THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1849.

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

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 2d day of June, 1849, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clk, 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 (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and those of the Wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

ROBT CAROTHERS,
Chairman on the Committee of Correspondence.
April 27, 1849

The annual notice, calling upon the members of the Antimasonic and Whig party to meet in a delegated convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the party, at the October election, has found a place in our columns and reminds us that our political duties never end; in an elective government, these duties so constantly recur, that we are in no danger of forgetting that we possess the most enlarged privileges, and are under the very highest responsibilities.

The meeting of an Antimasonic and Whig convention is always an interesting event in this county, as it is the representative body of a large majority of the people, and its decisions are invariably ratified by the voters at the ensuing election. It becomes, then, a matter of the highest importance that its members be selected from among the wisest and most discreet men of the party, and that they come prepared to express the will of their constituents. The primary meetings should be universally attended, and be conducted with justice and decorum, and if any of the opposite party intrude themselves, for the purpose of disturbing the harmony of the deliberations, or to help a particular person, they ought to be requested to withdraw. One thing is certain, no person of the least delicacy of feeling, and regard to political propriety, would thus intrude.

In the preceding discussions and canvassing of the candidates for nomination, by themselves and their friends, there is necessarily a good deal of warmth of feeling excited, but the hope much care will be taken, that this does not exceed the due bounds of an amicable contest. Our opponents, although overcome completely, and deprived of their ill used power in county, state, and nation, are as sleepless in their efforts, and as bitter in their enmity to Whig principles as ever. They will watch every opportunity, mark every chance of success which may occur through our negligence or dissensions. The bitter and unceasing war which they have waged against our state and national administrations in the short time they have existed, and little as they have done, shows that they are determined to overthrow the Whig party, if any means, honorable or dishonorable, can accomplish it.

There are some circumstances which lead us to expect that the Locofoco party are bent upon a desperate effort in this county, at the approaching campaign. Calculating on the apathy which generally possesses a winning party, after an exciting campaign, and upon heart burnings and jealousies among ourselves, arising from the contest for office, they hope to reduce our majority to a less formidable magnitude, and make some progress towards gaining a foot hold in the county. A prudent and determined course on our part will prevent this, and convince them that their hopes are wholly baseless, and that their destructive principles never can receive the approbation of the people of this county.

WORKING MEN AT WORK FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—While some of our large property holders are hanging back, and refusing to subscribe according to their abundant resources, for the Western Road, our hard fisted mechanics and working men have taken hold of the matter, and are subscribing liberally. We are happy to state, that the hands employed in the Rolling Mill of Wood, Edwards & McKnight, on yesterday subscribed *ninety four* shares and we understand that the hands in Lorenz, Sterling & Co's mill have agreed to take one hundred. We shall be happy to report as good or a better subscription from the other mills. The road will now certainly go on, when such men take hold of it. They understand their interests, if people of larger property do not.

There are many inventions daily arising, as candidates of public favor, claiming great utility, which are found, on actual trial, unworthy of attention; so that prudent men rather spurn every thing new and untried. There are, however, exceptions to the great mass of useless inventions. Now and then one arises which supersedes at once all previous machines for the same purpose, and by its simplicity and perfect adaptability to the purposes required, leaves nothing further to be desired. Such, we think, is "Hale's Patent Rotary Machine," advertised in another column. We shall not attempt a description of it, for we could not give a proper conception of its simplicity and utility, and we trust no merchants or manufacturers in Pittsburgh will fail to call and see its operations, and examine for themselves.

CITY SCRIP.—The Post assures his readers that the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are in no way liable for the redemption of the Scrip, and that no liability can be enforced. Whether legal, or illegal, common honesty requires their redemption and they will be beyond a shadow of a doubt. The attempt of the Post still further to depreciate these issues contrasts well with his pretended sorrow for the working people who hold them. His whole article is a very pretty sample of the editor's notions of justice and equity.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

As one of the individuals who signed the memorial to the Legislature, against the passage of a law in favor of a particular project for a High School, I am disposed to say a word in reply to "Civis," who asks for the reasons of the memorialists in the matter in question. It is well known to every person that owns any property in this city, that at the present rate of taxation, one fourth, and in many cases one third of the whole amount of rent is absorbed in taxes of different descriptions. And it is equally well known, that the prospective taxation will necessarily have to be much greater than it is at present, to meet the various embarrassments which our city now labors under. And in this a time to enact new laws for High Schools, or schools of any kind, when property holders are staggering under the loads that have already been placed upon them? The Common Schools have been supported with commendable liberality, by the property holders of the city, and they have borne patiently the many monstrous inequalities which that law imposes, in order that every individual might have the benefits of a good education; but when it is proposed, in addition to this, by a few persons, and in the excitement of the moment, to start a project which the people have never had time to reflect upon, it is nothing more than proper, it seems to me, that the Legislature should be asked to pause, until the matter had been more, gravely considered. The taxes for school purposes are in all conscience high enough, and the charge of selfishness against those who signed the memorial, is, to say the least, in exceeding bad taste. It is well enough for men to talk about what they are connected with' works of a public character, so long as they confine themselves to their own resources, but when they broach magnificent schemes of public enterprise, at the expense of their neighbors, it seems to me, that those neighbors should at least have a word to say in the matter, without having their motives impeached.

I have no doubt that every one who signed that memorial, would be willing to contribute, to the extent of his ability, to educate any of our poor children, who were desirous, or had a taste to continue their studies beyond those taught in our public schools. And how easy it would be to arrange all such applications with the faculty of our university which is so fast rising in public estimation! Upon enquiry I have learned there would be no difficulty in such arrangements being made, and, if necessary, another professorship might be established for the purpose of accomplishing all the ends in view. But here is a project springs upon us in a moment, and a law drafted to carry it out, and when we simply ask the Legislature to pause before entailing any new project of taxation upon us, we are assailed, and abused by persons who scarcely contribute in any way to the public expense. Most certainly we have the same right to remonstrate, that others have to petition, and it seems to me in exceedingly bad taste for either party to question the motives, or impeach the character, in any way, of the other.

ONE WHO SIGNED THE MEMORIAL.

We hear, with great pleasure, that the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, of Pittsburgh, will likely be tendered the mission to Brazil, by the new administration. Mr. Hampton is not only a sterling Whig, but a man of brilliant talents and accomplished manners, and would honorably represent the country at any foreign government. He was one of Gen. Taylor's earliest and most ardent supporters. —*Lancaster Tribune.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 24th, 1849.

The National Intelligencer committed rather an unusual *faux pas* yesterday morning, in the insertion of a notice to the effect that the ceremony of presenting a sword voted to Gen. Taylor by the Legislature of his native State, Virginia, would come at noon. The announcement of course attracted to the doors of the White House at the appointed hour a large number of persons naturally desirous of being present on an occasion of so interesting a character. They were informed at the door that the Cabinet was in session, and that the attendants had no reason to believe that any public parade was to take place on that day. I believe the non-arrival of the Committee charged to represent Virginia on the occasion, was the cause of the disappointment. However, the *contre temps* did not detract from the spectacle when it did take place, which was at eleven o'clock to-day. The hour was rather too early for me, so that I was not a witness of the proceedings, but I learn that the reception room was full, and the speeches on both sides were written, and that therefore they were somewhat formal and precise. Your military men have not much opinion of unpremeditated oratory, and indeed I have heard that in general they consider a ceremonious sword presentation, in which their personal participation is required, somewhat of a bore. But I would not attribute anything of this feeling to Gen. Taylor, while receiving this testimonial of the approbation of his native State.

Yesterday a dog was so unfortunate as to bite Mr. Greenlow, the accomplished translator of the State Department, who wrote the book on the Oregon controversy, which was so much quoted during the disputes about "fifty-four forty or fight." The bite was severe, and the dog was of course unanimously pronounced to be mad, and killed accordingly, by way of example. Mr. Greenlow received all the attentions which medical skill and zeal could administer, and it is hoped will escape the awful malady of hydrophobia.

The work of reformation is not wholly suspended in consequence of the absence of the Secretaries of the Interior and Navy. I believe I told your readers, a few days since, of the case of the clerk in the latter department, who, according to summer usage, applied for leave of absence, and received the promise of indefinite leave. That promise has been fulfilled. The name of the young man is Brougham.

It is expected that the Chief Clerk of the Second Auditor's Office, Josiah F. Polk, a distant relative of the President, will be removed from that station to a lower one, in the same bureau.

Mr. Meredith has issued a circular letter to all officers having charge of the bureau under him for the purpose of ascertaining the state of business in each, and if it be in arrears, to what extent, and for what reasons. This will have a good effect. It will be the means of discovering that in one or two bureau of that department, at least, the business is very much behind hand, and that this is in some measure, though not wholly, owing to the delinquency of clerks. If the testimony of an outside observer be desired, I will myself undertake to furnish the names of some of the clerks who were absent from their offices from the city, last year, for months, with the knowledge and consent of their superiors, and that while so absent, they were engaged in speculating upon the returned soldiers and volunteers. Some of these men *now* call themselves Whigs, though they obtained their offices, and held them, through Democratic influence of the rankest kind. Of all such, there should be a general sweep, and I hope there will be.

You will perceive there is an animated discussion upon the subject of a newspaper organ for the new administration. The Republic will make its appearance on the 13th of June. So far as the Executive Government will have an authorized and accredited organ of communication with the public, I incline to the belief that the Republic will stand in that relation. If Mr. Bullitt was not invited by Gen. Taylor to come to Washington, he came with his assent and concurrence. He is a smooth, clear, and pleasant writer, and a sound, judicious politician. There will, however, be an abundance of patronage and business to sustain both this journal and the Intelligencer. The Intelligencer will maintain its old position, but will probably seldom, if ever, be brought into conflict of views with the Republic. Not even its pecuniary interests will be affected by the establishment of a new Whig paper.

The Democrats are inclined to make a great fuss over the removal of some few office holders whom Polk put in at the close of his term, ostensibly on account of their services in the Mexican war. This is really afflicting. Their complaints suggest a few reflections. Polk appointed a good many of these gentlemen, but did he appoint a single Whig? Nay, did he appoint one Democrat who had been in the army who did not belong to his own faction? He did not. But there were Whigs, and many of them, too, who distinguished themselves as much as any Democrats could have done. And some of these are among the men whom this administration intends to honor.—Donaphan, of Mo., Baker, of Ill., Haskell, Mitchell, and many of the heroes who survived that forlorn hope at Buena Vista.—I think I can venture to promise that for every Hunker Democrat who achieved any reputation in Mexico, that shall be dismissed from office, one of those will be put in. I may be mistaken, but such I understand is the probability. JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The question is frequently asked whether it will do to trust Homeopathy in several diseases. All will agree that the *Asiatic Cholera* is a severe disease. One that carries terror in its march, and desolation in its track. Let the statistics, collected by several European governments, answer the question.

The general mortality was about 51 per cent. among those treated Homeopathically when it raged with the greatest fury. Whilst, in the same countries, from 50 to 70 per cent. died of those treated Allopathically. Showing a disparity in results which can only be accounted for by admitting that Homeopathy cures, and therefore is reliable in severe diseases, or that Allopathy is awfully destructive to life—both of which are true. But it is asserted that Homeopathy only allows its patients to get well by diet, and the unaided efforts of nature. If this is true, which is the worst that can be said, then account for the fearful mortality under the *heroic drug treatment*, whether by Allopathy, or those disgusting excresences upon it, Eclecticism, Steam System, Hydropathy and quack nostrums.

Statistics not only show the curative but the prophylactic virtues of Medicines prepared and given Homeopathically. Out of two hundred and thirty thousand, who took the preventives in Hungary, Poland, and Austria, not one died with the cholera, whilst it was raging with fearful mortality among those who did not take the medicines. Such results should arrest the attention of all who feel an interest in their own health and lives.—Such evidence should throw down the walls of prejudice that ignorance has thrown around the minds of men, and allow truth to exert a strong influence over the judgment than the vague opinions of those who know but little of the true art of healing—whose only argument against Homeopathy is vulgar ridicule, against which the public should protest and claim candid enquiry.

Let physicians investigate, with a spirit of candor, the claims of Homeopathy to their confidence, and be able to guide the public mind to paths of scientific truth—like Professor Henderson, who had, for many years, lectured on the Institutes and practice of Medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland. After a thorough investigation, he found that the Homeopathic system rested on the only law of nature, upon which the healing art can be founded. He at once rejected the time-honored system of guess work and uncertainty and embraced Homeopathy, for which he was rejected from the institution by those whose professional bigotry deterred them from investigation and candid enquiry. He knew truth and followed its teachings at the sacrifice of his pecuniary interest. Now I ask the candid reader, which is the most reliable source of information, those who deny the truth of Homeopathy, and have never tried it, or Professor Henderson, whose scientific acquirements are equal to any living man's?

D. M. DAKE, M. D.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR AT QUINCY, MASS.—A correspondent furnishes us with particulars of an affair of a most distressing character, which occurred at Quincy, on Tuesday last. The dead body of a young lady, named Harriet A. Nightengale, daughter of Mr. Moses Nightengale, was on that day found in the canal, not far from the residence of the late John Q. Adams. It seems that Miss N. had formed an attachment for a young man residing in Quincy; and at first, she thought her affection might be reciprocated. But attending Church last Sabbath, she read the name of her lover declaring his intentions to marry another young lady.

This drove her to madness, and going home she passed the night in a dreadful state of mental excitement. On Monday she wrote a letter, directed to her late lover, which she dropped in the post office, and it is presumed that same night she put an end to her existence by throwing herself into the canal. Since the recovery of her body the contents of the letter have been made public. In it she expressed deep affection for the young man—stated that she had rejected many suitors on his account, and that as he was about marrying another, she could not bear the thought of living. Miss N. was about 21 years of age, and bore a high reputation among a large circle of delighted friends.—*Boston Herald, April 14.*

FROM ONE OF COL. FREMONT'S MEN.

From the St Joseph Gazette.

To Mr. A. ROBIDOUX of this place, we are indebted for the following letter from Mr. KERN, who was with Col. FREMONT on his way to California. The letter contains many facts connected with their suffering, that we have not yet seen published.

TAOS, NEW MEXICO, Feb. 11th, 1849.

MY DEAR ROBIDOUX: I arrived in this place last evening from Rio Colorado, from about as hard a trip and as total destruction of an expedition as possible. As rumors will reach you, I thought it would be as well to give you some little correct information on the subject, though my time will scarcely allow of any thing like detail.

As far as Bent's we met with no obstacles or loss, and every thing bade fair to give us a tolerably pleasant trip, considering the season. Our animals were in good condition; and procuring corn at Hard Scrabble for the worst part of the road, we calculated passing the mountains with success. Old Bill was with us as a guide, and that of course gave confidence, supposing none so capable, as he to carry us through. Leaving Hard Scrabble, we continued up its creek into the mountains. As we advanced the snow increased. Crossing the first range, we fell upon the waters of the Wappanah, passing through the mountains to the Del Norte by your old wagon road—the snow still increasing.

We continued a couple of days on the Del Norte, and then turned up what Williams called your pass on to the Compadno. In this he was evidently mistaken, for a worse road I never saw. Is you ever got over it with wagons, I should like to have seen the operation. We went on up the Canon, our animals falling and the snow deepening every step we took, biding fair, as it subsequently turned out, to defeat our crossing. On the 15th of December, we attempted to cross what we supposed to be the dividing ridge between the St. Johns and the waters of the Del Norte, but were driven back by the storm. The next day we returned to it again, and were successful enough to get on the other side to a small clump of pines. We unpacked our animals on a bare point, and drove them to the hill top in hopes of their finding sufficiency of food for a day, as the snow had drifted from it in places. From this hill they never came again; the storm continuing, and having no shelter, they perished. Camp then commenced making portagues, in hopes of reaching the river. This you may suppose was a severe undertaking in the cold, and no positive hopes ahead of reaching any place, even should we have been able to get out our effects. By hard labor we worked our way gradually down. On the 26th, King was sent ahead with Old Bill to Abaque to bring us relief, while we were to continue down. On the 11th of January, he not arriving, the Colonel became anxious and started with two men and Godey in hopes of meeting the relief party. Our provisions had given out, and we were living on parefleshes and tug ropes. Already Proulx had perished from hunger and exposure.

On the 16th, all having reached the river, we made our little pack of bedding and with our rifles started for—God only knew where. Here commenced our greatest suffering. The company had for its head Vincut Haller, about as contemptible and cowardly a fellow as ever walked, his own lack of courage quickly diffused itself among the men—you may suppose how things went on. Probably up the 22d we had lost sight of all decency and another had made our final camp. We were blind from the snow, and unable to see the sights of our rifles. A dead wolf was all we had to sustain life among nine men. I had closed all my affairs, and felt that a day or two more would end my troubles, when, about noon on the 26th, we heard a shout, and Godey entered camp. Here ended our troubles—From him we learned the fate of King's party; who had been found by him on his way down on the 16th. Poor King had died from exhaustion somewhere about the 9th; the rest were in a miserable condition—frozen and partly crazed. They had given up all hopes of returning to us with relief.

Thus has ended the expedition,—commenced, so far as outfit was concerned, under as flattering prospects as ever one started. The loss in dollars has amounted to over 10,000—in life 11. My brothers and myself will winter somewhere in this vicinity, and return home early in the spring, when I shall pay you a visit at your pleasant town of San Jose.

Adios.

NED KERN.

FROM THE MISSOURI.—The steamer Mandan arrived yesterday morning from St. Joseph. Her officers report having left on the 14th instant. The river was falling very fast all the way down, and the weather extremely cold. At St. Joseph the ground was frozen hard on the night of the 13th inst., and it was the opinion of those conversant in such matters, that the growth of grass on the plains is retarded fully two weeks. Nothing into had arrived from the plains, and the majority of the emigrants now congregated at Independence and St. Joseph were in good health. Not a case of sickness occurred on board the Mandan on her trip up or down. The steamer San Francisco was at St Joseph on the 14th, discharging freight. The Haydee was met above Weston, on the same day: Algoma at Nelson on the 15th; Highland at Fort Leavenworth, and St Ange ... Wayne city the same day. Numerous other boats scattered all along the river from there to the mouth.—*St Louis Republican, April 19.*

VISITORS TO THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The following named gentlemen, as we understand, have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point on the first Monday in June next:

1. John S. Abbot, Esq of Maine.
2. Hon Horace Mann, of Massachusetts
3. Gen. Daniel Tyler, of Connecticut.
4. Jerdine Fuller, Esq., of New York.
5. John L. Gow, Esq., of Pennsylvania.
6. Capt John H. Latrobe of Maryland.
7. Capt. Patrick M. Henry of North Carolina.
8. Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, of Georgia.
9. Col. R. W. Burnett, Ohio.
10. Gen. J. McCalch Wiley, of Alabama.
11. Henry J. Ballard, Esq., of Louisiana.
12. Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
13. Col. William T. Stockton, of Florida.
14. Dr. H. Houghton, of Iowa.
15. Gen. Rufus King, of Wisconsin.

In connexion with this subject, some misapprehension being understood to exist as to the mode of appointing Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, we take occasion to state that, since the passage of the act of 1843, which in a great measure restricted the number of Cadets to the number of Representatives and Delegates in Congress, these appointments have been made on the recommendation of the Representatives and Delegates from their respective Congressional districts. In addition to these, the Executive has the appointment of ten Cadets at large, irrespective of residence in any Congressional district.—*Nat. Intelligencer*

From the Lexington Observer

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of notice, a meeting of those of the citizens of Lexington, and Fayette county, opposed to the perpetuation of Slavery in this Commonwealth, was held in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 14th of April, when, on motion, Mr. Edward Oldham was called to the Chair, and W. A. Dudley appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a few eloquent remarks by Hon. Henry Clay and Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, on motion of the latter gentleman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. This meeting, composed of citizens of the County of Fayette, met, in pursuance of public notice, to consider the question of the perpetuation of Slavery in this Commonwealth, considering that hereditary Domestic Slavery, as it exists among us:—

1. Is contrary to the rights of mankind.
2. Is opposed to the fundamental principles of free government.
3. Is inconsistent with a state of sound morality
4. Is hostile to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, are therefore of opinion, that it ought not to be made perpetual, and that the Convention about to meet to amend the Constitution of this State should take a proper occasion on which steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of Slavery, in such way as shall be found practicable in itself, just as regards the masters of slaves, and beneficial to the slaves themselves.

II. In order to concert with those who agree with us, throughout the State, a plan of action suitable to be adopted on this occasion, and to agree with them upon a common platform of principles, this meeting appoints the following citizens, and recommends to as many others as are of similar sentiments, and can conveniently attend, to meet in Frankfort, on the 25th instant, delegates from other parts of the State, similarly appointed, for the purpose herein expressed:—

Edward Oldham, Samuel Shy, M. C. Johnson, R. J. Breckenridge, H. P. Lewis, Abr. Vanmeter, C. H. Barkley, John C. Hall, John Gurd, E. A. Dudley, Geo. R. Trotter, Wm. Rhodes, Ed. Turner, Wm. Pullen, John W. Clark, Carter R. Harrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Sutton, John Steel, Warren Outton, S. D. McCullough, John T. Bruce, J. J. Hunter, Wm. K. Wallace, R. Pindell, Jacob Ashton, Geo. P. Jouett, Mathew T. Scott, T. Dolan, B. Kerr.

III. Upon their return from Frankfort, the delegates now appointed shall have power to call a public meeting, and make report of their proceedings, at which meeting, the question of nominating suitable persons to represent this County in the Convention, shall be taken into consideration

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Chairman.

W. A. DUDLEY, Secretary.

PROBABLE DEFALCATION.—On Saturday J Prescott Hall, Esq., the newly appointed U. S Attorney for this district, made a motion in Court, which was grounded on the probable defalcation of Mr. Ely Moore, the U. S. Marshal, to the amount of $18,500. Some time since the long Lawrence was libelled at this port by the United States, on the ground of having been engaged in the slave trade and the U. S. Marshal took charge of her, by virtue of his office. She had on board the sum of $20,000 in specie, which Mr. Moore placed in bank as a special deposit, as the law requiring that the money should be paid into Court, but he preferred keeping it in that manner to save the half per cent which would have accrued to the clerk, as his fee for the custody of it. Soon afterwards Mr. Moore transferred the special deposit to his own private account, and on Saturday Mr. Hall moved that the Marshal pay the money forthwith into Court, where it rightfully belonged; but on examination into his private account at the Bank, it was ascertained that he only had fifteen hundred dollars on deposit. An order was then made that unless he pay the money into Court on that day, an attachment would be issued against him on Monday. On enquiring at the office of the Clerk on Saturday afternoon, we were informed that the money had not yet been paid.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The President of the United States has transmitted the following letter in reply to an invitation from the Common Council of Boston to visit that city:

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 7th instant, communicating the invitation of the Municipal Government of Boston to visit that city at my earliest convenience.

I beg that you will convey to the branches of the city government which you represent my most sincere thanks for their kind invitation. I shall be happy to comply with their wishes when public duties and other circumstances shall permit; but it is not now possible to foresee at what time I shall be able to leave the seat of Government. I need not say that I will gladly embrace the first suitable opportunity to meet my friends in Boston, and again witness the activity and prosperity of that thriving city.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. Thomas Corwin.

Senator Corwin is decidedly the most popular man in Washington. He remained there a month or more after the inauguration, and thousands of strangers from all parts of the Union, including the sunny South, sought his acquaintance. The great Northwest had especial claims upon him as the only Whig Senator born of the Ohio, and people were in waiting to see him at all hours of the day. Senator C. was in fine health and spirits, and his numerous visitors always left him in the best of humor, so happy was he in imparting it from his inexhaustible fund.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, writing from Washington, tells the following good one, which, being characteristic, may have a shadow of truth.

The proverbially conceded fact that the dark and swarthy hue which overshadows the features of Senator Corwin, Ohio's proud Representative in the executive branch of Congress, which entitles him to the sobriquet of "Black Tom," was strikingly illustrated a few days since in this city. He had, it appears, occasion to visit the Navy Department to transact some business with which he was intrusted. While there, waiting the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name, a gentleman whose modest and excited appearance betokened an office hunter, stepped up to Mr. Corwin, whom he supposed from his dark complexion to be the veritable messenger and handed him his "papers" with a request that he would take them to the Secretary. Mr. C. playfully remarked that he was otherwise engaged just at the moment, "but" continued he, directing the attention of the gentleman to a negro boy in the corner of the room, "if you will give your papers to *my cousin* there, he will take them to the Secretary of the Navy." Just at this moment a gentleman acquainted with Senator Corwin, entered the room and addressed him by name. The confusion of the office seeker can better be imagined than described. He looked as if he had committed an unpardonable sin, which utterly destroyed all hope of his obtaining an office. He approached the Senator—large drops of perspiration stood on his brow, took him to one side and in a tremulous voice begged his pardon, Mr. C. who enjoyed the joke, told him to give himself no uneasiness—that such mistakes were of frequent occurrence, and his astonishment was that he had not been apprehended before as a fugitive slave.

A LOCOFOCO TRICK.—At the last session of Congress a law was passed limiting the entire disbursements of the Customs of the United States to one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars—This law will take effect on the 30th of June next, when the Secretary of the Treasury will be compelled to reduce the expenses of the Department from five hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum. And this too without the necessity of spending enormous sums in the establishment of New Custom Houses at San Francisco, at the Brazos, and in the building and fitting out of some half dozen Revenue Cutters for the protection of commerce in the Pacific. Was this an act of patriotic economy on the part of the Democratic Senate, or a trick to embarrass the new Administration?

What says the editor of the Union on this subject?—*N. Y. Mirror.*

DEATH OF THOS. A. COOPER, THE TRAGEDIAN.—Thomas A. Cooper, the tragedian died in Bristol, Bucks County, on Saturday last. He was formerly one of the most eminent actors upon the American stage, and many of our citizens will remember the ability with which he sustained the minic representations of Shakspeare, Massinger, Otway, Sheridan, and other of the principal dramatists—Philadelphia was the scene of many of his performances, and at one time he was a special favorite of all in this city who delighted in the drama. We believe that he was once manager of the Chesnut street Theatre, though not certain of the fact. He lingered a veteran upon the stage until age and infirmities broke down his physical powers, when he was reluctantly compelled to retire. Like most actors, providence for the future was not one of his characteristics, and in his old age, he, that had commanded like an Emperor the subordinates in the dramatic world, found himself compelled to accept a subordinate office in the custom-house, under President Tyler, from which, according to the modern and most approved doctrine, he was ousted on a change of administration. For several years we have not heard of Mr. Cooper, until now it is announced that he has made his final exit from the mortal stage, and we hope that "poor Tom's" cold," "after life's fitful fever, sleeps well." Mr. Cooper, we believe, was of English birth, but had been for many years a citizen of this country, where his histronic fame was acquired. He lived at Bristol, where he formerly owned a pretty residence on the river bank.

HON. CHARLES B. PENROSE.—The Locofoco press of this State is industriously engaged in the political abuse of this gentleman. We trust our political friends abroad will not be misled by these attacks. —So far as the Whigs of Pennsylvania are concerned, Mr. Penrose needs no defence.—They know him and appreciate his services and worth. No man in the party stands higher for unblemished personal character and zeal and ability in the advocacy of Whig principles. His appointment as assistant Secretary of the Treasury meets the cordial approbation of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and his discharge of the duties of the office will, we doubtless, be such as to reflect credit upon the administration.—*Lancaster Tribune*

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—The Legislature it will be perceived, has turned its attention to this matter, by directing the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that homesteads of the value of three hundred dollars be exempted from execution for debt. Whatever the Legislature may do for the help of those unfortunate individuals who are hard pushed for money will be thankfully received by the sufferers. If homesteads of three hundred dollars value, or of any other value, greater or less, can be saved from the wreck of the poor's debtor fortune, in any manner compatible with the ends of justice and the general good, we say, Amen'—*Boston Courier.*

For the National Intelligencer

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINUM.—Gen. T., of New York, a gentleman of known wealth and liberality, was not long since called upon by a person to obtain his signature on a petition for the abolition of capital punishment. The person unfolded his papers and documents, and presented and enforced his arguments in rather a tiresome set speech, stopping occasionally to deposite a mouthful of tobacco juice upon a nice parlor carpet. General T. listened patiently and politely to the whole affair, but doubted the propriety or expediency of abolishing them in all cases. At the expression of this opinion, his visiter began to bridle up and prepare to lay down his arguments with greater force; and, in order to give greater facility to his enunciation, he took from his mouth a huge quid of tobacco and threw it upon the white marble hearth, saying he wished the General would be so good as to inform him in what cases capital punishment could ever be justified or defended.

"Well, said the General, "it strikes me, that if we are going to abolish capital punishment, there are two cases which should be made exceptions."

"Two cases, are there?" said the petitioner. "Well, sir, I should like to hear them stated, and the arguments for them."

"The first," said the General, "is that of clear, cold blooded, premeditated murder. I think the person who lies in waiting or in ambush, with malice prepense, and takes the life of his fellow creature, ought to forfeit his life in return. He deserves to be hung."

"Well, I have abundance of arguments to meet that case, said the visiter. "Now I should like to know what is your other case."

"The other case," said the General, "is that of the animal that walks on two legs, calls itself a man, and carries a mouthful of disgusting filth into a clean house, and there pours it about the carpet instead of over the hearth. Such a being is certainly not fit to live in decent society, and I do not know of any better or more ready mode of getting rid of him than to hang him. With these two exceptions, I think I should be willing to sign your petition for the abolition of capital punishment."

The visiter gathered up his papers, thrust them into his pocket, and with a very blank look hastily withdrew. He has not called since to receive the General's signature.

New York April 14.

TEETOTALISM IN WISCONSIN.—They have passed a law, recently, out in Wisconsin, requiring all persons who would vend or retail "spirituous liquors," to give bond to the town authorities, with three securities in $1000, "conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributed to such traffic." And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by said traffic." If this does not enact King Alcohol out of existence, in the good State of Wisconsin, then we shall put down the monster law proof. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and the Assembly 29 to 21.

The *Missouri Frontier Guardian* intimates, in very strong terms, that there is a bogus-manufactory about eight miles from Kanesville, and one mile from St. Francis, Pottawotomie county Iowa. It tells the people to examine well what kind of money they take.

COL WEBB'S PARTY.—Another letter has been received from this party of California adventurers, by which we learn that another in the party named Hall, has died from the Cholera, it is presumed the Colonel himself was confined to his bed by a sprained ankle, but expected to resume his journey, with about fifteen of his company, in ten days. The remainder of his men were preparing to return home. Misfortune indeed, seems to follow this luckless expedition.

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS.—The arrival of 281 French Communists, at Nauvoo, Illinois, is noticed in the Quincy Whig, where, we learn from the same source, they intend to locate permanently. They are composed mostly of mechanics and farmers, having with them their implements of husbandry, and a variety of tools suited to their several trades. Their religion is similar to that of the Unitarians, and their manner of living much like the Socialists, they are scrupulously strict in the preservation of the virtue of their domestic circle. This company is headed by Monsieur Cabet, the great French politician, who for forty years has been the leader of the republican party in the House of Deputies, five years Chief Justice of the Island of Corsica, was instrumental in the overthrow of Charles X and Louis Philippe and was banished by the latter from France for the term of 5 years. In this company are many of Monsieur Cabet's firm friends, who have been with him in his endeavors to extricate France from Kingly power, and have often been imprisoned for their advocacy of republican principles. Monsieur Cabet and company, lead the way, and 30,000 follow in the wake.

A ONE WHEELED CARRIAGE—THE HORSE INSIDE.—A new and very novel invention called a one wheeled coach, has recently been tried with success out West, and promises to be of much value, especially on prairies, or wherever the surface of the ground is tolerably level. The vehicle consists of a large hollow wooden wheel, fourteen feet in diameter and six feet wide. The horses are placed inside, and propel it along in the same manner that a caged squirrel makes its wheel to revolve. Slats are nailed on the inside floor of the wheel, by which the horses obtain foothoids. In the centre is a small iron shaft, from which depens hangers which support four comfortable sofas for passengers; the wheel thus revolves freely, the seats remaining in perfect equilibrium. The arrangement for guiding the carriage is very simple and effective; it can make a much shorter turn than a stage coach.

A very successful trial of one of these carriages was recently made, on the State road, between Canal Dover and New Philadelphia. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio, which perfectly demonstrated their utility in transporting very heavy loads with ease and rapidity. The carriage was filled by a party of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, with two heavy drought horses previously trained to propel them. The distance between the two places, five miles, was performed in 28 minutes on the first trip, and 25 minutes on the second. The horses are not confined by harness, and they travel, as it were on an endless plank road, their work is comparatively easy.—*Cleveland Herald.*

"THE FABLED UPAS TREE."—What passes with most as a fable, is after all a reality.—Brooke's Journals of a residence in Borneo are entitled to all credit, for their author ranks already as one of the most remarkable men of the age—having, by his individual enterprise, put an end to a series of events resulting in the conquest, and the probable civilization of the savages of that island.

While making geological examinations in search of coal, he, with his friends, discovered an isolated upas tree, (*antiaris toxicaria*,) nearly forty feet high. Its trunk was almost straight, its bark smooth and of a red tan color, and its head a dense mass of dark green glossy foliage. The ground beneath its shade is crowded with tombs, yet vegetation flourishes luxuriantly round its roots.

In tapping it, no bad effects were experienced from the effluvia. But on cutting it to obtain a portion of the wood, bark and juice, a man was so much stupified that he was obliged to desist. It is ascertained that the bread fruit tree, the mulberry, and the cow tree of South America, belong to the same natural order as the deadly Upas.—*N. E. Puritan.*

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PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick persons.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa and Chocolate, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch11

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