an interlocutory decree to be approved by the District Judge.

A decision in the same case was given by Judge Irwin, in the United States District Court, similar to the above. Judge Irwin's opinion goes at great length into a history of the case. We content ourselves with quoting the closing portion of his opinion, as follows:

The complainant's interest was, therefore, an equal undivided interest of all that property to be determined, after the settlement of all just claims against the society, by the number of its members. He alleges in his bill to show the extent of his interest, that at the time of his exclusion from the Society, his just and fair compensation for his labor and services in behalf of the association, and his just and fair share and portion of the property and effects of said association, and profits thereof, amounted to the sum of $50,000.

Lawrence Shele, who had been a member of the Society, in his deposition, estimates the value of its property at $8,000,000. There are other estimates of less amount; but none upon which it would be safe to rely as a measure of right. It is part of the prayer of the complainant that the defendants set forth in a schedule all the property and estate, real and personal and mixed, which belonged to the association during the complainant's membership, and also the names of its members. The defendants, in their answer, deny the right of the complainant to such information, and decline giving it.

I cannot safely assume any definite sum as the amount of the defendant's interest in the property of the Society based upon the claim of the bill unanswered by the defendants, or upon vague testimony which at the time it was taken, may not without reason have seemed immaterial or of subordinate consideration: but it is manifest that the interest was very large. The enquiry then is, was it extinguished simply by the receipt of the 18th of June? It has appeared that at the time the receipt was given, then the complainant had been excluded from the Society, and from his right to fellowship, in a summary manner, without breach of duty, violation of rule, or any other just or sufficient cause. It must follow that he had no option to remain while this sentence continued in force. It was as effectual as force could make it. In a community bound to obey by solemn agreement and habitual sufferance the decisions of one man, their temporal and spiritual head, and passive to all his commands, with none to question their justice or humanity, an opinion or command of that man, a patriarch and a prince, with power truly Oriental, was equivalent to actual expulsion beyond the possessions of the Society, not, indeed, by arrest or manual force, but by means, it may be more tardy, but no less sure, unless there could be life without shelter, or food, or drink, or raiment.

The complainant being thus amoved with an unquestionable right to an equal undivided interest in all the estate of the Society, signed the paper of the 18th June, in the handwriting of Romulus L. Baker, one of the defendants, by which, if of any force, this interest without consideration, is extinguished, the paper, as it purports, being in conformity to "the contract" which destroyed association of property to have a pernicious tendency, and is therefore prohibited, but that in case of the withdrawal of a member, he may receive a donation at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Under these circumstances it is to be anpidered whether the complainant knew at the time he signed it, that he had been unjustly excluded from the society, and that with such knowledge he was content to waive, and did surrender his equitable right to his portion of its property. Without strong affirmative evidence of such knowledge, and that the act of signing was the deliberate result of it, the principles of equity in such case must prevail—that so to construe the instrument as to bar his right, would be unconscionable and extremely unreasonable; that it must be presumed to have been signed by the complainant in ignorance of his rights, and under a mistake as to the facts and the law, and under the pressure of his necessities and the immediate prospect of having them relieved, and without deliberation, or as the result of that influence to which he had been previously subjected. It is, therefore, in no manner binding, and of no force and effect in this case.

After full consideration, I am of opinion that the material allegations contained in the complainants bill have been fully sustained, and that he is entitled to relief, the extent of which must depend upon the final decree of the Court, after a report upon the interlocutory order.

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Hotel Furniture for Sale at Auction

THE subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, commencing on the 1st day of April next, continuing until all is sold, the whole Furniture and fixtures of the United States Hotel, in the City of Wheeling, valued at between five and six thousand dollars. It consists of every variety of Furniture in any hotel, viz: Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Chairs, Sofas, Kitchen and Dining room furniture, Oven, &c., &c. Terms made known at sale.

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The above sale is postponed until Monday the 12th day of April next. marl2

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOUSES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TARQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE	17. Dr. JNO. McCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER McILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PERDRE,	20. ARCHIBD ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHAFFER,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JACOB MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN HEYDRICK,
11. DAVIS ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PEARSONS.
13. NED MIDDLESWARTH,	

THE PROTESTANT LECTURE OF DR. M'GILL will be delivered this evening. By reference to the Advertisement, persons who desire to attend, and we hope the house will be full, can ascertain where tickets can be obtained.

HON. E. C. CABELL, Whig member of Congress from Florida, has written a letter to the editor of the *Albany Register*, dictating to the Whigs of New York how they shall vote for President, and threatening that unless the Whig Convention nominates Mr. Fillmore, or "some one else *known by his acts* to occupy the same national and constitutional position" on the subject of slavery, the Whig party "will cease to exist in the Southern States." The interpretation of this is, that the Southern Whigs of the Cabell stripe are resolved to oppose Gen. Scott to the "bitter end," and if they cannot *rule* the National Whig party, they will do their best to *ruin* it.

Mr. Cabell asserts with great positiveness, that the opposition to Mr. Fillmore's nomination arises from the fact that he did not veto the Compromise measures. This is mere gratuitous assumption. We have heard of little or no objection on that score—nor any to his vigilant execution of the Fugitive law. Whatever objection exists arises from the determination manifested on the part of the Administration and its especial friends, to force a unity of sentiment on the subject of the Compromise measures, upon the party, and to make adhesion to these measures a test of fidelity to the Administration and to Whig principles. While the great mass of Northern Whigs are willing to sustain the laws which exist, and to refrain from all illegal opposition to them, yet they are not willing to relinquish their right to use a legal opposition, whenever they may choose to do so; and especially are they unwilling to make these enactments, which they opposed in their inception, progress and consummation, an article of their political creed, and thus hold themselves up to the reproach of their own consciences, and the ridicule of all consistent men.

But what right has Mr. Cabell, and those Southern Whigs for whom he speaks, to assume that, because the great majority of Northern Whigs are favorable to the nomination of Gen. Scott, they are therefore enemies of Mr. Fillmore? Have Northern Whigs not as good a right to their preferences as Southern? Who has charged Southern Whigs with being enemies of Gen. Scott, because they prefer, as they have a perfect right to do, Mr. Fillmore? Gen. Scott has been a favorite candidate at the North for the last sixteen years. The events which have occurred since then have greatly increased the attachment of the people to him. He is an old man, and unless he is a candidate now, the people will never have another opportunity of testifying their attachment to him in this form. His claims have been deferred for those of his old friends, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, and Mr. Clay, and now, at the last opportunity, we are told that fidelity to Scott is enmity to Fillmore, and that the nomination of the worthy old soldier is to be followed by the subversion of the Whig party! If Mr. Cabell thinks that Northern Whigs will cower at such threats, he is greatly mistaken. We know Gen. Scott ought to be nominated, and if the Whig party regards its future success and prosperity he will be. It this should drive away our Southern political friends, we shall be *sorry* for it; but they will make their own election, and reap the consequences of their own folly, by placing themselves in a hopeless political minority forever.

STONE WATER PIPES.—The attention of those desiring to convey water, is called to the advertisement of Hill, Merrill & Co., who manufacture an excellent article of stone pipes, which is admirably adopted to convey water from springs where there is a steady flow. The water is kept pure and cool, and the pipe will last for ages.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1852.

Meeting of Whig Senators—Land Grants—Politics of New York—Gen. Scott's prospects.

A very satisfactory meeting of Whig Senators took place to-day, to endeavor to settle the controverted question of the calling of a National Convention. There was a full attendance, no remarkable exception being noted. The result of the Conference was an opinion generally concurred in, that the best course would be to defer the meeting until the 1st of July, and that Philadelphia was the most suitable place. But as a preliminary to a final determination, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Whig members of the House, and which Committee was invested with power to call another meeting of the members of both Houses, for the final disposition of the questions discussed at the present one.

Any movement, the object and apparent tendency of which is to adjust the differences existing in the Whig party, commends itself at first, view to the approval of all who have its unity and success at heart. But upon reflection, the question occurs, what business has Congress, or Whig members of Congress, with the Presidency, or Presidential movements?—The present uncertainty as to the authority for calling a Convention, showed the necessity of providing the necessary machinery for the perpetuation of party organization. This can only be properly done in National Conventions. The Democrats have given this authority to an Executive Committee, which appears to manage the business satisfactorily.

The refusal of the House, on Thursday, to put the Iowa Railroad bill on its passage, is significant of a determination to postpone action upon it until the pliability of western men shall be tried upon other questions beside that of granting away public lands for the exclusive benefit of the West. It looks to me now as if this whole system of land grants, with the exception of the Homestead bill, would be defeated, and chiefly through the impracticability of western members themselves."

The New York Whigs will make their selection of delegates to the National Convention next week. The State is already districted, and each district acts for itself. In two of them, a choice of delegates has been made, and decided Scott men have been appointed. One of them is Palmer V. Kellogg, late Marshal of the Northern District, turned out through Silver Grey influence, on a charge of Sewardism. It is supposed that one or two delegates in the city may be chosen favorable to Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, but that, all the remaining ones will be friends of General Scott, and pledged to support him. The Whig members of the Legislature will, on some day previous to the adjournment, on the 14th inst., designate Simeon Draper, of New York city, and another active supporter of Scott, as electors at large. One of the best informed Whig politicians of the State writes to me that Marcy is decidedly the first choice of the Democrats there, Cass second, and Douglass third. He says that Gen. Scott can carry the State with comparative ease against any one of these, but that if either of the other most prominent Whig candidates should be presented as the party nominee, Marcy would beat him by 75,000 votes, Cass 50,000, and Douglass by 25,000. A few Silver Greys, the poorest sort of old fogies, and the leaders of the bolters who defeated the Whig ticket last fall, will undoubtedly vote for Cass or Marcy in preference to Gen. Scott. On the other hand, there are 30,000 Democrats who will work hard, and vote for Scott, and 20,000 more who will stay at home in the event of his nomination.

Scott is certainly the only Whig who can bring back Massachusetts, who can save Ohio. Gen. Taylor received sixty-five votes in the South.—The only two of the Southern Taylor States that are at all doubtful for Scott, are North Carolina and Louisiana, giving 17 votes. Gen. Taylor's majority of electoral votes over Gen. Cass, was thirty-seven. Should General Scott lose these seventeen votes, his majority would be reduced to three. But General S. is much more likely to gain Ohio than the Democratic candidate is to take from him either North Carolina or Louisiana. But should he lose even Georgia in addition, making a falling off of 27 Southern votes, the same causes which would strengthen any opponent of his there, would secure to him the 28 vote of Ohio beyond peradventure, thus reducing his loss to four votes. Now I admit that the contest between General Scott and the champion of the Democracy, whoever he may be, is likely to be a very close one, but who else can make a close contest? For whom else, in the present condition of our politics, will the Whigs of the Union make a united and vigorous rally? I am sorry to say that second man does not live either in the North or South.

The Whigs have never been much divided upon men, with a prospect of success before them. In 1839, men are said to have wept—the tears of one at least were like those that Judas shed—because Gen. Harrison prevailed over Mr. Clay, at Harrisburgh. But the nomination of Gen. H. was a foregone conclusion, and was decided by the popular voice months before the convention. In 1844, it was the same—Mr. Clay became a candidate by common consent. In 1848, still the same. Mr. Clay continued a competitor for the nomination, but in the public mind the matter was settled on the 21st and 22d of February, at the pass of Angostura, and the Convention was more a matter of form than any thing else. In 1852, the same political phenomena present themselves. Gen. Scott has been a candidate since the 10th July, 1850, not because he wished to be, but because a common national impulse has made him such. Nothing but his death, or letter writing, or pledge giving, can reverse that decree. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, April 1st, 1852.

The arrival of one and a half millions of California gold has given business in Wall Street new vigor, and created quite a speculation in stocks, some of which have advanced two per cent. The sale of Bellefontaine railroad bonds is looked upon as an excellent operation, and it is thought that the high price obtained will attract a large list of bonds to this market for sale. Western men must remember, however, when calculating upon the New York market that main lines only command confidence here and that the projectors of roads, which connect nothing and "run nowhere" in particular, are worthless here. By the way, speaking of stocks, it may be said that the stock exchange has purchased a press and type and hired a printer to publish the prices of stocks at the board, which are furnished to the brokers gratis. The Board has quite a surplus fund, and takes this mode of saving clerks' labor in making lists, to say nothing of the value of having correct lists to send out of town.

Our last sight is Brackett's group of the Shipwrecked Mother and Child, a work of art hardly inferior to the Greek Slave, and deserving the high encomiums lavished upon it by those who have seen it in the artist's studio. It is at the Stuyvesant Institute, no stranger should forego the pleasure of viewing it.

Within the last three days twenty-one packets have arrived at this port, loaded with freight and passengers. No less than *twenty-seven thousand* emigrants were landed here during the month of March, which is said to be less than April will cast upon our shores. The number of emigrants landed upon our docks for March equals the whole amount of deaths in a year, say 25,000; or 450 per week. The population of New York City is equal to 3 per cent of 22,000,000 the population of the Union, and allowing our health to be the average of the country, gives 833,000 deaths per annum. We shall import people enough this year to replace half the loss by deaths in the same time.

A gentleman just from California ticket sellers have been overhauled—A H. Pride & Co., and locked up for want of $10,000 bail, by Justice Lothrop, the Assignee of Palmer & Co. It is singular that men who have brains enough to think their fortunes can be made in California, have not common sense enough to realize the absurdity of remaining with a lunatic asylum in New York, after so many cautions. The regular Steamboat offices are the only place one should apply to for passage, and the regular Express men the only ones to be trusted. Adams & Co., I repeat, are the only house, beyond question. Other houses may do you justice, these are certain to do so.

Speculators in real estate continue as eager to buy as ever, and large prices are had daily over the previous rates. The store and lot 25 by 92, on the corner of Chambers st. & Broadway opposite Stewart's Marble Store, and the Irving House sold yesterday for one hundred thousand dollars, to a Market Street slop Clothier's Store firm.

New York has often been called Parisian in its taste and amusements, a fact the following item will go far to prove. It almost throws Paris into the shade.

"There are several schools in this city, both day and evening, where a large number of the most beautiful girls are employed, as partners in the waltzes for young men, and even OFFICERS who indulge in that healthful, delightful, and most exciting amusement. These girls are selected for their beauty of form, sprightliness of manners, and looseness of morals." They receive small salaries from the keepers of the establishments, and sponge little fortunes from their pampered partners in dress. Some to indulge in expensive tastes, and are fond of champaigne and *bon bons*, and often insist that a drive upon the Bloomingdale road is necessary to keep up the bloom upon their cheeks. Of course, the temporary "lover" has to comply with all these little whims of extravagance, and not unfrequently is drawn, in for a fifty dollar dress at Stewart's.

How can a young man, with a salary of $600 to $800 a year, spend, $500 on dress, $1,000 on a dancing girl, $1,000 on amusements, $1,000 on travelling expenses, without coming to a defalcation sooner or later? It is a problem in practical arithmetic which many of our young men would do well to study.

"New York is a very fast town, and the fathers and mothers of our clerks and young men generally, would not sleep any the sounder, were they fully posted as to the doings of their children, who have come to the city to seek their fortunes.

A new engine is now building here for a Liverpool steamer, that is designed to run hot air instead of steam, by which it is thought eight per cent can be saved. Should the experiment succeed, it will be a long stride ahead, and be an achievement superior almost to the discovery of steam itself. Capt. Errickson is connected with the invention, which guarantees the probability of success.

Upon the North River competition has already commenced, and fifty cents is the rate of fare to Albany. The Hudson River Road has reduced its rate of fare to enable it the better to compete with the water route, and cheap travel is the order of the day.

Southern travel Northward is thus early setting in, in good earnest. The steamers from Charleston and Savanna generally come full. The Alabama, from Savanna, brings nearly 200 passengers, many of them merchants and business men.

The Police Gazette of this week contains the notorious Andrew Stevens' letter in relation to Mr. Forrests connection with the Astor Place riots, and the murder of citizens there upon the occasion of the Macredy riots. Stevens says he was an active agent in getting up the riot, and insinuates that the great magnates furnished the sinews of war. It remains to be seen whether our authorities will arrest these confessed criminals, probably they will not. C.

FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

HARRISBURGH, April 3, 1852.

MR. EDITOR—The people will, no doubt, be glad to hear that the Legislature is despatching business with rapidity, and at the same time, in not too hasty a manner. Bills of a general character, of great public importance, now occupy their time, almost to the exclusion of local and private. The appropriation and apportionment bills have not yet passed either house. When these are through, although many local bills will and must remain undisposed of, the Legislature will adjourn.

Within the last few days the following bills passed the Senate and have been approved by the Governor: they relate to Allegheny county:

An act to incorporate the McKeesport Plank Road Company.

An act to view and lay out a state road from the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road in Allegheny county, to Saxonburg in Butler county; to incorporate the East Liberty and Penn township plank road company, and confirming the survey of a certain state road in Allegheny county.

An act authorising the laying out of a state road from the New Brighton bridge, in Beaver county, to Martin Burns' in Allegheny county.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, (not yet signed).

Passed the Senate and sent to the House:

An act changing the place of holding the elections in McCandless township.

An act extending the general manufacturing law to the manufacture of vitrified iron.

To charter the following banks: Erie City Bank, Bank of Tamaqua, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Allentown.

HOUSE—Bills passed:

An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Elizabeth, Allegheny county.

An act to view and lay out the Allegheny and Saxonburg state road; to incorporate the East Liberty and Penn township Plank Road Company, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the McKeesport Plank Road Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company. The last three bills passed finally.

On the 31st ult. quite a discussion arose in the House on the bill to increase the salary of the Judge of the 5th judicial district, Allegheny county. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Laughlin, Guffey, and others, of the Democratic side of the House, and supported by Messrs. Tiffe and Appleton. The bill was lost by a vote of 41 ayes to 42 nays. On the 2nd instant Mr. Shugart moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was agreed to and the bill laid aside for the present.

The Senate bill restricting the sale of liquors has been made the order for the 7th. The House bill has been reported but will not be considered. An effort will be made to strike out the 31 gallon section of the Senate bill, but it is very doubtful whether it can be done. The petitions still pour in for the genuine Maine law, among others, Mr. Appleton presented one signed by over 2100 citizens of Allegheny county.

The bill authorising the loan of $850,000 for the completion of the North Branch canal has passed both houses; also resolutions against the Woodworth patent.

This morning Mr. Appleton read in place a bill incorporating the Chartiers Valley Plank Road Company. This is an important project to those who now travel on the Steubenville turnpike road, and will be a great improvement to that section of the country when made.

EXPLOSION OF THE RED STONE—THIRTY OR FORTY LIVES LOST.

The Red Stone left Madison on Saturday on a trip of speed. She rounded to at the port of Craig's bar to take in the Rev. Perry A. Scott, a Baptist minister, stationed at Covington, Ky. She backed out, and at the first revolution, burst three of her boilers, shattering and tearing the boat literally to atoms. She sank in three minutes in twenty feet water. To add to the horror of the scene, the ladies cabin which floated, took fire and burnt to the waters edge.

The chimneys of the boat were thrown across the river, and the banks on both sides were covered with lumber, but the saddest story is that from 30 to 40 persons were instantly killed thirteen of them were thrown on shore.

The 1st engineer, Robert Barry, and "striker" or 3d engineer, —— Hutchison, were found near together, in an open field, over one hundred yards from the river. An opening near the top of a large oak tree, over one hundred feet high, was made by the engineer, when passed through, stripping him entirely of his clothing, and tearing large pieces of flesh from his body. A piece of one of the boilers, weighing near fifteen hundred pounds, was found a distance of one hundred yards from the place of disaster; and other pieces at various distances, some more than hundred yards off.

The two engineers were entirely naked, and so mangled and torn that they were scarcely recognizable. The second engineer, Lewis Barry, was found in a corn field, all mangled and torn to pieces. Mr. Goeble, editor of the Lawrenceburgh Register, and Mr. Myers, a foreman in his office, were found at a distance of about sixty yards from the boat, badly scalded, burned and mutilated, that they were hardly known. Capt. Pate was blown into the river, breaking a leg, fracturing a knee, burning his face, and otherwise injured so badly that his recovery is considered doubtful. The pilots, C. Jackson, of Rising Sun, Indiana, and Sidney Langley, of Aurora, (the latter at the wheel,) were seriously bruised and injured internally, the former, it is said, may recover. The clerk, Mr. Soper, was standing near the office door when the explosion took place. He was thrown into the air a distance of nearly two hundred feet, and fell into the river, but received no serious injury. He swam ashore, and seeing a fellow-being struggling in the water, plunged in to his assistance, and succeeded in rescuing him. The person proved to be Capt Pate. There were two lady passengers on board; they and the chambermaid were in the ladies' cabin at the time of the disaster, and were uninjured. After the boat took fire, one of the ladies sprang into the river, and was rescued by a gentleman who was in a skiff waiting for relief to the remaining two, who were saved the moment the flames were about to envelope them. At this time the deck was in flames, and it was impossible to rescue those who were in that part of the boat; the number thus destroyed has not been ascertained. Several sprang into the river and suffer drowned.

Thomas Bates, the bar keeper, found himself about one hundred yards distant, on a part of the hurricane roof. He was badly scalded and injured internally.

It is supposed that five cabin boys perished in the flames.

Mr. R. C. Scantland, one of the passengers who got on at Carrollton, escaped uninjured, he being on the aft part of the hurricane deck.

We copy a list of the killed, wounded, and missing:

Killed—Lewis Berry, Brownsville, Pa., first engineer; Joseph W. Berry, Brownsville, Pa.; —David, second engineer; E. P. Durbin, Lawrenceburgh; M. Smith, Petersburgh; Rev. Henry A. Scott, Scott's Landing; five cabin boys, names not known, and one or two others about the boat.

Badly Wounded—Thomas W. Pate, Captain; Sidney Langley, pilot; Charles W. Jackson, pilot; Samuel Fritz, first cook; George Brech, pastry cook; Henry Boxel, six firemen, and four deck hands.

Slightly Wounded—G. Collard, mate; J. Wilson, carpenter; and three or four other hands, names not known.

Dead—Capt. Stirgel, steward; Thos. Bates, bar keeper; O. M. Soper, first clerk.

Not Found—James E. Cable, Mr. Chrisman, Lawrenceburgh; Wilson Langhesy, and four or five others, or more, names unknown.

KOSSUTH IN NEW ORLEANS.

Governor Kossuth arrived in this city about noon yesterday, on the steamer Alexander Scott from Vicksburgh, and immediately took a carriage and drove to the St. Louis Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for him and his suite, who arrived here on Tuesday last, by the Committee appointed by the General Council, to aid in preparing for his reception and entertainment

Soon after he reached his hotel he was waited upon by the Mayor, and the Joint Committee of the General Council and the Council of the Third Municipality. We were not present at the interview, but understand that the Mayor tendered to him "the hospitalities and the freedom of the City," and the gentlemen of the committee explained that the absence of a public demonstration was owing to the uncertainty of the time when he might be expected. They concluded by welcoming him to the city, and informing him that during his stay among us, they should always be at his service.

The Governor having returned his thanks for the invitation to visit the city, stated, we are informed, that he had purposely left the period, when he might be looked for, in doubt, as he was desirous of avoiding a public reception, and wished to enter the city, as he had done, privately and unostentatiously. We also learn that he adverted to misrepresentations which had been published, particularly in regard to his speech at Louisville, in which he referred to Mr. Clay. In that matter, he remarked that he had been totally mis-reported, and expressed a hope that he should soon have an opportunity of undeceiving the people, on that as well as other subjects.

When the arrival of the Governor became generally known, the Hotel was crowded with people waiting to see him, and the street in front was thronged with another expectant gathering. Ashe was both indisposed and fatigued, but few citizens were admitted to pay their respects to him.

He dined at about three. In the meantime the German companies of our uniformed military, and the Society of Germans, known as the "Turners," an association for gymnastic exercises, were assembled, and with a superb band at their head marched to the Hotel. They entered the large rotunda, occupied as a bar room, and there this splendid and finely disciplined body of men were reviewed by the governor, accompanied by two or three of his suit in uniform.

He remained in the room some fifteen or twenty minutes. What occurred in the way of speech we cannot say, for the military were pressed in by an excited multitude, in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of the hero of the occasion, threw everything into confusion and disorder. The gallery surrounding the rotunda, and every spot above, from which a view of the scene could be had, were crowded in like manner. There were frequent calls for Kossuth, and they were given with enthusiasm. The Governor having retired, remain edprivate during the remainder of the evening.

Kossuth's personal appearance, his manners and bearing are eminently prepossessing. There is an impressiveness in the expression of his highly intelligent countenance, which the best engravings we have ever seen of him entirely fail to convey. His speech, in the English tongue, is faultless in diction. He enunciates slowly, and with, as migh, be expected, a strong foreign accent. These were the impressions made upon us, in an interview of some ten or fifteen minutes.

He has not determined yet as to when he will publicly address the people of this city, but we understand that the Committee, will wait on him at 12 o'clock to-day to learn his intention.—*True Delta, March 27.*

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., at Trinity Church, by Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, WM. McKENNAN MORGAN, M. D., to MISS JENNIE ORMSBY.

HILL, MERRILL & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO

HILL & FOSTER, AND E. H. & C. J. MERRILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STONE WATER AND SEWER PIPE.

PRICE per rod, as follows: 1 inch caliber, $1.00; 1½ inch $1.25; 1½ inch $1.50; 2 inch $2.00; 2½ inch $2.02; 3 inch $3.00; 4 inch $4.04, &c. Middleburg, Summit county, Ohio. ap3-w3m

COAL WORKS FOR SALE.

WITHIN one mile of the New Court House, and adjoining a flash wagon business of 3000 to 5000 bu. per day, with all the necessary stock to work it; in good running order, will be rented for a term of years. But a small capital is required. Possession given 1st July next. For further information, enquire of

MARSHALL & BRO., Diamond Alley, or A. BRADLEY, No. 19 Wood st.

ap5:d&w2w:8

(Dispatch copy.)

WOOLLEN Goods on consignment;

2 cases Black Tweeds;
2 do Grey do;
1 do Green do;
4 do Black and White Union Cassimeres;
1 case plain Black do;
1 case Jeans, Green and Blue;
4 do Gray mixed California Blankets.

All direct from the manufacturers, and for sale on favorable terms, by

MURPHY & LEE.

ap5

PAD DESKS—(Not Desk Pads) a very convenient article, just rec'd and for sale by

J. R. WELDIN, Bookseller & Stationer,

ap5 No. 63 Wood st., betw n Third & Fourth.

Writing Inks.

MAYNARD & NOYES' celebrated Black Writing Ink, for metallic or quill pens. This Ink flows freely from the pen, and does not corrode the metal, and becomes a beautiful permanent black.

Also, Arnold's Fluid, Copying and Red Inks; recd for sale by J. R. WELDIN, Bookseller & Stationer,

ap5 No. 63 Wood st., between Third & Fourth.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have a stock of Barred Brass Fire Shovels, which they are offering at very low prices, suitable for Spring and Summer Houses, some as low as 50 cents per yard. ap5

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just rec'd a supply of dark Linen Ginghams for Dresses, ap5

J. M. JUNE'S FRENCH CIRCUS.

The Largest and best Troupe in the World.

THIS splendid Troupe, comprising a great number of artistes from all the principal Hippodromes of Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburgh, will exhibit for a few days only, commencing on Monday, April 5th, in front of the AMERICAN HOTEL, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

SIX LADY EQUESTRIANS, among whom are Mlle Louise Tourniaire, and Mlle Josephine, the celebrated highest rank. A full CORPS DE BALLET, comprising Irene, Celina, Frank and Auguste, HERR KEST, the celebrated German Hercules, who will exhibit the Anvil Ad Ad nauseut *FINE.*

W. WORRE, the favorite Clown, whose wit will set the Arena in a roar of mirth. Armstong, Stryker, Murray, Swett, and a host of others, complete the company, under the skilful direction of Professor M. Johnston, Mr. R. Willis Leader of the Orchestra, which is worthy of his high reputation.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. ap5

CHEESE—31 bxs. landing from Union Line, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

SUGAR—50 hhds. N. O., for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

MOLASSES—300 bbls. N. O., for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

Stocks for Sale.

OHIO and Pennsylvania Railroad;
Western Insurance Co.
Hand Street Bridge;
Marine Railway and Dry Dock;
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraphs;
North American Mining Co.

A. WILKINS & CO.

Stock and Exchange Brokers, corner Market and Third streets. ap5

Stocks Wanted.

EXCHANGE Bank of Pittsburgh
Mechanic
Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company
Eagle Mining Company;
Phœnix
Northwestern Mining Company;
Adventure

A. WILKINS & CO.

Stock and Exchange Brokers, corner of Market and Third streets. ap5

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Valuable Iron Foundry and Rail Road Car Factory for sale, at Columbus, O.

IN consequence of the death of the junior and more active partner in the concern, and by order in Chancery, the will be sold on the premises at auction, on the 20th day of May next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the *IRON FOUNDRY and RAIL ROAD CAR FACTORY*, belonging to the late firm of J. RIDGEWAY & CO., and RIDGEWAY & KIMBALL.

The IRON FOUNDRY is situated Columbus, on the Scioto river, and National Road, adjoining the Penitentiary, put in operation by J. RIDGWAY & CO., in 1852, from which time the entire business of the concern has been carried on without interruption. New and improved Machinery, Patterns, Turning Lathes, Boring Machines, Planing Machines, &c., have, from time to time, been added as the improvements of the industry have required, so that others have been so long and so amply supplied with all kinds of machinery, made of cast iron, wrought iron, brass, &c., as well as Plenty Engines for Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, also, Car Wheels, &c. An adjoining tract of ground, with a large Brick Building, for a carriage house, &c., is connected with the Foundry. The business is still being carried on, and existing contracts fulfilled, as well as the good will of the Establishment will be transferred to the purchaser.

The CAR FACTORY is situated at a convenient distance from the iron Foundry, and is now occupied by Ridgeway & Kimball, who are engaged in building Rail Road Cars of every description. This establishment is doing an extensive business, under the superintendence of Mr. Pearl Kimball, a gentleman of experience in the business, and who is willing to continue it on such terms as may be agreed upon between him and the purchaser.

There is over fifteen acres of ground belonging to the Car Factory, but only 1½ r