THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1850.

☞ 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.

CINCINNATI—C. W. James, No. 5 Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for this city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

Weekly Gazette.

Copies of the Weekly Gazette can be had at the counter, in wrappers or otherwise—price five cents.

The number for this week is an excellent one for sending abroad, containing, in addition to the usual news of the day, our excellent New York, Harrisburg, and Washington correspondence for the week, news from California, telegraphic intelligence, Weekly Review of the Markets, &c., *Mr. Clay's great speech on the Slavery Question.* There is an immense amount of matter in this paper of a very valuable description.

ASSOCIATIVE INDUSTRY.—A vast deal of breath and ink is wasted in theoretical speculations on this subject, which the public, and most likely the theorists themselves, do not understand. There is, however, a practical view of the subject which we have always liked, and always favored, and which we have long regretted was not exemplified more extensively in this city. The plan we refer to is the carrying on of manufacturing, and all other extensive operations, on the New England plan of joint stock corporations. On this system capital and labor are made to harmonize without involving either interest beyond a reasonable risk, and without infringing upon the freedom, individuality, or independence, of any. On this principle, every laborer who can earn some twenty five or fifty dollars, can obtain a share in the establishment in which he labors, and receive a proportional share of the profits. As his capital increases he can purchase more stock, and he always knows, by his own dividends, the profits of the larger capitalists in the concern. A person so circumstanced will feel a deeper interest in the prosperity of the business in which he is engaged—his own proper self respect will be increased—the relations between him and the managers and larger capitalists will be changed to one of greater equality and sympathy, and he will cease to look with distrust and coldness upon his employers.

So interwoven are the interests of capital and labor, by the practical operations of this system in New England, that we scarcely ever hear of any difficulty in the extensive manufacturing establishments of that country, between the employers and the employed. All is as harmonious as a well tuned instrument, and the results astonish the world. A more intelligent, contented, thriving, and rising class of operatives, does not exist any where and where is capital more rapidly accumulated?

Cannot this plan be tried here? Let one, or more, or all, of our iron, or cotton, or other manufacturing establishments, after carefully ascertaining the amount of capital invested, reorganize under the manufacturing law, and give an opportunity to any of their workmen, who choose to do so, to take one, five, ten, or more shares, and let a monthly, or half yearly, or yearly statement be exhibited, to all the stockholders, and regular dividends declared, of the profits, after paying salaries and all necessary expenses. If such a plan was adopted we should never hear of another strike in Pittsburgh, and an unwonted prosperity, we most fervently believe, would attend our manufacturing operations.

There might still be a difficulty about salaries and wages, but that could be regulated on satisfactory and equitable principles, could a proper basis be agreed upon on which to start. Having this basis, if iron, or any other article went up, after a proof of such stability, say of six months, let wages be raised in proportion to the increased profits. If the article falls, after a like probation of six months, let the wages be equitably diminished. The advantage and the disadvantage would then be borne alike, by labor and capital and there would be a perfect harmony in their operations.

There are other advantages in this system. A person having money to invest could purchase stock in a manufacturing establishment without taking an active interest, if he did not choose to do so. If any one wished to withdraw a portion of his capital, or all of it, he could do so without disturbing, in the least, the operations of the concern, by selling his stock to others. These, and many other advantages, it appears to us, would result from this system, which we hope will soon be fully tested.

This is an excellent time for trying the system here. There are great numbers of workmen who have capital, who would doubtless be glad to buy stock in a concern of this kind. This would be a most gratifying conclusion to the strike, and we have strong faith would work for the benefit of all concerned.

We have thrown out these hints for the consideration of all concerned. We have no interests to subserve, and no feelings to gratify, except to promote the prosperity of this great manufacturing city, and the welfare of workingmen generally. If the plan is not feasible, we cannot insist upon its adoption, but we should be pleased to see it tried on a liberal scale.

The reminiscences of "O. T." will be read with interest. We join with him in recommending the Chartier's Coal Company to construct their road with a view to a continuous road to Washington, Steubenville, or Wheeling, as it will, no doubt, be needed for such purposes before many years, and probably within two or three. The owners of coal lands beyond their interior terminus, may, and doubtless will, desire to extend it to their grounds, until, having overcome the heaviest grades, it will be carried continuously to Washington.

The N. Y. Tribune thinks that the explosion in that city on Monday of last week resulted from pumping water into a hot boiler, and thus generating steam so rapidly that no regulation of the thickness of boilers, pressure of steam, size of safety valves, nor any thing of the sort, can possibly prevent disaster. It says:

"You might as sensibly pump gunpowder into a dry redhot boiler as water, and your safety valves would avail just as much in one case as in the other. It ought to be manslaughter by statute to put fire under a steam boiler when less than half full of water. Such a law would hit the mischief in the eye, striking short of it ever will."

How are you going to tell when the boiler is only half full? "*Faber's Magnetic Gauge*" will tell exactly and infallibly. It is set at such a position as to be exactly level when the boiler is two thirds full—the right position to generate the largest amount of steam with safety. If the Engineer will look at this gauge, on any boiler where it is placed, he need never be at a loss to know how much water he has in his boiler.

The following extract from an article in the New York Herald, on the causes of explosions in steam boilers, is additional testimony to the importance of always knowing the amount of water in the boilers, and the consequent value of the Magnetic gauge.

"Mr. C. W. Hinman's opinion was, that water, boiling under a given pressure, is higher when the engine is working than when at rest—that nineteen twentieths of all explosions are caused by want of water—that the steam rushing out from the boiler to the cylinder, produces a tendency to carry the water with it to the outlet, in the same way as is illustrated by a cork removed from a bottle of beer. The gas is intermingled with the beer till the cork is withdrawn, and thousands of fine particles of beer will be carried out as the gas escapes. The same phenomenon, somewhat modified, takes place in steam boilers, and Mr. Hinman's opinion was, contrary to Capt. Bunker's, that when a deficiency of water is perceived, the engine should not be started, or the safety valve opened, but that the boiler should be allowed to cool, and then supplied with water. He believed the destruction of the Moselle, on the Ohio, to have resulted from inattention to this circumstance. The explosion of the Pulaski was caused, he believed, by pumping water on the heated iron.

The Great Western, under Captain James Hoban, was worked at a pressure of only three and a half pounds to the inch, low pressure, and yet thirty pounds are proposed as a fair average for one quarter inch boilers. The Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania reported, several years ago, that seven pounds' pressure was all that should be used in any case."

We invite all interested, to call at our office, and examine this gauge upon our steam boiler. We have no doubt that it is an unfailing indicator.

The Louisville Rolling Mill has been purchased by Messrs. Coleman, Buffner, and Belknap, of that city, and workmen are now preparing it to go into operation.

The *Journal*, with more heat, we think, than the occasion called for, accuses us of misrepresenting its language in the discussion on the proper influence of character or respectability, where a person is accused of crime. As we have every disposition to extend to it strict justice, we copy below its remarks, and leave the decision of the question of misrepresentation to the judgment of our readers—

"And we repeat now, that "a long life of respectability" should not, in the estimation of a fair, restrain investigation, assure forbearance or indulgence, when crime is traced home by a train of evidence which little short of a miracle can withstand. The previous respectability of a murderer is held to aggravate his offence; then why should previous respectability enjoin forbearance in pursuing inquiry, which would not be extended to a degraded outcast. There is no danger that previous good character will not have its due weight in the trial of any "respectable" person; the danger is, that it will exert too much influence on the minds of a jury.

Testimony as to *character* and previous conduct is always safely admitted, but respectability has been made, by misuse, an equivocal phrase which it were well to use only where it is precisely valued, and taken at what it is really worth. And the *real* respectability of a party accused of murder, should make the ministers of the law only more jealous and scrupulous in the full and rigorous discharge of their duty. Always, at the proper moment, will that real quality be found to have its due weight in the scale of justice.

But respectability of position should never be a bar to a calm dealing, by the press, with public opinion in its bearing upon a case of crime; and to plead it in bar, in such a case, is but to do far greater mischief than peril the chances of a suspected murderer to make his innocence clear."

Our friend "C" continues to oppose, with great zeal, the policy proposed by the President in relation to the new Territories. He will find this plan just as strenuously opposed on the other side of the border, for very different reasons. An address to the citizens of Arkansas, by Hon. Robert W. Johnson, dated Jan. 29, 1850, is now before us, wherein, speaking of the present policy of the North, he uses the following language:—

"The declared policy now is to avoid the Proviso—to throw themselves upon the policy of the Cabinet—admit the new States in detail—adopt no policy by which Southern property can be protected in the Territory, and admit none but free States. Thus they will give us no excuse to dissolve, whilst they destroy the rights, and circumscribe the limits of the South. This is the Free Soilers' most deadly and dangerous phase."

This address is put forth with the boldly avowed purpose of exciting the people of Arkansas to disunion. It is deadly hostile to any plan which will not assuredly establish some portion of the new territory, as slave soil. The honorable member is particularly severe on what he calls the *miserable and perverted doctrine of non-intervention*. He will have none of it. Nothing but a Proviso will satisfy him. Not the Wilmot Proviso, but a proviso establishing a "line from ocean to ocean" —one side to be free, the other slave territory. Thus the extremes are both for a different proviso, which neither will agree to, and both are bitterly opposed to the safe and pacific policy of the President.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Finding that you are willing to give admission to my articles, I feel inclined to avail myself once more of your indulgence, while I press the subject a little farther. I can see clearly enough that party purposes may, for a time at least, be subserved by a temporizing policy, and by a cunning cheneval of the responsibility which might be incurred by an honest, strait forward course. But there is another responsibility which may be more remote, but must remain while time endures, if the Proviso is voted down, and slavery is, in consequence, extended over the immense region now subject to Congressional legislation and disposal. The Legislators, who, having the power to prevent such direful results, from base or selfish or craven motives, shrink from the proper action at the proper time, will be doomed to lasting infamy. For them, it would be no defance to say, "they *guessed*, or thought, or believed that the region being now free, slavery could not be introduced into it. Were there a fire raging in Third street, not very far from your office, I think you would not say "I guess it will not reach my office," and then start over to your house to go to sleep. I believe you would be answerable for such negligence, although as the office, or at least the printing establishment is your own, some persons might think differently.

But in relation to the extension of slavery, the case is very different, the men who stand by inactive witnesses of a grevious and enduring catastrophe, which by fearless and honest activity they might have prevented, will not be regarded as mere negligent spectators at the destruction of their own property; but as inflicting an outrage upon the rights of man, entailing an endless curse upon the new territory, and imposing for all time to come, increasing embarrassments and difficulties upon the States of the present Union.

You will not, I think, venture to assert that Slavery cannot be introduced into New Mexico if the Proviso is not adopted. Surely there is nothing to justify you in making such an assertion, although you might think so.

Mr. Jefferson Davis in his reply to Mr. Clay, argues strenuously that the people of the new territories will have a right to establish what institutions they please; and Mr. Clay in reply to him, said, "if the citizens of those territories choose to "establish Slavery, and *if they come here with constitutions establishing Slavery, I am for admitting them with such constitutions*; but then it will "be their own work, not ours; and their posterity "will have to reproach them, not us."

Is Mr. Clay's position sound either in logic or morals? I think not.

I Suppose we see a man going in the evening with a torch in hand towards some building: some person says to us, "that man has the means of burning that building, and I am afraid he will do it. Other persons exclaim, "oh, I guess he won't. We pass on without interfering, and the building is burnt; would we feel entirely blameless in the matter? I am sure I would not.

Well in relation to New Mexico, Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Davis, Clingman, and others tell us, that the people *will* have the power, to establish Slavery there, unless Congress prohibits it; will Congress under these circumstances, be justified if it neglects to interfere.

Will we, the people, be guiltless? That territory was all free, and would have continued so, had not our men, our money, and our arms conquered it from those who had declared it free. We aided to place it in a position where it is exposed to the grasping avarice of the slaveocracy; and if we fail to defend it from their grasp, surely we will not be guiltless.

But let us pass on. Is it probable that Slavery will be established in New Mexico, if the Proviso is omitted? I greatly fear it will.

The slaveholders will have the most powerful inducement to establish Slavery there.- We all know how much the owners of slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri have suffered by the escape of their property into the free States adjoining them. Surely they will give very unwilling to have such places of refuge for fugitives on the South.

The next census, too, will exhibit them in a lamentable minority in the House, and they will no doubt be exceedingly anxious to secure themselves in the Senate by adding new slave States.

But, again, no man who has paid much attention to the past history of this country, can doubt that the southern States, by which I mean the slaveholders, aim at farther encroachments upon Mexico. This scheme of further conquests there would be greatly obstructed, if not entirely defeated, by the establishment of free States in all the territory South and West of Texas, and now belonging to us.

I think, then, that the dread of free territory on their southern and western side—their comparative weakness in the House, and the hope of further conquests, will all excite the slaveholders to strenuous exertions to occupy and control New Mexico, and make slave States there. Northern emigration will be directed principally to Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, and California, from all of which slavery is excluded by the Proviso. The non adoption of the Proviso, in relation to the other territory, will tempt slaveholders to endeavor to make it a slave region. Already a proposition has been made in Mississippi, that the Legislature should appropriate money to enable slaveholders to establish their slaves in California. I do not distinctly recollect whether this proposition was made in the Legislature or in public meeting, but that the scheme was suggested I am certain.

Now, suppose Mr. Clay's project approved, the slaveholders, knowing that New Mexico is their only field for extension, at I that the great current of free emigration will be in other directions, will make a great effort to occupy it. Mr. Clay, in the extract which I have given, admits that they may be made slave States, and, without the Proviso, I am sure they will.

Our missionaries beyond the limits of Missouri, in the territory which, by the Missouri Compromise, is to be forever free, and the officers of the army at Fort Leavenworth, hire slaves, and those slaves, although free the moment they are *permitted* to leave the slave States, are still held in bondage, because no man there will interfere in favor of the poor, helpless negro.

So I fear it will be in New Mexico, if the Proviso is not extended there. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Chartier's Coal Company.

The establishment of this Company, the election of its officers, and their preparation to prosecute the building of their works with energy, is likely to attract to the point where their coal depot is to be located, more attention than it has hitherto enjoyed. There are some reminiscences connected with the history of the country in the vicinity of the depot which may be worth gathering together.

Chartier's Creek is named after *Peter Chartier*, a half Frenchman, half Indian, who once made his home near the mouth of that stream. He was a spy or emissary of the French resided some times in Philadelphia, and endeavored to excite the Shawanese to make war upon the Six Nation Indians, who were the zealous friends of the English and Americans. In 1745, being reprimanded by Governor Thomas, for some misconduct, he became alarmed, fled to the Shawanese and induced them to join the French. Soon afterwards, he with a large body of Shawanese, captured two Pennsylvania traders and robbed them of about sixteen hundred pounds worth of merchandize. In 1749, a treaty was concluded between France and England; and in the same, Thomas Lee, one of the King's Council in Virginia, associated with himself Mr. Hanbury, a merchant of London, and twelve persons in Virginia and Maryland, under the name of the "*Ohio Land Company*." To this company one half a million of acres of land was granted, to be taken principally on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongahela and Kenhawa. In 1752, Mr. Gist, who afterwards acted as Washington's pilot, was directed to lay off a town and fort near the mouth of Chartier's Creek. Nothing, we presume, was done in this matter, because Washington in his journal of his expedition to Le Boeuf used the following language. "About two miles from this (the Forks,) on the south east side of the river, at the place where the Ohio Company intended to lay off their fort, lives Shingiss, King of the Dealawares." On the 24th November, 1753, Washington called on King Shingiss, at his residence, which Mr. James McKee has pointed out to me, and which is just where the coal depot must be located.

Washington carefully examined the position where the company fort was to be erected, McKee's rocks, and gave the preference to the forks, where our city stands, as a site for a fort, principally on the ground that it commanded the Monongahela, as well as the Ohio and Allegheny.

On the 20th of October, 1770, Washington, then on his way to his Kenhawa lands stopped near the mouth of Chartier's creek, and dined with Mr. Alexander McKee, who then owned the beautiful tract of land known as McKee's. During the revolution, Alexander McKee took sides with the mother country, conveyed that property to his estimable brother, the late James McKee, and fled to Canada, where even down in our late war, he held an important position in the Indian department.—He was, I have reason to believe, a man of respectable talents, and great energy of character.

The first island in the Ohio river, the one opposite, to the intended coal depot, and which serves so admirably to perfect the harbor, and which generally is called Brunot's island, after our late worthy fellow citizen, Dr. Brunot, is called, in an old map I have seen, *Alkinippa's* island.

This Alkinippa was, doubtless, that nice Queen whom Washington visited at the mouth of the Youghiogeny in 1753 and was more flattered by the present of a bottle of rum, than of a watch coat.

On the long narrow hill terminating with what are known as McKee's Rocks, and on which the Ohio Company intended to erect their Fort, stands an Indian mound, and, some distance west of it, and extending across the hill, may be seen a zig zag depression in the ground, where, no doubt, a ditch once existed for purposes of defence.

In conclusion, I remark, that the Chartier's Coal Company have certainly selected, perhaps the very best and safest harbor which can be found in our coal region, they have also easy access to some of the best bituminous coal in the world, and have therefore the strongest encouragement to prosecute their work with energy. Their railway also possesses the advantage of being directly on the route along the beautiful valley of Chartiers, into the rich Co. of Washington, and is the opposed route for a rail road to Steubenville, and is also on the nearest and best route to Wheeling. It is, therefore, very desirable that the Company should make their road a substantial one, so that it may answer for travel, as well as for the transportation of coal. That we will have a rail road to Washington, within a few years, I have no doubt, and the Company's road could, no doubt, be used as a part of it. Even the Wheeling people, after they are out of patience waiting on the Baltimore Company, will turn their attention hitherward. O. T.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1850.

The negotiation—No Treaty—Fights—California—Apprehended coup d'etats.

The most immediately interesting object of gossip and speculation here at present, is the state of the pending negotiations between the American and British Governments upon the Nicaragua question. I think I have more than once stated that the negotiation was proceeding in this city between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, but that no treaty had been concluded. Within a few days the northern papers have published positive statements to the effect that a treaty had been completed and signed, and sent away by the last British packet for the supervision and approval of Lord Palmerston, and that its terms were unexpectedly favorable to our pretensions. Another report extensively circulated by one of the Washington correspondents, is, that the negotiation had been committed on the part of this Government to Mr. Lawrence, and would be conducted to a conclusion in London.

Now, I have to repeat all my previous statements upon this interesting subject, with some confirmatory additions. The true state of the case I apprehend to be this—no treaty has been concluded, nor has the discussion and correspondence proceeded to any considerable length, either in Washington or London. At one time it was contemplated by the President and Secretary of State to place the business in Mr. Lawrence's hands, with instructions to carry it forward to a settlement with all practicable speed. But, on the arrival of Sir Henry Bulwer, with powers and instructions, having a particular bearing upon this subject of controversy, considerations of convenience prevailed, and it was determined to attempt to arrange the matter in this capital. So that half Mr. Lawrence, in whose capacity and fitness the most perfect confidence is felt, not been taken dangerously ill, as he has been, the exertion as to his share in the negotiation would still have been without sufficient authority.

It is understood that Mr. Bulwer has no instructions empowering him to treat upon the affair of Tigre Island, and that the business remains in *statu quo* on that account. A short correspondence has taken place, and the feeling existing between Mr. Clayton and the representative of the British Government is such as to show that there is no danger of an interruption of the harmony happily subsisting between the two countries. When the full instructions to Mr. Bulwer arrive, there is every reason to believe that the negotiation will be promptly resumed and speedily brought to a close.

The New York Tribune not only states that the treaty has been signed, but professes to give the day and hour when it was done. This is not the fact, and the editor has been strangely imposed upon, I do not speak at random, when I assert that the Secretary of State on Tuesday last informed a gentleman entitled to his official confidence, that no treaty had been made, or was likely soon to be made.

To descend from great things to small, let me recur to the recent fight between Hon. L. C. Levin, of Philadelphia, and Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., Second Assistant Post Master General, at the National Hotel. The singularity of the affair has given it no little *eclat*. The difficulty originated thus: Dr. Leib, of Philadelphia, a nephew of the late member of Congress of that name, was an applicant for the appointment of Mail Agent, and was recommended by all the Pennsylvania Whig delegation but Mr. Levin and another. He had the written recommendation of Mr. Levin for another office. But he is a well known opponent to the confirmation of Mr. Lewis as collector of Philadelphia, for whom Mr. L. feels an especial interest. He therefore opposed the appointment of Dr. Leib, and when he found that he was to be appointed, preferred complaints against him. The appointment was delayed and Mr. Warren informed Leib and his friends that the cause of it was the statements of Mr. Levin to his disadvantage. Of course Mr. Levin was not long in hearing of this, and openly expressed his resentment of it, as a breach of personal courtesy and confidence. On Friday, after dinner, Mr. Warren saw Mr. Levin in the public sitting room at the National, and saluted him respectfully by name. Mr Levin, it is stated, replied in these words—"Sir, I don't know you, you are a d——d liar and scoundrel," to which Mr Warren made the practical answer of thrusting his fist with rapidity and precision into Mr. Levin's figure head. After this, both parties continued the amusement, Levin by unsuccessfully attempting to use his cane, and Warren by repeating his telling compliments upon Levin's frontis piece. Mr. Levin retired with his face to the foe, and the progress of the fracas was arrested by the interposition of a mutual friend, Hon. E. D. Baker, upon whom, in the confusion of the moment, by the way, Levin "got in" the only blow that he made tell. Such is the true and particular account of the first skirmish of the campaign.

Another fight took place about the same time in the street between an ex-passed midshipman and a clerk in the Navy Department. The exmiddy was turned out of the service some twenty years ago, for fighting or threatening to fight a superior officer. He has been ever since attempting to get restored, and imagines that this clerk has been a secret foe. He therefore winds up his designs upon the Navy by thrashing one of its civil functionaries.

The California members have not yet arrived; we shall have very active and interesting times when they arrive. The order of the day, and the night too, is plot and counterplot, and you may be prepared to hear of some surprising *coup d'etat* on the part of the Southern factionists, as a last resort, to the prevention of the addition of a free State to the Union. JUNIUS.

[The following lines, written by a native Pittsburgher, in memory of a deceased sister, possess much of the spirit of true poetry, and no little pathos.]

MY SISTER'S GRAVE.

My sister—thou that sleepest—thy sweet image is enshrined
'Mid the earliest recollections that are treasured in my mind:
Traced by a love whose truthfulness mocks at the work of art,
Tho' faint—how fair, tho' dim, how dear that picture in my heart.

When memory to its farthest haunts would fondly wander back,
As one by twilight rambling o'er some long untrodden track,
Thoughts of a bright and buoyant one, that yet could gently claim
The same sweet thrall of love from all, come ever with thy name.

A child, whose seventh summer scarce had opened with its song,
With pleased amazement wandered I amid thy bridal throng;
My infantile bewilderment amid the festival,
As on I prest from guest to guest, how well can I recall.

How well recall, when languid pulse and slowly fading cheek
Bade thee for health a softer clime and summer sky to seek,
The hour when sad farewells were wept, our lips refused to say,
And from the shore the vessel bore our loved one far away.

And never can my heart forget, one morning clear and bright,
I left my couch with bounding steps and projects of delight,
What anguish stirred my spirit, and how unstrung was my tread,
Amidst my play to hear them say, sweet sister! thou wert dead.

Far, far from those that loved thee, and the home that gave thee birth,
From hearts in which thou livest still—thy ashes rest in earth!
Thy tomb unvisited, unrest, save when some cousin sighs
Scans on thy stone a name unknown, and heedless glances by.

Dear sleeper in thy quiet grave! a score of years hath sped,
And he whose childish lips thou prest, stands by thy lowly bed;
'Twas here one day I had thee, gentle one! this is the hallowed spot—
O loved and wept! here that thou slept unlogeded and unsought.

The stranger who from thee dear soul his footsteps coldly turned,
Knew not how bosoms far away, for long, long years had burned
To deck with flowers, to wet with tears, the lowly turf where rest
All that was dust of one, we trust, now mingling with the blest.

And as I stand beside the spot so sacred to my heart,
How throngs my mind with memories that defy the tongue's poor art!
Those only who have wandered know how, wherever o'er we're driven,
The soul's deep chords thrill at the words of Love, and Home, and Heaven.

And oh! should he, now bending here, o'er fill a stranger's tomb—
Perchance some one, to him once dear, may search the churchyard's gloom,
And, scanning his neglected sod, by old affection moved,
Awhile may stay, and haply say—here resteth one we loved. R. P.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 27th, 1849.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALONE.

Alone, beside the River shore,
My mind recall'd the men of yore,—
The firm in trust, the stalwart hand
Who struck, at Freedom's stern command.
That cold, and heavy cankering chain
The tyrant forged beyond the Main!

Although to Fancy's eye alone,
These heroes of the Past are shown,
I saw them brave the moon-lit snow,
Grapple with Terror, Want and Wo,
Beneath the storm torn banner flung
Where danger like a demon hung.

And through the wild, remorseless blast,
With frozen feet they hurried past—
The patriot's hope sustained them then,
They rose above the sphere of men,
And in the work with deadly aim,
They piled their foes in battle slain!

Again, in summer's lund heat,
I heard their war like drums repeat,
The music which the frosty year
Had wafted to my musing ear,—
The tones that made their pulses thrill
On Concord Plain and Bunker Hill!

Remember'd then! though you are dead,
How hallow'd was the blood ye shed,
Within this ground it lives and cries,
"O, watch, and love, and be ye wise,
For tyrants heed no law of Right,
They smite, and crush, and rule by Might.

"Let discord be no longer heard,
It is a rude, dishonoring word,
Let Peace within your homes be born,
And smile, as smiles the Autumn morn:
Ah! let her smile around, above,
And "Union" be your word of love"

J. K. H.

NEW OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The commencement of the operations of Mr. Collins's Mail Steamers to Liverpool is announced for the 6th of April, when the Atlantic will make the opening trip. The other steamers will sail from New York and Liverpool every fortnight, on days intermediate from the Cunard line, thus giving every other week, two steamers from England. It is fair to infer, from the time occupied in the construction of these steamers, and the amount of expense lavished upon them and their engines, that they will equal, in speed and accommodation, any thing which floats upon the sea."

WHAT THE STEAM ENGINE DOES.—It propels, it rows, it sculls, it screws, it warps, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts, it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it pulls, it drives, it pushes, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it collects, it condenses, it extracts, it spins, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shovels, it excavates, it plows, it thrashes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it sifts, it bolts, it mixes, it kneeds, it moulds, it stamps, it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it slos, it shaves, it splits, it saws, it plaites, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it rolls, it hammers, it rasps, it files, it polishes, it rivets, it sweeps, it crushes, it scutches, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it throws, it weaves, it shears, it coins, prints.

From the Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12, 1850.

To John Lindsay, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIR—Finding a report in circulation relative to representations said to have been made to us, by you, before leaving the East, we deem it but justice that we should say that any reports derogatory to your character, have no foundation in fact. You fairly represented to us the prices which you proposed to pay per ton, for Puddling and Boiling, which being considerably higher than the rates paid for the same work in the East, (having received only three dollars and fifty cents per ton, and you offered four dollars and fifty cents per ton for same) we concluded to come to Pittsburgh.

We would further state that you treated us in a fair and gentlemanly manner. On our arrival here, however, we found no hostile a feeling amongst the old-hands, against our working at the rates of our agreement, that we deemed it unsafe to go to work under the circumstances.

George P. Crocker, Philip M. Salisbury, his Francis [X] McDevitt, mark.
T. P. Colton, Abraham Z. Seauman, Coleman McCarrahar, Wm. Leiden, John Frees, Wm Eyler, John B. Snyder.
Thomas Lundy, Daniel H. Jones, Reuben Walters, Samuel Kistinger, Mark Jones, Welby Nichols, Monroe Richards, James Forrester,

[ADVERTISEMENT]

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer, February 9.

Change of Ecclesiastical Relations.

We have two or three remarks to submit in reference to the article inserted under the head of the Rev. Mr. West's Pamphlet:—

1st. That paper is inserted at the request of brethren of this city, and it should read, not as *controversy*, but as *history*, exhibiting the state of feeling and the views of brethren in Western Pennsylvania, ten years ago. It should also be examined as a *lucid statement* of principles on the expending measures, which then agitated the Church. As a statement of principles, it is as important to the Church now as it was in 1840. If both sections of our once united Church are to sustain the character bequeathed to us by our Presbyterian fathers, as the firm supporters of constitutional liberty and order—if they are to sustain the *laws* of Christ as supreme authority in the Church, in opposition to the arbitrary *edicts of men*, they must repudiate the unlawful assumptions and acts against which the paper in question is a solemn protest. The calm, subdued Christian spirit of the document is remarkable, considering the then recent injuries, in view of which it was written.

2d. *In respect to the transfer of Ministers*, we have heard no complaint. No remonstrances have been made against ministers passing, when called, from one division of the Church to the other. There have been cases within a few years in which ministers in connection with the Constitutional Assembly, have been called to pastoral charges in Presbyteries of the New Basis Assembly, and one or two in which ministers in that section of the Church, have been called to Churches in connection with the Constitutional Assembly. We recorded an instance of this kind, without remark, but a short time since. If there are objections to this regular transfer of ministers from one branch of the Church to the other—there are also advantages attending it—it is an expression and proof of reviving confidence and fraternal feeling on both sides.

3d. The unity of the spirit, promoted by the regular transfer of ministers, when called to pastoral charges from one section of the Church to the other, is sadly marred by *efforts to make proselytes*, by dividing a Presbytery or a congregation. Were we to act on this principle, we might divide some of the congregations in this city, which have maintained their connection with the New Basis Assembly. In one, at least, if not more, it is said by those who have the best opportunity of knowing the church politics of its members, that a decided majority of them are Constitutional Presbyterians.

4th These views *do not justify* the recent revolution in the Fifth Church, Pittsburgh. The case of that Church is peculiar. It was erected to sustain the *Constitution, and not the New Basis.*—The funds were contributed for *this specific purpose*, and it was for this purpose that the Rev. Mr. West was called to take charge of it. Some fifteen months since, Mr. West came to this city to raise funds to pay off a debt on the church.—Believing him trust worthy, the brethren there, though pressed with similar applications from others, at the time, and engaged in efforts to erect two new churches in this city, extended a helping hand to Mr. West. They gave him, in the aggregate, several hundred dollars. These funds were given, as were others, *for the express purpose* of aiding in the support of *constitutional principles* in the polity of the Church—and *not* for the support of the *New Basis measures*, which the donors regard as unjust, unlawful and injurious. They of course feel that Mr. W., in *carrying his Church* to the New Basis party, has betrayed the trust confided to him—that he has proved unfaithful, not true to his principles. They feel that they have been deceived by his professions, and that their sacred charities are *perverted* by his act to a purpose for which they were not given. Such an act would destroy a man's character for integrity and honesty in Market street, and shall the Church of Christ tolerate and encourage such acts in a minister of the gospel? If Mr. W. has changed his principles, he has a right to go over to those who sustain the New Basis, but he has not the *moral right* to aid in transforming the property given for another purpose to that party.

From the Christian Observer.

FIFTH CHURCH, PITTSBURGH.

Mr. Editor—As the announcement of Mr West's efforts to transfer the Fifth Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, to the Old School Presbytery, has been made, it should be known, in justice to all concerned, that Mr. W. had been a little disturbed, perhaps, in his present relations, by a decision of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh.—I learn from a friend in Pittsburgh, that Mr. West, in order to accomplish some purposes he had in view, probably from the purest motives, had taken course to the "*One Man*" power, in his session—and like Dr. Underdunk, refused to put a motion made by a member, and would suffer no appeal from his decision. Mr. W., it appears, had forgotten that every other member of Session was invested with rights and powers equal to his own, saving only the power conferred on the Chair for preserving order in the regular transaction of business. This circumstance, aggravated perhaps by other things of the kind, led to a complaint before Presbytery. That judicatory could do no less than to censure and admonish him gently—which it did, in the best spirit. But brother W., it seems, was a little disturbed and restless—he probably is not aware how odious the "*One Man*" power is to American citizens. I, the Moderator or Speaker in one of our political or legislative assemblies, were to wield it, and suffer no appeal from his decisions—he would be liable to impeachment, trial, and expulsion from the House, as unworthy of a seat in it.

Such is the apology—if it can so be called—which Mr. W. has for betraying the interests and good faith confided in him—His act is not only injurious to himself—it is injurious to all in *the sacred office*. If a *minister* is encouraged and sustained in *perverting* the funds confided to him, to objects for which they were not given—the people will be afraid to trust their funds with ministerial agents.

A Contributor to the fifth Church, Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1850.

DR. MCLANE'S WORM RENEDY.—McLane's Vermifuge has long been admitted to be the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from children. The following certificate speaks volumes in its favor:

Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y., June 23d, 1847.

I certify that I have used McLane's Vermifuge, and found it all that it is recommended to be. I have sold it, and have in all cases found it to be an effectual cure. WM. S. FANCHEE.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [feb9-d&wtw3

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

☞ READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE PETROLEUM.—I hereby certify that about two weeks ago I was seized with a violent attack of *vomiting* and *purging* Cholera Morbus, with very distressing pains in the stomach and bowels, which was completely relieved by two teaspoonful doses of Petroleum, taken in a little water. Have having taken the first dose, I sleptsoundly and comfortably for three hours. [Signed]

HENRY WISE, Jr.,
On board the steam boat Arcadia.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

I am Captain of the Arcadia, and was a witness to the astonishing effects of the Petroleum, in the case of Henry Wise, who is one of the hands of the boat

[Signed] NIMROD GRAFELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column

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

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a residuum of Cocoa nut, unscented, nutritious and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNE, at the Perfumery Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH, in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TEETHS REMODELED FOR SUCTION, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

HAVES TO—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. [s19

DR. D. HUNT,
Dental, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets oct1-3Ytdp

☞ S. W. Roberts, Esq., having kindly acceded to the request of the Members of the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, will deliver an address in their Hall, in Fourth street, on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. The public is respectfully invited to attend. J. FINNEY, Pres't.

SUBJECT.—"The Destiny of Pittsburgh and the Duty of her Young Men." feb14-2d

Card.

SINGER, HARTMAN & CO., Sheffield Iron and Steel Works—Manufacturers of Am. & Spring and Plough Steel. Also—Springs, Axles, Vices, Anvils, &c. They invite the attention of Merchants and consumers to their stock, before purchasing elsewhere. They warrant their articles to be equal to any made in this country or imported. feb14

For Sale:

WE will sell at a bargain, one of NAYSMITH'S DIRECT ACTING STEAM HAMMER, with Merrick & Towne's improvement attached. It is in good order, and can be seen at our works. It is admirably adapted to drawing iron, and shingling blooms. For further information apply to

SINGER, HARTMAN & CO.

feb14

NEW BACON—25,000 lbs Hams;
25,000 lbs Shoulders;
50,000 lbs Sides; in smoke house,
and for sale by KIER & JONES,
feb14 Canal Basin, Seventh street

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.

12 PIECES new style Cassimeres;
20 do Fashionable Tweeds;
6 do superior make French Cloth;
Just received at WM. DIGBY'S,
feb14 139 Liberty st

BACON—25 hhds ass'd, to arrive, for sale by
feb14 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

LARD—70 bbls and 13 kf do No 1, to arrive, for sale
by feb14 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FEATHERS—23 sacks to arrive, for s