PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1851.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

MOB LAW AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The execution of a thief in the public square of San Francisco, at midnight, by a mob composed of "respectable citizens," is bold and open defiance of the officers of the law, is an event which has caused a strong sensation throughout the country. Some people attempt to defend the proceeding on the plea of necessity, arguing that the regular administration of the law was inadequate to the restraint of the lawless characters who have collected there from all parts of the world. Admitting the premises, we hold the conclusion to be most unsound and unfortunate: for in a government organized as California is, there can be but one of two ruling powers—law or the mob. It is a maxim that "extremes meet," and this case is an exemplification of the truth of the aphorism; for while our government secures the largest liberty *under law*, a government which secures to the citizen the most perfect security attainable; so a single step, that of placing liberty *above law*—as they did—places the citizen in the very opposite extreme of social existence. This is anarchy. In this condition of the social system, there is no true liberty, no security, no peace. This step these men have taken, and by their act have inflicted a heavier blow upon the law than all the rogues in the British penal colonies could have done. We fervently hope that the returning reason of the people of that city will lead them to disband their "Committee of Vigilance," and by arranging themselves under the banner of law and order, make reparation as far as possible for the great wrong they have committed.

THE STEUBENVILLE ROAD, BRIDGE, &c.

On Saturday last, we published a communication signed "G.," on the subject of the Steubenville Railroad, which was in striking contrast with the coarse and ribald articles which have appeared in the *Journal*, *Post*, and some other papers, on the same subject. "G." is replied to in excellent spirit, by a writer in the Steubenville Herald of Tuesday, which reply we transfer to our columns with pleasure, although we may not agree with all the positions taken by the writer.

When people resort to personal abuse and defamation, as was done by some of the advocates of the Steubenville road; and when well founded objections are met by flippancy and evasion, we begin to suspect they have a bad cause; but there remarks will by no means apply to the article of which we are speaking.

We believe the time is not remote when railroads will radiate from these cities, as they now do from Boston, through every available channel, and to almost every point of the compass; and that the only subject of controversy is, which ought to have the precedence. The contest now is between the river road, or "circumbendibus," and the Steubenville road across the country. From present indications they will both go on contaneously; and we think it very likely that the former, quietly as it is moving, will be the first completed. Which will be the better road on the score of economy, of both time and money, is a question on which there is much diversity of opinion. When completed, there will be a competition between them, which will be advantageous to the public, and probably to the companies themselves.

From the Steubenville Herald.

THE BRIDGE AT STEUBENVILLE.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me to say that it was a great relief to read the calm, dignified, and truth seeking article of "G" in the Pittsburgh Gazette, on the subject of a bridge at Steubenville. And as he approaches and discusses the question in the only temper that is calculated to elicit truth, and as the whole question is one of science and not of declamation, I will endeavor to furnish such facts as may enable your correspondent and others interested, to form some opinion, although they are not sufficient to solve all the questions that will arise on this subject.

The Directors of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad have, from the first, looked to a bridge as the only proper and satisfactory method of crossing the Ohio. They have looked to the interests of the work *as a whole*, not as links in a broken chain, but as one entire and perfect road, starting at Pittsburgh—passing through Steubenville, and connecting with the great centre of the Railroad system at Columbus; thence radiating to Cincinnati, to St. Louis to the Lake, through connexions formed and forming at Columbus.

With this view, the Charter of the Company is framed to authorize, so far as Ohio can authorize it, the construction of a bridge over the Ohio at Steubenville. The second section of the amendatory act of the charter, passed March 12, 1849, is in these words: "And said company is further authorized, with the consent of the Legislature of Virginia, or by arrangement with any company, that may have authority from said State, to construct a bridge or viaduct across the river at Steubenville, so as to connect said road with a road leading eastward from that place, provided that said bridge or viaduct shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said river." So much then as indicating the views and designs of the company, and as to their legal power so far as the State of Ohio can confer such power. A word in passing, as to the right to be obtained from Virginia.—The Ohio divides these two States for a distance of near 200 miles. Wheeling will want to erect a railroad bridge, at that place, Parkersburg at that place, and in due time, other interests will spring up. Must not Virginia and Ohio act together on all these questions? Will State pride—to say nothing more, permit them to be separated, will self respect ask one party to grant all that is asked, and obtain nothing in return?—No, it is but a question of time, and calm consideration; for when interests are identical, the action must correspond.

Will Virginia and Ohio, sister States of one great Republic, be more restrictive in their intercourse than the United States and England? The Niagara divides New York and Canada, and yet New York and Canada are *united* by a bridge. So also are many of the European States that are often arrayed in hostility against each other, yet the bonds of common interest unite their territories by throwing bridges over dividing streams. Can it be supposed possible that in this our age of boasted progress, increased freedom of commerce, intercourse, and rapidly extending means of intercommunication among the nations of the earth, that the dividing stream between Ohio and Virginia shall be an impassable barrier to all railroad connections? Surely not—local jealousy and narrow minded selfishness may defeat such connections for a time, but all such concracted views must give way before the onward spirit of the age, which is the spirit of freedom itself, just as the mountain snows melt under the softening influence of the sun.

The immediate questions involved, I presume, are these:

1st. Can a bridge be thrown over the Ohio at Steubenville, at such an elevation, and of such a span as to create no obstruction to navigation, *under any known condition of the stream.*

2d. Would the cost of such a structure be more than compensated for, by the gain in distance saved over any other route between the points to be connected by it.

These are purely scientific questions. Their solution can only be satisfactorily made out by collating the *facts* or ascertaining the premises by which the problems are to be worked, and from which the conclusions must be drawn.—The height of a bridge is, in itself a question of very little consequence. Mr. Ellet, the Engineer who erected the Wheeling bridge, states in his report on that subject, that if the topography of the place where the bridge is to be erected is *adapted to it*, a bridge may be swung up 660 feet high as readily as at any other elevation. Such also was the experience of the Peruvian Indians, under the Incas and before the invasion of Pizarro. Unfortunately for Wheeling, the topography of the spot selected for her bridge admitted of no elevation adequate for the necessities of commerce. The bridge, instead of being a horizontal line of sufficient elevation over the *entire channel*, is a double inclined plane, forming a pointed arch, the apex of which, besides being very narrow, is not over the best part of the channel of the stream.

These are the defects resulting, in a great measure, from the topography of the place where the bridge is located. Money might have overcome these difficulties, but the object to be obtained would not justify the expenditure required. Hence the defects of the whole structure; but no such difficulties are to be encountered at Steubenville. The opposing banks are all that Mr. Ellet or any other engineer could desire. The width of the stream, the depth and breadth of the channel are all *peculiarly* adapted to the erection of a suitable structure. But general statements like these may all be superceded by mathematical facts. Why not ascertain those facts at once? Pittsburgh has the greatest stake in this question. She has men on whose scientific knowledge and experience in bridge building, she, and the world would place implicit confidence. Who more capable of determining this question than her able engineer and universally respected citizen, Sylvanus Lothrop? Why not at once authorize Mr. Lothrop to make the necessary surveys and estimates of cost upon which the policy of the measure entirely depends? He is named only because he is known to the writer of this article. It is the doubts of Pittsburghers that are to be removed, and let them be removed by any one in whom they can justly confide. And until this proper course is taken, let the doubters as well as those who do *not* doubt, but only desire to raise difficulties and create obstacles, "keep silence." Facts and not fancies are what we all want. The former will do no harm, the latter will do no good.

STEUBENVILLE.

CINCINNATI AND THE RAILROADS.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* has a long article on the subject of the several rival railroad projects aiming at the trade of southern Ohio, viz: the Baltimore and Ohio to Parkersburg, the same to Wheeling, and the Hempfield. After noticing restrictions imposed upon the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, which will render it impossible to have it in operation before January, 1854, the editor says:

"In this state of things our Marietta and Wheeling friends are exerting themselves to divert the Cincinnati and Belpre line from Belpre, opposite Parkersburg to Marietta, twelve miles north, a point to which the Virginia Legislature say, the only chartered company to make a road in that section of their State, *shall not make a road.* If Marietta succeeds in this they propose to run their line to a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio road, at or below Wheeling, and from the latter place by the Hempfield road to Greensburg, there to connect with the Central road to Philadelphia. And Washington county, Marietta, and Harmar, have subscribed stock, on condition that the road comes to Marietta.

"Mr. Cutler, President of the Belpre road, and Mr. Wilson, both of Marietta, have visited Philadelphia lately, and addressed a public meeting, called to further the line to Marietta, Wheeling, and Philadelphia. In their arguments they speak of the Cincinnati and Belpre road, while all their acts tend to prevent the construction of the line to Belpre, and to make it to Marietta instead. The Cincinnati reader's attention is called to the following account of the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting, copied from the Inquirer."

Here follow the Philadelphia resolutions, respecting the Hempfield project, upon which the editor makes the following rather chilling remarks:

"We do not object to the citizens of Marietta, Wheeling, or Philadelphia engaging in this or any other work to promote their prosperity. Our object is to let Cincinnati people understand the true state and condition of the proposed Cincinnati, Belpre, and Baltimore Railway connection—the short straight line from St. Louis to Baltimore. It may be that the Marietta termination is better for us than the Belpre. Of that we will not now speak. It may be that this Philadelphia movement consults Cincinnati interests, and will be of more advantage to us than the shorter line to Baltimore. Of that our citizens will judge for themselves. The Philadelphia resolutions indicate a very distinct purpose of bringing to that city the trade of Kentucky and Tennessee, *not through Cincinnati* but on another route "to Portsmouth and Maysville, through Lexington and Louisville to Nashville." Is that our purpose?"

The truth is, the trade and travel between Cincinnati and the east will be in full tide to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, via Springfield, and over that road to Pittsburgh, long before any of these more southern roads can be completed; and the immense amount of business that will be poured upon that great central thoroughfare will enable its directors to make it the interest of travellers and merchants to use it in preference to any of its rivals. It is clearly the interest of the people of Cincinnati, as the Gazette intimates, to give that direction to their trade with the east, and thus draw that of Kentucky and Tennessee through that city.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We invite attention to an advertisement of a large amount of valuable lands in Beaver, Lawrence, Crawford, and Butler counties. Some very choice lands are embraced in this lot, which will be sold in lots to suit either farmers or mechanics.

COL. BIGLER AT HOME.—Some idea may be formed of the popularity of Colonel Bigler among his neighbors, from the fact that in 1838, when he was candidate for State Senator, he received *every vote* but *one* in Clearfield county, although there was a Whig candidate in the field.—*Post.*

Will the Post name the Whig candidate who was in the field that year?

EFFECTS OF WRITERS SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO ARTICLES FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The correspondent at Paris of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* makes the following remarks in a letter descriptive of French newspaper literature:

"The effect of the law requiring each newspaper writer to sign his articles has not been what was predicted by the press. No bad consequence has followed. Greater decency of tone has been introduced, and the political articles are prepared with still greater care. The necessity each journal is now under to publish the names of men of character and ability among its editors, and the unwillingness of such men to expose themselves to danger by imprudent articles, or to discredit by false ones, have, certainly contributed to the elevation of the press. Several men of talent, heretofore hid in the obscurity of the columns of a large journal, have established their reputations on solid bases. There is also more liberty of initiation allowed to individuals, being personally responsible for their articles; they enjoy the liberty of saying what they think in their own way, without regard to the political direction the proprietors wish to give to the journal.

"Each of the principal papers has from twelve to fifteen editors, among whom the different departments of labor are distributed. *La Presse* employs as regular editors fifteen of the ablest writers of the capital. Twenty-four hours of the day, in order to hear such articles as are considered important, and discuss the line of policy to be pursued in regard to subjects of interest."

FROM OREGON.

The San Francisco papers publish intelligence from Oregon to the 7th of June. General Lane had been elected delegate to Congress by a large majority over Mr. Wilson. The branch of the Democracy friendly to the late delegate, Mr. Thurston, (dec'd.,) had been routed in almost every county in the State. Party lines were not generally drawn, the Whigs and anti-Thurston Democrats uniting.

The Portland Times of June 7, says that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, Anson Dart, Esq., left in the latter part of May on a trip to visit the different Indian tribes in the Territory, accompanied by a suite of eleven persons. He intends visiting the Wallawallas, Nesperces, Flat Heads, Spokans, Cargouses, and the several tribes in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

The Oregonian of the same date, says:

"The party of immigrants, commanded by Capt. Goddell, whom we noticed last week as being near the Dalles, have arrived at this city. They number ninety-eight persons—having crossed with twenty-five wagons, and about two hundred and fifty head of stock. There are several families, among which are sixteen females. They left Salt Lake on the 28th of March, and arrived at the Dalles May 29, making the journey in 62 days.

"The health of the company has been good during the journey. They were attacked by the Indians on Snake river, but lost none of their party. The Indians kept up a fire across the river upon them for two hours, which the emigrants returned, killing several Indians during the fight."

The crops are said to look remarkably well throughout the whole Territory. The unusual quantity of rain which has fallen this spring has placed them in a somewhat backward state, yet everything bids fair for an abundant harvest.

The steamer Sea Gull met with an accident after she arrived inside the bar, at the mouth of the river, on Saturday, the 24th of May. She was beached at Astoria, repaired, and left Portland on the 7th of June for San Francisco.

A lump of gold worth $3,300 has been found at Shasta diggings.

The Star, heretofore published at Milwaukie, has been removed to Portland. It is now called the Oregon Weekly Times.

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest, elegance. Elegance resides not with the upholster, or the draper, it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these imitation of a nobler and brighter life, may be wanting in much which the the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants, it is a palace, far out-vieing the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

A furious hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain, took place in the environs of Charkoff, Russia, on the 13th of June. It occasioned a fearful devastation: all the corn, the gardens and fields are destroyed, mills have been thrown down, and bridges and sluices carried away. Several persons were killed. The hurricane lasted two hours and a half: the damage is estimated at 21,000 rubles.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

MR. EDITOR—As a correspondent in your paper of the 19th instant, has referred to a remarkable evasion of the Constitution of this State by Chief Justice Gibson, who is at present a candidate for re-appointment by the people, it is right and proper that voters should have a plain and truthful statement of the transaction, so that each and every one may understandingly form a just estimate of the candidate's purity and integrity.

The amended Constitution, which was signed on the 22d day of February, 1838, and went into operation on the 1st day of January, 1839, changed the judicial tenure from one during life to a term of fifteen years, deprived the Governor of the power of appointment unless *confirmed by the Senate*, and so graduated the expiration of the *commissions* of the Judges of the Supreme Court *who should be in office on the 1st day of January*, 1839, that the commission bearing the *earliest date* should expire on the 1st of January, 1842, the next in 1845, the third in 1848, and the two last in 1851 and 1854; thus, at the adoption of the Constitution,

	Appointed.	*Com. expires.*
John B. Gibson,	June 27, 1816,	Jan 1, 1842
Molton C. Rogers,	April 15, 1826,	Jan 1, 1845
Cal. Huston,	April 17, 1826,	Jan 1, 1848
John Kennedy,	Nov 29, 1830,	Jan 1, 1851
Thos. Sergeant,	1833,	Jan 1, 1854
John B. Gibson,	1838,	Jan 1, 1857

Had Chief Justice Gibson held office on the 1st day of January, 1839, under his commission of 1816, his term would have expired on the 1st of January, 1842, and his re-appointment would have devolved upon Governor Porter, "by and with the *advice and consent of the Senate.*"

After the signing of the Constitution, and before it went into operation on the 1st of January, 1839, he resigned his commission of 1816 to Governor Ritner, and received from him a new commission bearing date 1838, *not requiring confirmation by the Senate*, so that on the 1st of January, 1839, *he was in office* under the *latest* commission instead of the oldest, thus adding twelve years to his own term by deducting three years from the respective terms of his brother justices; for on the 1st of January, 1839, their commissions and expirations would stand thus:

	Appointed.	*Com. expires.*
Molton C. Rogers,	April 15, 1826,	Jan 1, 1842
Chas. Huston,	April 17, 1826,	Jan 1, 1845
John Kennedy,	Nov. 29, 1833,	Jan 1, 1848
Thos. Sergeant,	1833,	Jan 1, 1851
John B. Gibson,	1838,	Jan 1, 1854

From these facts taken from authentic sources each one may and ought, in temperate spirit, to draw his own conclusions as to the moral soundness, purity of intention, and integrity of purpose of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Correspondence of the Boston Travellier.

CONSTANTINOPLE—SCARCITY OF WATER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.

The subject which most occupies public attention in this city at present is the scarcity of water. The present distress is very great, and the prospects for the long summer, upon which we have scarcely yet entered, are sadly gloomy. We have no Croton River or Cochituate Lake to pour their refreshing and unfailing streams through this metropolis. Aqueducts there are, it is true, constructed hundreds of years before Turkish feet ever trod upon this soil, and they still answer a most useful purpose in ordinary seasons, though even under the most favorable circumstances, they never half supply the wants of the capital. The water is brought from the vicinity of the little village of Belgrade, about fourteen miles distant. The face of the country around that village is uneven and broken by deep ravines, and covered with forests. Massive dams of stone have been thrown across several of these ravines, so as to collect the water when the rains fall, and thus extensive reservoirs are formed to supply the aqueducts. It is a well observed fact, I believe, that in and around Belgrade rains are ordinarily much more frequent and abundant than anywhere else in this section of the country; and it is still a debated question among philosophers, whether the forests there (which are found nowhere else in this quarter,) are the cause of the rains, or the rains the cause of the forests. The general elevation of the land does not differ much from the general level of the country back of the Bosphorous, and there are no mountains near.

To secure a full supply of water, a large proportion of houses, especially in the quarter of Pera, are provided with large under-ground cisterns, built of masonry, and lined with water cement. You will see from these statements how directly dependent we are upon the rains of heaven for this necessary article. Our rainy season is during the winter months. We have occasional rains through the month of May, but from June to near the end of September our sky is almost uniformly clear.

Now, during the past winter very little rain has fallen. Our cisterns are empty, and the great reservoirs are likely soon to be dry. Already are poor people beginning to suffer great distress, and the prospect is, that before summer is ended, if some unseasonable rains do not come, (which will then be quite in season,) the rich will suffer as well as the poor, for money cannot purchase that which is not. Even now many families are paying large sums daily for the water they use. Water carriers are troops, with their horses loaded with small casks of water, brought from some distance in the country. Their cry of *sakar! sakar!* (water carrier! water carrier!) is heard from morning to night, and to my ears, it has become a most dismal sound. If rain does not send us relief, no one can predict what miseries will come upon this great and thickly populated capital.

GROWLERS.—There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they think they should. Who have an unhappy quarrel with their destiny. These men, usually, have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. In either case they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault finding with one's condition or position occurs there is, always a want of self respect. If people discipline themselves to not tell it all over town. If you are smart, show it. Do something, and keep doing. If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your good deeds. Then, if people "feel above you," go straight off and feel above them. It is generally their noses because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a shop boy, turn yours up a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself, and if that does not fetch them, conclude very good naturedly that they are unworthy your acquaintance, and pity them for prizing such a capital chance and slighting into good society.

Society never estimates a man what he imagines himself to be. He must show himself possessed of self respect, independence, energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and possession "will put him through." Who blames a man for feeling above those who are degraded enough to go around like babes, telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency? We are tolerably humble, in our way, but we do feel above such folks, and respectfully request them not to speak to us.—*Springfield Republican.*

INFLUENCE OF LIBERIA ON AFRICA.—The London Oracle, speaking of the influences of Liberia on Africa, says:

Liberia, of two years growth, is alone, at this moment, worth more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in twenty two centuries.

What a high compliment that to the Colonization Society! Yet we have fanatics among us who denounce the Society, discourage emigration to Liberia, and insist that the free colored population of the United States should stay here, and here work out their political and social elevation! Such advisers are the very worst enemies to the colored race we have among us. Colored people need never expect in this country to be placed on an equality, socially and politically with the whites. Not one in ten thousand of them can ever expect to occupy any position than such as they now occupy. How much better for them all to go where their political and social condition will be alike, where equal privileges and equal rights will awaken ambition and enterprise, and encourage them to carve their way to distinction. They can be something there—elevate themselves in the scale of humanity—regenerate their race—while here they can be nothing but an inferior, and politically and socially degraded race. Suppose advice similar to that given by the Abolitionists of this country to the free negroes here against emigration to Liberia, had been given to the pilgrims who embarked on the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth, and others like them who left the old world on account of religious and other oppression—suppose they had been told to stay at home, that that was the place of their birth the land of their nativity, and that there they should conquer the prejudices against them and work out by their own right arms, with the assistance of the Almighty, that equality of rights for which they contended?—would we be the great nation we now are? Let the free blacks of this country imitate the example of the Plymouth emigrants, let them go and found a nation, where they can carve out for themselves an empire, and where no distinction of color will deny them political and social distinction. That, we are satisfied, is the only hope. To follow the advice of the Abolitionists and remain here, is but to continue their degradation.—*Cin. Gazette.*

A tragi-comic incident occurred a few days ago in the court of the Tribunal of Pithiviers, near Orleans. Whilst an advocate was pleading the judges, procureur of the Republic, and registrar suddenly disappeared, as down a stage-trap. The elevated flooring on which they were seated had suddenly given away from the rottenness of the supporters.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The Hon. ——, who was a Baptist preacher and Lieutenant Governor, had at one and the same time been in the service of the Lord, and of the State of Illinois, becoming dissatisfied with the honors or profits, or both, of the posts he held, determined to resign them, and devote his time and talents to the assistance of the administration in carrying on the general government of the country. Accordingly, he went to Washington, and laid his case before the President. Restated his pretensions and his wishes, narrated, at some length, all the prominent events of his political life, dwelling especially upon his untiring devotion to the Democratic party, the sacrifices he had submitted to, the exertions he had made in its behalf, and its consequent indebtedness to him, but said not a word of what he had done for the cause of religion. Gen. Jackson heard the clerical aspirant through in silence, and after musing a moment, put the following question to him:

"Mr. K., are you not a minister of the Gospel?"

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Then, sir," said the General, with his usual quiet dignity, "you hold already a higher office than any in my gift—an office, whose duties properly performed, requires your whole attention; and really I think the best that I can do for you will be to leave you at liberty to devote your whole time to them, for, from what you tell me, I fear that hitherto they have been somewhat neglected."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Dr. Philpot's Synod at Exeter has closed its sittings after adopting the declaration of baptismal regeneration: Dr. Philpot solemnly exclaiming, at the termination, "God be praised!"

Of course the moderate clergymen of the diocese having declined to attend the Synod, the passage of the declaration, or almost anything that the Bishop required, was to be expected. The Bishop has refused to admit another clergyman to preach in his diocese on account of his not entertaining opinions to the Bishop's mind on the point of baptismal regeneration.

A series of hurricanes had swept Ceylon and the eastern coast of India, occasioning as far as yet known, the loss of sixteen vessels; among them were the ship Columbo at Ceylon, and the barque Emily at Madras. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the steamer Bombay, now six days over-due from Ceylon. The storm extended a considerable distance inland, and put an end to the scarcity of water which prevailed at Madras, by filling all the tanks there. The storm did not reach Bombay or the western coasts, but a hurricane, probably one of the same series, dismasted several ships at the Mauritius.

The Stockholm journals announce that the King has issued orders to the Post-office department to get ready the packet steamer Nordsjerna, for the purpose of conveying between 70 and 80 manufacturers and intelligent workmen to the Thames, in order to visit the Crystal Palace. The vessel is to sail from Gottenburg on the 10th of July. The travellers will be allowed a fortnight's time for their excursion, exclusive of the voyage.

His Holiness the Pope continues a bold course. He has just concluded an appeal to the faithful throughout Italy for funds to build a church to St. Peter, in London, "in a fine position in one of the most populous streets." Its government is to be in the hands of "a congregation of Italian secular priests, founded at Rome, that the Roman spirit may always influence the same;" and 100 days indulgence is to be granted to whomsoever shall contribute any alms to promote it.

It has been discovered that the Indian Ocean, bordering on Madagascar, abounds with whales and grampuses. A French barque has therefore been fitted out for fishing in the Mozambique channel.

In the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, there is exhibiting an Ayrshire gigantic ox, weighing 1 ton; 7½ cwt. It is appropriately named Alexander the Great.

Letters from the Perugia, in the *Giornal di Roma*, report that a woman had been sentenced to twenty lashes of the whip for having insulted some men who were quietly smoking cigars.

Three clergymen of Glasgow have begun to preach in the open air on Sundays, and are said to have had numerous and attentive audiences.

A thousand hogsheads of ale and fifteen hundred of porter, are about to be sent to Bengal, for the use of the European troops, in order to supersede spirits.

Petroleum!

SUMMERTOWN, 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.

HARRISVILLE, 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 Express & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. S. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co, corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. F. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,
ad1 3dw7 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ TRUTH FLOATS ABOVE FICTION LIKE OIL ABOVE WATER.—The sick man can tell a lying advertisement in a minute quick as Dr. one 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. You can't introduce your 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," prepared by Dr. Bull, the discovery of the human system falls accordance with rational and philosophical principles—it promotes the various secretions and excretions of the body, removes obstructions, displaces disease, and restores health and strength. The urinary, 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 aid of any other medicine, the preparation being so 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 "coy sellers of molasses and gampowder," as a substitute for the original John Bull's Sarsaparilla from Kentucky—and have no other. See advertisement on another page.

KEYSER & M'DOWELL, 140 Wood st.,
jy10dd4w2m7 Wholesale & Retail agents.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

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

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

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

C. O. HUNTER, President.——A. W. MAGEE, Sec'y.

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

An acting Board of Trustees, whose ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimar, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Harworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

ad30tf

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. HOON.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLURAN.
Treasurer—JOHN D. LEECH.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper.

jy22

☞ MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.: We wish to inform you that we have sold all of your Worm Specific you left with us. We wish you to send us some more as soon as possible, as it has given general satisfaction here. We have many calls for it since we have been out of the article. It has superceded all other preparations in this country, and for this reason we wish to keep a supply on hand.

R. & M. A. PATTERSON.

Adelphi, Ross co., O., Feb. 18, 1848.

The above is one of the hundreds of similar communications which the proprietors of this medicine are daily receiving. Where it has been introduced, it has become the most popular remedy in use.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
jy19 2d&4w1t3 No. 60. Wood st.

☞ The greatest remedy of the age seems to be the celebrated medicine called H. G. Farrell's Arnica Liniment. It is used as an external application, and is said to possess most wonderful qualities for healing, quieting pain, restoring palsied limbs, &c. A friend had a most severe bruise, which threatened mortification; he had used several remedies to no effect, when he was advised to try H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, one bottle of which entirely cured him. We have no doubt, from the extent of the injury, but for this excellent medicine, he would have had a serious time of it. See advertisement. jy24

Greenwood Garden.

A CHOICE collection of Shrubbery, Vining Roses, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Rhubarb, Grape Vines, hardy Monthly Roses, and every plant necessary to ornament yards and gardens, will be found at Greenwood Nursery. An Omnibus leaves the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, every half hour, for the Garden. Ice Creams and other refreshments served up in the Saloon.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, West Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

jy24d1t J. M'KAIN.

(Post and Dispatch copy.)

Removed.

BENNETT, BERRY & CO. have removed to their new Warehouse, corner of Chancery lane and First street. jy24d1t

THE Very Rev. THEOBOLD MATHEW will deliver a discourse for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital, in the German Catholic Church, Fifth Ward, on Friday evening, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock.

☞ Tickets of admission, 25 cents. jy24:2t

SUNDRIES—

23 bales Cotton;
24 bags Feathers;
18 " Gingseng;
7 casks Beeswax; to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
jy24 Water and Front sts.

Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company.

GUARANTY FUND, $100,000.

THIS COMPANY offers to the insured, all the security and advantages of the Mutual and Joint Stock Plans (as heretofore applied) combined, namely: Low rates of premium; an annual return in cash of the percentage required for the contingent risk of the year; an adequate, but not excessive provision for the future security of members for the whole term of life, with an equitable interest in the accumulating fund secured to such members, payable at death, by credits upon their policies; a guaranty fund designed for the permanent security of short term members, and also for the present security of those for the whole term of life.

☞ This is the only Mutual Life Insurance Company whose rates of premiums are fixed at a fair reduced standard, with a provision for an annually increasing accumulation of funds (for future security) in a exact proportion to the amount of business and the increasing risk from advancing ages among the members.

Pamphlets, tracts, &c., giving in detail the plan and nature of the Company, furnished gratis, and applications for insurance received by J. TURBETT, Agent,
129 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL DUWORTH, Medical Examiner.

jy24:1y (in)

13,000 Acres of Land for Sale,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, part in cultivation and cleared farms; limestone, coal, mill sites, and cres on some tracts.

3,000 Acres in Butler county, along the Connoquenessing creek, between Harmony and Zelienople, Evans-ville, the property of R. Chew, of Epsom, now at Buhl's Mill, 25 miles from Evansburg.

1,000 Acres in Beaver and Lawrence counties. Apply to E. Hoops, New Brighton.

3,000 Acres in Crawford county. Apply to John Reynolds, Meadville; John Vanlion, or A. Christy, Conneaultville. jy24d4w3t2

Mosquito Bars.

I HAVE just received one case of Wash Net, three yards wide, for Mosquito Bars.

jy24 WM. NOBLE, Third street.

ROCK POWDER—300 kegs for sale by
jy24 S. P. VON BONNHORST & CO.

CHEESE—75 boxes for sale by
jy24 S. P. VON BONNHORST & CO.

The only real New York Plumbing Establishment

WHERE work is done on Scientific Principles, and warranted.

House and Steamboat Plumbing, in all its branches, done with neatness and dispatch.

Baths fitted up with showers, from	$5 to $15	
Bath Tubs	6 to	20
Wash Stands, complete	6 to	20
Sinks, wooden or iron	8 to	6
Water Closets, complete	8 to	24
Hydrants	5 to	7
Bar Fixtures	5 to	7

Kitchen Ranges, Cast Iron Boilers, Wash Trays, Hot Air Furnaces, and Lead Pipe, furnished and put up at the lowest prices.

Lift, Force, and Yard Pumps; Hydraulic Rams, constantly on hand, and put up at any distance in the country.

Repairing punctually attended to.

PRYOR & WILEY, 125 First st.,
jy24 between Wood and Market sts.

Farm for Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greenburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road—containing about SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES OF GOOD LAND, which are good improvements—is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS GEMMILL,
jy24wlm2*3 Turtle Creek P. O.

Allegheny County, SS:

Nelson & Johnston vs. *Andrew Miller.*

IN the District Court, Vend. Ex., No. 223, April Term, 1851:

And now, to wit: July 19th, 1851, on motion of Mr. T. Mellon, Attorney for Plaintiffs, the Sheriff sets forth, (before his Honor, Walter H. Lowrie, at Chambers,) U. S. M. Smith, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds in Court in this case.

[Certified from the Record.]

GEO. R. HAYS, Proth'y.

All persons interested will please to take notice that the auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Todd & Smith, No 144 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 23d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of that day.

C. B. M. SMITH, Auditor.

jy24d6w3td

Wanted to Purchase:

STOCK of the Bank of Pittsburgh, or Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, of Pittsburgh. Inquire of W. R. MURPHY,
jy24d2w1t7 corner Fourth and Market sts.

CHEESE—200 boxes prime, for sale by
jy23 R. H. CANFIELD.

PEARL ASH—30 bbls. for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls. for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

SALERATUS—125 boxes pure; 40 bbls. for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

LAKE FISH—10 bbls. White Fish; 5 bbl. " " 10 bbls. Lake Trout; 5 bbl. " " for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

BUCKETS—30 dor. Marietta, for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

BROOMS—50 doz. for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

POT ASH—10 casks for sale by
jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

New Books, Just Received.

YEAST: a Problem; reprinted with corrections and additions, by the author of Alton Locke. 12mo., mus.

History of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; by Jacob Abbott. 12mo., mus.

Cable Flick; a Tale of the Puritans. 12mo., mus.

Eastburn; a Tale; by Anna H. Dowry, author of "Friends and Fortune." Two vols. 12mo., mus.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal, No. 4.

Ritter's Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work and Engineering; Nos. 31 and 32.

Keeling's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution; No. 14.

Palestine: its Geography and Bible History