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☞ 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.

CONGRESS.—C. W. James, No. 18 Union street, Cincinnati, is our agent for the city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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 LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS &c.

Whig State Central Committee.

☞ The members of the Whig State Central Committee are requested to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 13th of March inst. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

M. McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEO. H. HART, Sec'y.

In our article, yesterday, in reply to the communication in the *Journal* and *Post*, signed "Philandras," the compositor made us say, in one place, that Mr. Curtis "did use the military power," &c. We wrote, "did *not* use."

The *North American* most indignantly and justly rebukes the craven spirit of the resolutions passed at the Locofoco Convention in Philadelphia, on Friday last. Nothing could be better calculated to encourage the Southern disunionists than the passage of such thorough dough-faced resolutions. Mr. Buchanan long ago declared the Democratic party of the North to be the natural ally of slavery, and he is proving it now. If he secures the Locofoco nomination for the Presidency, as seems not unlikely, he will be known as the dough-faced candidate!

The Unions—Its Danger.

Some days since the National Intelligencer published a communication which asserted that there was a thorough preparation for disunion, on the part of those southern men who entertain this treasonable project—a draft of a constitution was prepared, and all the plans matured for an emergency which they were endeavoring to promote.

We have not the least doubt that this is the case. These desperate men have staked their reputations, political advancement, historical fame, and every thing dear to a true patriot, on the success of their mad project. They have gone too far, already, to recede, without a loss of character. They will ever be looked upon as traitors to country and to true liberty, whether they recede or not, and their treasonable speeches and acts will forever cause their memory to be held in utter execration. We are not surprised, then, to hear that they persist in their folly, and prepare, with desperation, to rush upon their terrible fate.

The following extract from a private letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, shows that the correspondent of the Intelligencer is not alone possessed of startling information on this subject:

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1850.

"It is understood here that thirty four members from the slave States have signed an agreement to persevere in staving off all transaction of business in the House, until the slavery question shall be settled to their liking, by calling the yeas and nays, moving adjournments, calls of the House, &c., &c., whenever there shall be an effort to do any thing. The northern members are organizing plans to baffle such manœuvers, and one proposition considered is that of adjourning and having a Special Session called, at the beginning of which such new rules may be adopted as are adapted to the new state of things.

"I am alarmed and confident that *blood will be spilt on the floor of the House* before the Session closes. He says he knows many members who go to the House armed every day in anticipation of a general fight. W——n is confident that disunion is now inevitable. He knows intimately nearly all the southern members, is familiar with their views, and sees the letters that reach them from their constituents. He says the most ultra are well backed up by advices from home. What the end is to be we cannot imagine."

This is gloomy enough, but we are not at all alarmed. An effort may be made, but it will fail, most decidedly, and overwhelm the traitors with ruin. Gen. Taylor, although a southern man, is devotedly attached to the Union, and will energetically use the tremendous power placed in his hands, as President, for its preservation. Another private letter to the New York Tribune, does no more than justice in its exhibition of his unshaken resolution:—

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1850.

"The President is very firm, and the Southern Members are in full possession of his views. A committee of them insulted him an interview with him, if he had expressed himself ready to maintain the Union at any cost. He replied that he had—that he should blockade every Southern port in case of an armed resistance to the collection of the customs—that he should not interpose the regular Army, but should call for volunteers from the Northern and Western States, putting himself at their head, and should pour out his blood if needed, in defence of the Union. He is confident that the People of the Southern States would themselves put down any attempt to break forcibly out of the Union. When told that the Southern members would, in a certain contingency, secede and go home, he quietly remarked that there would be enough more good men ready to come in their places."

The traitors have other causes of discouragement, besides the resolution of the President. Maryland and Virginia have refused to send delegates to the Southern Convention, and Kentucky stands firmly by the Union. But the most disheartening circumstance of all for the disunionists is the proud position taken by Tennessee, which must forever endear that gallant State to every friend of the country. Nashville is appointed as the seat of the traitor's convention, but the gallant Tennesseans repel the invitation to unite in its proceedings, with proud and withering scorn.

The following resolutions, among others, passed the Senate of Tennessee, towards the close of the late Session of the Legislature:

Resolved, That as "it is understood that the people of the Western part of California have formed a plan of a state government, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State, if the proposed constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States," she should be admitted as one of the States of the Union, with suitable boundaries.

Resolved, That it is no part of our delegated trusts, as members of this General Assembly, to aid in organizing a Southern Convention, or any other Convention of the people; and that, if such Convention be desired by the people, it belongs to them, in their primary assemblies, to select the delegates, and not to this General Assembly or to the Governor of the State.

Very sound doctrine, this. The other branch of the Tennessee Legislature, just before adjournment, adopted the following resolutions, by a vote almost unanimous:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the chief source of happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States, both as individuals and as a nation, has been conferred by and through the Union of the States and the adoption of our sacred constitution—the adoption of which was effected by the compromises and concessions of our patriotic sires, both of the North and South. And,

Resolved further, That the continuation of that happiness and prosperity, and even liberty itself, depends upon the perpetuity of the Union, "one and invisible." That the destruction of the cause of liberty in our own beloved land will not confine its effect to the borders of the home of Washington, but would sound the death knell of liberal government in every part of the civilized world.

Resolved further, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a dissolution of these States, to themselves, to their children, and to the world; and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their revolutionary fathers, *will stand by and defend the Union, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity.*

"We are glad," says the Nashville Union, speaking of the Southern Convention. "Thus far, Tennessee has *no part nor lot in this matter!* She has refused, by her legislature, to recognize it and refused, by her legislature, to recognize it and wisely, too; and it is for the *people* here to frown upon it as it deserves. In the purposes avowed by its projectors she can have no participation. Her State capital, it is true, may be descerated by men who, under the influence of mistaken zeal, or worse, parricidal wishes to blot out the *National* existence, may come here; but she, we cannot doubt, will, in all possible ways, enter her solemn protest against the whole movement; and we envy not the future of those who, forgetting the devotion of the great men whose last resting place is beneath her sod, shall be found consorting with those who would rend in pieces the glorious flag under which her patriotic dead gained the laurels which now cluster about their tombs."

CHOLERA ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The cholera broke out on board the steamer Dove, during her last trip from New Orleans to Camden. When she reached Monroe, eight of the passengers had died; of those who landed there, thirteen have since died.

GOOD FOR TEN YEARS YET.—A Washington letter writer, under date of Thursday, says:—"It is agreeable to observe the popular interest toward Mr. Clay. When he took the floor this morning to present his petitions, there were several voices among the people in the galleries to recognize him: —'That's Mr. Clay.' 'That's old Harry of the West.' 'Good for ten years yet.'"

Labor—its Price and Protection.

The *Morning Post*, "*Id genus omne*," while continually fomenting strikes, and everlastingly prating about the tyranny of capital, and the low price of labor, is at the same time striving with all the influence it can exert over a corrupt political party, to put it out of the power of the manufactories to give high wages. It is continually opposing a tariff which will protect home industry, and enable the manufactures to give fair wages, and then berates the capitalists as avaricious and tyrannical, because they cannot keep up the prices of labor to a Protective Tariff standard. Was ever greater injustice, folly, and mendacity exhibited! Is any better evidence wanted to show that the *Pittsburgh Morning Post* is an enemy to the American Manufactures, and the true prosperity of American workmen?

To show that American Manufactures cannot compete with foreign, without either a great reduction of wages, or a Protective Tariff, we make the following quotations from an article on the subject, by the editor of the New York Tribune:

"Mr. J. S. Younge, of Portsmouth, N. H., who went to Europe in 1845 as the agent of the Portsmouth Steam Factory, an enterprise originated under the impulse of the Tariff of 1842, for the fabrication of fine Cottons, but since prostrated by the Tariff of 1846, has issued an Address to Congress on the subject of Protection, in which the question is practically and forcibly elucidated. It shows wherein and why the finer fabrics cannot be produced without loss under our present system. The average earnings of the workers employed in the Linen factories of Belfast, Ireland, are $1 44 per week; in the Cotton Mills of Scotland, $1 80; in the Woolen mills of Leeds, England, $2 16 per week; in the two largest and most expensive Cotton mills of British Manchester, $2 88. But the wages paid by the Lawrence Manufacturing Company at Lowell for a quarter of last year, amounted to $87,833 for an aggregate of $16,929 weeks' work, equal to $4 03 per week. (The workers board themselves in each case.) This is believed to be below the average earnings of all the Free Labor employed in American factories, yet it is one third higher than the highest average paid in a British factory, and considerably more than double the average wages of British factory labor.

In Metals, the contrast is still greater. The average earnings of the American iron makers and workers is very nearly or quite $1 per day, and was higher under the influence of the Tariff of 1842. Du Fridoy's "Annals of the miner," in its account of the author's tour of observation through the mines and metal works of England gives 50 cents as the highest wages paid to the best workmen in mines or smelting furnaces, 38 cents per day (144 francs per annum) as the average wages of the better class of workmen in these large localities, with 25 cents as the average earning of the common and more numerous class of workmen. The average cannot exceed 31 cents per day, or about one third the earnings of American iron workers.

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That Free Trade and American rates of Wages are incompatible, it would surely seem to need no argument to prove, any more than to argue to a gazer at Niagara Falls that Lake Erie lies higher than Lake Ontario. Whoever argues that the prices of American Iron, for example, is too high, implies that Iron makers are paid too high wages—for the price of Iron and the wages of Iron makers must and do conform the one to the other.—Let wages rise too high (for Iron to fall to low, which is the same thing,) and the productions must stop; let iron bring a price which would justify higher Wages to the producers, and more capital and talent will be attracted to Iron working, new ore beds opened, new forges and furnaces constructed, alluring away the best workmen from the old works by the proffer of better positions and larger earnings, until an equilibrium is restored between the production and the market price, by a large increase of the product, outrunning the demand. True, all this will not be effected in a day, and meantime the men engaged in the business have an advantage and reap a large benefit; but let the laws be but steady and the Protection against the importation of foreign Iron, produced underpaid Labor, certain and efficient, and the home production will be so extended and increased, and the stimulus of the enhanced price, that inevitably succeed months of high prices and large profits. Such is a well known law of Trade, in view of which a combination of Iron Masters to enhance prices, and increase their own profits because of a Protective Duty would be just as absurd and futile as a combination of Farmers to sell their Indian Corn (of which there is none imported) at four or five dollars per bushel. When advocates of Free Trade, therefore, talk flippantly of Protection as Monopoly, and is calculated to build up a class at the expense of the whole, they manifest either gross personal ignorance or a willingness to profit by the ignorance of others.

Failure of the Messrs. Ellicott.

We learn, from the Howard Gazette, that in consequence of the depressed condition of the iron trade, the well known firm of Ellicott & Bro., at Elkridge Landing, has failed, and a large number of workmen thrown out of employment. The effect of this failure is represented to be most disastrous, as the furnaces afforded a market for the surplus of produce of the surrounding country. They were also considerably in arrear to the workmen for wages.—*Balt. Sun.*

Here is another evidence of the ruinous effects of the British Locofoco Tariff of '46, upon the manufacturing and industrial pursuits of the country. Not only are the proprietors ruined, having lost a capital, probably the savings of former years, and the workmen thrown out of employment, but the agricultural interest suffers also—a market for their surplus produce is lost!

The above failure also shows the stern necessity our iron manufacturers are under, of adopting a vigorous retrenchment to enable them to hold out against the depressing effects of a large importation of foreign iron. It is impossible for them to give as high wages under the tariff of '46, as under that of '42. They have held out four years, under great discouragements, while the Mills at the East have nearly all suspended, and now they only ask a slight reduction in the price of that labor which is paid for the most liberally, to enable them still to go on safely, and compete with the foreign production. With this reduction, through the great advantages of position over the Eastern Mills, they can proceed, and thus be the means of vast benefit to all the interests of the city, as well as to the workmen.

We appeal to the good sense of the workmen, and ask them to consider whether they think it reasonable to suppose that our iron men can give as high wages under a tariff which invites such large importations, as the tariff of '46 does, as under one which gave the American market to the American manufacturer? Can as high wages be afforded when the market is stocked with a foreign article, and the price has fallen from 25 to 30 per cent, as under a reversed state of affairs? And, further, we ask the workmen whether the *Pittsburgh Morning Post*, notwithstanding all its professions to the contrary, can be the true friend of the working man, when it industriously and pertinaciously advocates a policy which produces all the evils under which they labor?

THE RICHMOND CELEBRATION—*Laying of the Corner Stone.*—The Richmond papers come to us with detailed accounts of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument, on Friday last, and of the honors extended on the occasion to President Taylor, as the guest of the city. The pageant was more brilliant than had ever before been seen in that city, and the procession required thirty minutes in passing a given point. The Military, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Firemen, and the various societies of the city, were all out in good force. The Republican thus alludes to the President:

"Next followed the President, Ex-President Tyler, and Governor Floyd, seated in an open barouche, drawn by four splendid looking horses.—The carriage was surrounded in his progress, by crowds of persons, cheering, and hoisting, many of whom, as opportunity offered, would run up and shake hands with 'Old Zack.' The ladies waved their handkerchiefs with much enthusiasm, and the 'Old General,' was kept busily engaged in responding to the salutations with which he was greeted on all sides. His cheerful and unbidden countenance beaming with good nature indicated that his heart was gladdened with the cordiality of his reception."

A fine collation was given after the ceremonials were over, at which the President responded to a sentiment drank on the occasion.

The oration was delivered by Grand Master Robert Scott. Gov. Floyd also pronounced a beautiful and impressive address.

In the evening, brilliant fire works were displayed in Capital square, and at night a grand Masonic ball was given at the Union Hotel, at which the President was also present.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 10th instant, states that Gonzalve and Raymon de Montesquiou were brought in Court on that day, and entered a plea of "not guilty" of the murder of Theron K. Barnum, and Albert Jones, on the night of the 19th of October last. The prisoners were then remanded to jail to await their trial, which, the Republican says, will probably not take place until the March term of the Court.

PATRIOTIC TOAST.—The following toast was drank at a supper given to the United Americans, from Boston, at New York, on Friday last:

The Union—One and Indissoluble.—May the execration of all mankind, and of all posterity, forever rest upon the head of the traitor who dares to lay violent hands upon the political ark of our beloved country, the land of Washington, the morning star of freedom, the only hope of liberty throughout the world.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25

The Wheeling Bridge Case—Arguments of Messrs. Darragh & Stanton—Probability of a Decision in favor of Pennsylvania—Alleged divisions in the Cabinet—The Treaty—Mr. Webster, &c.

This morning the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, was taken up for argument—The counsel on the part of the Commonwealth, were Hon. Cornelius Darragh, Attorney General, Hon. R. J. Walker, and E. M. Stanton, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Va., and Hon. R. Johnson, Attorney General of the United States, appeared for the Company. The importance of this great case, not only to the parties litigant, but to the whole country, and the high reputation of the counsel employed, imparted an interest to the discussion greater than has attached to any other cause tried this term. During the whole period of the argument to day, the Court Room was densely crowded, and among the audience were not a few ladies.

The case had evidently been prepared with great care and caution on both sides. The argument was opened by Mr. Darragh, for the Commonwealth, who gave a clear and lucid statement of the cause; showing with precision the interest the State had in it. Mr. Darragh read to the Court the main points of the evidence given in the Courts below, and stated, so far as he could do without trenching upon the parts assigned to his associates, the points of law on which the plaintiff rested.

Mr. Darragh was followed by Mr. Stanton, who went very fully into the legal argument. Mr. Stanton's address is admitted on all hands to have been an argument of great power. He was listened to throughout, with undivided attention by the Court, and the legal portion of the audience speak of the effort, as one which the greatest counsellors of the Court might have been proud. So far, the interests of Pennsylvania have been sustained with equal zeal and ability by both the distinguished Counsel who have spoken.

I regret that, through a mistake as to the hour of commencing the argument, which was eleven, instead of twelve in the morning, I did not arrive until near the close of Mr. Darragh's opening address to the Court, but of Mr. Stanton's speech, I took pretty full notes, and may communicate a synopsis in my next letter.

The opinion of some good lawyers, with whom I have conversed, is, that the Wheeling Bridge will be declared a nuisance, and as such abated by the decree of this Court.

Mr. Stuart opened the case for the Bridge Company. The greater portion of his argument turned upon the right of the State of Pennsylvania to become a plaintiff in this action, as contending that she was not properly a party. He was certainly very ingenious, if not convincing. To morrow we shall hear Mr. Walker and Mr. Johnson.

There was another petition presented in the House to day, praying the peaceable dissolution of the Union. The question of reception was raised, and the petition was denied admission, only eight votes being found in favor of receiving it. It came from Delaware.

It is now denied, by what must be considered most reliable authority, that there have been any divisions at all in the Cabinet upon the negotiations relative to Nicaragua. This is a gratifying statement for those numerous friends who admire the ability and patriotism of Mr. Clayton, together with the delicacy and sensitiveness which are known to form a part of his public character.

In reference, however, to the new story of a treaty, while I am not disposed to be dogmatic in a case in which I am not particularly informed, I am yet of opinion that no treaty has been made.

Mr. Webster is preparing himself for a great speech on the Slavery question. It is surmised that he will propose some concessions to the South, but that he will insist on the prompt admission of California.

The personal correspondence between Col. Bissell, of Illinois, and Jeff. Davis, Col. of the Mississippians at Buena Vista, is still in progress. The Mississippi Colonel took offence at the excessively emphatic manner in which Col. B. stripped Davis of some of the brilliant plumage in which his adulators have clothed him on account of his good luck and good conduct at Buena Vista. Col. Davis and his Mississippians, no doubt did their whole duty, and that gallantly—but Col. Bissell was right in tearing from him the laurels that he has worn for three years, though earned by northern troops, and cramming the insolent detraction of northern courage, with stern vehemence, down the throat of the last person who made it. When Davis's note, requiring explanations, came, Col. B. sent him a copy of his speech, and added that if anything further were required Gen. Shields might be consulted.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 25, 1850.

This was petition day in the House; and of course nothing of general interest was done.

Dr. McClintock read a bill in place for the incorporation of the Printers' Association of Philadelphia.

In the Senate, several private bills were taken up and finally passed; none, however, in which your readers are particularly interested.

The motion of Mr. Streeter, made on Saturday last, to reconsider the vote on the question as to the erection of the new County of Monongahela, again came up, and the motion to re-consider was adopted, 17 to 13.

Mr. Lawrence then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject for the present, upon the ground that the question had been forced to a vote when the Senate was not full, and several members who were known to be in favor of the bill were not present. He desired to have a full Senate when the question should be again taken up.

The motion to postpone was strenuously opposed by Mr. Darsie. He thought the Senate was as well prepared for the question now as they ever would be; and he desired to have the matter settled. It was a question in which the interests and feelings of his constituents were deeply involved. And he desired that they shou'd no longer be agitated in regard to this question. He hoped that the Senate would not agree to postpone, but that it would put the subject at rest, at least for the present session, by a vote not less decided than that by which they had disposed of it a few days ago.

The question on the postponement was then taken, and resulted in the affirmative.

I do not think that the vote upon these preliminary questions is any indication of the future action of the Senate upon this bill. The measure will certainly be as signally defeated upon the second trial as it was upon the first.

COBDEN.

THE WAGES OF FEMALES.—That seamstresses and tailoresses, in all our great cities, are inadequately paid, has long been known to the benevolent.—But that the prices received by these female operatives were so miserable as they really are, few, we suspect, have believed. The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday contains an appeal to the public from a committee appointed at a meeting of the seamstresses of that city, to aid them in establishing a ready made clothing emporium of their own, so that they may sell their own work, and receive all the profits accruing from their own labor. We extract the following facts from their appeal, and doubt not but that they are equally applicable to female labor in this city:—

A great many of us are American widows, with feelings that will not allow us to become a public charge—but what can we do? We cannot starve charge—but what can we do? We cannot starve in this *our native land*—nor can we live under the in this *our native land*—nor can we live under the open sky. We are industrious and willing to work, but *paid as we are, we cannot get enough to support life*. If we must become beggars, we would become so in a body, and entreat our whole community to make *one* effort for us, and if this is successful, we shall be able to take care of ourselves. Our industry will become productive, and thousands yet unborn, will derive benefit from it. We would commence our enterprise prudently and on a small scale. Our object is to form ourselves into an Association—to open a shop, and to become our own employers; but we are too poor, without assistance, to take the first step.

To show the oppression under which we have groaned, no oppression which grows heavier every year, we subjoin a list of the prices actually received—and, which under the present system we have no power to change.

Thick, heavy men's satinet coats, each 37½ to 75 cts.; heavy blanket coats, 50 to 62½ cts.; coarse flushing coats, 37½ to 50 cts.; linen sack coats 25 to 40 c s; pants, extra full trimmed, double milled to 40 c s; pants, extra full trimmed, double milled to 40 c s; pants, satinet, full trimmed, 15 to 25 cts.; cassimere, 37½ to 50 cts.; pants, summer, 10 to 15 cts.; pants, satinet, full trimmed, 15 to 25 cts.; vests, all kinds, 15 to 50 cts.; shirts and drawers, (flannel) 8 to 12½ cts.; shirts, linen and muslin, 16 to 50 cts.

In many cases, the trimmings furnished are insufficient to make up the garment, and have to be furnished by the tailoresses themselves. Can any women find bread for her children at such prices?

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 22, 1850.

SENATE.—The Senate organized at 10 A. M.—The resolutions relative to the integrity of the Union of the States, introduced by Mr. Mathias, were taken up and adopted, as follows:

Whereas, the Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania have seen, with deep regret, in several sections of our happy and glorious Republic, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our constitution, and an apparent disposition upon the part of some to effect a radical change; and whereas, in these doings of dissatisfaction toward that sacred instrument the people of Pennsylvania do not participate: therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Union is identified with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, true to the constitution and all its principles, will never waver in her fidelity to that noble charter.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the Governor of each of the States and Territories, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions, the Members of the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, when, after the "Farewell Address" had been read, they adjourned.

METHODIST MISSION IN CALIFORNIA.—The New York Commercial publishes a letter from the Rev. Isaac Owen, one of the Methodist missionaries in California. It is written from Sacramento city. After giving a full account of his journey overland, he says:

"We reached this place on the 26th of October, and were kindly received by Dr. Deal, of Baltimore, and that excellent and devoted man, Captain Roland Gelston, of the city of New York.—They soon provided me a place in the old fort known as 'Suter's Fort.' This was the only place obtainable, there being neither a meeting house nor parsonage.

"Things, however, soon changed. The next church sent to San Francisco by our Baltimore friends was sent to this place by order of our superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Roberts.

I preached my first sermon under the spreading branches of an oak tree, and after I had finished my discourse, I informed the congregation that I hoped to present in our new church the next Sabbath. That promise I was enabled to fulfil. The church is now nearly enclosed, and furnished with a good bell. Our parsonage is up and nearly enclosed. We are at this time occupying a part of it. When completed it will embrace six rooms and three porches; including the porches, it covers twenty three feet front by thirty eight in depth. The front is one story and half high, and the rear one story. The cost of the building will be about five thousand dollars. The church cost us in outlays up about two thousand dollars; this, it will be borne in mind, is exclusive of its first cost to our Baltimore friends.

"Some forty persons have joined our church, chiefly by baptism. Directly after organizing our church in this country the Legislature was voted against the consideration of certain Abolition instructing resolutions, offered by a Whig member from Crawford; and that we earnestly invoke them and their political associates in both branches to adopt such measures as may be worthy of the key that binds the noble arch, and to resist all attempts to give aid and comfort to the agitators who would undermine this glorious fabric of Freedom.

There! we defy Gen. Cass to stump up a meeting in Michigan that will put the pack of the North down so deep in the gravel as that. You may just as well stand quietly back, General, and let Old Buck take the next flogging.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CUNARD STEAMERS.—The Boston Mail says that the Government of Nova Scotia have received information that the Cunard steamers will not be withdrawn from Halifax in order to run direct to New York.

BOSTON CALIFORNIA FLEET.—The whole number of vessels cleared from Boston for California, since the first discovery of gold, is 203. Probably these vessels have carried out some 2500 passengers, and about $5,000,000 in freights.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—We are a great people, that is a fact: and the Yankees are no small portion of the nation, as the following account of a Massachusetts Legislator, which we copy from the Boston Bee, will prove:

Sawyer, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Berlin, is the stage driver from that town to Acton. He leaves Berlin every morning with his stage, and reaches Acton in seven, for the first train of cars from Fitchburgh, which arrives in this city about 9 o'clock, giving him two hours to deliver his packages, (for be it known, he runs an express in connexion with his stage.) At eleven he is always found in his seat, ready to return to the seat of State, so far as Berlin is concerned. He is an enterprising Legislator.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES.—A dispatch from New Orleans states that Judge McCaleb, on Thursday last, gave a decision adverse to the suit of Mr. Gaines, involving a claim to a large amount of property which has been in litigation for some time. Judge McKinley, it appears, did not coincide in the opinion given. The case will probably be brought before the Supreme Court.

SIZES OF CEMETERIES.—The celebrated cemetery of La Chaise, near Paris, contains 95 acres, Mount Auburn, Boston, 100; Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, 21; Green Mount, Baltimore, 60; Greenwood New York, 185.

VERY CLEVER.—They tell a good joke in Paris of the French police, who, seeing two persons fighting, interposed, and said—"No fighting in the streets, you blackguards; go inside the Chamber, if you wish to do that."

During the year 1849 one hundred and twenty convicts were discharged from the Massachusetts State prison.

Kentucky has ordered a block of native marble to be placed in the Washington Monument, inscribed with the following sentiment: "Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

Upwards of fifty vessels are now in course of loading at New York for California. Tickets for passage, by Messrs Howland & Aspinwall's line of steamers are selling at a premium. Three vessels cleared from Boston for California on Thursday.

The fare on the rail roads from Albany to Buffalo is to be reduced to two cents a mile—about $6,50 for the whole distance. This is done to secure the travel which is in danger of being diverted to the Erie Rail Road. Two boats are also to be run daily from Albany to Poughkeepsie, to connect with the Hudson River Rail Road.

According to "Cist's Advertiser," published at Cincinnati, there were 1,096,937 hogs killed in the valley of the West during the past year. Mr. Cist adheres to the opinion, that when the entire returns are in, and correctly given, it will be found there is a falling off from last year.

Monsieur Retout, was a famous Parisian money lender, and when on his death bed his confessor presented a silver crucifix to him to kiss, he drew a sweaty hint in a sense of his situation, the dying miser, after examining the cross with the utmost attention, suddenly exclaimed—"Sir, I can lend you but a very small sum on such a pledge."

Sir Albertus Morton died in the prime of life, Lady Morton, from the effect of grief, only survived him a few weeks. The following lines, from the pen of one of the best of the old poets, are engraved on the monument under which they repose, in Southampton church, England:—

"He first deceased, she for a little tried
To live without him, liked it not, and died."

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

189 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Ask the attention of purchasers to their

FRESH SPRING STOCK,

Which they think will compare favorably, both in extent and cheapness, with that of any other house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.

feb25 d&w1yT

MARRIED,

On 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bryan, Mr. ANDREW McKINNEY, to Miss NANCY WITTE, all of this city.

A QUANTITY OF OLD TYPE FOR SALE, APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me, in the Whole sale Grocery, Commission, and Forwarding business, my two sons, R. N. and W. B. Waterman. The business in future will be conducted under the style of L. S. Waterman & Sons, at the old stand, No. 31 Water and 68 Front street. L. S. WATERMAN.

Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1850.

L. S. Waterman—R. N. Waterman—W. B. Waterman.

L. S. WATERMAN & SONS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants; dealers in all kinds of Produce & Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles; and Agents for sale of Richmond and Lynchburg Manufactured Tobacco mrl

To Let,

FROM 1st of April next, the WAREHOUSE lately occupied by Tassey & Best, No 25 Wood st. Inquire of JOHN BEST. [mr1

For Sale,

LARGE Safe, Platform Scale, Counter, Truck, and other articles necessary in the Wholesale Grocery business. Inquire at 35 Wood st Pit

BULK HAMS & SHOULDERS—60,000 lbs very handsome cut, packed in new bacon hhds, suitable for shipping east, to arrive and for sale by I DICKEY & CO, Front st mr1

BACON HAMS—50 hhds on hand and for sale by I DICKEY & CO, Front st mr1

BACON SIDES—15 cases on hand and for sale by I DICKEY & CO, Front st mr1

TOBACCO—60 bxs 8's, 9's, and 10 lumps; 20 kgs 6 twist, prime quality; for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO mr1

SCYTHE SNEATHS—400 doz best quality; for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO mr1

PIG LEAD—1470 pigs Soft Galena, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO mr1

SPRING FASHION.

THIS beautiful style of HATS is now received, and will be introduced on Saturday, March 2d, by McCORD & CO., Corner 5th & Wood s. [mr2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office, from the 15th to the 28th of February, 1850. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

A

Aiker Cath'ne
Agar Margt
Agnew Sarah
Adams Amy F
Adams Sarah H
Allen Jane
Anderson Martha
Appleby Mrs M J
Atchinson Mary
Austin Mary
Ayis Eliza

B

Batty Mrs Susan
Baker Mary
Banion E
Bingham Ann
Blair Louisa
Blakely Margt
Blackson Margt
Bowerband Isa'la
Roger Emily G
Boyd Mary
Brady Margt M
Barnstrip Mrs E
Brokaw Sarah
Bryant Fanny
Bryant Susan
Brown E
Bunton Mary H
Buckley Allen
Burns Mrs John
Butler Sarah F
Blanchard Judy

C

Camat Maria F
Cameron Ellen
Cansel Isabella
Caufield Eliz'th J
Chapplin Anna
Christy Ellen
Christy Maria
Chris-y Martha J
Charnside Rosa
Clansby Mrs
Clark Bridget
Clements Jane S
Coleman Sarah A
Conner Eliz'th
Conrad Eliz'th
Cooper Isabella
Corbit Mary Jane
Crosby Caroline
Craig Eliza
Creighton Cath'ne
Crepper Eliz'th
Curren Mrs Robt

D

Day Rachel
Denkert Ann
Dennison Miss I.
Doffy Mary
Dinsmore Margt
Dawson Bridget
Donnelly Kate
Davall Laura A
Duncan Susan
Barnan Jane
Duncan Sarah J

E

Eadie Eliz'th
Edwards Ellen
Edwards Sarah
English Sidney
Evans Jane E

F

Fahnestock Mary
Finnigan E F
Fitzgeraldbiz Jas
Forbes Maria J
Fleming Harriet
Ford Martha
Forgan Isabella
Fortune Ellen
Frew Eliza A
Frontz Mary

G

Gillespie Martha
Gillespie Nancy
Gut Margaret
Gotman Betsy
Gordon Ann H
Gordon Martha L
Gotman Mrs
Graham Eleanor
Graham Henrietta
Graham G

H

Hagerty Hen'ta
Hamilton Biddy
Hamilton Mrs C
Harkness Eliz'h
Harman Ann
Harrington Mrs A
Harrison Eliz'th
Harrison Mrs C W
Hite Marie L
Haughn Caroline
Hawkes Rachel
Hays Eliz'th
Allayes Kate
Hays Mary
Henry Mrs L Thos
Hiller Emma
Hinney Ann E
Hunker Sevilla
Hoffer Mary F
Hoit Margt
Holenbaugh Jos'n
Honeywell Ann A
Hopper Sarah
Howser Sarah J
Hutchison Mary
Hugo Drusilla

I

Irwin Hannah
Irwin Matilda
Ivor Mrs John
Ivory C

J

Jackson Rebecca
Jedrey Avarilla
Jones Mrs C
Mones Martha
Jones Mary

K

Keating Barbara
Keely Cath'ne
Kells Rachel
Kennedy Eliza
Kerean Mary
Kernan Emma
Kirkpatrick Sa'h A
Kinsey Eliz'th
Knox Jane
Knox Mary W
Kinowlson Mrs

L

Lambert R S
Larimer Margt
Lonergan Cath'ne
Leonard Laura E
Lingham Harriet
Lynnan Margt
Lowry Louisa
Lowry Margt

M

Marionu Mary A
Marsh Henrietta
Marsh C
Mason Caroline
Mason Mrs L
Marshall Eleanor
Martin Ann E
Mondenhall Lydia
Miles Sarah
Mills Helena
Montgomery Mary
Moody Sarah
Morrell Mrs W
Morton N
Mountain Nancy
Mowry C A
Moore Sarah
Moore A C
Martin Mary
Mellin Mrs Jas
Murray Eliz'th

Mc

McBride Tabitha
McCammon Mary
McCandless Mart
McCloskey Mary
McCoskrie Catha
McCoy Sarah
McCurdy Louisa
McCullough Sa'ah
McKee Eliza
McKee Eliz'th S
McKnight Nancy
McLean Susan
McLeod Fanny
McMenn Ann
McNealy Ann
McQueen Isabella

N

Nesson Cath'ne
Nichols Eliza

O

O'Brien Cath'ne
O'Donnel Jane
O Donnel Hannah
O'Keefe Frilinda

P

Palder Mary
Patterson Cath'ne
Patterson Eliza
Patterson Nancy R
Patterson Sarah M
Phillips Mrs Ashly
Prichard Mary
Phillips Susan

R

Rahm Margt R
Rea Mary
Rafferty Mrs Henry
Ramsey Abbie
Ramsey Eliz'th
Reed Mary
Remley Eliz'th
Rice Marcella
Richards Ellen
Richards Mary
Richardson Mary
Riley Ellen
Rippey Kizzia
Roher Louisa
Rudinger Mrs Jos
Robinson Re'ca

S

Sample Mrs S H
Sands Jane
Sayers Augusta
Sawatry Margt
Scott Charlotte
Seiler Mary Ann
Seth Miss M A
Shafer Mary
Shannon Sarah
Shaw Elizabeth
Shaw Sarah J
Shipton Sarah
Shiller Eliza
Simm Mary B
Silkey Eliza J
Simmons Margt
Simms Louisa L
Simpson Sarah
Skeen Catherine
Skeen Catherine
Smith Catherine
Smith Eliza
Smith Margt A
Smith Mary Ann
Smith Sarah
Speers Amanda M
Stanton Mary
Stenson Miss
Stephens Clarissa
Stephens Mary
Stewart Caroline
Stewart Matilda
Stewart Ann

T

Taylor Sarah
Teaner Louisa
Thompson Miss J
Thompson Mrs Jos
Taomp'n Phebe C
Thompson Sarah E
Templeton Rebecca
Townshout Eliza
Tattle Eliz'th
Trainer Ann
Thompson Isab

V

Vance E B
W

Wakefield Caro'e
Wallace Eliz'th F
Walsh Mary J
Walton Ann
Wardell Pauline
Watson Lucretia
Weaver M A
Waugh Maria
Weller Eliz'th
White Mrs M
Wilmr Mary R
Wiley Ann
Wilkison Jane
Williamson Maria
Wilson Eliz'th
Wilson Hulda
Wilson Marion A
Windel Mary
Winters Eliz'th
Wolfe Margt
Woodybaugh Eliz
Woodburn Rebecca
Work Martha
Worthington M A

Gentlemen's List.

A

Adams Rees P
Adams Robert
Adams Wm
Addington Edmd
Al William
Alderson John
Allro Aggustus
Ames Peter
Anderson Philip H
Alexander Wm
Ashbridge Geo
Anderson