THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in day as practicable.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

☞ At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig county Committee of Correspondence, held at Mahaffey's Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, May 6th, the following call was agreed upon: The Antimasonic and Whig electors of each ward, borough and township in Allegheny county, are requested to convene at their usual places of holding primary meetings in said districts, on Saturday, the 10th day of June next, to appoint to a delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 14th of June next, at 10 A. M., of said day, to nominate candidates for national, state and county offices, to be supported at the ensuing fall election. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt, will be held at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in Pittsburgh and all the wards and boroughs at 7½ P. M., of said day.

The committee would earnestly urge upon the said meeting the necessity of an efficient organization, preparatory to the coming election.

DANL. MCCURDY, Chairman.

JOHN MAJOR, J. W. LIGHTNER, J. ROBINSON, } Secretaries. my15

☞ The undersigned, Commissioners of Allegheny county, would respectfully be authorized by the act of Assembly to subscribe to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They prefer, however, that the people of the county should first express their views in regard to this important measure, and in obedience to the request contained in the above memorial would ask the qualified voters in each ward, borough and township in said county, to meet at their usual places of holding elections in said districts, on Saturday, the 27th day of May next, each to appoint two delegates to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 31st of May, to consult and advise with Commissioners in reference to a subscription on part of said county to the Capital Stock of said Railroad Company. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in Pitt and the other wards and boroughs at 7½ o'clock, P. M., of said day.

We earnestly wish a free and full expression in regard to the matter.

JOHN McDOWELL, JESSE T. MARKS, THOMAS PERKINS, } Com.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, April 25, 1848.

The Iron Trade.

The Washington Union publishes a letter dated Pittsburgh, May 12th, which for ignorance or dishonesty, is unsurpassed in the annals of electioneering letters on the tariff and the iron interest of the Commonwealth. The letter is anonymous, thus demonstrating that the writer is afraid of his name, as well as a falsifier of facts. The official character of the paper containing the letter gives it a right to notice that it could lay no claim to elsewhere. The writer in attempting to show that the tariff of 1846 has built up the iron interests of western Pennsylvania, says:

"At the establishment of McKee & Harris near to Franklin, in Venango county, I had an interview with a certain Mr. Jeremiah Roney, who appeared to be a manager of much intelligence. Of him I endeavored to obtain some information as to the profits of that branch of business. On asking him what was the probable expense of manufacturing a ton of pig metal, (which now commands in market about thirty-five dollars) he very properly inquired whether I was about to embark in the business to which I replied in the negative. "Well, then," said he, "are you a whig or federalist?"—And on answering I was not, "Then," said he, "are you in favor of *James Buchanan* for the Presidency?" "That I am," said I, "and none other."

"Give me your pay," said he; "I am your man and you shall have all the information I can furnish. In the manufacture of pig metal, the expenses are proportioned to the quality of the ore, but in view of the general character of the material found in and about Venango and Clarion counties, a good quality of metal can be manufactured at a price not exceeding *fifteen dollars a ton.* Now you see, said Mr. Roney, that a profit of twenty dollars a ton on pig metal, is just the thing the democrats have done by administering the government; and if we have James Buchanan for next President, said my friend Mr. Roney, we shall continue to enjoy prosperity in our iron section of country.

As Mr. Roney's name is thus given as the authority for such a palpably dishonest statement, we shall have no hesitation in calling upon him to furnish the data upon which he places the cost of pig iron at fifteen dollars per ton. His caution in not imparting the information until he had ascertained the political bias of the letter writer, and his frankness when assured that a democrat was his questioner, make it reasonable to infer that he can discuss this question at length. We now challenge him or any manager to show the cost of Pig iron to be materially under the annexed statement.

Cost of making Pig Iron on the Allegheny River.

280 bus. Charcoal for 1 ton Pig iron at 31c.	$9,50
3 tons ore,	2,50
Limestone,	50
2 ore burners and pounders, 2 fillers, 2 keepers, 1 founder, gutterman, 1 engine & helper, 1 clerk and manager. Average 6 ton,	6,75
Wear and tear of works,	1,00
Hauling to river and freight to Pittsburgh,	2,00
6 per cent on $20,000 cost of works and lands $1,200 on 500 tons Pig per annum,	1,50
	$22,05

There are a number of small expenses to be added to the above, but the profits on the store goods sold to the hands will cover them. The parade of rolling mills and furnaces started since the tariff of 1846, in the letter is dishonest as the estimates of the cost of Pig iron. They were the effect of the tariff of 1842 and no man of common sense can argue the reverse, and we leave this point until the question of veracity in relation to the cost of Pig iron is settled. We will return to the question at leisure.

The Congressional Nomination.—We regret to see the struggle going on in the county in regard to the nomination of a member of Congress. We have communications on hand, which our inclinations prompt us not to publish at all, both for and against Mr. Hampton, and for the reason that we think no good will come of this newspaper controversy. The Delegates to be chosen by the People will decide the result, and we believe their own good sense will lead them to an issue wise and just, if not satisfactory to all.

We have sought upon this question to preserve a neutral position in our columns,—to give all a hearing, and to show partiality towards none. We are no man's man, and no organ of any clique, faction, or interest whatever. Our sole wish is to see the Whig party here and every where united and victorious,—to take sides with no single interest but rather to do what shall seem best, and prove best for the common good of all. At the same time, we have not felt at liberty to shut out the communications of those claiming a hearing through our columns, and though we think no good will be done by any *ex parte* missive, we shall publish them, when respectfully treating of public men and public questions, because we are not willing to shut our Press against those known and recognized as of the Whig party.

A letter from Mr. Hampton, and from a "working Whig," will appear to morrow.

IMPORTS OF METAL.—Three ships arrived at New York on Saturday, with 20,078 bars of merchant iron, 5,620 rail road bars, and 517 bundles of iron. The Courier and Inquirer of Saturday says:—Scotch Pigs are dull, and small sales are making at $23,50@24 cash; 300 tons sold (to arrive) on lower terms.

The iron arriving at New York in bundles does not all stop there, but finds its way West of the Mountains. The Beaver Bucket Manufactory has received one invoice of fifteen tons, and has now in hand advices of the shipment of a similar amount, to its order. The saving to the manufactory by purchasing *hoop iron* in England, is about twenty per cent.

It is the triumph of the *whigs* of the North, in which the South should see its greatest reason for *appreciation—Union.*

Even so. The Whigs of the North are for sustaining the principles of free Government, and the rights of their own section of the Union. They make no encroachments upon the South, and are resolved that the South shall make none upon the North. Had there been a Whig Administration there would have been no war, no extension of slave territory, and a successful system of Internal Improvements and of Protection to American Industry.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS.—More than eighty *per cent* of the entire expenses of the General *Government* have been to keep up Military Establishments,—and yet the dominant party hold that *Government has no power to improve the Rivers and Harbors of the country. Every thing for war and nothing for peace appears to be the spirit of the times.*

We would refer our readers to Messrs. Pearce & Bryan's advertisement, in another column.

TO THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

You are invited to meet on Saturday next, to elect, from each township, district and ward, two Delegates, to assemble at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, to consult together upon the subject of a subscription by this county, to the Central Rail Road.

The question is one of vital importance to our city, and equally so to the country. The subscribers being fully impressed with the momentous nature of the question, cannot consent to let the decision take place, without an effort to procure that result which they believe will greatly conduce to the prosperity of this city and surrounding country.

They have regretted to perceive that efforts have been made, not to enlighten the public mind as to the true merits of the question, but to excite unworthy prejudices, not to give correct information, but to mislead and bias honest, well meaning men. They, on the contrary, intend to make a plain, unvarnished statement, feeling confident that to secure a correct decision, it is only necessary to give you correct information.

One of the most unworthy attempts to mislead or prejudice your minds, was by the effort to array one class of our community against the other, by representing the proposed subscription as a tax upon the many for the benefit of a few rich, land proprietors. It is not a little singular that in Philadelphia, the directly opposite position was taken by the wealthy owners of real estate; there it was contended by some of the wealthiest and most talented men in the country, that the proposed subscription would be an oppressive tax upon the owners of real estate, for the benefit of the mechanics and working men.

In this city, it has been argued, that although the *pretended* tax would, in the first instance, be paid by the owners of the real estate, yet that they would be abundantly reimbursed by increased rents, and the tenants be oppressed by those higher rents. Can it be necessary to expose the fallacy of such arguments? If it is, the subscribers would ask what would cause a rise of rents? Surely not the mere making of a rail road. But the making of a rail road would create an increase of business, and thus attract an increase of population, and an increased demand for houses. Why is it that rents are higher in Pittsburgh than in Butler? Because there is more business here than in that clever, healthy little borough. Does any one of those men who use this most odious argument, ever think of migrating to Butler, because rents are low there? Surely not.

But those who argue so strenuously against a subscription, on the ground that it will increase rents, and thus oppress the working classes, should, in all consistency, advance another step—they should use every exertion to hasten the completion of the New York and Erie Rail Road, and the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Wheeling. This would cut off nine tenths of the business of Pittsburgh, and our warehouses would then soon be closed, the grass would grow in our streets, and rents would be as low as the most penurious tenant could desire. Hundreds and thousands of industrious, enterprising, men would abandon this doomed city, to go to some more prosperous place; and the advocates of no rail roads and low rents would have here a standing memorial of their policy.

The subscribers reluctantly noticed this unworthy attempt to prevent a subscription by the county, not by appealing to the reason and good sense of the tax payers, but by arousing base prejudices and exciting jealousy among people whose interests are all closely united.

Great misapprehensions exist as to the nature of the proposed subscription. Many believe that it must be followed by an immediate tax. This is an entire mistake. The subscription will be paid as called for in the bonds of the county, payable at such time as may be agreed upon, say in eighteen or twenty years. These bonds will be received at their par value by the Company in payment of the installments as they come due, and by an act of the last legislature, the company is authorized and is bound to pay interest semi annually at the rate of six per cent. upon those bonds, until the work is completed, and to charge this interest as a part of the cost of construction. The interest thus paid by the Company will meet the interest payable on the bonds, so that the county will not be required to levy one dollar of tax on account of the subscription, so long as the Railroad is in course of construction. When the road is completed this payment of interest by the company will cease, but the county will then be entitled to receive its *pro rata* share of the profits of the road in the shape of dividends.

As to the probable profits, the subscribers will make a few remarks. The Baltimore road, which is only half finished, and cost $8,000,000, pays eight per cent. dividends. Our road, when completed, will take all the western trade and travel, and will cost but about $4,000,000. It is surely a moderate estimate to say that it will at least equal the Baltimore road in its half finished state. Eight per cent. profits would pay all the interest upon the bonds, and would leave a clear balance of $20,000 to go to the county treasury. But the almost certain result would be, that it will pay ten per cent., which would increase the surplus profits of the county to $10,000, which would cover the whole present county tax. These estimates are founded on the results of all the well managed roads in Massachusetts and New York, and should satisfy every reasonable man, of the propriety of the subscription without further argument. The subscription in fact, would be nothing more than a loan of the credit of the county, which never could result in any burthen upon the tax payers,—in no event can the road produce less than 6 per cent., which will of course cover the interest upon the bonds, and all profits above that amount will go to swell the revenues of the county, and obviate the necessity of taxation for ordinary purposes.

But suppose an extreme case—suppose that the road, when finished, should pay no dividend at all—suppose the county should have to pay the entire amount of interest on the bonds—say sixty thousand dollars yearly—will we not be amply compensated by the increased value of agricultural and other products, consequent upon the opening of a cheap and speedy communication to the sea board, available at all seasons of the year.

Recollect, fellow citizens, how much was lost by the detention of produce at this place, in the spring of 1847. Bear in mind, also, that upon the subscription of a million of dollars here, the city of Philadelphia will have to subscribe an additional million; and that the whole amount will be expended in the completion of the road on the west side of the mountains. What an impulse will be given to business, to the value of produce, and to every acre of land in the county, by the expenditure of such an immense amount of money!

Recollect, too, fellow citizens, that there is not only good to be accomplished, but evil to be warded off, by a prompt subscription here of a million of dollars. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have, after long consideration, resolved to avoid our city, and extend their road to a point on the Ohio below us—there to intercept a large portion of our trade.

This work they expect to accomplish by means of the large revenue derived from the business contributed by our city.

The sagacious head of that company perceives clearly that his plan is a practicable one, and nothing but a wiser and more energetic policy on our part can defeat it. But fortunately, Allegheny county holds her own, and the Baltimore company's destiny in her own hands. By a prompt subscription of a million of dollars, Allegheny county may secure an early completion of the Central Railroad and thus at once tear from the hands of the Baltimore company, the very means by which it hopes to accomplish our ruin. Complete our rail road the business on the Baltimore road will not pay expenses, and their scheme of extension to Wheeling must necessarily be abandoned. An obvious consequence of this abandonment of the Baltimore scheme would be the concentration of all the western Rail Roads in our vicinity instead of at Wheeling. So that by a prompt subscription we not only secure the termination of the Central Rail Road, but at the same time insure the convergence at this point of several western Railroads and defeat for ever a hostile and dangerous project.

Fellow citizens, we address you in all frankness. We believe an important crisis in our affairs has arrived. We have no selfish purpose, distinct from yours, to accomplish. We believe we are all embarked in the same vessel, and have all the same interest in the prosperity of the city and county.—We intreat you to examine the subject calmly and dispassionately and decide upon it as you would in relation to a question about your private affairs.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
HENRY WOODS,
MORGAN ROBERTSON,
S. F. VON BONNHORST,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins Township,
WM. G. HAWKINS, do.
DANIEL NEGLEY, Peebles Tp.
CHARLES ERNEST, do.
GEO. A. BAYARD,
JACOB PAINTER,
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
FRED. H. KAY,
THOMAS J. CAMPBELL,
JOHN BISSELL,
WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
THOS. D. UPDIKE,
WILLIAM BAKEWELL,
F. LORENZ,
ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Since the publication of the proceedings of the Directors of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Rail Road Company, calling upon the Commissioners to subscribe to their rail road, the public seem to think the matter of a subscription to the Connellsville road only intended to throw a damper on the subscription to the Central Road. Now, this is not the fact. The charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Rail Road contains the following—

'SECT. 6. That the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Somerset, and any city, borough, or incorporated company, shall have authority to subscribe thereto as fully as any individual could do, and shall be represented at elections, and in other acts of said company, by agents duly appointed by the commissioners of the respective counties, or by the mayors, chief officers, and the presidents of said cities, boroughs, and incorporated companies, all which subscriptions may be required in instalments, as the company may think proper: Provided, That no more than one third of the money subscribed shall be required in any one year.'

The friends of the Connellsville Rail Road intend to make their road, for the present, in connection with the slack water improvements from Connellsville, a distance of 60 miles in the direct route to Cumberland. From Connellsville to Turkey Foot is 27 miles. Now, who doubts the making of this 27 miles of rail road. Turkey Foot is within five miles of Petersburgh, on the National Road.—With a little expense, this five miles can be made a good road; and then a connection is completed for the present. I know it is said that the Connellsville road will never be made, and that the Central road will yield a larger per centage, &c. This may be the fact; but the writer wishes the *public to know that the Connellsville road will be made*, and that as fast as possible. The slacking of the river to Connellsville saves, for the present, 60 miles of rail road. The friends of the Connellsville road will never rest, however, until the rail road reaches from Cumberland to the City of Pittsburgh.

A PITTSBURGHER.

Judge McLean and the Presidency.—We find the following correspondence in the Indianopolis State Journal of the 17th. It sufficiently explains itself.

INDIANOPOLIS, May 7th 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Your name will be presented to the consideration of the Whig National Convention for its nomination as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. It has been recently intimated, in some of the public papers, that such modes of selecting a candidate does not meet your views, and that you do not fully accord in sentiment with the Whig party. If not inconsistant with the course which you have determined to pursue in relation to the Presidency, I would be pleased to have an answer for publication.

Yours respectfully, JOHN D. DEFREES.

Hon. John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 10th 1848.

My Dear Sir:—In answer to your favor received this day I have to remark, that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, by a National Convention was adopted by the Whigs, in 1840, as a substitute for the Congress caucus which, up to 1823, was the mode of designating the candidate.

A Convention nominated the Whig candidate in 1844; and on the 7th of June next it will perform the same office. Of course every person whose name is brought before a Whig Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, without any reservation on his part, is bound by its decision. I should consider it an imputation against my honor, to suffer my name to go before the convention as a Whig, without restriction, if I did not coincide cordially and fully with the professed principles of the Whig party.

Very truly yours JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. D. Defrees, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.

REMOVAL OF WINNEBAGOES.—*New Country thrown open to Settlement.*—The Burlington Iowa Gazette, says:—Orders have been given for the immediate removal of the Winnebagoes to their new home, north of the St. Peters river. There are 3000 Indians in all to be removed. They will take with them some 400 or 500 head of cattle for subsistence. The Indians, we are informed are well provided for in every particular.

Fort Crawford (at Prairie du Chien) is to be broken up for the present, and the Wisconsin Volunteers, now stationed there, are to be sent across to the Iowa side to garrison Fort Atkinson.

The extent of country which will be thus added to settlements of Iowa, is about 40 miles wide and 150 miles long, and most of it as fine soil as can be found in the State, and a portion of it presenting the most flattering, not to say certain signs of mineral. We look forward to the consummation of this event as one fraught with highly important interests to our young State.

The foreign news was recently telegraphed to Buffalo from New York, via., Montreal, the straight line being out of order.

Local Intelligence.

Our Table.

The English Pulpit: collection of Sermons by the most eminent living divines of England.

This is an octavo volume, got up in the Boston style; and from the eminent names of the authors, and the subjects of the Sermons, we expect to find in this volume a rich feast.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS on the Parables and Miracles of Christ: The Essentials of Saving Religion, &c. By Jabez Burns, D. D., Author of Pulpit Encyclopedia, &c., &c.

A duodecimo volume, neatly got up. We have nothing to do with the diversity of opinion respecting such works. We have no doubt that it is a good book and ought not to be abused. If the people are afraid of such abuse, let some of the laity in every congregation purchase the book, and they need entertain no more fears.

Preparation for the Pulpit: An Essay on the composition and delivery of a Sermon. By Rev. J. Rawson, A. M.

Here is the book so highly eulogized by Tefft, of the Ladie's Repository. It is compendious—there seems to be no room in it for useless lumber, and we presume there is none.

Tupper's Poetical Works—Proverbial Philosophy. A thousand lines, Hastenns.

This work is so well known, it needs only to be announced. It is a perfect shower of meteors—a casket of sparkling gems. We are indebted to our friend C. H. Pierce, of Boston, for the above books, and they are on sale at the Methodist Book Store, 4th street, by J. L. Read.

SIGHT TO THE BLIND.—One of the most interesting visits it has ever been our pleasure to receive, was made to us yesterdy by THOMAS NEWBITH, one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburgh. He came to bear voluntary testimony of the successful cure he had received from Dr. BROOKS, in the treatment of his eyes, and to impart to the public something of that feeling of gratitude which every true man has towards those who have relieved him from physical suffering. About one year since, Mr. Newbith found his left eye to be sightless, from a cataract. An operation was performed by Dr. Brooks, with great relief to the left eye, but gradually the pain extended to the right, from the natural sympathy between those two organs, and the right became as bad as the left. On the 1st of April, an operation was performed on the right eye, and both are now well, so that Mr. Newbith can read, write, and enjoy all the blessings of sight. The cure appears to be not only complete, but the treatment most skilful. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to record both the gratitude of the patient, and the success of his physician. It is not always that men are as successful in doing good to the sufferer, or as ready to acknowledge the good done.

TRANSPORTATION VIA PITTSBURGH.—The accident at the Aqueduct has not interrupted the transportation of goods East or West. Every thing comes and goes with its wonted regularity. The line stage of water upon the river also offers superior advantages for receiving and sending goods between the two sections of country.

DIGBY, at his famous cheap and fashionable emporium, is now receiving, from his eastern agents, a large and splendid assortment of clothing, adapted to the season. He has also a complete stock of piece goods, ready to be made up at a moment's notice. His style of cutting and making up clothes cannot be surpassed East or West. See his advertisement.

MR. BARNUM opens his great establishment to day, in front of the American Hotel, and offers a host of attractions, which cannot fail of affording amusement and instruction to both young and old.

VENEZUELA.—This is the name of a new steamer, of 600 tons, building at Elizabeth, for the South American trade. She will be here in June for a "fit out," and leave for her destination early in July.

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRADE.—We regret to learn, that in consequence of the French revolution, and the troubles on the Continent, the prospects are exceedingly unfavorable for Tobacco for the present year. Advices received by the Hermann, at the stock in Amsterdam, was 9,000 hhds. of Maryland, besides Virginia and Kentucky; 6,000 hhds. in Rotterdam; and 10,000 hhds. in Bremen; and no sales making except in trifling lots of 20 to 50 hhds. Letters from Amsterdam, say, that prices are only sustained by the firmness of holders, and there is no doubt, if a sale was forced, prices would decline from 20 to 30 per cent, as there is no getting rid of the old stock, they do not receive meal any shipments. Houses in Holland refuse to receive consignments, or make advances. The stock of Maryland and Ohio Tobacco is also large, lying over in Baltimore and elsewhere, and although the crop is to come to market in a very small case, still, if the Planters continue to make their usual crops, with no Foreign demand, we do not see the slightest chance of effecting sales at remunerating prices. It would be better, therefore, to make a mixed crop, part Tobacco, and part Wheat, Corn, &c.—*Balt. Gazette.*

THE WAR.—Mr. Cocke, a Whig member of Tennessee in a speech in the House of Representatives last week said that the war expenses incurred so far, was $150,000,000 "and more," he continued, addressing the chair, "if I apportion this sum into amounts of $3,500 each, and deposit each parcel into a Pennsylvania farm-wagon, I find that it will be necessary to supply vehicles to receive a distance of 211 miles; and all this treasure expended in the prosecution of an unjust and bloody war." He also estimated the dead, from disease and wounds, at 15,000 and that before this time next year, 15,000 more will be added to the list of killed, &c.

This is the glory of Mr. Polk's war, sustained by his party, and to be continued, no one can tell to what period of time.

JENNY LIND's departure from Stockholm was attended by the most extraordinary demonstrations. It was on the 13th ult., the weather was beautiful, from 15,000 to 20,000 people lined the quays, military bands was placed at intervals; and she embarked amid cheers and music. The rigging of the vessels in the harbor was manned. The hurrahs and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued as long as the vessel, which bore Jenny Lind remained in sight. Her last performance at Stockholm was for the benefit of a charitable institution she had founded. The tickets of admission to the theatre on this occasion were put up at auction, and fetched an immense price.

* PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fortieth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society was held at the Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday, at Philadelphia. The Secretary of the Society, read an abstract from the annual report of the Society, being a condensed view of the proceedings. It appears that the circulation of copies of the Sacred Scriptures by the Society is now about 60,000 annually. The number of Bibles distributed last year was 22,940; number of Testaments, 41,522; total, 61,462 volumes—an increase of nearly 10,000 over the previous year.

The receipts during the year were $21,238,96—an increase of more than $6000 over last year. The number of life members added to the Society last year was 33—an increase over former years.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop, throughout Ohio, we feel warranted in saying, says the Ohio Cultivator, never gave better promises at this season of the year than at present. We took pains recently upon this subject to report, in letters to the delegates to the State Convention, on the 10th and 11th inst., and from all parts of the State the answer was, "the wheat crop never looked finer." In the great wheat counties of Stark, Wayne, Richland, Ashland, Medina, Summit, &c., never a more looking field of wheat can be seen. Though, of course, some fields look better than others. The accounts from the Eastern and Southern counties are nearly the same; and from the North-west almost as favorable.

DEATH OF A VETERAN CLERGYMAN.—The venerable Ashbel Green, who officiated as Chaplain to the first Congress of the United States, died on Friday at Philadelphia at a very advanced age.

CONNECTICUT SENATORS.—The Hon. Roger S. Baldwin and the Hon. Truman Smith were elected on the 19th, Senators to represent this State in the United States Senate, the latter from the 4th of March next, by 6 majority, on joint ballot.

News Items.

PACIFIC STEAM PACKETS.—The Steamship California, of 1,000 tons, has been launched at New York. She is intended for the Pacific line of packets of Messrs. Howland, Aspinwall & Co., and is one of the strongest steamers ever launched in that port.

THE DETROIT FIRE.—The Advertiser estimates the loss by the recent large fire in Detroit, at $200,000, only $42,595 of which was covered by insurance.

MAINE.—The legislative convention at Augusta on the 16th resolved, 91 to 74, that Levi Woodbury is the first choice of the democracy of Maine for President; and voted to support the nomination of the Baltimore convention.

A caricature print, representing General Scott in the act of giving Secretary Marcy '49,' has been circulated briskly among the members of the House of Representatives, and produced a good deal of merriment.

HELPER AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The Scioto Gazette, of the 16th instant, states that the engineer of the above company has completed his surveys of the route from Marietta to Chillicothe, a distance of 105 miles.

THE GENEROSITY OF A PITTSBURGH NEIGHBOR.—We have been shown the following letter, addressed to one of our citizens, from Thomas M. Howe, Esq., of Pittsburgh, which discloses such an enlarged and disinterested liberality, that we cannot refrain from publishing it, although the writer undoubtedly intended it as a private communication. We are informed that Mr. Howe is a man of unbounded kindness of heart, and is warmly esteemed by all who know him, not only for his native generosity, but also for the many other virtues which adorn his character. In the name of our city, we tender him the thanks that he has so honorably secured to himself, and trust that he may feel himself amply compensated by the assurance that his contribution will be faithfully appropriated to the relief of the numerous distressed and sorrowful sufferers from our late disastrous fire. We need hardly add that this act of kindness will be especially appreciated as a counterbalance to the sympathy visited by a similar devastation, and therefore, possessed of a fellow feeling for us under our late affliction. If we mistake not, the Iron City, in the days of her calamity, was remembered in a like manner by one of more of our own citizens.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH, May 15th, 1848.

GEORGE C. BATES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Our city has had in the course of the last two or three days, several intimations by Telegraph, of a destructive conflagration in your city, the painful details of which only reached us through the press, this morning.

With so large a number of persons turned houseless into the streets, there must be not a few cases requiring practical sympathy. I have to request, therefore, that you will value one me, at sight, for fifty dollars and apply the same in aid of any fund which may be raised to alleviate the present necessities of the most destitute.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOS. M. HOWE.

LET THE CRY BE HEARD.—The reporters of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, and Philadelphia Inquirer, who served in a number of the trying scenes in the Mexican war, join in regrets at the unjust manner in which they say the widows and orphans of many of the deceased Philadelphia volunteers have been treated by Government and its agents. They mention several cases, giving names and particulars. The Dispatch says:

"It is a fact, that the arrearages due to deceased soldiers are now standing unpaid, for the want of clerks in the Auditor's office at Washington, to examine the claims, while their wives and children are suffering for the very necessaries of life on account of the delay on the part of the Government to pay them that which is so justly their due. In the Sixth Ward Office, it is notorious, that applications are till pending for warrants were filed six months ago by our brave and meritorious volunteers, some of them are since deceased."

One of the cases mentioned is the following:

"The case of Edward McCreeden, of Co. E, 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment, is also hard. The reporter has been informed that the agent of Government, at Washington, have considered his case, and arrived at the conclusion that he was not in good health at the time of entering the service! And all this, too, when the *sworn* agent of Government, Dr. King, examined McCreeden at Pittsburgh in December, 1846, and *legally* mustered him into the service of the United States. The poor volunteer preceeded as far as Vera Cruz, participated in the trying scenes before that city, was shortly after taken sick, received an *honorable* discharge, returned home, and in a few weeks after died. He, too, has left a widow and several small children in humble circumstances."

Attention of Government being thus called to the matter, we cannot but believe that it will be as prompt in meeting out justice to these brave volunteers as they were in chastising the enemy. Again we say, "Let the cry be heard!"

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is now in session in Baltimore. The following—from the Baltimore American—make a part of the proceedings of last week:

The delegates of the last Assembly to various bodies in correspondence, made their reports, showing that they had uniformly been received with great cordiality.

A communication was received from the pastors of the several Methodist Churches in this city, requesting the Assembly to appoint ministers to fill their pulpits on the coming Sabbath.

The reports of the Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary and of the Western Theological Seminary, showing these institutions to be in a flourishing condition, were read and referred to select committees.

WISCONSIN has been admitted into the Union with a territory of 350 miles in its extreme length and 200 in its greatest breadth.

The Whig Press and Whig people of Massachusetts are urging with great zeal the nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

EVENING SESSION.

Baltimore, May 23, 1848.

The Convention held an evening session yesterday, and elected Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, its permanent President. Several Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and the regular order of business resumed.

The Committee of one from each State, to examine the credentials of members, reported favorably to all present except the New York Delegates. The case of the New York Members was laid over, and perhaps will not be taken up again.

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1848.

Great alarm—Two Thirds Rule Adopted.

Mr. Stevenson took the Chair this morning, with a pertinent address for the honor he had received. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Plummer. The Convention, by resolution, voted thanks to Judge Brice, the Chairman pro tem.

A motion was made by one of the Massachusetts Delegates, to adopt the rules of the convention of 1844, *excepting the two thirds rule.* This was warmly discussed by Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, in favor of the rule, who said that the convention could do without New York, if she abandoned the Democratic Platform.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, (M. C.) said he was against the two thirds rule. It had disappointed the Democracy of the country, when adopted in 1844. The effect of it might now be to spring some OUTSIDER before the people, and then farewell to Democracy.

This was deemed by some of the delegates as an attack upon Mr. Polk, when Mr. Morse said he meant no disrespect to the President.

[Here—the audience being unusually large—a cry was raised that the galleries were giving way; and the scene for a moment was almost terrific—many jumped from the church windows into the street—some of whom were badly hurt—but none mortally wounded. The alarm proceeded from the breaking of one of the benches.]

After a recess of half an hour, the convention reorganized, and the debate upon the two thirds rule was continued for some time, and adopted by the following vote—yeas, 175: nays, 78: among the nays were the Delegates of Ohio, 23; Indiana, 9; Missouri, 6; Wisconsin, 4. The Barn Burners were excluded from voting, in consequence of refusing to give pledges to sustain the nominee of the Convention. The Convention, however, have not yet acted upon the report of the committee in reference to the reception of the New York Delegations.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of One Hundred and twenty acres of Land, situated in Ringgold (late Middlesex) township, Butler county. The land is excellent, with fine springs of good water, about eighty acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. To any person wishing a first rate farm, this is a desirable opportunity. For terms enquire of John Forsythe, or

may24-w3t* THOS M MARSHALL, sty'e at law

FLAXSEED OIL—10 bbls, in prime order, just received and for sale by

my24 R SELLERS, 57 wood st

TOBACCO—19 hhds Leaf Tobacco, received per steamer New England No 2, and for sale by

my24 JAS A HUTCHISON & Co

RAISINS—100 quarter boxes Raisins, for sale low by to close consignment, by

my24 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

BACON—12 casks Hams and Shoulders, in store and for sale by

my24 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

OILS—50 bbls Linseed Oil, in good order; 15 do Lard Oil; 10 do do; Sperm, White, Bleached and Common Oil, on consignment and for sale at reduced prices, by

my23 SELLERS & NICOLS.

BACON—20 hhds plain Hams, for summer use; 10 do do canvassed do, very fine; 30 do Shoulders; 5 do Sides, on consignment (in part) and for sale by

my23 SELLERS & NICOLS

FISH—25 bbls large No 3 Mackerel; 10 do No 2 do; 10 half do do No 2 do; 10 do do No 3 do; 10 bbls No 1 Herring, just rec'd, in good order and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS

CASTOR OIL—5 bbls No 1, just rec'd and for sale by

my22 J KIDD & Co

PINK ROOT—ALL ROOT—400 lbs just rec'd and for sale by

my21 J KIDD & Co

JUJUBE PASTE—50 lbs just rec'd and for sale by

my22 J KIDD & Co

COTTON—50 bales Tennessee Cotton, in store and for sale by my23 WEST BOWEN, 20 front st

MOLASSES—45 bbls Plantation Molasses, in store and for sale by my23 WEST BOWEN

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs pure White Lead, in store and for sale by my23 WEST BOWEN

CHEESE—30 bxs W R Cheese, sale by

my22 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SICKLES—10 doz for sale by

my22 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

GLASS—50 bxs 7x9; 250 do 8x10; for sale by

my22 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—20 bbls superior, landing from Silas Wright and for sale by

my22 BAGALEY & SMITH, in and 20 wood st

CINCINNATI SOAP—200 bxs Cincinnati No 1 Soap, landing and for sale by

my22 BAGALEY & SMITH

NO. 0. SUGAR—122 hhds No 0 Sugar, landing from Lady Byron and for sale by

my22 BAGALEY & SMITH

LOAF SUGARS—400 lbs Loaf Sugars, Nos 2, 4, 6 and 7, for sale by my22 BAGALEY & SMITH

S. H. MOLASSES—200 bbls superior quality Sugar House Molasses; 20 do Golden Syrup; just rec'd and for sale by my22 BAGALEY & SMITH

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls just received by

my22 McGILL, BUSHFIELD & ROE

NO. 0. SUGAR—60 hhds, prime article, for sale by

my22 McGILL, BUSHFIELD & ROE

BACON—Hams and Shoulders, for sale by

my22 McGILL, BUSHFIELD & ROE

A THIRD SUPPLY of summer staple and fancy Goods, is now being opened at dry goods house of

W R MURPHY, N E corth market st.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs, entrance from Fourth street. my22

PRINTS FOR 12½ CTS—Open this morning, several cases of new prints, good colors, at 12½ cts; also, super lawn style light do, at same price, at dry goods house of W R MURPHY

BONNET AND CAP RIBBONS—W R Murphy invites the attention of buyers to a new supply of above goods, of newest style and very low.

my22

PRODUCE—50 sacks Feathers; 30 do Flaxseed; 3 casks do; 1 do Beeswax; 2 bbls Grease Lard, to arrive; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

my22 front st

SUMMER SHAWLS—A large supply of above goods lately received, such as Barege, Victoria, Linen, Net, Silk Mohair, Cashmere, Muslin de Laine, &c. at Dry Goods house of W R MURPHY

DRAB THIBET SHAWLS—And blk do, of various qualities. An excellent assortment, at lowest prices, to be found at the store of

my17 W R MURPHY

COLORED SATIN AND TAFFETA RIBBONS—A A Mason & Co. have received 25 boxes of gold Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of every number; also, 10 boxes of new style Bonnet Ribbons. my22

WHITE GOODS—A A Mason & Co. have on hand an extensive assortment of White Goods, comprising Bisil, Swiss, Book, Plaid and Jaconet Muslins, of every variety. my22

WHITE CRAPES—A A Mason & Co. 60 Market street, have just rec'd 50 pcs of white and colored Crapes. my22

SHAWLS—A A