized India rubber over the iron tire of the wheel. The India rubber is held into place by the tire having a raised rim on both sides, and by its own elasticity. The body of an ordinary carriage wheel is about an inch and a half in thickness, and, unless on close inspection, no difference from the common iron-shod wheel is perceptible. We have driven some distance in a carriage with the wheels so shod, and were struck not only with the smoothness of the motion—but the wheel being in fact springs, and by their elasticity, giving a lighter draught than with the iron tire. We have seen one set of wheels which have been driven 4000 miles; they have here and there a trifling cut, but show no appearance of being worn out, and seem quite capable of another three or four thousand. An iron tire is generally worn out in 3000 miles, so that the India rubber tire has so far proved itself the more lasting. It is certainly a luxury of a carriage to have it run without jar or noise; and it would be a universal comfort to have the streets and cities without the present incessant rattle of carriages, omnibuses, &c.—*Scientific American.*

High and Low Church.—One of the argumentative hair-splitters called lately on the clergyman of the Floating Chapel, and asked him seriously whether his church was to be considered a high or low church?

The answer he received from his Reverence, was, "*It depends entirely upon the tide.*"

☞ TRUTH FLOATS ABOVE FICTION

LIKE OIL ABOVE WATER.—The sick man can tell a good medicine by tasting 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 city. No man can 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 Field 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 functions 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 some impure state of the blood. Be not deceived, then, by other Sarsaparillas being offered you by "cozy sellers of molasses and water preparation" as substitutes 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.,
Jel0\|3t\|w3m\|T Wholesale & Retail agents.

Petroleum!

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

S. M. KIER—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore we would request 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.

HAVERSVILLE, 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.

R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. D. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Patterson, 2d St. and 2d st. Wm. Backofen, Allegheny, sale by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER.

apl0\|4t\|w7 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 secrets of the kind ever offered to the public. It is the invention of an enlightened, experienced, and learned physician, who for many years used it in his own practice, and was in great success induced him to offer it to the public at large.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
Jel\|1t\|4w\|eod No. 60, Wood st.

☞ Reader! a word to you. If you wish to have a sure and 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 O. H. ORANY.

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

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

An ample guaranty for the 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. H. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Harworth, S. Harbaugh, A. H. Kier. ap30\|tf

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. HOON.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCHESNEY.
Treasurer—JOSIAH S. LEECH.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

Scott Meeting.

☞ The Committee of Invitation, appointed by the Scott Meeting, are requested to meet at the Office of the Chairman, (Splane's Building, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets,) on Tuesday evening, July 1st, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The following compose the Committee:

T. J. Bigham, Robert Porter, Fred. G. Ray,
C. S. Johns, W. A. Charlton, Andrew Bayne,
Francis Barns, Ephraim Jones, John Young, Jr.

T. J. BIGHAM, Chairman.

je27

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 27th inst, at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock, HANNAH, infant son of John C. and Agness Parry. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock, on (this) Saturday morning, the 28th inst, from No. 52 Rosh street, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Superior Shirting Muslins.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd this morning another supply of fine Shirting Muslins. Also on hand, Bosom and Shirting Linens, procured directly from the manufacturer's agents, and can be warranted pure linen. ap28

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS!

Greenwood and Rosedale Hourly Packet.

DURING THE LOW WATER, the fine steamer ECLIPSE, R. T. White, Master, will make regular trips to the above Gardens, from the foot of Market street, every hour, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers can depend on her leaving at the hour.

je28:tf

Adams & Co.'s Express Office,

No. 65 Market street.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE to announce to our friends that we are now ready to receive them at our new Office, on Market street.

From one messenger per week, with which we commenced running over the Central Road, we have increased our facilities to six, by which we can send orders any day (free) to the East, and return goods by the same messenger.

BAKER & FORSYTH, Agents.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company," will be held, agreeably to the Charter, on Monday, July 7th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Company's Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order

A. R. CUMMINGS,
Secretary.

je26:td

Stone Ware Pumps, for Wells and Cisterns.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he has introduced into this region the STONEWARE PUMPS, manufactured by Messrs. E. H. & C. P. MASON, of Middlebury, Summit county, O., which have given such universal satisfaction wherever used. The good qualities of these Pumps are, that they are easily worked, seldom or never get out of order, and last for years, are perfectly sweet and cool, and are as durable as granite rocks. They are also cheap. They can be seen at J. B. Caufield's warehouse, No. 143 First street, or at Isaac Harris' store, on Liberty street, below St. Clair. Orders left at those places will be promptly filled by the subscriber.

Stone Water Pipe, manufactured at the same place, and used for conveying water, gas, &c., for sale cheap, or can also be furnished. It is of all sizes, and can be furnished at less than one half the price of lead pipe.

je26:3t\|w\|T JOHN L. GIKER.

Encaustic Tiles for Floors.

THESE TILES are more durable than Marble, and the variety of colors and figures is very great. They are used for churches and other public buildings, and for Vestibules, Halls, Dining Rooms, Conservatories, and Hearths in Dwellings. Imported and for sale by

MILLER, OGDEN & YOUNG,
279 Pearl street, NEW YORK.

BLACK BERAGE—An additional supply rec'd this morning at the store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

je28

COPLEY'S POT CLAY—10 tons for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je28

LINSEED OIL—14 bbls. for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je28

ALUM—50 bbls. for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je28

GLUE—100 bbls. for sale low by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je28

SAND PAPER—60 reams ass'd, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je28

SPONGE—Extra fine Turkey, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je28 24 Wood st.

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

je27

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

je27

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

je27

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

je27

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

je27

Cornices.

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

WM. NOBLE.

je27

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

je27

SUNDRIES—

50 bbls new large No. 3 Mackerel;
10 " " No. 2 " "
20 half bbls. No. 3 " "
30 bbls. No. 1 Salt Herring;
10 " No. 1 Gth.
20 " Extra Family Herring, for sale by

JOHN WATT & CO.

OFFICE AND DEPOSITORY

OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

No. 8 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh,

WHERE the Publications of the Society can be had at Catalogue prices. Recent importment just received. Special attention is called to the following beautiful libraries:

Religious (or Pastor's) LIBRARY, 24 vols. 12mo., $10.

YOUTH'S LIBRARY, 10 vols., $10.

This interesting Library comprises 9,650 pp., 18mo., in fine paper, printing and binding, with 255 highly finished frontispieces, and other engravings, as very low price of $10. The society was formed to diffuse Moral and Religious blessings throughout the land, and in the strongest satisfaction that this boon is conferred upon the young North, South, East and West. The Library embraces the following Works:

1-3 Hannah More's Cheap Repository Tracts, 5 vols.
4 Hope, Tracts, 5 vols.
5 Power of Religion.
6 Line upon Line.
7 Precept upon Precept.
8 Path of Peace.
9-11 Fletcher's Lectures to Children, 2 vols.
12 Child's Book on the Sabbath.
13 Abbott's Child at Home.
14 Gallaudet's Youth Book of Natural Theology.
15 Charlotte Elizabeth's Personal Recollections.
16 Memoir of Anacostia R. Wilson.
20 Missionary's Daughter.
21 Leigh Richmond's Letters and Counsels.
22 Memoir of Catharine E. Smith.
23 Advice to a Young Christian.
24 Young Man from Home.
25 Memoir of Charles H. Pedley.
26 Scudder's Tales about the Heathen.
27 Daffodil's Daughter, &c.
28 Gallaudet's Hist. Juvenile Class Book.
29 Child's Book on Repentance.
30 Trees, Fruits and Flowers of the Bible.
31 Memoir of Henry Obookiah.
32 Conversion of Jessie Lindsay.
33 Scripture Alphabet of Animals.
34 Memoir of N. W. Dickerman.
35 Spoiled Child, &c.
36 Wilberforce Richmond.
37 Village in the Forest, &c.
38 Memoir of Mary Lothrop.
39 Little Henry, &c.
40 Tales of Wonder, &c.
41 Letters to Little Children.
42 Hist. Sketches of Birmingham, &c.
43 Mem. of John M. Mason.
44 do. of Dr. Win