THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1849.

☞ 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 to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*," has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

Prof. Stephens' reply to Prof. Elliott is deferred till to-morrow.

JOHN MCGREW, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Allegheny city. This is an excellent appointment, and will give general satisfaction. Mr. McGrew is an old, and worthy citizen, of sterling honesty, and the office, while it will confer a benefit upon him, will be faithfully attended to.

THE GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.—We understand that the *liability clause*, which was attached to this bill by the House, was disagreed to by the Senate, and that the bill as finally passed is free from this ruinous defect. We are glad to hear this, as no bill passed by the Legislature this year is of more importance. As soon as we receive an official copy of the bill we will publish it.

RAILROAD TO WHEELING.—We remarked, on Monday, in noticing that a charter had been obtained for a Railroad from Pittsburgh to the Virginia State Line, in the direction of Wheeling, that we did not know whether there was any earnest intention of building such a road or not. A gentleman, who was active in securing the necessary legislation from this State, has since called upon us, and stated that he was never more sincere in any act of his life and he believed that all those interested, in Pittsburgh, Washington, Wheeling and Baltimore were in good earnest in this matter. Our remark was not elicited from any opposition to the contemplated improvement, but from a want of knowledge on the subject. We are informed that this road will unite with the Steubenville road, ten miles, from the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, south-westwardly, and that the same depots will answer both roads. Our Washington neighbors have long desired a Railroad communication with Pittsburgh and will no doubt exert themselves to promote this object. A committee, we understand, proceeded to Richmond to procure the necessary legislation from Virginia, but were too late for this session, but will succeed doubtless next winter.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRACY. The Mercury, of yesterday, publishes an extract of a letter, from "a prominent and influential Democrat in Johnstown," from which we select the following paragraph —

"With this letter I send you a copy of the transcript of this place, in which there is an article on the action of your late County Convention, and the course of the Post. You may regard it as 'rough'—I do not. Be assured that, *if the party continues to act as it has been doing for some time back, you will soon be without a democracy, and if the* LAWLESS *continue to receive from the Press the encouragement they have been receiving*, your city is in imminent danger of annihilation."

On this paragraph the editor of the Mercury has the following observations.—

"The remarks of our correspondent in relation to the action of the late County Convention, are perfectly just. The conduct of that convention was *arbitrary and despotic in the extreme, and has met with the unqualified disapprobation of every intelligent Democrat* whom we have heard speak on the subject. We hope our honest Democratic friends who may hereafter be chosen as delegates, will watch more closely the movements of certain tricksters who have betrayed the party into a false position, and thus done more to reduce our vote in Allegheny County than the utmost activity of our opponents could have accomplished."

The Mercury has thus boldly taken a direct issue with the late Locofoco Convention, and has condemned its proceeding in the strongest language. We may therefore look for a harmonious time of it at the next meeting but we fear the Post party will triumph. The Locofoco party in this county is composed of too great a portion of the "noisy, brawling, selfish, vacillating, rotten politicians" to use the language of the Mercury, for any hope to be entertained of its recovery from the "load of filth and rubbish" under which it is staggering headlong to ruin. Our sympathies, however, are with the Mercury and we shall rejoice at its success in infusing some show of wisdom and justice into the ranks of the new elite mass.

FROM EUROPE.

The details of the Foreign News received by the Herman, containing three days later news than that brought by the Niagara, have been received by the mails. Thg news is interesting, as indicative of important changes and movements.

The principal item of interest from ENGLAND is the expected failure of the Navigation Laws Bill in the House of Lords. A change of Ministry was expected.

FRANCE is unquiet. The Assembly has passed the bill for the abrogation of political clubs, which has caused great agitation in Paris; A popular movement was contemplated. Strong detachments of troops paraded through the city. M. Proudhon's Journal has again been seized. The Archbishop of Paris has handed 60,000f. to the Pope's Nuncio, being the first instalment of the collection made in the churches of Paris for His Holiness.

In GERMANY the greatest excitement prevails, owing to the proceedings of the Parliament at Frankfort. The proposal to appoint the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany was rejected. This unexpected decision caused great excitement, and would, it was feared, lead to unpleasant consequences between Prussia and Austria.

On the 22d of March, the order of the day having been disposed of, the President of the Assembly intimated that he had a communication to make to it from M. Von Gagern. M. Von Gagern intimates that all the ministers, the secretaries of state included, have tendered their resignations to the vicar of the empire, and that his imperial highness, after maturely considering the reasons they assigned for taking such a step, has accepted their resignations. The ex-ministers will continue to discharge the routine duties of their respective offices till their successors are appointed." The Assembly then adjourned till next day.

At a late hour of the evening of the 22d no member of the Assembly had been sent for by the vicar of the empire. The confusion and exasperation exceeded all measure.

In ITALY, all is in a state of uncertainty. The war has broken out again between Prince Albert and the Austrians, and the next accounts will bring, most probably, some decisive intelligence. The negociations between the King of Naples and the inhabitants of Sicily have been broken off, and the latter are preparing to resist the tyrant to the last extremity.

In HUNGARY the Austrians are not making much progress, but it was feared that they were concentrating their energies for one terrible and decisive blow.

Such is the state of Europe. Wars, confusion, anarchy, bloodshed are the principal features of the panorama presented before us.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The President of this company has made a statement to the stockholders and the citizens of Philadelphia to the effect that funds are wanted to complete the road to Hollidaysburg. In pursuance of a policy which the company has adopted, the work is constructed with the legitimate funds of the company, without recourse to borrowed money.

The funds now at the command of the board are about sufficient to complete the work to the Tyrone forges, on the Little Juniata, about twenty-five miles beyond Hollidaysburg. The board have felt constrained to adhere strictly to the policy indicated, and have instructed the chief engineer to suspend any further contracts beyond that point, until the subscriptions required to place them in funds at the proper time are obtained. To enable the board to complete the road to Hollidaysburg early next year, subscriptions should be promptly made, as the loss of the summer season will cause serious delay in the execution of the work, which is not of a kind to be prosecuted with advantage in the winter. The citizens are urged to make such additional subscriptions as will enable the board to renew the work. An instalment of five dollars is called for. Another in August next and every sixty days thereafter until the subscription is paid. In great advanced upon payment.

City and County Scrip.

Our city was thrown into some commotion, yesterday, by the announcement that the brokers had refused the scrip of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, and Allegheny County. These scrips have formed the great bulk of our circulation for some years past, and have answered a very useful purpose as a safe and convenient currency. From the readiness of its circulation—people generally preferring it to the small bank notes of other States—and the facility of its creation, the City Councils and the County Commissioners, have been tempted into a larger issue than was entirely prudent, and it came at last to form so large a part of the circulation of the surrounding towns and counties, that active measures began to be taken against it, and it was thrown back upon the circulation of the city, until it became too burdensome for the brokers to endure—hence the refusal longer to receive it on yesterday.

Its refusal by the brokers naturally produced an excitement in the public mind throughout the day, and some persons hastened to put it off at a sacrifice. Some of the stores were taking it at a discount—others were receiving it at its full value, but refusing to give any change, and some refused it entirely. In the market, of course, it was universally refused, causing no little trouble and disappointment.

We understand the Councils of this city are contemplating measures of relief, and no doubt the County Commissioners and the Councils of Allegheny will also devise some mode of redemption without delay. We would therefore earnestly advise the holders of this money not to sacrifice it. Although it may be some temporary inconvenience to hold it, yet a little patience and forbearance we feel assured will relieve every person from any danger of loss. The money will always be good for city and county taxes, water rents, &c., and the faith of the city and county are pledged for its redemption. It is not like the notes of a broken bank, which may prove a total loss, but is worth what it calls for on its face, every dollar of which will no doubt be realized. Its depreciation too produced a temporary inconvenience, but can result in no loss, except to those whose necessities or fears lead them to sacrifice it.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has completed a contract with the Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., for £200,000 of the five per cent Sterling Bonds, on terms entirely satisfactory. This will enable the Company to progress with the road westward with spirit.

EXEMPTION LAW.

AN ACT to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That in lieu of the property now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract, and distress for rent, property to the value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family and all bibles and school books in use in the family (which shall remain exempted as heretofore) and the money, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent.

SEC. 2. That the sheriff, constable, or other officer charged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, shall be requested by the debtor, summon three disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to retain under the provision of this act, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty cents each, to be charged as part of the costs of the proceedings, and property thus chosen and appraised, to the value of three hundred dollars, shall be exempt from levy and sale on the said execution or warrant, excepting warrants for the collection of taxes.

SEC. 3. That in any case where the property levied upon as aforesaid shall exceed in real or personal value than three hundred dollars, and the defendant in such case shall elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole sum of three hundred dollars, or any less sum, the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said appraisers shall determine that the said real estate can be divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be of sufficient to answer the requirements of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bounds, all of which proceedings shall be certified in writing by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper hands and seals, to the sheriff, under sheriff or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make return of the same to the proper court from which the writ issued, in connection with the said writ: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to affect or impair the lines of bonds, mortgages, or other contracts for the purchase money of the real estate, insolvent debtors.

SEC. 4. That upon return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceedings thereon the plaintiff in the case shall be entitled to have his writ of venditioni exponas as in other cases, to sell the residue of the real estate included in the levy as aforesaid, if the appraisers aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of the said real estate, but if the said appraisers shall determine against a division of said real estate, the plaintiff may have a writ of venditioni exponas to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy, and it shall and may be lawful in the latter case for the defendant in the execution to receive from the sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds of said sale so much as he would have received at the appraised value had the said real estate been divided.

SEC. 5. That the twenty sixth section of the act, entitled "An Act relating to executions," passed sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An Act in regard to certain actions of judgments in the city of Pittsburg, and relative to the publishing of sheriff's sales, and for other purposes," passed twenty second April one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and all other acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the fourth day of July next, and shall apply only to debts contracted on and after that date.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

MR. CLAYTON AND THE PICAYUNE.

"Senators generally have not conceived a warm attachment to the Secretary of State, and it is quite certain that a strong body of able and influential outsiders are at work to throw impediments in his way. Some unguarded friends of his have given him too much power, while others have already pointed to him as Gen Taylor's successor in the Senate. Mr. Clayton has not many strong and warm friends, and many of his former colleagues have left here not exactly in that mood which is favorable to his views, whatever they might be.—*Special Washington Correspondence of the N O Picayune.*

The Washington Wing, in republishing the foregoing extract, accompanies it with the following remarks.

The public mind has become so used to the mis representations, whether purposed or not, of the press opposed to an Administration, that when they say of men of opposite politics is no longer regarded with any astonishment, no matter how far from truth or candor their lucubrations may be. But when that portion of the press, which professes to seek after and to speak the truth on all occasions turns aside and indulges in accusations against public men, which have no foundation but in the prejudice or fancy of the writer, such a course is eminently calculated to excite the disapprobation of all fair and candid men.

The New Orleans Picayune is an independent paper, and has gained for itself a high reputation for truth and candor, but it seems to us that it has overstepped the bounds of propriety, not to say of truth, in admitting into its columns the above unguarded attack, to say the least of it, upon Mr Secretary Clayton. We are fully prepared to say, that the statements in that paragraph are utterly unfounded, and, indeed, so grossly erroneous are they, that we are almost forced to believe the writer was imposed on by some adept at misrepresentation. But, leaving to that journal the propriety of judging what it will print in its columns, or what it will exclude from them we deny, *in toto*, the whole of this accusation.

We have no where else met with a charge of this kind brought against Mr Clayton. Even his most rancorous political opposers do not indulge in such harsh criminations of his personal standing as this writer indulges in. While they do not spare his political doctrines, they never fail to hold him up individually and politically as the subject of the esteem and friendship of all parties. No man, who was ever in public life, had or has so many warm and attached friends as Mr. Clayton. As to impediments being thrown in his way we have no doubt there will be plenty of them, but not from the Whigs. The outsiders who are engaged in this interesting work, are among his opponents, no matter how universally popular he may have once been universally beloved a statesman as Mr Clayton, we must be permitted to express our strong dissent to them.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Messrs. Editors—The injury occasioned by the present severe freeze is very great. From a careful examination, on premises as favorably located as any in the county, I have to report an entire destruction of every pear and plum blossom. So also of the heart and duke cherries—some of the morellos, being less advanced, may be saved, but will ripen very inferior, almost worthless fruit. A very few peach blossoms show signs of vitality, but it is almost irrational to predicate their safety against the recurrence of a warm sun. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury to the apple blossoms, perhaps it may not be entire, but it is certain to be very great.

The tender foliage of many of our garden shrubs and flowers is destroyed. The horse chesnut and the Provence and Bourbon roses, especially, I fear are deprived of the capacity of blooming for this year.

As there is scarce any adversity unmixed with some element of providential goodness, it ought to reconcile the cultivator that the same calamity which has destroyed his fruits and flowers, has probably done the same office to his most petulent enemies. The very large class of destructive insects, including the curculio, egeria, apple moth, vine treiter, &c., which kindly seasons for fifteen years have multiplied to myriads, are in all probability effectually destroyed. The most of them were either out of, or just emerging from the warm earth, and being in a tender winged state, cannot be presumed capable of withstanding a temperature so low. Even if a considerable number should survive, the want of their accustomed food and means of re-production, will aid in effecting their extermination.

I have confidence in the result, and if it should include only the curculio, the loss of the pomenal products of one season, would be a small sacrifice for the compensatory gain. Yours, &c.,

A. W. MARKS.

Peebles Township, April 16, 1849.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ACADIA.—The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that this splendid vessel, Which has been running until recently as one of British line of steamers between Boston and Liverpool, was lost on the night of Sunday, March 10th, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Bremen.—The Representatives of the German Government by whom she had been purchased, were on board, all of whom, with the officers and crew, and all persons on board, were saved

The Acadia, together with the Britannia, had been purchased by the German Central Government, for the purpose of being converted into vessels of war. She left Liverpool on the 8th manned by a crew of sixty men and officers, under the command of Capt. Jackson, and she was followed on the 10th by the Britannia. The value of the ship with her machinery, the steam engine being of 500 horse power, was estimated at nearly $100,000.

Another account states that, after having been abandoned by her passengers and crew the Acadia floated off, and had arrived at Ter Scheling, apparently with little damage.

THE SUBTREASURY.—We presume that by general consent the Sub Treasury will now go down under the force of public opinion. We entirely agree with a writer on this subject who says that the Subtreasury is the most absurd of all absurdities, and infinitely more injurious than the Mint ever was in its palmy days, because the latter had the power to relieve a stringent money market with its deposites from Government and individuals, but the Subtreasury operates ponderous and mortable jaws to receive nothing but coin and there it lies to rust till the Government needs to pay. Whenever the sum in the Sub Treasury become large the money market is tightened and by consequence money becomes dear business unsatisfactory &c and such a state of things often occurs in the large cities, especially New York, where receipts from customs are so large. The Subtreasury keeps the money of the Treasury shuttled up demonetized with as little decay as possible.—*Ale. Gazette.*

From Chagres--Returning Gold seekers.

The steamer Northerner which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Chagres brought as passengers quite a number of gold seekers who had been as far as the Isthmus, but returned in despair by the first passage from Panama to San Francisco. Among those who returned were H S Ketchum and A S Smith of the Syracuse and California Trading and Mining Company who sailed from New York in the brig Ambassador last May. The Ambassador was chartered and fitted out for the purpose by the Syracuse company and the remainder of the Isthmus where they now remain except two who have just returned. Mr Ketchum returned with a view of obtaining tickets for himself and his party, in the steamer Oregon to Panama but upon his return to the Isthmus he was informed that the steamer and tickets were gone, and there was no probability return and disappointed. He also return by the earliest opportunity. Mr. Smith confirms other statements which have published and that there are two thousand six hundred and twenty five persons at Chagres, and Panama. Some had been waiting there for time and many had exhausted their entire means, and were become desperate. Two weeks more, they generally landed on the Isthmus with no money and spent the entire amount in consumption and clothing and offered a month's work in exchange at half the money one week's board. There are also part of the United States, the round and the sick except the religious, and the good minded. The fever is not so prevalent as at the commencement of the rainy season, but there must inevitably be much suffering and disability robbery and murder, for being out of money, they must steal, rob or starve.

Mr K. states that tickets for steerage passage in the next steamer from Panama which here cost one hundred dollars, were selling when he left at from four hundred to seven hundred dollars. One gentleman who returned in the Northerner, sold his ticket for four hundred and seventy five dollars. The climate is quite healthy, considering the latitude, and, as a general thing only those who are dissipated, and unnecessarily expose themselves, become sick. A Dr Smith, of Indiana, died at Chagres on the 26th ult.

Our informant saw the lady of Col. Fremont going up the Chagres river in a canoe as he came down from Panama.—*N Y Tribune.*

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from Wellington New Zealand to November the 17th state that that town has been visited by a series of earthquakes of a most alarming and prolonged nature, by which the edifices of brick and stone were more or less injured, and, in many instances totally destroyed. We find the following account in a late English paper

"Friday, the 13th October, was a fine day, but very sultry, and on Saturday there came on and heavy rain. This lasted all day on Sunday, and at half past one on Monday morning a distant hollow sound was heard, the sound travelling at a most rapid rate, when almost instantly, and in the course of a few seconds, the whole town was laboring in the most severe shocks of earthquake ever experienced. This continued at intervals until half past seven. Two hths of the chimneys were thrown down, and various public buildings were damaged. On Tuesday the shocks were again felt, and the houses quivered like ships in a gale. Three persons, Barnick Sergeant Lovel and two children, were killed by the falling ruins. The colonial and military hospitals, the jail, &c. were so much injured that the patients and prisoners had to be removed.

On Wednesday all was tranquil, but on Thursday renewed shocks were felt, and being more violent than fewer, completed the destruction. The Wesleyan chapel and other buildings were thrown down, several cracks appeared in the earth especially along the beach, and in the sky there was a fiery glare. On the 20th October, thirteen successive shocks were felt, and on Tuesday, the 24th, there was a renewal. On that day the earthquake appeared to have subsided, and up to the 17th November nothing more was felt.

The shipping had afforded refuge to the inhabitants, and the officials, in conjunction with the residents, were making great efforts to repair the damage. The earthquake was felt in other parts of New Zealand, but we have no particulars of damage done. So far as our information goes the earthquakes lasted nine days, and were felt over two places, from the 23d to the 26th degree east longitude, and from the 39th to the 44th degree of south latitude. The heaviest and most continuous shocks were experienced at Wellington Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Cloudy Bay, nearly in the centre of the region over which they extended. The earthquakes were preceded by stormy weather, with heavy gales from the south and east which lasted the greater part of the nine days. The volcano of Tongariro was not in activity nor were any others known to be so. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th a bright flame was seen to shoot up in the northeast at Wellington, and on board the Sarah Ann, then off Kapiti. At Nelson the atmosphere is said to have been surcharged with electricity. It is gratifying to learn that there has been no little loss of life, and that the settlers are always disheartened.

Getting into the wrong Shop.

We see the following story going the rounds of the press. Some touches in it smack of the genuine Yankee. We know not to whom to credit the story.

A few months ago there arrived in the quiet city of Portland a home spun specimen of the *genus homo*, in a packet all the way from Passamquoddy. Upon going ashore he inquired the way to the nearest public house, and was informed that it stood directly at the head of the pier where he landed

Opposite the head of the wharf stands the "Eagle Coffee House." At the corner is located the custom house, the front of which is surmounted by a large gilt spread eagle. Into the latter our traveller walked, valise and and carpet bag in hand, and having found his way into the first room, which chanced to be the surveyor's department—he threw his luggage into the corner, seized an arm chair and drew himself up to the fire. Bracing his feet against the grate, he pulled forth a huge pipe, and having very leisurely crowded it with pig tail, he cocked his hat over his shoulder and commenced to puff away in right good earnest.

The surveyor gazed at the queer bird a moment, but concluded to wait for the finale of the scene without intruding unpropitious questions. Having finished his pipe lazily, the traveller turned about to the official with, "Cold day, sahar."

"Very, sir."

"How long to dinner?"

"Dinner?"

"We dine at two," continued the surveyor, discovering the stranger's error, and disposed for once to humor it.

"What's the old man?" meaning the landlord.

"The collector is in the next room sir" said the agreeable surveyor and our Down Easter immediately moved himself into the collector's department, tossing his luggage along as he went. Having laid down his traps he stepped up to the counter, where stood a pitcher and a tumbler for the use of the room. The cashier looked at him an instant when the stranger broke silence.

"Brandy and water.

"What sir?" exclaimed the astonished accountant

A little brandy and water, fu please

Leaving the barkeeper, as he supposed, to fix his toddy, he moved forward and suddenly discovered the collector of the port sound asleep in his easy chair. Stepping up to him he gave him a most uncermonious blow on the back, and then shouted at the top of his voice.

"Hello! old fellow—how are you?"

Had a stroke of lightning struck between the shoulders of the naturally modest and quiet collector, he would not have been half so seriously startled as he was at this unexpected assault, and had springing, half tumbling on his feet, he gazed, thunder struck, upon the unwelcome visitor now before him

"I say, old hoss—how d'e do?"

"Sir" exclaimed the collector

"Glad to see yer. Two toddies, barkeeper Brandy and water for me—what do yer drink, squire?

"Sir" continued the collector again, imagining himself a victim of some dreadful dream.

"Come, come, old feller, wake up," added his tormentor, bringing down his huge maule again between the collector's shoulders, and well nigh knocking the breath entirely from his body.

"There's some mistake here, sir, exclaimed the collector, springing back.

"Not a bit on it, old trusty, know you yes like a pikstan."

"I don't remember—really—

"Yes you deu, sart'n. But never mind—wot yer goin to take?"

"Do you know where you are, sir," inquired the collector, supposing the man to be a lunatic, whom he had better get rid of as easily as possible.

"Me? Sart'n. In Portian Eagle coffee house.—You're ole Brass, the landlord, I know you. O, get out. We're bound to have a drink." And he drove his thumb and fore finger into the collector's ribs with such a shove that he nearly finished his business for him.

"Excuse me, sir—but—

"No, sirree." No backin out ole squibob—I've seen yeu go it afore, yer know. Come, barkeeper look out the liker. All mun them, yer know. I un stan'—agin the law to sell brandy in Portian—but we know pass it up."

"You have mistaken your quarters, sir

"Eh!"

"This is the custom house

"The wat?"

"Custom house."

"Cuss——sch" continued the discomfited traveller endeavoring to get the thing through his head—"not the coffee house?"

"No, sir

"Why, I seen the eagle over the top—they tole me the head of the wharf—tavern—an you say it aint a public house?"

"No, sir

Wal—I swear said the chap fallen traveler stuffing up his duds. Looking about him to be satisfied of his error, he concluded by inquiring what was the expense. He was informed that there was nothing to pay

"Wal—ole feller—n mistake—sn't a hay stack, eu?

"No—fortunately, said the collector

"Wal I would nt ha believed, could ha made such a blunder"—and then muttering to himself the "bull cranod should shout aloud and take a giant drink which was declined—he secured his luggage and hastily vamosed to the no small exhilaration of the unfortunate collector, who had been so grossly startled from that quietude so properly

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny

The Grand Inquest of March Session, 1849 respectfully present That in the due discharge of the several duties devolving on them they have been informed by the Hon. Court and the public, certain matters relating to the peace and morals of the community recorded by the various testimonies coming before them, and from personal observation

For reformation of sinned against society, Legislation exists, a class most, or those are violation, the law and from which spring many of the difficulties that result in a presentment by the Grand Jury to the Court for trial—more particularly cases in Riot and Assault and Battery

These facts have been presented to the public in a variety of ways reputable cases to the Courts, the intermediate number returned by the several Constables at the Quarter Sessions and by observers who which daily cross our path evidencing its truth, yet the evil continues and may be said to increase

The laws are sufficiently severe in such offenders, but there seems a difficulty in procuring witnesses to attest the simple fact, *that liquor is sold in places where Decanters and all the paraphernalia of a Bar are exhibited in bold relief*, and such offenders are incessantly passing out and in with evident marks of intoxication We believe from all testimony before us, that the officers, generally whose duty is to return such persons and aid in their conviction, as also the Court do all in their power, but so long as the sellers and industrious classes continue to evade being a witness to prove a fact of which they have daily cognizance so long will the evil continue and these loaggeries be the pest in society

Legislation may interfere the severity of the laws should be extended to their cases—yet the high moral sense and courage of the people must aid and discountenance the evil in order to bring the offenders to justice

A still further source of dissipation may be traced to the impositions practised upon our inconsiderate by the publications of unworthy persons backed by the endorsement of respective citizens. That a tavern for the accommodation of *Travellers* is necessary, where as the house is unfurnished with a single "spare bed" or room, its only appendage a Bar with well filled decanters and glasses to tempt the inebriate and which unjustly furnishes a retreat for such reliable class of men who keep an Inn or tavern for public accommodation and which is so absolutely necessary in cities and towns, and on public highways

Whilst Courts and officers are censured for deterrition of duty the remedy for this evil is in the hands of the people

Another prolific source of mischief in our cities and one when has originated many indictments is the numerous obscene, scurrilous and indecent papers published and sold in the streets There are always a sufficient number of purchasers in a large population, whose morbid taste and unchaste imagination induce pay sufficient to keep up the expenses of such vile sheets—whilst the incendiary in the dead hour of night applies the torch that destroys our property, the publisher of these infamous messes escapes and after increased expense and difficulty establish private reputation and on the morals of a people This Inquest have endeavored to discharge their duty to the public in correcting the evil

The public offices and jail have been visited and examined. While every department appears in good order and well managed, yet there are matters which require amendment. The locks on the cell doors were injudiciously made as the bolts can be forced back from the outside, and although criminals with a cannot get *out, outsiders* can force themselves in. By this means the different sexes of the penitentiary occupy the same cell, without the consent of the Jailor. It is surprising that the trifling expense of re-setting the locks has been so long deferred, which so justly incurs a scandal upon the interior of the jail There also appears an insufficient number of *Cesspools* for purposes of the same time no less than eighteen upper cells cannot be used for want of a trifling expenditure in locks and furniture. They should be immediately prepared for the reception of offenders, and that before the warm season commences. In anticipation of cholera means should be provided to cleanse the several departments, provide antiseptics, such as Chloride of Lime burnt tar or rosin, to change and purify the air so proverbially offensive in a crowded jail The interests of the county as well as mercy to the prisoners demand it.

The very large expenditure by the county in the erection of Court House, Jail and offices containing public records, requires a watchman to be constantly employed by the Commissioners to look after fires, closing of doors, etc. This Inquest feel it their duty to call the attention of the proper officers to the subject. They have also on invitation of the Warden, visited the Penitentiary The great order and discipline which pervade the establishment, bear witness that no ordinary mind has control of its internal regulations No prisoner is seen, and naught is heard but the stifled sounds of the shuttle and some rather handicraft that employs the time of the prisoners.

The object of punishment is to prevent crime—not one of vengeance—and if there is any punishment on earth calculated to effect its object it is that of solitary confinement—where the convicts shut up in his narrow cell, with time and opportunity to reflect When the soul shrinks back upon itself and startles at its crime

Cold and inexorable must be the heart of that individual, who does not come out a better man They would also recommend to the magistrates of the county, that in taking recognizances, in cases to be heard by the Court, they should as far as practicable designate the places of abode of defendants, the bail and the witnesses bound to appear in the case. This would enable the Grand Jury the Court and the Attorney General, to find the persons more readily than at present.

The Grand Inquest has had a large amount of business before them at this Session, owing to the great influx of population, and consequent increase of criminality, but the indefatigable industry and legal acumen of the Attorney General, and his intuitive perceptions of human nature, have enabled them to dispose of all business before them in a manner that is hoped will be beneficial to the public.

JOHN MAJOR, Foreman

Peter Bates,	James Patterson
Robert Dunlap, jr	H Rowland,
Jacob Keester,	L Wilmarth,
D. L. Anderson,	George Elliott,
Jacob Stotler,	Wm Blackstock,
George Hamilton,	Robert Fleming,
Henry B. Stotler,	Alex. Nimick,
R. P. McCurdy,	Thomas Hays
George Snyder	

The Court direct the publication of the above in the Daily Mercury Chronicle, Gazette, and Commercial Journal.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.—Our brethern of the press, here and there, have been quite severe upon the voluminous List of Brevet Appointments lately confirmed by the Senate, and officially announced. It seems to be supposed that these Brevets, or at least some of them, were conferred by Gen. Taylor since his accession to the Presidency Not so The nominations were all made by his predecessor in office.—*Nat. Intel*

COMMISSIONER.—TROY VARNEY, Esq., of Baldwin township, will be supported before the Antimasonic and Whig Convention for the position of candidate for County Commissioner BALDWIN TOWNSHIP

apl8 w1T

INSURANCE Office for the Hon. From the Hibernia of March 7 1849. HIBERNIA FIRE.—Mr W. Jam Bogle, 22 Washington street is the director of the valuable vegetable composition which is approved by many who have used it over the greatest range of diseases. The diseases on the head ever made use of. We have been congenial to its beneficial effects [illegible] and our own experience is most valuable [illegible] I advise domestic cleansing and [illegible] it gives a polish and gloss appearance to the hair and renders an agreeable moisture [illegible] recommended by the most general use, [illegible] such properties. We can commend the [illegible] ready and shall say [illegible] more after [illegible] this

apl8 do-d6t

POTATOES—200 bus Ill Potatoes, rec'd per steamer Dolphin and for sale by R ROBISON & Co 192 Liberty st

apl8

SUNDRIES—2500 lbs Lard in kegs and tubs, 1 bale Hops, 1 firkin Roll Butter, [illegible] Ham Pork rec'd by canal, for sale by R ROBISON & Co

apl8

PIG IRON—18 tons superior Foundry Iron, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

apl8

HEMP—3 bales D. R. Hemp just rec'd per steamer Columbia and for sale by JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

apl8

BULK PORK—400 pieces Hams and Shoulders now [illegible] and [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co. Front st

apl8

WHITE BEANS—100 bushels in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

apl8

CALOMEL—25 lbs English just rec'd and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co corner 1st and wood sts

apl8

FEATHERS—65 [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co Front st

apl8

LARD—11 tcs No 1 [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

apl8

BACON—[illegible] Shoulders now landing from [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

apl8

FLAX SEED—25 [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

apl8

BEANS—25 [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

apl8

COTTON—102 [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

apl8

$30,000 SCRIP WANTED

IN exchange for Gold Watches and other merchandise at 67 Market street by ZEBULON KINSEY

apl8

For San Francisco, California.

TO SAIL FROM PHILADA POSITIVELY ON THE 20th INST—The splendid barque RALPH CROW, Hy J Dare master having the greater part of her cargo on board will sail on the 20th inst. The rank of 100 berths can yet be taken on early application be made on board of the vessel at the foot of Walnut st, or accommodated by applying on board of the same Wharf, Philadelphia or to LOMBARD & SICKMAN Dock st Wharf Philadelphia

apl8 d&w3t

MISLAID.

A TRAVELING BAG AND TRUNK, so generally known about Wheeling, the same is now in the city, in the possession of some person who entirely mistook it, without permission at a wholesale store on Saturday last. The owner being a stranger in the city, is unable to trace the property himself, and requests that the proprietor of the same will send information to Hart's well, Good Intent Inn Liberty street, who will reward the party who may make the same over, or will be demanded but no reward

apl17 3t

DR. S. M. SHANNON

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh that he will remain in this city a few days. His unprecedented success in curing a large majority of now certain and incurable diseases, has induced him to remain a few days longer, that those who are afflicted with the most distressing diseases may have the opportunity of consulting a man who has cured hundreds of cases that others have pronounced incurable. He will cure Fits, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Nervous Pain in the Back and Limbs, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Nervous Diseases of the Bowels, Nervous Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Diseases of the Bladder, Nervous Diseases of the Eyes, Nervous Diseases of the Ears, Nervous Diseases of the Nose, Nervous Diseases of the Face, Nervous Diseases of the Mouth, Nervous Diseases of the Tongue, Nervous Diseases of the Throat, Nervous Diseases of the Lungs, Nervous Diseases of the Stomach, Nervous Diseases of the Liver, Nervous Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Diseases of the Bladder, Nervous Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Nervous Diseases of the Skin, Nervous Diseases of the Feet, Nervous Diseases of the Hands, Nervous Diseases of the Joints, Nervous Diseases of the Muscles, Nervous Diseases of the Blood, Nervous Diseases of the Flesh, Nervous Diseases of the Nerves, Nervous Diseases of the Mind, Nervous Diseases of the Memory, Nervous Diseases of the Sight, Nervous Diseases of the Hearing, Nervous Diseases of the Voice, Nervous Diseases of the Speech, Nervous Diseases of the Touch, Nervous Diseases of the Taste, Nervous Diseases of the Smell, Nervous Diseases of the Appetite, Nervous Diseases of the Digestion