PITTSBURGH: PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1847. VOLUME 2, NO. 20.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1847.

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Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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## ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pittsburgh excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M., and those of the wards and boroughs and Pittsburgh, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARNER,
Ch'm of the Com of Cor

may18:d&w1d

## The Religious Anniversaries IN NEW YORK.

We omit our usual editorials to make room for the proceedings of some of the more important National Societies held in New York city the few days past. We give the speeches of Messrs. Phillips and Wendell before the Anti-Slavery Society as the best answer to such ultra and antinational doctrines. The bane and antidote go together when men thus run wild in their intemperance of language. It may not be known to all that there are two Anti-Slavery Societies, and that the Garrisons and Phillipses, who are hand in hand with Frederick Douglass, in denouncing the country, are of the ultra School.

### AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

*Thirteenth Anniversary*.—Mr. Garrison, the President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and told all present that any were at liberty to express dissent from any thing they might have to say, but hoped it would be done decently and in order. Mr. Gray's Annual report began with a denunciation of the Mexican war, and attributed it to the Slave power of the South; it denounced the Whigs for proposing to nominate the "marauding general" of our armies in Mexico, for the Presidency: it showed that the Anti-Slavery cause was especially increasing in this State, Massachusetts, and Ohio, and that Garrison was going on a mission to the latter State.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, rose and offered a resolution declaring it to be every one's duty to sustain the Anti-Slavery cause, and to *use his best efforts to overthrow the American Union, the American Constitution, with the view of erecting a new state* based upon the original principles of the Declaration of Independence, instead of, as now, upon worse than a millitary despotism. (Hisses and faint applause.)

The national banner of the country, he said, now clings to the flag-staff, clotted with blood.—"Doctors of Divinity" seem to dread the danger of being thought too fond of Liberty, and the community here sustains them. It was not so in England. See the late Alliance there where, it was a *lawyer* who laid down the proposition that where there was a sinner there was sin! Then a hit at the Mexican war, and the press for sustaining it,—the political and religious press,—a war begun in Pro Slavery, and carried forward for its support. Next, a tirade upon the Whig party, for attributing the war to the action of the President,—the one man power,—and this, the defence made by Daniel Webster, with the heart of New-England in his breast—the war power, then has over ridden the Constitution of the Republic, and it is the duty of every true lover of the country, to set his face against the overwhelming growth of what was intended to be its weakest ailments, and this every one can do, if he will.—*There can be no Anti Slavery feeling that does not begin with opposition to the Constitution.*—The speaker knew how venerated that instrument is, with the people of this land, and he went on to attempt to show that the defence of Slavery was necessary for any one to succeed as politician at Washington. He called Zachary Taylor a slave-holder, and a *man who knew nothing of his own position but that it is his duty to murder women and children, because he is an officer!*—(These, and similar sentiments were received with mingled hisses and applause.) He alluded to those American clergy, who were members of the Evangelical Alliance, in London; as "skulking some where in this city from the indignation of Christendom;"—and specially alluded to Samuel Cox, in this connexion. He alluded to Daniel Webster's proposal, that it be remembered as a friend to the Constitution of his country was the only epithet he deserved, with great contempt.—The "rottenness of American character" formed a very considerable portion of the staple of this person's harangue, which was very personal, throughout, but especially towards Webster, as the *ideal* of the State, and Cox, as that of the Church. There is not, he said public virtue, enough left in this republic to save it, under the present organization. One sin swallows up all other sins—swallows up ourselves! Something in the Union which makes virtue impossible.—Then followed a comparison between the spirit of '76 and that of '47,—between Bunker Hill, and Buena Vista,—between the causes of liberty and the cause of slavery.

In this part of the speech, there was much very intemperate denunciation of Taylor, and Scott, in particular, and of all our public men in general. The speaker wound up by an outrageous denunciation of the clergymen of the country, whom he characterized as not having yet settled the question whether, had Jesus Christ been born in Charleston, he would or not have been a slave-holder. Very properly this blasphemous sentiment was met with a very decided expression of indignant scorn; amidst the echoings of which the speaker left the platform.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison then rose, and introduced Frederick Douglass, as one of the most beautiful objects in the world,—*a chattle converted into a man*,—who had gone away, a (sgitive slave, and from beneath the boasted stars and stripes of a free republic, to find shelter and kindness, and freedom, beneath the flag of Victoria! He had been offered houses and lands, there—and there would be honored all his days, if he would stay; but he had refused, having a duty to perform, at the coast, perhaps, of martyrdom; in the rescue of brothers and fellow beings from Southern Slavery: The speaker then exclaimed against the existing prejudice against *caste* and color; which, he said, did not exist in England or on the continent; nor can they understand it. This spirit, the speaker said, is dying out. The Massachusetts law, for instance abolishing the law against black and white intermarriages, was abolished, after two years' agitation. No trouble now exists in Massachusetts, lest their be an amalgamation of the races. Mr. Garrison read a passage from the "London Morning Advertiser," describing the Soiree given to Douglass, on his departure from home, by way of showing how popular Douglass was in that city. Extracts from some of the speakers upon the occasion, strikingly denouncing America, and her institutions, were given, and were received with great relish. From these proceedings it seems the means of obtaining the freedom of Douglass, were raised in England, before they would permit him to leave the country. He had engaged his berth in one of the Cunard steamers, but at the last moment he was obliged to relinquish it.—But the Captain, (Judkins,) said Garrison, acted like a true man, a free-born Briton; he turned stirly gave Douglass the best place in the ship,—his own cabin,—which he never had occupied by any other passenger, except the Lord Lieutenant of Canada. [Great applause.] This transaction had excited the greatest indignation throughout all Great Britain, and Mr. Garrison read comments on it, from the London Times, and other British papers. [Parts of these extracts were *hissed* by some,—when expressing the most thorough contempt for America, and Americans; *[but they were very warmly applauded by the Americans, composing the majority of the meeting.]* While this reading was going on, a very venerable and gentlemanly looking man called out "Douglass!" "We don't want to hear you at all!"—and after a brief struggle, Garrison was obliged to take his, and let the great lion of the day come forward; first reciting a long revolution, thanking England for her efforts against American slavery,—for him to speak.

The speech of Douglass we have already published.

After a speech by Mr. Walker, of Ohio, Douglass took the floor, and spoke at length. He was interrupted by Edmund Strahan, Esq., of N. Y., who took him to task for slandering his country. This created much confusion, but order was at length restored, and Mr. Douglass finished his speech.

Mr. Strahan replied, defending the Wars as just, and as waged, not for Slavery, but for the furtherance of Liberty. There was some signs of riot, and there were some rich passages in this discussion, which our limits will not allow us to describe.

There was also a meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at which speeches were made by Messrs. Tappan, Joshua, Leavitt, and others. Among the Speakers was Rev. Mr. Ward, a colored man, who concluded his speech thus:

By the memories of the slaughtered Lovejoy, and the murdered Torrey—and in the name of the sainted Wright, I conjure you to press on; I beseech you, in the name of God and humanity, to march forward and grapple with the enemies of American liberty. Never let us give up till death or victory end the contest.

The total amount of monies received by the Society during the past year, amounts to $12,635

### NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Rev. Mr. Prime of New York offered the following:

Resolved that the richest boon in store for this country and for Africa, is to be found in the principle of Colonization.

It is impossible to view the colored race in the United States disconnected from the subject of slavery. Slavery brought them here, and when we are devising ways and means to provide for them and their prosperity, we are acting on the question that holds in its bosom the destinies of three millions of slaves, and the destinies of this confederacy. It is no part of wisdom—no patriotism—no statesmanship to shut one's eyes to this fact and to these relations of this subject. It addresses itself in the heart and we have to feel it, if we are afraid to say it. It is idle to deny that the question of slavery not only agitates the republic but, strains the fabric of this union—as a mighty ship that groans on the swells of a heaving sea, and threatens to break in two under the rocking subsides or the vessel makes a port. Every winter brings a storm in which you may hear the creakings of the timbers of the ship of state, and disguise it as we may, for one I believe, that if this confederacy breaks, it will be on the line of liberty.

Now turn to Africa. Far every quarter and corner of the earth but for Africa there seems to be hope. Even China has opened her gates—untasted "hinges turning." The heart of India feels the powers of light from on high. The islands of the sea rejoice in God's law. But Ethiopia does not stretch forth her hands. Brutalized beyond parallel among the dwellers on God's foot stool, her surface never yet traversed by the feet of civilized men; she remains in these last days, despised and broiled, blasted and cursed; as if the vengeance of heaven had settled eternally upon a hopeless land. Thus is Africa the reverse of America in everything that constitutes the honor and happiness of man. And with these contradictory aspects, of elevation, and debasement, civilization and barbarism, we presume to hold that the richest boon for both is in the principle of colonization.

Rev. Dr. Magill, (colored,) of Cape Palmas, Africa, son of the late Vice Governor of the colony, was next introduced, and remarked that he did not believe Abolition could do so much for the result it advocated, as Colonization. He himself was a proof, he said that the colonies were the charnel house of the white race. He gave a minute account of the character, health, &c., of the colony, and showed it to be a highly favorable place for colored emigration. While the blacks were acclimating, the mortality, in his long practice, had been from 8 to 10 per cent; afterwards, not more than 3 per cent. But it was still greater with the whites—who never can become there perfectly acclimated.

Thus the colonizationists bestow immediately what the abolitionists promise, at some remote and indefinite period. The speaker, in a manly and high-toned manner, described his ideas of what true freedom is, and that he averred, he felt and enjoyed in the colony where he was brought up. He described the religious privileges, and the school privileges enjoyed in the colonies; debating societies, lyceums, benevolent societies, and other means of intellectual advancement, existed, in abundance. He pourtrayed the benign effects of the, presence of the colonies on the African coast, upon the suppression of slave trade. Many "factories," had been broken up, and the slaves sent back to the different governor's in the neighborhood of the colonies. He gave instances of the intellectual and moral culture of great numbers of the natives.

The speaker remarked that every colonist, on his arrival, becomes a citizen, thus, making the oath to support the Constitution, and the result had demonstrated the ability of the colored race to govern themselves; and he cited Governors Roberts, and Russworm, as proofs of this. There are now upwards of 1,000 educated, and intelligent, and with moderate means, but remain there contented; and they have a most beneficent effect upon the mass of ignorance they find there, on their arrival. The speaker dwelt upon the policy of colored emigration to the colonies as the only way the colored people of the United States can attain any political or personal distinction or advantages whatever.

### THE FOURERITES OR ASSOCIATIONISTS.

FIRST MEETING.—Horace Greely in the chair, and address by Rev. Wm. H. Channing, who gave the following, which is the most lucid explanation we have ever heard of Fouerism, in any of its forms, as the *policy* of the association.

Our policy is two-fold—internal and external—central and transitional. Let a comprehensive view of each description be given of both in turn.

1. Our Central Policy may be generally stated thus: We have to form and organize one living, active body, a series of affiliated unions of Associationists scattered over the whole country, and to organize them in such a way as will best promote the thorough scientific investigation and development in the members of this confederacy, and to secure ample means for the establishment of the Associative cause. Thus our *internal* policy is seen to divide itself into three branches, which may be called Indoctrination—Social Discipline—External Means. Let a few distinct notices be made of each.

1. *Indoctrination* is the first branch, the ascending wing, so to speak, of our internal policy.—What is involved in this term! Nothing less than an acquaintance with the Science of Universal Unity. Few Associationists—when first attracted to join this movement from the gratification which the humanitary sentiment finds in the ideal of a perfect Society—have the faintest conception of the depth, intricacy and vast range of studies upon which the basis is entered. But *Social Science*—the science needed rightly to organize one Association—includes an exhaustive analysis and synthesis of man's action, a clear and comprehensive view of the laws of growth which govern all human societies, an understanding of the analogies by which man is related to the outward world, a perception of the designs of the Infinite.

### NEW YORK AND AMERICAN SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

It is estimated that there were *eight thousand* children collected within Castle Garden, and of teachers and spectators, about 2000 to attend the services. The floor and galleries of the Garden presented a perfect sea of heads and bright eyes; the fountain was in full play, and the beautiful fish in the pool seemed to participate in the joyousness of the occasion. The New York Brass Band was in attendance, and performed a great variety of American airs, when the regular exercises commenced.

New York now claims her 24,000 scholars, and the number in the United States was 1,200,000. Mr. Dowling, of N. Y., says—400 years before Christ, one of the Kings of Sparta was asked, by a mother, what shall I teach my boy? and the answer was—in the way you would have him when he becomes a man. Jeremy Taylor once told a lady to be sure and educate her child, or else he would receive his education from Satan. Among the reasons why he was pleased with this Society was, that it was aiming to enshrine the Bible in the hearts of the children of the land. He alluded to the beautiful spectacle this day presented at Castle Garden, and while there, he could not but reflect upon the unnumbered scripture passages which were there nestled in the bosoms of the children. He gave an account of a little girl who had, while winning a prize, committed to memory no less than 14,965 verses, from the New and old Testaments. The father of the child, five years ago, was an unbeliever, but has since become a Christian. He had this day seen an interesting relic. It was a Bible, received from a London sabbath school 25 years ago. When Dr. Wheelock visited Europe, last year, he wanted to take that Bible to exhibit in every school. He took it, it escaped the dangers of the sea, and it was now in his hand, and the name on the title page was *John Dowling*. He concluded with a beautiful apostrophe to the blessed book.

### AMERICAN FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

This society has been in existance about thirteen years—has several hundred auxiliaries—publishes a periodical averaging an issue of about 11,000 copies, semi-monthly. The society has also published 10,000 volumes of the "Walks of Usefulness," and more than a million pages of tracts.—The society has now in contemplation the erection of a "Home" for the friendless, or temporary refuge for destitute and deserving woman until they can be comfortably and respectably provided situations can be procured for them, by acception or otherwise. During the past year, sixty-three children of this class have been committed to the care of the Society, and for fifty-four of them comfortable homes have been provided, chiefly by adoption. Contributions to the amount of $3,474, have been obtained towards the erection of the proposed institution, and an equal amount has been subscribed, and pledged, payable when the whole sum necessary for completing the work shall have been raised. This project elicits the universal approval of the good, and all admit that in a city containing a population of 400,000, the importance, the necessity of providing a more suitable place of refuge for the unemployed, respectable, but defenceless women, as well as the homeless and friendless child, than the watch house or the "tombs."

The names of 1450 young women have been entered upon the Society's register during the past year as applicants for employment, 541 families have applied for their services, and several hundreds have thus been aided.

### BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

The missionaries have statedly occupied 505 stations and out stations, and the aggregate amount of time bestowed by them is equal to that of one man for more than 83 years. They report the baptism of 490 persons, the organization of 29 churches, and the ordination of 25 ministers.

The general state of religion in our field has been that of sad declension. In a considerable portion of it, the excitement growing out of military movements, consequent upon the state of war, and the universal prevalence of sickness for several months, followed by the spirit of mercantile speculation.

The external circumstances of the churches aided, almost immediately become improved. If they are destitute of a house of worship, they soon provide one, which is always decent, generally neat and tasteful, and not unfrequently ornamented. Within 5 years fifty-four have been completed and many others commenced, which are now in different states of forwardness.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, held in New York, we learn from Dr. Cox and otherwise, finally disposed of the subject of slavery, by agreeing to the following declaration, with only one dissenting vote:

"That while the Evangelical Alliance admits into its bosom such persons only as are respectable members of the Evangelical Churches, we are nevertheless pursuaded that the great object of the association, the promotion of a larger Christian union, may be furthered by a frank expression of our sentiments on the subject of slavery. We therefore declare our unalterable opposition to this stupendous evil, and we hold it to be the duty of all men by all wise and christian means to seek its entire extirpation and removal from the land. Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love."

Dr. Cox preached three times in the city yesday, and in the evening in defence and explanation of the Evangelical Alliance.

## THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION

The following proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, we regard as putting an end to all attempts of communication by Rail Road between the two cities. Our first regret is that Pittsburgh had not sooner known the determination of the Baltimore Company, as by the delay we have lost months of valuable time, and retarded improvements which long ere this would have been commenced in other directions. The bad treatment this city has received, however, from a portion of the citizens of Baltimore, will but serve to impart more public spirit to future improvements.

The Connellsville Company will meet on Wednesday, and we presume, though without authority to speak for any one, that the unanimous judgment will be for going west, and for siding, as far as we may, the Rail Road enterprise between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Baltimore has chosen to sever a connection, much more important to her than to us, and we predict she will rue it to the longest day of her life.

We have not room this morning for extended comment, and with the following from the Baltimore American, lay the subject before our readers:

### BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

The resolutions offered by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on Wednesday, and published below, were laid upon the table by the Board unanimously. It is with much pleasure we learn that the resolution, which we publish below, was received with much regret that we record the fact and admit the inference.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Kennedy, on Wednesday, proposes a basis of negotiation upon which the committee might feel instructed to proceed, examining point involved in the discussion which has taken place between the companies in Baltimore and Pittsburgh in reference to the proposed connection. The resolutions embrace all these points, and they stipulate for the concession of them in our favor.

Data are wanting, however, to adopt the resolutions the Board leaves the committee in the very embarrassing position of negotiators, not only without instructions but with an implied prohibition against negotiating on the basis of the rejected resolutions; and as these resolutions include the whole ground of all reasonable demands, the committee stand as negotiators without power to say or do any thing.

Those of our citizens who are anxious to see a connection formed with Pittsburgh, and who have continued to entertain the hope that the favorable views expressed by the company towards that connection would lead to some satisfactory conclusion of the affair, will see with surprise and regret that the last prospect of the desirable consummation is now disappearing.

It is vain to hope that such favorable terms will ever be proposed again to the Wheeling line for the benefit of a Baltimore Company. We regret exceedingly, and we believe that the great mass of the business community of Baltimore will join in the regret, that our Rail Road Board has so shaped its policy as to reject the proffered route, so advantageous in its terms, so easily available, and so cheap in comparison with other routes to the Ohio.

The objects and terms of this contract are then set forth: first to secure a union in good faith between the cities of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, on such terms as shall be most beneficial to trade and intercourse of the two cities, and to leave to the Baltimore company the selection of the route, by her providing the means of extension to the Maryland line.

The Pittsburgh company in other provisions of this proposed contract, were not only to give the free selection of the route to Baltimore, but to pledge themselves that there should be no discrimination of tolls. A fifth proposition was that three Directors should be chosen by each company for securing reciprocal rights and interests, but the Directors threw all overboard, and by the large vote of 16 to 6 after a protracted discussion, and so ends the matter.

### From Washington.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

The Union of Friday puts to rest the question of an extra session of Congress and says there will be none.

Instructions have gone out by Colonel Mason to California, authorizing the highest military officer in that country to command the army, and to exercise the necessary functions connected with the government of the territory. He was expected to arrive in California about the 1st of March. Should Gen. Kearney return, as he is permitted (not ordered) to do, the command will devolve upon Col. Mason.

General Scott has no orders to halt at Jalapa, and the expectation now is, that he is "travelling in the Halls of Montezuma." We have news of his reaching Perote.

The Mexican Colors and Standards, taken at the capture of Vera Cruz, have been deposited at the War Department by the gallant Col. Bankhead, who was charged with their delivery by Major General Scott. They were exhibited on Saturday.

There is no local news of interest, Mr. Webster will be with you some time in the month of June having concluded to cross over from Charleston to Tennessee, and thence up the Ohio. We have had several delightful showers during the last forty-eight hours, and consequently the fears of the crops being cut off are somewhat relieved. It is said that a convention is to be held in New Jersey, (the State on which Gen. Scott resides,) to nominate him for the Presidency.

THE next Steamer from England is the Britannia, which sailed on the 4th inst., and may be expected next week.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS is again spoken of as probable at the seat of Government.

## SEAT OF WAR AND THE CITY OF MEXICO.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 14.

Upon the receipt of the news of the defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session, at which a decree was passed, dictating to all Mexicans the importance of carrying on the war, and defending the nationality of the Republic. It also prohibits the Executive from making peace with the United States, or concluding negotiation with foreign powers disposing of any part of the territories.

The decree pronounces all to be traitors, whether private persons, or public functionaries, who make any treaty with the United States, and declares such treaty to be null and void.

A permanent committee is to be installed, should Congress find it impossible to conclude its session. On this Committee is to devolve the whole duties of the government counsel, and appoint in case of vacancy, a temporary Executive.

The powers of the committee to cease at the conclusion of the war.

There were more than eighty members of Congress present at this extraordinary meeting, and great unanimity prevailed.

The Picayune has letters from Jalapa, dated 25th, 26th, and 28th April, Vera Cruz of the 29th.

Gen. Worth was still at Perote, with 2500 men. He had advanced one brigade with its battery, to enlarge the circuit with supplies.

The arrival of a diligence at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, on the 29th, brought the intelligence that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, had offered mediation, and Congress was acting upon the proposition.

A few light breastworks had been thrown up in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, but nothing like a regular defence had been undertaken.

The Puebla paper of the 24th declares that a party of Mexicans, headed by Rejon and Gomez Farias, had determined to sell the Republic to the American Vandals.'

By an express arrived at Vera Cruz, information had been received that Lieut. Dixon, in command of 102 convalescent soldiers, on their way to Jalapa, had been attacked by 300 Mexicans.

It was rumored that Gen. Taylor had arrived at San Luis, but not that he had taken that city.

The Mexican account of the battle of Cerro Gordo say that Santa Anna had assembled, with 6000 against 14,000, and finally being entirely surrounded, cut his way through the Yankees with a column of the 4th infantry.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—A letter from Vera Cruz reports that Santa Anna had been shot, and that he had been executed by Gomez Farias's party.

The following is an extract from a Tampico letter, dated the 1st.

"A report has just reached town, from the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna has been killed by his own countrymen—that hearing of his premature flight from Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress offered a reward of several thousand dollars for his head, and immediately a whole regiment of cavalry (know as the "Hussars,") started in pursuit and succeeded in capturing him in a swamp near the coast, whither he had repaired for the purpose of making his escape from the fate which threatened him.

## City News.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY.—An effort is now making in the Province of New Brunswick, for a railroad across the Isthmus of Chignecto, (which connects the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.)

THERE is a dear old lady in Russia 168 years of age only. She married *husband number five* at the age of 122.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**Useful Information**—An important discovery in medicine has been made by Dr. Upham,—it consists in the happy combination of vegetable substances, in the form of an Electuary, wh ch has effected surprising cures in the most desperate cases of Hemorrhoids or Piles, and for this complaint has been pronounced as infallible.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. THORN, Market street, and F. R. SAWYER, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. my11 1w

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by *Dr. Townsend's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The delighted and others observed, are requested to visit them in their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M at the office of Howard & Walton, No 378 Market st, Philada. oc6

$5,00 BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced selling the above Boots at the Southern Establishment, Fourth street, as above, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. These handsome boots will be made to measure, and warrant them at every second, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine. JOHN W BERSKINE.

### MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. H. D. Lemon, Mr. DAVID WILHELM to Miss MARY SMITH

### DIED.

On Sunday Evening, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARY GARRALY, in the 18th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock from her late residence on the corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
HENRY F. JACKSON, PROPRIETOR

THIS splendid and spacious Hotel, elegantly situated for both business and pleasure, Washington Parade Ground, is now conducted as to combine all the luxuries of the best Hotels with elegance and comfort.

The ladies' exclusive apartments are at all seasons reserved for the accommodation of transient guests, and families visiting the city will find the EUTAW HOUSE a *Home*, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Union.

The location is elevated and salubrious, and is also convenient to Depots and Line Lodings, at which the Coaches and Porters of the House are at all times in waiting to convey passengers and their baggage, free of charge to the Hotel.

TERMS—Gentlemen' Ordinary, $1.50 per day.
Ladies' do. $2.00 do [may2m

INFORMATION WANTED—My son, Jas R Wheeler, left home on the 9th instant, in a mysterious manner, and from the best information I can obtain, I have reason to believe he has gone down the Ohio River, and to be now travelling in Ohio, or some of the Western States. He is about sixteen years, and during the past winter has been laboring under a diseased state of mind and body. He left home without any money, and I am anxious to hear from him, so as to provide him with funds to return. Any person who will induce him to remain at some place until I can provide for him, and will inform me of his residence, will confer a great favor upon his afflicted parents. Please address me at Cincinnati, on the 7th of May, and after that date to Kenneddyville, or Bath, Steuben County, New York

may17tf JOSEPH WHEELER

### TO THE LADIES.

PROF MORRILL, of Cincinnati, will deliver a Lecture, (free for all,) on the proper and correct mode of the Physiology of the Human System, as applied to the development of Beauty, and the Preservation of Health and Beauty, *designed particularly for Ladies*, at

PHILO HALL,

This Afternoon, Monday, May 17th, at 3 o'clock. An exposition of the Course will then be given, and the Ladies of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to attend. may17-1t AMOS DAILEY

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, adjoining property of Wm Croghan, Esq., consisting of a convenient Brick Dwelling House, with suitable out buildings garden &c., in all 2 acres.

Also, eight acres adjoining the above.

S CUTBIRT, Real Estate Office,
may17 No 50 Smithfield street

SPANISH CIGARS—
32 1 bxs Habington Regalia Cigars,
31 1 bxs La Minerva do do,
32 1 bxs La Celebrada Cazadores Cigars;
12 1 bxs La Baranco do;
12 1 bxs La Primavera do;
12 1 bxs Junio Saez Principe do;
12 1 bxs Midation do, do;
For sale by my17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LEMONS—100 bxs fresh Sicily Lemons, just rec'd on consignment and for sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON

JAVA COFFEE—25 bags Old Government Java Coffee, just received and for sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—21 bxs White Havana Sugar, just received and for sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON

PIG IRON—A small lot of No 1 Allegheny, for sale by
my17 WICK & McCANDLESS

JAVA COFFEE on hand and for sale by
my17 WICK & McCANDLESS

OIL—Lamp Oil on hand and for sale by
my17 WICK & McCANDLESS

LARD OIL—15 bbls No 1 Lard Oil;
5 bbls No 2 do; for machinery,
just received by FRANCIS SELLERS
my17 No 17 Liberty street

HERRING AND SHAD—Receiving this day from Canal, and for sale by
my17 J DALZELL, 24 water st

TURKISH SMOKING TOBACCO for sale by
my17 I DICKEY & CO. water and front sts

BACON—3,000 lbs assorted Bacon, for sale by
my17 ENGLISH & BENNETT

FRUIT—200 bus. Dried Apples, for sale by
my17 ENGLISH & BENNETT

DRIED PEACHES—100 bus. for sale by
my17 ENGLISH & BENNETT

BROOMS—100 doz. Corn Brooms, for sale by
my17 ENGLISH & BENNETT

HERRING—15 bbls Herring, for sale by
my17 ENGLISH & BENNETT

## Auction Sales.

BY R. LEMMON & CO.
BUCHANAN'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at the auction store on Buchanan's wharf,

420 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE, imported in barque Baltimore and brig Alto.

R LEMMON & Co

Catalogues will be prepared, and samples exhibited the day before the sale. my13

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer

Peremptory Sale of Dry Goods.

ON Monday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold for account of whom it may concern: An extensive assortment of seasonable, staple and fancy Dry Goods, &c.

At 2 O'Clock, P. M.

Two hundred and fifty more boxes, with five in each nest, a quantity of gasolier, 50 boxes lemons and oranges, glassware, queensware, bed cords, shovels, carpeting, looking glasses, transparent window shades, splendid mantel lamps, 8 day and 30 hour clocks, a large assortment of new and second hand household furniture, among which are one pair mahogany pier tables with marble tops, mahogany dressing bureaus, fancy and common chairs, bedsteads, dining and breakfast tables, feather beds, bedding, mattrasses, engravings, &c.

Also,—1 cooking stove, kitchen furniture, &c.

At 7½ O'Clock, P. M.

A large and general assortment of new and good quality ready made clothing, german fancy goods, gold and silver watches, rifles, shot guns, pistols, fine table and pocket cutlery, a variety of Dry Goods, fancy articles, &c my14

Large Sale of Building Lots, in the Eighth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold: 146 very splendid Building Lots of Ground, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the Court House,) and streets adjacent thereto, comprising very eligible situations for business, manufacturing purposes, and private dwellings—a part of the same having a beautiful view of the Monongahela river and the adjacent scenery.

A plan of the Lots may be had at the Auction Room, or on application to DAVID GREER, at his residence on Penn street. Terms: ¼ Cash; balance payable in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by notes and mortgage—purchasers to pay expense of conveyancing my14 J D DAVIS, Auct's

HARRIS' DIRECTORY.

I HARRIS has daily about four hands, engaged in preparing for the new and important work on our two cities—Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and immediate neighborhood—and wishing to make this, his fifth edition and Directory, as perfect, complete and useful as possible, wishes the aid of all in their names, residence, business and cards, and if they have not yet to subscribe for the work, either through his agent, or by calling at his office. And, as he is an old Editor himself, and always gives each Editor of our city papers a handsome copy and notice, he hopes they will favor him and the public, by copying this notice, to that all may read it.

He invites also, to have an honorable and respectable Agent to call upon the Wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers, Keepers, and Professional Gentlemen in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c., &c., to subscribe for the work, and patronize him themselves, by getting a copy of the work and giving their cards, names and advertisements for it.

N. B.—All the Editors of the above cities, and those of Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Uniontown, Brownsville, Cumberland, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Erie, &c., then copy the above and send a paper with it to me, will have a copy sent them gratuitously. ISAAC HARRIS

may15 Agent and Commission Merchant

NEW AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, for the cure of the following diseases: Jaundice, Liver Complaint, all Bilious Complaints, Headache, Heart Burn, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, Piles, Palpitations of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritations, Debilitated Stomach, Low Spirits, Depression of Spirits, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases, Canker, Syphilitic Diseases, Scrofula, Impurities of the Blood, Pimples and Pustules on the Face, Hereditary Humors, Cold Sores, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury.

The attention of the invalid, public, and of all those afflicted by any of the above diseases, is respectfully called to the merits of a new and invaluable preparation from an original recipe of a distinguished physician, combining in itself the most active remedial properties of two of the very first articles in the Materia Medica. The Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters were introduced to the public about twelve months ago, and during that period their success has been so great as to induce the proprietor to offer them to the public with more confidence, in the full belief that by entering into more extensive use, they will prove a blessing to all those suffering from the diseases above enumerated.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, general agents, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. THORN, Market street, and F. R. SAWYER, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1—large bottles.

mch26:3t&w 8do

PHILO HALL!

EXTRAORDINARY and entirely unprecedented exhibition of scientific illusions, consisting of various surprising and amusing experiments in Chemistry, Pneumatics, Optics, Natural

PHILOSOPHY AND MAGIC;

by Messrs. LEOPOLD and ALBERTI—for Three Nights Only, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1847.

These incomprehensible experiments are performed with a most gorgeous and costly apparatus.

The Stage presenting the appearance of a grand Palace of Enchantment.

Gentlemen's tickets, 50 cts. Ladies' Tickets, 25 cts. Children under 10, 25 cents.

Doors open at half-past 7—Curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

A Band of Music will be in attendance each evening.

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DRESS GINGHAMS—W. R. MURPHY asks the attention of buyers to the choice styles of above goods opened this morning, as well as—

Dark Blue or Green Ginghams;
Barred do do;
French Lawns, at reduced prices;
Gingham Lawns;
Neat style Brizes;
Crape Shawls;
Needle work Collars;
Bonnet Ribbons;