HOME MATTERS.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

Conclusion of Thursday Afternoon's Proceedings.

Ningpo was supposed to contain between two and three hundred thousand inhabitants, and, probably, when taken in connection with its suburbs, and a large town across the river, which bore the same relative connection to it as Brooklyn to New York, its people numbered half a million of souls. If we go east a day's journey, we come to a walled city of 100,000 inhabitants. If we go west half a day's journey we come to another; and if we go south, we find still another. Within the circumference of these places were numbers of large villages, so that within a district of country 15 or 20 miles in extent, there is a population of some millions, probably between three and four. Wherever the people speak the Ningpo dialect, the missionaries always found attentive listeners, and had full liberty to preach the gospel and distribute Bibles and tracts among them. Yet there were only three missionaries to occupy that vast field—only two indeed, now, for one, (the, Rev. Mr. Gaddard,) had been appointed to the special work of translation, and it is expected by this Union, and by the American and Foreign Bible Society, that he should devote himself wholly to that work. That work was indeed sufficient and more than sufficient for him in the feeble state of his health; yet he labored as hard and harder in the gospel field than any of his associates in preaching and distributing tracts.

When he left China the health of that honored brother was very feeble, and remained so at the date of the last letter he received from him, written in February. Very probably, as he spoke, he was looking down from heaven upon that assembly. It was with trembling hands that he opened every letter received by him from the East, for in every one he feared to find the tidings of that brother's death. When he came away the last words of that worthy brother and his wife contained, a request that he should urge upon the executive committee the importance of sending out another missionary. He had done so, but they did not require to be reminded on that subject, and have assured him that they they would send out another laborer as soon as a suitable person could be procured.

The report of the Committee on Indian Missions was then called up. A missionary who has labored for thirty years among the Cherokees, was introduced to the chairman, who took him cordially by the hand, and said, "Dear brother, we know that you have devoted yourself long to the cultivation of the Indian mind, and endeavored to repay the children for the wrongs inflicted on their forefathers, now in their graves, by the white race. The members of this Union have rejoiced in your success, have sympathized in your toils, and feel that this occasion is such as to call on us to return thanks to God for his kindness to you. We are glad to see here fruits of your labors [referring to Bros. Lewis Downing and Oganaya, native delegates from Cherokee churches]. May the blessing of God, and the love of Christ be poured forth upon our Red Brethren."

The Rev. Evan Jones, said, Brethren, it would afford me great pleasure to give you a full statement of the condition of the missions among the Cherokees, but many important matters which are yet to be brought to the consideration of this meeting, render it impossible for me to do so, and the observations which I shall make will therefore be very few. I take the liberty of telling you at once, that the blessings of God have crowned the missions among the Indians. It becomes necessary for me here to correct a very erroneous idea which prevails relative to the Cherokees. There are, it is true, many individuals who are highly educated, some of them having been trained in the very best schools in the States. It is not to them that the missionary efforts are directed. We are, it is true, rejoiced to see them seek religion, but our labors are mainly devoted to the lowest portion of the people—those who speak no language but the Cherokee, and who constitute the chief part of the nation.

Those travellers who pass through portions of their territory, where they see large and well cultivated farms, and fine houses, say, why these people need nothing; they are as well off as we are. They behold the fine male and female Seminaries, erected for the United States Government, at a cost of $30,000 apiece, and they think, of what use is educational effort among these people? He would remind them that these seminaries were not built up nor supported by contributions derived directly from the masses of the people. The nation, it was true, deserved great credit for having reserved from the funds to be paid over to them by the United S. Government; but it would have been impossible to have collected it from them. There was an urgent necessity for missionary labor among those who spoke the Cherokee language, and no other.

The missions had been blessed for years with an outpouring of the Spirit of God. In the Cherokee nation he had larger congregations than was gathered here to-day. Last summer these Indian brethren preached to meetings four or five times as large as this one, and I can assure you that they were listened to with the deepest interest. Their discourses were not, it was true, as interesting, as compositions, as many which have been delivered here, but they were listened to, because they were full of the word of God. I have frequently urged all in those congregations, who felt anxious to devote themselves to their Savior, to come forward and sit on the benches near us, while we prayed for them, and, brethren, I have often seen a hundred come forward at a time, their eyes streaming with tears.

Last year one hundred and fifty-eight brethren were baptised in the several churches, all of whom were Cherokees, with the exception of three or four colored persons and one white. Wherever we go, we find congregations ready to hear us. And I would ask you, brethren, to pray for the Cherokees who are now praying for you. You have already heard that now the brethren and sisters in fourteen missions among the Cherokees, and one among the Creeks, are asking God to pour down his Holy Spirit upon this Union now meeting in Pittsburgh.

The whole of the New Testament has been translated, and copies circulated among the Cherokees, by whom they are read with much profit; and on particular occasions I have inquired concerning the effect which particular passages have had upon them, and generally found that they understood it. To those who doubted their capacity to understand it, when translated into their own tongue, the Indians would say, "What! not understand it! Is it not our own language? And what can we understand better?"

The Rev. Missionary concluded by pointing out an instance in which a difficult passage in the New Testament had been explained by an Indian, very much to his surprise.

John B. Jones, a son of the Rev. E. Jones, the last speaker, who had assisted his father in translating the New Testament into the Cherokee language, which he spoke as well as he did his vernacular tongue, and which, indeed, was his vernacular, he having been born amongst the Cherokees, was introduced to the Union, and acted as interpreter, in rendering the following speech of the Rev Mr. Oganaya into English. (We may here observe that the Cherokee tongue, judging from the speeches both of this gentlemen and the one who succeeded him, is very melodious.)

I rejoice, brothers and sisters, in having the opportunity at this time. I have not much time to occupy, but will make some short remarks, for I desire to return you my thanks for the blessings your labors have conferred on my people. Before your board sent your missionaries among my people, they were in a state of utter desolation; darkness, and total ignorance, of the gospel. The beginning of the instructions we received, were made in the State of North Carolina, in the old Cherokee nation, before their removal west of the Mississippi; but many of those who received it, are now in a better world. At the present time, churches have been raised up under the efforts of the missionaries, among my people, settled on the borders of the West—The success with which the gospel and preaching of the word have been followed since our removal to the west, has been far greater than before that circumstance. At the present time, I hope and think, the prospect of the blessings of the gospel being extended to neighboring tribes is good.

We have several churches and stations among us, and in all of them we have some zealous laborers of Christ. At all these places, on Wednesday and Saturday, and on the Sabbath evening, the brethren assemble for prayer. They make a point of meeting for conference and prayer, and conveying instruction to each other. It was through the instrumentality of these prayer meetings held over the country, that many Indians of other tribes, who are near, are brought to a sense of their condition. Thus by a secondary influence are the blessings conferred on us by your board given to the Indians of the West. Our means of conveyance are so different and far inferior to those in this region, that it requires much labor and expense to travel from one station to another, and disseminate the Gospel. But notwithstanding these difficulties, at the present time exertions are made to extend religion to the Osages, a tribe who live west of the Cherokees; and in a short time a united effort will be made by the Christians belonging to the Cherokees to establish a mission among the Osages.

I have not the privilege of making any more remarks, but the field stretches out, and the end is not seen. There is room for labor among all the tribes.

The Rev. Lewis Downing, a Cherokee, was then introduced to the audience, and said: I have not been able to understand all in the report read, and also am not accustomed to speak before large deliberative bodies of the respectability of that which I am now before; yet I feel grateful at the privilege. There is one thing that has been mentioned in the report which I consider to be the foundation of all the blessings which we now enjoy—the cause of my being here among you—I mean the translation of the Bible. The efforts made before this translation to spread abroad the light of the gospel among them, was something, in my mind, like the dawn of a new day, just before it breaks upon the world; but now, since it is disseminated among my nation, it is like the light of the sun when it breaks forth and shines upon the earth.

If I had time, I might cite innumerable instances of persons converted without the assistance of a preacher, by reading the translation. Almost every family in the nation is now furnished with a copy of the book. Some have more, but nearly all have one, and it is read by some member of the family almost daily. Since I have been here, my mind has been reverting to one fact—that while you are here to aid the cause of missions, and deliberate on the spread of the Gospel, in fourteen missions among the Cherokees, and one among the Creeks, the brethren and sisters are praying for a pouring out of the Holy Spirit for your benefit, and begging God to give you assistance to hold on to the throne of grace.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The time for going into an election for officers of the Union, and a Board of Managers for the ensuing year having arrived, the chair appointed tellers to collect the votes.

The report of the Committee of the Bassa Mission, was read and accepted.

It was moved to amend the Constitution by making the payment of fifty dollars, instead of one hundred, sufficient to constitute a life member.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was lost—yeas 56, nays 64.

After the election of officers, (already reported by us) the afternoon session was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Haskill, of Michigan.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 21st, 1852.

The Union met at nine o'clock, the Rev. Elisha Tucker, D. D., in the chair.

The morning exercises were commenced by the singing of Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains."

The Rev. Orrin Dodge, of New York, addressed the throne of Divine Grace.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The Rev. Mr. Cutling, of Mass., offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking the families in Pittsburgh and the adjoining towns, of all denominations, for their kind hospitality to the members of the Board and Union. Thanks were also returned to all the Steamboat and Railroad Companies, who had facilitated the passage of the members to the meeting of the Board.

On motion, it was resolved that the thanks of this Union be tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the First Presbyterian congregation for their kindness in giving to the Union and Board of Managers the use of their Church.

On motion, it was resolved, that a copy of this latter resolution, properly authenticated, be forwarded to the Trustees.

On motion, the thanks of the Union were tendered to the Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, of New York, for the annual sermon which had been preached on the previous evening, from 24 Thessalonians, 2d. and 3d., and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication among the occasional papers of the Union.

On motion, it was resolved that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated from the collections raised in this city, in order to constitute the Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., of Pittsburgh, a life member of the Union.

The Rev. Samuel Williams, of Pittsburgh, was very much gratified at the compliment which had been paid to Dr. Herron, a venerable pastor, who stood high in the estimation of all his christian brethren here. He had known that gentleman for thirty-five years, and during that time he had always been on the most friendly terms with the members of the Baptist denomination here.

Edward Bright, Jr., read the report of the Committee on Expenditures of 1852–3, showing, 1st, that the expenses required for the current year would be $135,000, being an increase of $16,000. 2d, narrating the means which, in the opinion of the Committee, were best adapted to carry out the work of evangelization. This interesting document concluded by pointing out the extent of the field opened to the Union.

Mr. Stevens, of Ohio, hoped that the report would be adopted. He cordially coincided in the views expressed in the report, and had been much pleased with the views of the worthy foreign Secretary, as expressed by him yesterday. The gentleman proceeded to give a brief statement of the condition of the missionary cause in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and trusted that the sum of fifty cents each, instead of thirty-three per annum, would soon be contributed by the brethren and sisters in Ohio, which would raise the contribution of that State to $20,000.

Thomas Watson, Esq., of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the necessity of brethren manifesting their faith in the missionary cause by their works, and regretted that the contributions of Pennsylvania were so small, but trusted that with the spread of information on the subject, they would become more liberal.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbertson, of Philadelphia, made a few very appropriate remarks, pledging Pennsylvania for her proportion of the increased expenditure, and promising that the members of his own church in particular, should contribute fifty cents each, at least, during the next year, to the missionary cause.

Mr. Corkran, of New York, thought that if the pastors adopted the proper course, there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary additional sum.

The Rev. G. W. Samson, of Mass., agreed with the last speaker. It was the duty of the pastors to make far more strenuous exertions in the missionary cause than they were in the habit of doing. The gentleman proceeded to describe the plan which he had adopted in his own church, for the increase of the missionary spirit.

Mr. S. B. Kelly, of New York, pointed out the inconsistency of some brethren spending thousands of the Lord's money in a luxurious living, while they would not so much as bear some of the burden borne by such missionary brethren as Mr. Haskill, Mr. Osgood, and others whom he saw present, with one of their fingers.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, might be allowed to say that were eyes were like railroad tracks, but the motive power must come from above. He thought that power was now descending, and they could more easily raise $200,000 during the next year, than $135,000 the year before last. He hoped the Union would be able to carry out the resolution of the Rev. Mr. Gilbertson, and that every Pennsylvanian would be ready to do his part.

The Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Ohio, was of opinion that so far as regarded the State in which he resided, the Baptist denomination were able to raise one fifth more for this cause this year than they were five years ago—he knew that they were willing.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Maine, rejoiced to see that the *responsibility* of *pastors* with regard to the missionary cause, was beginning to be better understood.

Mr. Larkin, of New York, pointed out the responsibilities of the laymen, which were not less than those of their pastors.

The Rev. L. Robinson, of Ia., regretted that it was so difficult to *get at* the funds of his brethren in Indiana. There was, however, a growing interest on the subject of missions.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Ohio, felt that there was danger of their advancing too fast. The public mind was, he regretted to say, too apathetic.

The Rev. E. Lathrop, of New York, showed that the evil which they had to dread, was, that churches would raise a certain amount, and then take that for a precedent, without thinking of providing for an annual increase.

The Rev. M. D. Andreson, of New York, editor of the Recorder, knew men who contributed the same amount when they were worth $50,000, as they had done when they were only worth the tenth part, of that sum. The revenues of the Church were made up of the mites of the poor, rather than the contributions of the rich. The gentleman cited a very touching instance which came under his observation, and had ever since been engraven on his memory. An aged colored sister, who, he knew, was hoarding up money out of the daily pittance which she earned, for the purpose of buying the freedom of her daughter, who was a slave, brought him a half a dollar, to be spent in disenthralling the minds of the heathen from darkness and superstition!

Mr. Leonard, of Philadelphia, urged the necessity of pastors impressing upon the minds of their flock, the necessity of devoting a portion of each day to private prayer and examination of the Scriptures. There was no better recipe against selfishness—no more efficient provocative to liberality.

The Rev. Mr. Galusha, of New York, wished to impress them with the idea that men would frequently make sacrifices in a great cause, which they were unwilling to do for one of minor importance. The heart of a portion of the Baptist community, was as though it were made of India rubber. It was very *elastic*, but power must be applied to it to call that elasticity into existence. Let that heart then be impressed with the idea of the vast importance of the missionary cause, and it would contribute to it as liberally as could be desired.

The Rev. Morgan J. Rhys, of N. Y., thought that the proposed expenditures should be increased from $135,000 to $140,000. It would be necessary to raise the $5,000 additional, for the purpose of providing the missionaries with an outfit.

Edward Bright, Jr., Corresponding Secretary, explained that the increase asked for in the report, was sufficient. No advance should be made, which could not be sustained in succeeding years. The speaker expressed his gratification that there had been fewer *theorizers* this morning than he had ever heard at an annual meeting. The speeches had been all *practical*, and from men, too, who were practical *at home*.

—The report of the committee, fixing the expenditures for the year 1852—53, at $135,000, was then *unanimously adopted*.

They talked of again entering Burmah, and our brother had declared that their ability was sufficient to meet any emergency; and yet for years many of their missions abroad had been languishing, and were almost expiring for want of means. He had no doubt of the ability of that Union, properly to support all. The only question was, would they do it? Before they established new missions, let them sustain those already founded, or call their missionaries home. He entreated them not to let those toiling laborers abroad sink under the weight of their burdens. So much of the report as referred to Siam was then adopted.

The morning session was closed with prayer by the Rev. E. Lathrop, of New York.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Swift, of Allegheny.

The proceedings of the afternoon were of the most impressive and affecting character. Our space will not permit us to publish them in full to day, and we therefore omit them until Monday, when they will appear at length. The speech of the Rev. Mr. Haswell, of the Burmah mission, will be given verbatim.

CLOSING SCENES.

Last evening the spacious first Presbyterian Church was crowded to utmost capacity to witness the closing exercises of the Union. After a sermon of great power, eloquence, and pathos, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Conn., on the text, "Let him that heareth say come," in which the duty of Christians to promote the extension of the gospel was most ably enforced, the two Cherokee ministers present were introduced to the audience, and one of them, Lewis Downing, gave a short account of his religious experience, and expressed the intense emotions he had felt during his attendance on the Union, and concluded by asking the prayers of the people for him and his countrymen. They then sang to the tune of Bonny Doon a Hymn in Cherokee—a translation of the well known lines commencing with "Jesus, my all to Heaven is gone."

A collection was then taken up to constitute the Rev. Mr. Paxton, Junr., Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, a life member of the Baptist Missionary Union.

Dr. Gillette, of Philadelphia, returned the deep and heartfelt thanks of himself and brethren to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the hospitality and liberality with which the Union had been received and entertained. He invoked the blessing of God upon the people who had displayed so much interest in the cause of Christian Missions. The Doxology was then sung, and the exercises were finally closed.

Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings ever held in Pittsburgh. Its effects upon our people must be lasting and beneficial, and upon the members of the Union it must exert an influence only bounded by life, and enjoyed to all eternity.

SABBATH APPOINTMENTS

For Services in the Several Churches.

PITTSBURGH.

First Presyterian Church—Professor Anderson, of New York, 10½ A. M.; Rev. M. Berg, of London, 7½ P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church—Rev. Phelps, 3 P. M.

Third Presbyterian Church—Rev. Samson, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mills, Salem, 7½ P. M.

Fifth Presbyterian Church—Rev. Allen, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Gillpatrick, 6½ P M.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Rev. Ballard, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Merriam, 7½ P. M.

Protestant Methodist Church—Rev. E. Thomas, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Gilpatrick, 7½ P. M.

Liberty Street Methodist Church—Rev. Gillet, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Bixby, 7½ P. M.

St. Andrews (Episcopal) Church—Rev. Stockbridge, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Gillet, 3 P. M.

Minersville—Rev. Wilkinson, 10½ A. M; and 3 P. M.

First Baptist Church—Rev. Bronson, 10½ A. M; Rev. Osgood, 3 P. M.; Rev. Phelps, 7½ P. M.

Grant Street Baptist Church—Rev. Mason, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Samson, 7½ P M.

South Pittsburgh Methodist Church—Rev. Brown, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Thomas, 7½ P. M.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Sandusky st, Baptist Church—Rev. L. G. Leonard, Ohio, 10½ A. M; Rev. D. B. Cheny, Ohio, 2½ P. M; Rev. S. W. Osgood, returned missionary, 7½ P. M.

Beaver st., Methodist Church—Rev. J. L. Douglass, N. Y., 10½ A. M; Rev. D. C. Thomas, Ohio, 6 P. M.

South Common Methodist Church—Rev. J. B. Cheshire, N. J., 10½ A. M; Rev. A. P. Mason, Mass. 5 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church—Dr. Swift, Rev. S. B. Page, Ohio, 10½ A. M.

Second Presbyterian Church—Rev. H. G. Weston, Illinois, 10½ A. M; Rev. J. Tolman, Ill., at 3 P. M.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. Chambers, Ohio, 10½ A. M; Rev. J. M. Courtney Ohio; 7½ P. M.

Chestnut st. Methodist Church—Rev. D. E. Thomas, 3 P. M.; Rev. B. Thomas, 7½ P. M.

Adam and Eve.—Our readers will remember to pay a visit to the exceedingly beautiful paintings of Adam and Eve in Paradise, and after the expulsion, by Dubufe, which are now on exhibition at Philo Hall.

Fellows' Minstrels.—This most excellent troupe of harmonists will positively give their last concert at Layfayette Hall, to-night. They have attracted large audiences throughout the week, to whom they have afforded the greatest delight, and their performances being altogether unexceptionable, we take pleasure in recommending our readers to pay them a visit. As will be seen by the advertisement, all the songs to be sung this evening, were composed by S. C. Foster, Esq., of this city. The selections composed his finest favorite pieces, together with some new ones.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Arthurs yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Wise, of Temperanceville, who was found at an early hour in the morning, lying dead before the door of Dr. Smith, towards which place he had probably gone for medical aid. His wife died two days ago, and died for her, loss probably hastened by the end. He has been in a bad state of health for the last two or three years. The jury returned a verdict of "died from causes unknown."

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED BY THE O'REILLY TELEGRAPH LINE, AND REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21.

Senate.—The Senate took up the bill for the improvement of the Savannah River, and ordered it to be engrossed. After other unimportant business, the Senate went into Committee on Private Bills; sixteen were passed and the Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

House.—The House went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the bill relating to salaries of officers of Territories of the United States.

Mr. Johnson offered a proviso that nothing shall be construed to prevent the payment of the salary of the Judges and Secretaries of Utah, who have withdrawn from that territory, and proceeded to justify the course of those officers. After debate the amendment was passed, together with one that no officer of a territory shall lose his pay, if absent over sixty days, provided the President is satisfied that such absence was for good cause. The bill was laid aside and ordered to be reported to the House.

The bill to establish the boundary between Texas and the Territories was taken up, and $25,000 appropriated for commencing the same and ordered to be reported to the House.

The Committee then rose and the House, without acting on them, adjourned.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

The mail is through from New Orleans.

The brig Tehuantepec arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 7th inst.

The Picayune has the following items:—On the 6th inst. a Mexican brig of war and three cutters left Vera Cruz with troops bound for Costva, Coalcos river, and Isthmus. At Tehuantepec the Mexican steam ship Alexico was taking in powder and guns for the same destination.

That great bone of contention, the Tehuantepec road, we learn from passengers by this arrival, was still being discussed in Congress.—They demand $2,000,000 for the right of way over the Isthmus. We are also informed by a passenger who conversed on the subject with the American Consul at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 7th inst. that the mass of the lower orders of Mexican people are opposed to the confirmation of the Tehuantepec treaty in any form.

Business was very dull at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The Siglo says that on the 23d ult. the Government urged upon the Chamber of Deputies the prompt passage of the law authorizing the admission of foreign flour into Vera Cruz at a duty of three dollars per barrel.

The answer of Government to the merchants of Vera Cruz in relation to their claims, produced some dissatisfaction, and broils were apprehended.

N. P. Willis has arrived at New Orleans.

Thomas Walk, a young gentleman from Philadelphia, died at Mobile, from injuries accidentally received.

Movements are making in Georgia to have the State represented in the National Whig Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 20.

The Public School, numbering 3000 pupils, marched in procession, accompanied by the Mayor and Councils, to the Capitol at noon, and were received by Committees of the District of Columbia, of the Senate and House. A deputation of one from each school, presented a petition signed by 20,000 citizens of Washington, in favor of granting public lands to aid the schools. Mayor Lennox prefaced the presentation of the petition with some remarks, and was eloquently responded to by Joseph R. Chandler.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, (New School) convened to-day, in the 4th Presbyterian Church in this city, and was opened by a sermon by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia Moderator of the last General Assembly. A large number of ministers were in attendance. The Assembly continued its session until three P. M., having been fully organized by the election of the Rev. D. D. Adams, of the 4th Presbyterian Church of New York, as Moderator, and the Rev. Jas. M. Lewis, of Hudson, President. The Assembly will meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

In the Criminal Court to day, the case of the United States against De Ahna, was continued. Mr. Bradley occupied the day in argument for the admission of testimony relative to his previous character.

The Madame Tochman case was still on.

BOSTON, May 21.

The House refused by 15 majority, to recede from the amendment of the Land Office Bill. The Senate subsequently concurred by 17 majority, and sent the bill to the Governor, who will probably veto it, and insist on a reference to the people.

NORFOLK, May 21.

Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodores Morris and Shubrick, arrived yesterday morning, to be present at the trial of the U S steamer Powhattan, which takes place in a few days They were received on board the Pennsylvania with a salute.

MARYLAND WHIG CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, MAY 20

Afternoon Session.—The following delegates were elected to the National Convention, from the State at large,—1st District, Hon. John G. Chapman; 2d dist., Wm. B. Clark; 3d dist., A. B. Patterson; 4th dist., Dr. J. Henson Thomas; 5th dist., George Vickers; 7th dist., Dr. Francis B. Phelps. Electors were appointed, and after a speech from Mr. Chapman, eulogistic of Mr. Clay, and complimentary to Fillmore, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The delegates from Alleghany County, were the only delegates in favor of Scott.

ALBANY, MAY 20.

The meeting against the Susquehannah Railroad, was well attended. The Mayor presided.

BOSTON, May 20.

The dwelling of Richard Gibbs, of Bath, Maine, was destroyed by fire last night. His two sons and their grand-mother perished in the flames.

The Liquor bill passed the House to-day, with the clause referring it to the people stricken out. The Senate subsequently passed it by one of a majority, after a warm debate on the motion pending to reconsider.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20.

The People's College Association to-day passed a resolution in favor of a cheap manual labor college for both sexes.

ALBANY, May 20.

Kossuth received numerous calls this morning. He addressed about one thousand citizens in Dr. Huntington's church, and the receipts were $1000. He leaves for Niagara to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA May 21.

Cotton—Active demand; business limited; further sales at full rates,

Flour—Unsettled and dull; holders appear anxious to sell. Sales for export at $4 12½. Corn meal steady and scarce; sales 500 bbls Penn Canal at $3 12½. Rye flour $3 25.

Grain—White wheat at $1 01. Rye scarce and in demand at 75. Corn in moderate demand; sales 5000 bu Pennsylvania and southern at 64.

Provisions—Inactive; small sales at previous prices.

Whiskey—Firmer at 21.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

Flour—Sales 1900 bbls at $4,12½@$4.18½.

Grain—Red Wheat 95@98; white do 98@$1. Yellow Corn 57@59; white do 56@58.

Sugars—Good inquiry has been made during the past week, with sales from the stores of 110 hhds Cirasoas at $5; 56 hhds do at $4,87@$4,-87½; and 81 hhds at $4,60.

The stocks in first hands is now about 4,000 hhds.

We quote Orleans $4,25@$5,75; Cuba $4,25 @$5,60; Porto Rico 1$4,25@$6,50. Importations 600 hhds porto Rico; 55 hhds Cuba and 444 hhds Orleans; sales at auction to-day 71 P. R. at $5,60; also the cargo of the barque Cuba of 230 hhds Cuba sugar at $5,60@$5,80; 140 tierces do. do. at $5,65@$5,80; 31 bbls do do. at $5,60@$5,65; 28 boxes do do. damaged at $4,80@$4,98; also of 161 hhds P. R. 97 were sold at $5,15@$5,60 and the balance withdrawn.

Coffee—No new feature. The sales of the week foot up 5,000 bags Rio at 9¼@9¾. Sales 350 bags damaged at 8¼; 100 bags Laguayra at 9¾. Importations 2,200 bags Rio.

Molasses—A good deal of activity in the market. Sales 200 bbls Cuba at 19; now held at 19½@20; Orleans 24@30; Porto Rico 28@24c.

Provisions—But light business in bacon for the past week; have heard of some sales; sides on speculation at 10½ on the 21st, besides sales 160 hhds at 10½, and 100 hhds shoulders at 9c; also 50 bbls jowls at 7c; sales hams at 11 @ 12; but little doing in pork; sales 25 bbls mess at $18 50; no sales of beef this week; bulk meat, none sold; sales 50 bbls lard at 10c, and 150 kegs do. at 11½.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 21.

The river is stationary and the weather warmer.

Flour—Firm at $3 20@3 25

Whiskey—10¼@10½.

Cheese—Is more active demand at 6½.

Butter—A good article at 14.

Provisions—Quiet and heavy; sales 400 bbls No. 1 gut lard at 9¼; sales 6000 lbs clear bacon sides at 9¾.

Groceries—Firm.

Rice—4¼@4¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.

Cotton—At noon dealers were asking higher prices, in consequence of telegraphic advices.

NEW YORK MARKET.

EVENING REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Cotton—Sales 1800 bales upland at 9¾; Orleans and Mobile 9¾@9¾, steady.

Flour—Sales 1000 bbls at $4 06@4 25 for state, and $4 12½@4 25 for Ohio.

Grain—Sales 16,000 bu Michigan wheat at $1 02; sales 40,000 bu corn at 63@65.

Provisions—Sales 400 bbls mess pork at $18 25; prime do. $16 50; sales 200 bbls beef at firmer prices; sales 300 bbls lard at 9¾@10¼ and 11¼@11½ in kegs.

Molasses—Sales 50 bbls Cardenas at 19.

Sugar—Sales 700 bxs Porto Rico at 5@6; Cuba and Matanzas 5¾.

Coffee—Sales 500 bags Java at 10¼@11; Rio 9¼@9¾.

Linseed Oil—62@63

Tallow—Sales 50 bbls at 8¼.

Whiskey—Sales 500 bbls Ohio and prison 21¼ @21½.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts.

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c., &c., neatly, and promptly Printed at &c.

ROBINSON, PR., 1st NO. 29, 1852.

Mr. Saml. M. Kier—Let me know what you can put the PITTSBURGH at, for me to wholesale it to be going off with a run, since I had the Christians distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LIVERPOOL, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 M. HIER, Esq., PITTSBURGH—Dear Sir—We had left with us, a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen; from present appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar24dw1

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSKEY, President.
A. A. LOCHMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of Do NAVIGATION and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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S. Harbaugh, Wm. M. Roberts,
Edward Heatelon, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, Edward Rea.

Isaac M. Bennett.

Removed,

W. McKendless, Wright, M. D. Surgeon and Accoucheur, has removed his office and dwelling to 252, Penn st., below Hand st. mar24dlm

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, RAKES, &c.

No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield st. All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap23

HOUSES, FARMS, &c.

Scotch Bottom Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a limited quantity of Scotch Bottom Land, lying between the 3d and 4th mile posts on the Brinton's Field Plank Road. To persons agreeable to build upon their purchase liberal terms will be given; and to those intending to establish manufactories, unusual advantages in location and price, will be offered. For further particulars apply to THOS. S. BLAIR.

Trustee, at O. & J. H. Shoenberger's Office, Pittsburgh, May 15th, 1852. may15dlw

For Rent,

A ROOM fronting on Water st., Second story, suitable for an office. Apply to RUSSELL, ARMSTRONG, No. 110 Water street. may17

Large and extensive Sale of Real Estate, at Public Auction

ON SATURDAY, June 5th, at WILKINSBURG—The undersigned will offer at public auction, directly into country seats and building lots, have finally determined to comply with the wishes and desires of their numerous friends, who have relied on them, to expose to public sale on the ground at Wilkinsburg, on Saturday, June 5th, the remaining parts or parcels of ground, consisting of

To building lots, large size;
1 one-acre lot;
1 two and a half acre lot;
1 three acre lot;
2 four acre lots;
1 five and a half acre lot;
1 six and a half acre lot;
1 large and beautiful two story brick house, fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

The above property is most beautifully and pleasantly situated near the DEPOT at Wilkinsburg, a distance of 8½ miles from the city, and affording a most pleasant and business men of the city a rare opportunity of purchasing a HOME, that is at all times accessible, both by RAILROAD, TURNPIKE or PLANK ROAD. This property is too well known to require any description.

We have determined to arrange easy terms to suit any person or persons that would desire to have a HOME that he may call his own, by paying one third down, balance in five equal semi-annual payments.

N. B.—Any person wishing to buy, can at private sale, previous to our public sale, can have an opportunity by calling on

At the warehouse of Hide & B'Cundy, cor. of Ferrett and Water sts.

ROBT. CUELING.

At the warehouse of Cuelling & Robertson, may13 corner of Water and Market sts.

FOR SALE—A frame Dwelling house and lot, in Clay alley, No. 34. The house is 16 by 18, two stories high, with a wing 12 by 16. Also, lot is 50 feet front by 87 deep. Price, $600.

CURTIS & DOBBS, Agents,
No. 123, cor. of Wood and Fifth sts. my12

FOR SALE—A valuable Steam Mill, occupied as a planing mill, turning shop, &c., on Liberty st., in the City of Pittsburgh, 40 feet by 80. The building is 40 by 50 feet, three stories high, and good as new. The ground is in front of the mill, 40 feet by 80 long, 30 inches in diameter. The lot is 50 feet front by 160 deep. The whole will be sold low, and on reasonable terms. Enquire of

CURTIS & DOBBS, Real Estate Agents,
No. 123, cor. of Wood and Fifth streets.

For Sale.

TEN OR TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND near the toll gate in the borough of South Pittsburgh, all within five minutes walk of the Monongahela Bridge. These lots are of large size, fronting on Carson street and the Brownsville turnpike, and are among the best lots for building purposes on that side of the river, one of these being a large lot extending from one street to the other, and adjoining the toll house lot.

They will be sold low, and on reasonable terms. Title perfect, and clear of incumbrance. Enquire of

GEO. WILMORE,
No. 51 Grant st.

my8:1m&4w. [Post copy 1mdw.]

Desirable Family Residence—Healthy Location.

ON the corner of Seventh and Webster streets, Pittsburgh, a large separate brick Dwelling, having a spacious dining room, kitchen, cellar, ample hall, double parlor, five chambers, two of them very large, the other three of good size, together with an excellent garret, divided into apartments, and well cooled and lighted. A large yard, 40 by 120 feet, with ornamental hedge, several trees, with great plat, beds for vegetables, and two large and choice grapevines, of several varieties, and of the best quality. A stable for four horses, or a carriage and two horses, a bath house, with apparatus necessary for shower and ordinary bathing, two hydrants one in the kitchen, and the other in the yard, a coal house, wash house, with wash kettle set, an elegant brick oven, dog house, and water closet, the dog house and all appurtenances named are in prime repair. The present occupant, the Rev. Ralph West, being about to remove from the city, offers to dispose of his right to the remainder of his lease, nearly four years, on advantageous terms. Possession can be given in three or four weeks. For further information, please apply to the occupant.

ap22:tf

For Rent.

TWO brick Dwelling Houses, one four, the other six rooms—in good order, on Centre Avenue, (Historic Row,) Seventh Ward.

JOHN WATT & CO.
Liberty street.

my 19

For Rent or Storage.

THE Warehouse on Third street, running through to Second st., lately occupied by A. Brelsford. COVODE & GRAHAM. ap19

To Let.

FOR the term of two years, the Store Room and fixtures now occupied by the subscriber. For terms, enquire of

R. GRIFFITH,
No. 71 Smithfield st.

Possession given on the 15th inst. ap9

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

A THREE story brick house on Smithfield street, between Sixth street and Virgin alley—the lot is 22 feet front by 90 deep. Also, a two and a half story brick dwelling, No. 2 Cherry alley, lot 16 feet front by 80. Also, two lots on Sixth between Smithfield and Grant streets, one lot 20 feet front by 120 deep, the other 20 by 60. Inquire of

MRS. R. FERGUSON,
No. 64, Sixth st. above Smithfield.

STEAM BOATS.

FOR LOUISVILLE—The fine new steamer FORT PITT Miller, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

For freight or pass