THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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.

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'clock, A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the General Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (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. CARUTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

April 27, 1849.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The Wooster, Ohio, Democrat, says, that *one hundred and seven thousand and four hundred dollars* have been subscribed in Wayne county, to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road! What a stimulus this should be to the people of Pittsburgh to subscribe liberally to this great work!

PLANK ROADS.—We perceive by the list of acts, that the last Legislature passed quite a number of bills to incorporate Plank Roads. Some of them will no doubt be built, and probably all. One is to be built north of this city, from Allegheny to a point beyond Perrysville. We have not yet learned whether the stock is all taken, but presume it is, and that the road will be put under contract without delay.

From the Cleveland Herald we learn that several Plank Roads are projected in the neighborhood of that city. The work on the Plank Road to Chagrin Falls is progressing. The laborers are grading the hills between Cleveland and Newburgh, to a grade of one foot rise in twenty, which will enable teams to draw very heavy loads. Ten miles of the road are to be completed next fall.

The proceedings of the people of Twinsburgh, Ohio, show that they are awake to the importance of a Plank Road connexion with Cleveland, as well as Warren.

The Rockport Plank Road Company have secured a considerable portion of the plank for five miles of the road west of Ohio City, which are being distributed along the line. There is but little grading to be done, and the company intend to have the five miles of road constructed by September next.

We see by the Trumbull Democrat that a subscription of $54,000 has been made to the Lake and Trumbull Plank Road, of which $20,000 is made by Painesville township, and $7,150 by individuals in Painesville, and $6,500 by individuals in Warren. It is estimated that the road will cost about $75,000.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND THEN ON THAT.—The Locofoco organs, says the Harrisburgh Telegraph, shed torrents of tears over "the venerated Simon Drum," who has been removed from the post office at Greensburg, after holding it for about fifty years, by an Administration that he and all his family opposed with virulence. These same weepers had no tears to shed at the removal of JAMES PEACOCK, Esq., who was postmaster at Harrisburgh for twenty years, by Mr. Polk. That was all right, because a Locofoco was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Peacock was an excellent citizen—a man of the highest respectability and most unquestioned probity—an efficient, prompt, and accommodating officer; but he saw fit to entertain a good opinion of "Old Zack," and Mr. Polk struck off his head without ceremony and without notice. But no howl was sent forth by the tender hearted, grieved, afflicted Locofoco press, for "the venerated James Peacock." Consistency is, indeed, a jewel rarely seen attached to Locofoco politicians!

All this fuss about Drum is for the purpose of making political capital for the fall elections. There is good reason for believing that Mr. Drum would have been removed by Gen. Cass, had he succeeded, although he belonged to the number of his supporters. His removal by the Whig administration can be defended on good and sufficient reasons, and we are astonished that any Whig editors could have been so green as to be led away by the noise of the Locofocos.

"PROSCRIPTION PROCEEDS."—The late Assistant Post Master General, Mr. W S Brown, was removed from office by the present Whig Administration, and many tears were shed, and loud lamentations made by the Locofocos at his removal. The following letter from this Locofoco officeholder, exhibits in bold relief, genuine Locofocoism.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, P. O. DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1848.

Sir—Your letter has been received and submitted to the Postmaster General. I think your reasons for abandoning the Democratic party wholly unsatisfactory. The Postmaster General has heretofore refused to listen to applicants for the removal of Postmasters for such reasons. But the party to which you are now attached having taken ground against the administration, and the regular nominee of the party for President, I do not see how the administration can further refuse to act in these cases, without subjecting it to the charge of lending its influence to defeat the candidate of the party.

I am yours, &c.
W. S. BROWN.
H. J. Sickle, Esq., P. M.

Thus it will be seen, says the Albany Evening Journal, "that taking ground against the regular nominee of the party for President" was sufficient cause for removal, while Mr. B. superintended the "guillotine." But the very men who were loudest in demanding the practical application of this rule, are now the most boisterous in their denunciations of the administration, because it has turned out a few men who used their official influence for party purposes!

EXPOSED ORCHARDS THE BEST.—The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times says that the peaches and cherries in that neighborhood are destroyed, yet thy orchards at the Glymont farm, on the Potomac river, have escaped the least injury, which is ascribed to the exposed position preventing the buds from early putting forth. In the lower part of the country the frost has played havoc among the orchards along the river's edge, notwithstanding the idea that water is a protective against frost.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN RETURNED.—Mr. George M. Norton, one of Col. Webb's California company, has arrived at Painesville, Ohio. The Telegraph says he gives a melancholy account of the sufferings endured by this company. Mr N. represents that other companies, not noticed in the papers, shared a worse fate than Col. Webb's.—Mr. N. had two attacks of cholera, the first on the Rio Grande, and the last in New Orleans, on his return.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—The St. Louis Republican of last Saturday, says that it is stated on good authority that Gov. French, of Illinois, has come to the conclusion that he does not possess, under the constitution, the power to appoint a Senator to fill the place to which Gen. Shields was elected last winter, and which he did fill for several days before his ineligibility was determined by the Senate. If this is so, there must necessarily be a called session of the Legislature.

FRENCH CALIFORNIANS.—An expedition left Havre, France, for California, on the 30th ult., under the direction of Jacques Arago, author of "Souvenir d'un Aveugle." The French Minister of Marines, anxious to afford every encouragement to the enterprise, provided the emigrants with numerous official letters of recommendation to the American authorities and the French agents in California. The emigrants number 120. The French papers style the expedition the "New Argonauts."

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—The Postmaster at Wheeling, Va., refuses, (it is said, to deliver the New Concord (Ohio) Free Press to its subscribers in that city, of whom it has six. The reason given is its anti-slavery opinions and general tone, notwithstanding which, the Postmasters at other points in Virginia deliver it to its subscribers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WHEELING, VA., April 28, 1849.

I write while sitting in full view of the great bridge at Wheeling, which is now becoming a fixed fact as fast as masonry of the most substantial kind can make it so. The abutments are up, and the suspension piers are rising rapidly, each of the four being now about twenty feet above the abutments. The span is 1010 feet, and the bridge is to be finished this season, and to hang about ninety feet above low water. It will be of vast advantage to Wheeling, but most certainly acquire any thing but a good name among steam boat men. The river here *rises*, I am told, 50 feet, and the tallest steamboat chimneys are 70 feet high; so that, at high water, the bridge will cut off about 30 feet of their chimneys, unless they are lowered. This is a serious matter, and will make it necessary for large boats, that run above Wheeling, to have joints in their chimnies, and to doff their caps as they pass that place.

The fewer the bridges built across the Ohio, the better for Pittsburgh. The result of the Steubenville Rail Road Convention shows that there is no probability of a bridge being built there; but that the citizens of Steubenville and Wheeling will have to unite their forces to push out a rail road across the hill country in the direction of Columbus. The convention was ruled by the representatives of the southern line, and practically repudiated Mount Vernon as a point.

If Pittsburgh pushes on her own road vigorously, she can drain the west and south west, as well as the north and north west of Ohio; and, in a distance of 340 miles, can obtain a line to Cincinnati, by the way of Urbana and Dayton, which will drain the rich valleys of both the Miamis.

PITT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1849.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Having learned that our respected townsman, Rev. H. S. Porter, is about to deliver a course of Lectures on the harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, in your city, the undersigned take great pleasure in recommending both Mr. Porter and the subject, to the attention of your fellow citizens. We feel that no more acceptable service could be done to an intelligent and christian community, than the delivery of these Lectures. The learning, research, and piety, exhibited by the talented Lecturer, have secured to him crowded houses here, and will no doubt, do the same elsewhere.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
JAMES BRYAN M D.
JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
PETER R. LANDIS,
WM. W. CANSLER,
SAM'L J. HENDERSON,
EDWARD KELLOGG,

PITTSBURGH, 5th April, 1849.

REV. H. S. PORTER—

Dear Sir—Understanding from notices in some of the Philadelphia papers, and otherwise, that you recently delivered a Lecture in that city, on the harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, we would respectfully suggest, and request, that you deliver such a course of lectures here, during your stay in the city. We might tend to promote the object of your visit west.

Yours,
SAM'EL MORROW,
GEO. A. BERRY,
JAS. W. BUCHANAN,
JOHN M BLAIR,
WM. J TOTTEN.

PITTSBURGH, April 6, 1849.

MESSRS. MORROW, BERRY, &c.—

Gentlemen:—In view of the probable tendency, as you suppose, of the step you suggest, I consent to deliver a course of some 5 or 6 Lectures on the subject you refer to, and will try to carry out such arrangements as you may make in relation thereto.

Truly Yours,
H. S. PORTER.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE WESTERN TIDE.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Toward the distant, the Pacific shore,
And rock-ribbed mountains vast,
Where chemic Nature made her golden ore
In the silence of the past;
Allured by Mammon and the traffic there,
And other treasures spread,
O'er wild prairies, over high-lands bare
The bold adventurers tread.

From city streets, from temple, and from hall,
From scenes of quiet thought,—
From father's pending, and from mother's call,
And wrinkles age has wrought—
From seats of ease, from happiness and love,
From homes as bright as day,
From gray-hair'd honor, with its eye above,
They boldly sweep away.

They trace the solitude, the vast domain—
The sandy desert wide—
They cross the rivers which the mighty main
Drinks in its hoary pride;
And some have trusted to the foaming seas,
The sunshine and the dark—
The howling tempest and the gentle breeze
That meet the wand'ring bark.

But some, not gifted with the iron frame,
The sinews made like steel,
Who never triumphed over blood and flame,
Nor felt as heroes feel,
Will gaze upon the pioneers that sweep
With fire in every eye,
And staggering back amid the forests deep
Will lay them down and die.

A few will gather from the wound'rous stud
The proof, alluring one,
And build high temples in that opitic land
As proud as those of yore.
But dreams of liberty will haunt them still—
The Patriot's glowing thought,
Until they sow upon the farthest hill
The truths our Fathers sought.

And in the future shall a people rise
In majesty and might,
Their hopes as glowing as Italia's skies,
Their hearts all beating right;
Till o'er the Continent from sea to sea
Wherever man hath trod,
The prayers of Freemen by the truth made free
Will reach the Throne of God!

PITTSBURGH, April 30th, 1849.

THE NEW JUDGES.—The Lancaster Examiner says, no careful observer can fail to be struck with the great difference between the judicial appointments of Governors Johnston and Shunk. The principle on which Gov. Johnston makes his selections is directly the opposite of that practised by Gov. Shunk. Gov. Johnston selects the most eminent practicing lawyers,—men in the prime of life and in the full tide of successful business,—as witness the appointments we chronicled last week.—While Gov. Shunk, whenever practicable, pursued the opposite course, and appointed for judges, lawyers without experience and of so low a grade of intellect, that no individual would entrust them with business: seeming to think that the bench was properly an asylum where imbecile lawyers could be pensioned on the State.

Which course is the most advantageous and satisfactory to the community, our readers will judge for themselves.

MORE FROST AND MORE INJURY TO CROPS.—A letter received in this city, yesterday, dated Columbus, 19th inst, says.

"We had last night and this morning plenty of frost and ice. This, I think has done more damage than that of Sunday night, and to-day it is still very cold."

Another letter, dated at Hamburg, same day, remarks:

"We had a hard frost again this morning, which did as much, if not more damage to vegetation in this vicinity, than any previous one."

A letter from Augusta, of 19th, says:

"The accounts we are receiving here, from all parts of this State, are very gloomy for the Cotton crop."

We conversed with a gentleman who returned yesterday from an excursion in upper Georgia, who gives us gloomy accounts of the effects of the recent storm in that section of the country.

In Bibb and Cass counties, the Wheat, which was quite forward and much of it headed, was almost entirely destroyed, as was also the Cotton, and the crops of Potatoes, both sweet and Irish. What renders the prospect for a cotton crop more desperate, is the fact that there was a general complaint of a want of seed for re-planting.

The trees of the forest, too, instead of presenting their usual full foliage of dark green, wore an autumnal aspect, and the variegated colors of pale green, yellow and red, as is usually the case in fall, after a frost, when they are about to fall.

In Florida, our informant was told, considerable snow fell, previous to which the ground was frozen in many places an inch in depth.

He remarked, in passing through the country, that the frost appeared to have prevailed in streaks, as in some fields, a portion of the crop was cut off, while in other parts of the same field little or no injury was done, although there were no undulations in the ground, the whole presenting a similar surface.—*Charleston Courier.*

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—We learn, says the Boston Journal, that Dr. Warren, of this city, recently took from the stomach of an Irish girl, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, by means of an incision, a tape worm, forty one feet and eleven inches in length. The operation was performed while the sufferer was under the influence of ether. She observed, on coming to her senses, "Oh! I have had a pleasant dream, and feel relieved." The wound was dressed with great care, and she has scarcely complained of pain since the operation. This, we are told, is the only case on record, where the tape worm has been actually cut from the human stomach.

The Salem Register states that letters have been received at Marblehead which contain most unwelcome intelligence to the friends of those who left that town for California by the Rio Grande route. They bring tidings of the sudden death, by cholera, of Mr. Nathaniel R. Blaney, the leader of the expedition, which is therefore broken up, and the survivors, seven in number, are on their return to New England. The company sailed from New

The Disturbances in Canada.

The disturbances at Montreal, briefly noticed in our telegraphic despatch of Friday, are thus more fully given in the Philadelphia North American, in a despatch dated

MONTREAL, April 26.

The Governor came down to the Legislative Chamber yesterday and gave the Royal assent to the bill for indemnifying losses sustained during the rebellion. On leaving the Parliament House he was pelted by a mob—mostly Orangemen—and forced to retire to his residence in the country—Last night, while the Assembly was engaged on the judiciary bill, loud shouts gave evidence that a riot was fomenting outside, and before a moment elapsed a number of stones were thrown through the windows. The members rushed behind the Speaker's chair while stones continued to be thrown incessantly.

The benches were promptly deserted, as well as the strangers' galleries, and members were seen flying up stairs to the library. The only member visible was Mr. Stevenson, who had placed himself on one of the benches between the windows, and eyed the havoc with the spirit of one determined not to flinch. The stones for some time were thrown only from the front part of the building, but in a few minutes they were thrown from the rear, and in about five minutes there was not left an unbroken light in the whole range. A slight cessation occurring, several members entered the house from the lobby; but the rioters recommenced the attack from all sides, the house was again cleared—not one solitary member left—missiles still continued to enter through the shattered windows.

At last a cry was raised from the library end of the building, "They come." Those who had taken refuge there then rushed along the centre of the hall, and disappeared behind the Speaker's chair—the lobby at the end being crowded with members and clerks. Immediately after, about a dozen persons entered the Assembly Hall, armed with sticks. One walked up to Mr. Stevens, and seated himself in the Speaker's chair. Another looked around the Hall, and muttered something about dissolving Parliament. Others commenced destroying all before them, including chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, glass globes, and other lights. One of them visited the front row of members' benches on both sides of the house, striking all papers to the floor with sticks.

After him, another, more determined on destruction, tore the benches up, throwing some into the centre of the floor and jumping upon or breaking them. The splendid mace of the Assembly he caught the eye of one, who speedily marched off with it over his shoulder. The Sergeant-at-arms (L. F. Magistry, witnessed this daring act from the door way leading into the Library, and as the felon passed out caught hold of the crown and nearly succeed in rescuing it. Two or three of the party came to the rescue and struck at the sergeant with clubs and forced him to relinquish his hold, and the mace was carried off.

Having destroyed as much as they could, they left the Assembly Hall. A few soon returned, but some of the members having entered from the rear of the Speaker's chair, the rioters scattered themselves with overturning the benches; and but for the exertions of Guan and Robinson, the former of whom ejected a fellow in a blanket coat, about to demolish the Clerk's table, they would not have left a single piece of furniture. One fellow had arrived with the rod of office of the Sergeant-at-arms, and went striking at every article in the rear of the Speaker. He was obliged to seek escape, as the house had been fired at the McGill street end, and the building was in flames. A cry was got up to save the library.

Sir Allen McNab used every exertion to effect this, but all seemed bent on making their escape from the fire. Sir Allen McNab and Mr Badgley went to the library and attempted to save a few volumes, but were unable to get them out, and to save their lives were compelled to descend by means of a ladder.

The Parliament house and others are totally destroyed.

Many arrests have been made this morning—Sir George Moffat has been arrested, charged with high treason. To day all is quiet.

Canadian Difficulties—more Mobs and violence.

MONTREAL, April 27 P. M

An immense mob assembled last night in front of the premises of M. Le Fontain, and after much disturbance and violence applied the torch to his house, which, together with the stables contiguous, were totally destroyed.

The exasperated populace next assembled in front of the dwelling of Dr. Nelson Henks and threw stones at his windows until nearly all the house were demolished. The windows and doors of other buildings adjoining were also battered with stones and other missiles. Numerous acts of violence were perpetrated.

An immense mass meeting was held at the Champ de Mars at two o'clock to day and a series of resolutions were passed praying for the recall of Elgin. Numerous speakers addressed the assemblage and exhorted the people to forbearance and peace. These had considerable effect, and the mob, after some time, quietly dispersed.

The Parliament assembled to day in the richest house, and after preliminary formalities had proceeded without transacting any business of importance. Much excitement prevails.

CANADA.—The population of the province according to the report of the Board of Registration and Statistics to the Provincial Parliament, amounted in 1845 to 1,191,626—in Canada East 662,696 and in Canada West 523,502. At the rate of increase that has obtained during the last twenty-three years, it would require three years to double the population in Eastern Canada, and only eleven in Western.

In Canada West there are 166,340 inhabitant houses, 18,182 Post offices, 137,552 Methodists, 119,921 Roman Catholics, 29,953 Baptists, and 7,166 Lutherans. The resident of the province numbering 1,5,963 are not returned as connected with any religious denomination.

The quantity of cultivated land in Canada West, last year, was 2,673,920 acres, or one acre to every 31 of the population.

The Canada canals are not yet finished, but they are estimated to yield already a net profit equal to 12 per cent on £145,261, which is, 1847 was the amount of the interest on the public debt. By the Welland Canal, steamers carrying 2000 to 3000 barrels of flour, are enabled to pass from Chicago to the Ocean, 1500 miles, without breaking bulk.

There is undoubtedly in Canada some agitation of the question of annexation to the United States, but whether or no such annexation is really desired by many who profess to look forward to it, may well be questioned. Certainly the province is riper for independence than she was ten years since; but the excitement under which she now labors, by no means proves her to be ripe for annexation. There is, perhaps, more dissatisfaction with Great Britain than love for the United States in her loudest mouthed enemy towards her present rules and their cardinal policy than affection for our form of government. Annexation may possibly be held out as a mere threat by many who would contend against it, if it were impending. It is apparently favored by some writers, but history exhibits them as hostile to the principles upon which our Government is founded.—*Buffalo Express.*

TAMPICO, April 7, 1849.

The disturbed state of this unfortunate country is to be lamented. The disbanded officers from the Mexican army, deserters from the American camp, a party of Indians who have been in the mountains of the Sierra Madre for some months past, marched against Rio Verde on the night of the 5th March. They encountered the Mexican troops stationed at that town, and soon put them to flight, and afterwards committed all kinds of excesses and depredations.

The troops stationed at this place have marched against them, under the command of General de la Vega, but La Vega is too weak to attack them. This movement has paralyzed all our commercial relations with the interior, while our northern neighbors are sending American goods across the country from Texas and Matamoras; and, should the town of Brownsville become a port of entry all the principal merchants of Tampico will break up here and establish houses there.

The change of the Mexican tariff as anticipated, has proved altogether abortive. Mexico is determined to keep up all her real actions. Gen. Gorey remains in command at Tampico, with about seventy men and many officers.

Another revolution is now openly spoken of. Pablo Castillia (who was at the head of the national guards at the time they turned out the military from this city) has returned and is now endeavoring to get up an excitement in favor of Santa Anna. You will remember that Castillia was so opposed to military rule, and now he is the organ of the military despot. Such is the instability of Mexican character.

From St. Domingo.

Two arrivals at New York from the island of Hayti, bring accounts to the 29th of March and 7th of April, respectively.

On the 29th of March the city of St. Domingo was under martial law. Alarm guns had been fired twice, and all the men in the city marched out with the President at their head, to meet the Haytiens, who were coming down in large numbers under command of President Soulouque. The flotilla, consisting of five vessels of war, had sailed for Axus with 500 troops.

The later of the two arrivals, brings the news that President Soloque had, after a severe engagement, taken from the Dominicans the towns of Las Matas and St. John, in which a great many of the Dominicans were killed and taken prisoners.—Many of them escaped; abandoning five large pieces of artillery and a six pounder. The attack took place on the morning of the 18th of March. Gens. Bobo, Vincent and Michel were left in possession of the captured towns, and the President with his troops left on the 19th for Port du Prince.

Three hundred troops from Jeremie passed through Maragone, on the 2d inst., on their way to Port au Prince, to join the President. Men were gathering from all directions to join the President, who would shortly make another attack on the Dominicans.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

William M. Gallagher, Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.
Cornelius L. Russell, Cuyahoga, Ohio.
Charles E. Avery, Michilimackinac, Michigan.

REVENUE BILL.

The late Legislature passed a law to provide a sinking fund, and for the gradual extinguishment of the State Debt.

It provides [sec. 1] that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, and State Treasurer shall be Commissioners to receive all revenues appropriated by the act and to purchase therewith the stock of the State at its market price, if not above par, and to hold and apply the same, and the accruing interest thereon, to the liquidation of the State debt. All revenues, [sec. 2] derived from taxes on collateral inheritances and the per centage on bank, rail road, coal, mining, or other improvement company charters, together with the tax on distilleries, breweries, billiard rooms, bowling saloons, theatrical establishments, eating houses, &c., to be paid over to the Commissioners as soon as they shall come into the Treasury, and immediately to be applied to the purchase of the debts of the Commonwealth: the commissioners [sec. 3] to receive the interest accruing on such of the debt as may be held by them, such interest likewise to be applied to the purchase of the debt, so as to form a constantly accumulating fund. The Commissioners are required [sec. 4] on the 1st Monday of September, 1851, and on the same day every third year thereafter, to certify the amount of debt held by them, to the Governor, who shall cause the certificate of the same to be cancelled, and issue proclamation of the extinguishment and discharge of so much of the debt. The Commissioners are also [sec. 5] to report to the Legislature in 1852, and every third year thereafter, the amount of the public debt so liquidated, and what reduction of taxes may in consequence be made; and if a balance [sec. 6] shall remain in their hands at the time of making their triennial statements to the Governor, it shall be invested as soon as may be, with other revenues appropriated, in order to form a new accumulating fund. They are also authorized [sec 7,] to receive any gifts, grants, or legacies that may be made, and apply the same to the extinguishment of the debt, making report of such grants, &c., to the Legislature. The Commissioners are required [sec. 8] to keep full minutes of their proceedings, receipts, disbursements, &c., and the faith of the Commonwealth [sec. 9] is pledged, that these funds, any river so much may be appropriated, shall be inviolably applied to the liquidation of the State debt, until the same shall be completely effected.

The act then proceeds to prescribe at length [sec. 10-16] the manner of ascertaining the amount of and collecting collateral inheritance, taxes. Sec. 10 provides, [sec 17] that after the 1st of July next, stock and bill brokers shall pay an additional sum of 50 per cent, upon each license granted under the act of May 7th, 1841, and exchange brokers, 100 per cent.; and the provisions of the above act [sec. 18,] are extended to real estate and exchange brokers. It further provides [sec. 19] that no person shall keep a billiard room, bowling saloon, or ten pin alley, without having first taken out a license, which shall be granted only for one year. For such license, in the city and county of Philadelphia, $100 shall be paid, and in the other counties of the State, $30; and any person keeping either without a license, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than the amount of such license, nor more than $500; or be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, and costs of prosecution. No person [sec 20] shall keep a beer house, eating house, restaurant, or oyster cellar, where malt liquors, oysters, &c., are sold without license; and the same [sec. 21] shall be classed by the appraisers of mercantile taxes, in eight classes, and shall pay for their license [sec. 22] as follows, according to their respective classes:—

Annual Sales.		*Licenses.*
1st class—$20,000 and upwards.		$200
2d "	15,000 " "	125
3d "	10,000 " "	75
4th "	5,000 " "	30
5th "	3,000 " "	20
6th "	2,000 " "	12
7th "	1,000 " "	10
8th "	500 " "	5

But this is not to be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of the act changing the mode of granting tavern licenses in the city and county of Philadelphia, nor shall it apply to *fruit sale* boarding house keepers, whose receipts do not amount to $2,000 per annum; and the appraisers, [sec. 23,] before entering on their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, faithfully and without partiality to make out a true list of all persons keeping beer houses, eating houses, oyster cellars, &c., the list to be delivered to the county treasurer. The appraisers shall receive 37½ cents for each person so returned, as their full compensation, to be paid by the treasurer, so far, however, as regards the city and county of Philadelphia, this duty devolves on the appraisers appointed under the act changing the mode of granting tavern licenses, and the fees shall be the same as are therein prescribed.

The price of a license for a theatre or circus, in the city or county of Philadelphia [sec. 24] is fixed at $500, in Allegheny, $200, and in any other county of the State, $50; and in addition to the license now required to be taken out by the vendors of merchandize [sec. 25] all manufacturers, venders, or agents, (except apothecaries, for the sale of simple medicines) engaged in the manufacture or sale of nostrums, medical compounds or patent medicines shall each take a license, paying therefor to the county treasurer, [sec. 26] according to their sales as follows:

Annual Sales.		*Licenses.*
1th class, from	$100 to $200	25
2d "	200 to 500	15
3d "	500 to 1000	30
4th "	1000 to 2000	50

—and those whose sales exceed $2,000 shall pay a tax of $50, and 5 per cent. upon all sales above $2,000. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of these sections, [sec 27] shall be fined not less than $50, nor more than 500, and the provisions of the act [sec 28] of 5th April, 1850, graduating duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers, with the several supplements thereto, except as far as they are inconsistent, are extended to this act. The State Treasurer is required [sec. 29] to deduct 5 per cent of the purchase money due on all unpatented lands, appropriated on warrants heretofore granted, if the purchase money be paid into the treasury before the 1st of May, 1850.

Every county hereafter formed, [sec. 30] shall pay its quotas of tax of $5000 to the Commonwealth, which shall form part of the sinking fund for the liquidation of the State debt. It is also made the duty of the appraisers of mercantile taxes, [sec. 31,] to make annual returns, as vendors of merchandize are now returned, of all distilleries and breweries in their respective counties, with the names of the owners of each, and the number of gallons distilled and whether of spirituous or malt liquors; such distillers or breweries, [sec. 32,] to be classed and to pay annually for their licenses, according to their business, as follows:—

Annual Sales.		*Licenses*
1st class over $100,000		$100
2d class, from	75,000 to $100,000	75
3d "	50,000 to 75,000	50
4th "	30,000 to 50,000	40
5th "	20,000 to 30,000	30
6th "	15,000 to 20,000	25
7th "	10,000 to 15,000	20
8th "	5,000 to 10,000	12
9th "	2,000 to 5,000	5
10th not exceeding		2,000 5

This section, however, is not to apply to distillers in the city and county of Philadelphia, which remain subject to existing taxes, the lowest paying $50. Any person [sec. 33] carrying on any distillery or brewery without a license, shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding $200.

The 34th and concluding section authorizes a reassessment between the triennial assessments, of all real estate which may have been improved by the expenditure of money subsequent to the last preceding triennial assessment.

We learn from the Columbus *Enquirer* that Col J. S. Calhoun left that place on Sunday last for Santa Fe, to assume the duties of Indian Agent for New Mexico. He will take the route by Nashville, St. Louis, Fort Independence, &c.

WAFERS VS. WAX.—It is officially announced that letters sent by the British West India mail steamers, sealed with wax, are opened by the mail agent on board, and resealed again with wafers—The reason assigned is, that the wax, in tropical climates, adheres to the letters and defaces them—Possibly this may account for the alleged violation of the correspondence between Panama and Chagres.

Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD is on his way to Charleston, (S. C.) where he has a patent suit to try, and where he may be detained for several weeks.

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DR. G. W. SEARNS, late of Boston is prepared to manufacture and set Black Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Solution of Atmospheric Suction Palates—Partialities, [so you say,] where no nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Post office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—H. M. Packer, H. Eaton. 1419

PERSONAL LAWN SUGAR.—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 rooms.

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended for nutritious qualities. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Patent Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

DENTIST. J. WESTBAY, DENTIST,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Allegheny city. Office, northeast corner of the Diamond. Refer to

ALLEGHENY:
Dr. T. F. Hale, Dr. T. H. Elliott,
Dr. M. B. Trevor, Dr. Jno Dickson,
Dr. J. R. Herron, Dr. R. B. Mowery,
Dr. M. M. Knox, Dr. H. R. Bell.

PITTSBURGH:
Wm A. Ward, Dentist; Rev. A. W. Black,
Rev. N. West. apl2d.1m*

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N. B.—Teeth extracted with little or no pain.

Decayed Teeth permanently saved by plugging, preventing the tooth ache, which is much better than curing it, though it should be done in five minutes, or even instantly. apd27y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 15th of April to the 1st of May, 1849. Persons calling for Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

A

Adams Nancy, Adams Ann M, Adams Eliza Jane, Allison Catharine, Anderson Ann, Austin Mary, Aymes Mrs A

B

Backlar Fanny, Bailey Mary, Barret Margaret, Bassman Caroline, Beatty Mary, Bedford Mary, Beer Ann, Berford Emma, Brickell Maria, Bigley Susanna, Black Mrs, Blessing Eliza, Bloor Harriet, Bloor Mary, Boyle Sarah E, Boyle Hetty A, Branstrup Louisa, Brent Jane W, Bridenthorp Margaret, Brobic J A, Brooks Sarah, Brooks Mrs David, Brokaw Sarah, Bryant Lucinda, Bryant Adaetta P, Brown Ann, Buchanan Clara, Butler Mary Ann, Butler Sarah G 2

C

Calpas Ann, Cleaton Catharine, Courtney Sarah, Cahill Mrs L, Clinton Letitia 2, Cox Rachel, Campbell Martha, Coleburgh Caroline, Crouch Margaret, Campbey Helen, Collins Isabella, Crouse Jane J, Cadell Sarah M, Conway Kitty, Cuff Margaret, Chester Louisana, Conway Eleanor, Cunningham Nancy, Childs Elizabeth, Cooper Elizabeth, Cunningham Nancy A, Christopher Ellen, Clark Mary E, Core Martha, Currie Mary Ann

D

Daugerfield Eliza, Davison Eliza J, Davidson Mary J, Davis Mary, Deputy Elizabeth E, Donavan Caine, Donahue Margaret, Dockins Frances J, Doney Mary P, Donaldson Mary, Dougan Bridget, Jane

E

Ekin Ann, Ellison Sarah, Embry Mary Ann, Emry Mary A, Evens Sarah F

F

Ferrell Mary, Fawcett Isabella, Fagan Mabel, Fiel Grace, Fitzpatrick Mary, Fletcher Mary, Forsyth Mary E, Fulton Ann

G

Gaily Ann S, Gallagher Susan, Gallagher Grace, Gal capin Armine, Gillespie Mary Ann, Gilmore Nancy, Glass Isabel a, Geaves Charlotte, Greenough Mary, Greig Helen J

H

Hagan Bridget, Hart Sarah A, Hamilton Sarah A, Hayden Sarah, Harrison K W, Hart Ann, Hecht Margaret, Hastings Sarah H, Henderson Mary, Hoff Julia, Horton Sophia, Hoyle Sarah E, Hoyle Hetty A, Hunstrup Louisa, Hunt Jane W, Hutchinson Martha, Hoffman Mary, Holt Sarah F, Howard Mary, Williams Serena, Houghton Mary C, Howard Sarah J, Hughes Elizabeth, Humphrey Ann, Hunter Lydia C, Hutchinson Josephine B

I

Irwin Mary D

J

James Mary, Johnson Mary, Johnston Martha, Jones Eliza, Jones Jane, Jones Mary, Johnston Amanda, Johnston Mary A

K

Keating Parthenia, Kinsloe Elizabeth, Kerr Nancy, Kirkpatrick Mary, Knowlson Lydia H, Knox Martha J E

L

Large Amanda, Leonard Laura E, Little Mrs John, Lewis Mary Ann, Lupton E

M

Main Elizabeth, Mann Hannah M, Marks Sarah T, Mathews Sarah, Martell Ann J, Martin Sarah, Martin Helena, Martin Sarah E, Marshal Harriet, Mearit Mary A, Minford E Addis, Milligan Julia, Mitchell Mrs, Miller Mary Ann, Morgan Mrs S A, Mercan Anna B, Morehead Mary E, Morrow Sarah, Morrow Sarah, Moore Sarah, Moore Mary Ann, Morrison Sarah, Morrison J A Mrs, Mullin Sarah E, Mc holland Sarah, Murphy Margaretta,

Mc

McAdams Sarah, McBride Mary, McCord Mary, McDermott Elen, McDermott Mary, McGuire Jane, McFarland Margaret, McIlroy Ann, McIlroy Kate, McFaden Jane, McFarland Margaret, McMillin Mary, McNaught Ann, McQuiston Hannah, McPadden Margaret, McNair Mary, McCullough Mary, McCullough Margaret, McCullough Mary, McCullough Margaret,