THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 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.

CINCINNATI:—C. W. James, No. Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for this 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.

Opening of the Canal—Spring Business.

Water is now being let into the canal, and we may expect a commencement of a regular business upon it, by next Monday. Our rivers are all in a fine state, so that there is no obstacle to a cheap, speedy, and large transportation business. Our transporting houses are all prepared to do a heavy business, and shippers need be under no apprehension of delays, or high prices.

We may now look for business generally to revive. The Eastern cities have been reaping a rich harvest, of late, and our turn, which is always a few weeks behind the East, will soon come. The Iron Mills are nearly all again in operation, and the remainder will be in a few days. All our other manufacturers are driving a brisk, and probably, with the exception of cotton, a profitable and successful business. We hope a better day will soon dawn upon the latter. Stocks of merchandize, and manufactured articles, are generally heavy, and prices favorable to the buyer.

There is one draw back to our prosperity—the want of capital and banking facilities. Money, which is almost a drug at the East, is very scarce here. This is a cause of much inconvenience and some sacrifices. Eastern capitalists could not find a better place in the country to invest their money to advantage. Money will most emphatically make money here. Almost any amount can be profitably invested here, on the soundest securities.

Much relief will, however, be felt, when our customers come in to pay off their bills, and all our Mills are again running full time. A large amount of money will also be expended on our Eastern and Western Railroads, the most of which will come from the East. We may look, therefore, for a sensible amelioration in the money market shortly.

The New Market House.

Our citizens are quite excited on this subject.—We are glad to see so much interest taken in it, and that there is a general disposition to put up a building which shall be an ornament to the city.—We would suggest, however, the propriety of offering a handsome sum for the best architectural design. A few hundred dollars spent in this way may save thousands in the construction of the buildings, and tens of thousands in future profit and utility.

The Braddock's Field Plank Road.

About twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of this company—a good deal of it by persons seeking an investment. They will no doubt reap a rich reward. It is expected the remainder of the stock will be taken in a few days, and it is contemplated to commence work almost immediately, so as to open the road by next fall.—A double track is contemplated, as the business, it is believed, will require it.

The Wheeling Gazette makes very light of the accident to the Keystone State. It says the chimneys are too high, and the machinery for lowering them not well constructed. These things, it says, ought to have been better attended to before the boat left port. This is adding insult to injury. The bridge has proved to be a dangerous obstruction, and a most intolerable nuisance, and will certainly have to *go up or down*. We expect to hear that the bridge, in the present flood has proved a total obstruction to our large boats, and put an entire stop for a season, to navigation.

HIGH WATERS.—Our rivers are now bank full, and the bottoms, in many places, are covered with water. The bottoms in Allegheny are partially inundated, and some inconvenience will be caused to the inhabitants. This is the highest rise of the season, and will bring down large quantities of lumber, produce, pig metal, &c.

FREE BANKING.—The eyes of the people are anxiously turned to the legislature, to see if there is any hope that our representatives will give us a Free Banking Law. No act which they could pass would have so beneficent an effect upon the business and prosperity of the State. Such a measure is almost universally called for, and would be the most popular measure ever adopted in the State. Such has been the case in Ohio and New York, and why should not Pennsylvania reap the fruits of a system which has proved to be eminently safe and extensively useful? We earnestly call upon our members to use their utmost exertions to procure some legislation for this object.

GAS LIGHT.—The exorbitant prices now demanded for gas, in the eastern cities, has become a source of general complaint, and the consumers are endeavoring to procure other and cheaper modes of lighting their establishments. There is a prospect now of this being effected by means of a new discovery for making gas, which, for cheapness of cost and brilliancy of light, cannot be equalled. We hope to see the matter thoroughly tested, as the tax which we now pay for gas, in this city, is enormously heavy.

The following articles from the Baltimore Clipper, in reference to the new discovery, will be read with attention, and we hope some of our enterprising citizens will be induced to test its efficacy here. If gas can be manufactured at so low a cost as the Clipper states, it will, at an early day, be brought into general use: its high price at present deters many from adopting it.

BROWN'S HYDRO CARBON GAS.—Our new gasometer having just been completed, under the direction of Messrs. C. W. Bentley & Co., machinists, of this city, we were enabled to light up our entire office with this new and beautiful light, on Wednesday evening last, and shall continue it hereafter. It is manufactured on the premises, by the most simple process, of rosin and water, and the density of it is such, that one thousand feet, which can be made with about one dollar's worth of material, are nearly equal to three thousand feet of coal gas. We consider the invention as really one of the greatest of this age of improvement, and have no doubt that the public will see the necessity of bringing it into more extensive use. Those who have examined this light have greatly admired its brilliancy, and expressed a desire to obtain it; we may therefore be induced to extend its benefits to some of our nearest neighbors. For cheapness, softness, and beauty, it cannot be excelled.

NEW WATER GAS.—Measures are now being taken to organize a gas company for supplying the new gas, called water gas, to that portion of Baltimore between the bridge and the Eutaw House, on Baltimore Street; thence to Pratt Street, and for such a distance as may be found most desirable. The company contemplate to furnish gas light, equal to the Baltimore Coal Gas Company, at about half the present cost, and anticipate large profits at that price. The gas is the same as has been used at the Clipper office, in this city, and at the National Hotel, in Washington city, for some time past; and, although it has been manufactured under incipient and disadvantageous circumstances, yet the low cost of this beautiful light is almost too low to meet with general credence.

It is proper to say that the article, signed "Justice," in reply to "Philandros," was written some days since, immediately after that dangerous article appeared in the Journal, but it was deemed prudent, on the part of the writer, to withhold it until the excitement in the community had somewhat subsided, as it was thought a discussion might add to the evil effects which the original publication had produced. Some other members of the bar contemplate writing on the subject, and the question of the Sheriff's rights are in a fair way of being better understood in the future. Every member of the bar we have conversed with applauds the conduct of Sheriff Curtis.

The application of Lieutenant Middleton, to be divorced from his wife, Edwardini, has been dismissed by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:—"Mr. Calhoun, as I learn, will resign his seat, and return to his homestead in South Carolina, with a view to prepare himself to meet, in the bosom of his family, the crisis which his waning health seems to warn him is not far off."

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

The speech of the great Southern leader is published at length in the Washington papers. It is a plain, unadorned argument, manifesting strong faith on the part of the Speaker in the principles and positions laid down, and a solemn sense of the importance of the crisis. The largest part of it is a reiteration, in milder language, of the Southern disunion sentiment, with this difference—disunion is considered as an inevitable necessity, and not a blessing, as most of the Southern speakers have tried to persuade themselves it would be. The opening paragraphs are as follows:

I have, Senators, believed from the first that the agitation of the subject of slavery would, if not prevented by some timely and effective measure, end in disunion. Entertaining this opinion, I have, on all proper occasions, endeavored to call the attention of both of the two great parties which divide the country, to adopt some measure to prevent so great a disaster, but without success.—The agitation has been permitted to proceed, with almost no attempt to resist it, until it has reached a period when it can no longer be disguised or denied that the Union is in danger. You have thus had forced upon you the greatest and the gravest question that can ever come under your consideration—How can the Union be preserved?

To give a satisfactory answer to this mighty question, it is indispensable to have an accurate and thorough knowledge of the nature and the character of the cause by which the Union is endangered. Without such knowledge, it is impossible for a physician to pronounce in the case of some dangerous disease, with any certainty, by what remedy the patient could be saved, without similar knowledge of the nature and character of the cause of the disease. The first question, then, presented for consideration, in the investigation I propose to make, in order to obtain such knowledge, is—What is it that has endangered the Union?

To this question there can be but one answer; that the immediate cause is the almost universal discontent which pervades all the States composing the Southern section of the Union. This widely extended discontent is not of recent origin. It commenced with the agitation of the slavery question, and has been increasing ever since. The next question, going one step further back, is—what has caused this widely diffused and almost universal discontent?

It is a great mistake to suppose, as is by some, that it originated with demagogues, who excited the discontent with the intention of aiding their personal advancement, or with the disappointed ambition of certain politicians, who resorted to it as the means of retrieving their fortunes. On the contrary, all the great political influences of the section were arrayed against excitement, and exerted to the utmost to keep the people quiet. The great mass of the people of the South were divided, as in the other section, into Whigs and Democrats. The leaders and the presses of both parties in the South were very solicitous to prevent excitement, and to preserve quiet; because it was seen that the effects of the former would necessarily tend to weaken, if not destroy, the political ties which united them with their respective parties in the other section. Those who know the strength of party ties, will readily appreciate the immense force which this cause exerted against agitation, and in favor of preserving quiet. But, as great as it was, it was not sufficiently so to prevent the wide spread discontent which now pervades the section. No; some cause, far deeper and more powerful than the one supposed, must exist, to account for discontent so wide and deep. The question, then, recurs—what is the cause of this discontent? It will be found in the belief of the people of the Southern States, as prevalent as the discontent itself, that they cannot remain, as things now are, consistently with honor and safety, in the Union. The next question to be considered is—what has caused this belief.

The causes Mr. Calhoun resolves into two—one, the agitation of the question of Slavery in the North; the other and principal one, the destruction of the equilibrium between the North and South which existed at the adoption of the Constitution. This equilibrium, he says, has been destroyed, principally by the action of the Government. Having explained and illustrated these causes, he proceeds to show that the Union has been actually growing weaker for some years—one cord after another, social and ecclesiastical, has been severed, and the strongest cord of all, the political, which has held together the two great parties, is now nearly sundered. He then notices the plan of the President for settling the territorial question. He declares it to be but another modification of the Wilmot Proviso. The Compromise of Mr. Clay he passes over with the single remark, that it will not answer. The admission of California as a State he earnestly opposes—he denies that it is a State, and says that it ought to be remanded back to the territorial condition. The most interesting part of the speech is the conclusion, which is as follows:—

"Having now shown what cannot save the Union, I return to the question with which I commenced, How can the Union be saved? There is but one way by which it can, with any certainty, and that is, by a full and final settlement, on the principle of justice, of all the questions at issue between the two sections. The South asks for justice, simple justice, and less she ought not to take. She has no compromise to offer, but the Constitution; and no concession or surrender to make. She has already surrendered so much that she has little left to surrender. Such a settlement would go to the root of the evil, and remove all cause of discontent. By satisfying the South, she could remain honorably and safely in the Union, and thereby restore the harmony and fraternal feelings between the sections, which existed anterior to the Missouri agitation. Nothing else can, with any certainty, finally and forever settle the questions at issue, terminate agitation, and save the Union.

But can this be done? Yes, easily; not by the weaker party, for it can of itself do nothing—not even protect itself—but by the stronger. The North has only to will it to accomplish it—to do justice by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired Territory, and to do her duty by causing the stipulations relative to fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled—to cease the agitation of the slave question, and to provide for the insertion of a provision in the Constitution, by an amendment, which will restore to the South in substance the power she possessed of protecting herself, before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this Government. There will be no difficulty in devising such a provision. One that will protect the South, and which, at the same time, will improve and strengthen the Government, instead of impairing and weakening it.

But will the North agree to do this? It is for her to answer this question. But, I will say, she cannot refuse, if she has half the love of the Union which she professes to have, or without justly exposing herself to the charge that her love of power and aggrandizement is far greater than her love of the Union. At all events, the responsibility of saving the Union rests on the North, and not the South. The South cannot save it by any act of hers, and the North may save it without any sacrifice whatever, unless to do justice, and to perform her duties under the Constitution, should be regarded by her as a sacrifice.

It is time, Senators, that there should be an open and manly avowal on all sides, as to what is intended to be done. If the question is not now settled, it is uncertain whether it ever can hereafter be; and we, as the representatives of the States of this Union, regarded as governments, should come to a distinct understanding as to our respective views, in order to ascertain whether the great questions at issue can be settled or not. If you, who represent the stronger portion, cannot agree to settle them on the broad principle of justice and duty, say so; and let the States we both represent agree to separate and part in peace.—If you are unwilling we should part in peace, tell us so, and we shall know what to do, when you reduce the question to submission or resistance.—If you remain silent, you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case, California will become the test question. If you admit her, under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territories, with the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive, in that case, that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and infatuated not to act accordingly.

I have now, Senators, done my duty in expressing my opinions fully, freely, and candidly, on this solemn occasion. In doing so, I have been governed by the motives which have governed me in all the stages of the agitation of the slavery question since its commencement. I have exerted myself, during the whole period, to arrest it, with the intention of saving the Union, if it could be done; and if it could not, to save the section where it has pleased Providence to cast my lot, and which I sincerely believe has justice and the Constitution on its side. Having faithfully done my duty, to the best of my ability, both to the Union and my section, throughout this agitation, I shall have the consolation, let what will come, that I am free from all responsibility.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.—By the last steamer, Lieut. Gilliss, of the United States Navy, a distinguished astronomer, arrived in Chili, charged by the Government of the United States, with a scientific mission of the highest importance—namely, to ascertain the true distance of the earth from the sun—the computation of which has, until now, resulted only in serious mistakes. Various European *savans*, similarly commissioned with Lieut. Gilliss, are about to occupy themselves with this work at different points of Europe and China. The Government of the United States has taken upon itself the part that belongs to America, and Chili has been selected, in South America, on account of its clear skies and natural topographical advantages. Mr. Gilliss has received the instruments which he awaited; and, having joined the suite of gentlemen who are to accompany him, and who arrived at this port by another vessel, has gone to Santiago, where he has met, on the part of the authorities and private citizens, the most frank and cordial co-operation. The hill of Santa Lucia, encircled by the streets of the capital, is the site chosen for the observatory, the occupation of which will not be delayed. We congratulate ourselves upon the preference shown to Chili by the United States Government, and upon the occasion of having in our midst such illustrious guests. We trust that they may find in its pure sky the revelations of science, and the enchantments of life in the cordiality of its inhabitants.—*Valparaiso Mercury*, Nov. 9.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Powers and Duties of the Sheriff.

A REPLY TO PHILANDROS.

MR. EDITOR—An article, signed Philandros, appeared in the Journal of the 25th ult., commenting upon, and censuring the course of conduct Sheriff Curtis saw fit to pursue, on the occasion of the meeting and procession of the Puddlers and Boilers, a short time since. The Editor of the Journal has deemed this communication of sufficient importance to republish it, and since that time, another communication, from the same source, and on the same subject, has been published in the same paper. Of the authoritive and oracular style of these compositions, I shall say nothing. The subject discussed is one of importance. If Sheriff Curtis has committed an error, it is a grave one, and it is of importance to the whole community to fully understand with what authority the law clothes the Sheriff, and whether, in this instance, he stepped beyond the limits of his authority.

It is to be regretted that Philandros has not fully explained what he understands by "military" force. It might have saved his readers much trouble in clearly understanding his argument.—He cannot mean, a distinct body of men, separated from the people, under different regulations, governed by different laws, and punished in a different way, like the standing armies of Great Britain and the United States. He cannot mean this, for he says, with truth, that "our institutions in time of peace do not recognize a soldier in the land."—I take it for granted, and beyond dispute, that such "military" as Sheriff Curtis called out, were as much bound by, and as equally amenable to the law of the land, as any other citizens. The fact of their belonging to a volunteer company, and carrying that formidable bayonet, of which Philandros seems to stand in so much awe, could make no possible difference. They were citizens, and armed citizens. The question, then, is simply this. Has the Sheriff the right to use an armed force, in the execution of that authority which the law confers upon him?

The Sheriff has in his bailiwick the execution of the writs of the sovereign, (whether it be the King or Commonwealth,) and in addition is the conservator of the Peace. Although Philandros admits the power of the Sheriff to be thus two fold, yet he strangely confounds his two characters. In the discharge of his duties, in both those characters, he has authority to raise the posse comitatus, or the powers of the county. In the execution of civil process, however, he has no power to exert this authority, until resistance is made; and Philandros appears to have fallen into the error, that he has no such authority in the other character, which is far from being the case. But Philandros says that the posse comitatus consists only of "*unarmed citizens.*" I would be glad to know upon what authority he undertakes to say, that it consists of unarmed citizens alone. I would like him to point to the statute or *case* which declares it to be such. Bacon, in his Abridgment, p. 169, vol. 6, says:—"By the common law, the Sheriff may raise the posse comitatus, or power of the county, that is, such a number of men as are necessary for his assistance in the execution of the King's writs, quelling of riots, apprehending traitors, robbers, &c., and herein, every person above the age of fifteen, not aged or decrepid, is bound to the aiding, and if they refuse to assist, may be punished by fine and imprisonment." He has the power to raise "such force as is necessary for his assistance," even though it should be the whole county.

Can it be for a moment supposed, that a Sheriff would risk the safety and lives of his *posse* by proceeding with them wholly unarmed, against "traitors, rioters, and robbers, from whom he must expect the most determined resistance?" But, says Philandros, they "carry around them and with them the majesty of the law, not the bayonet." The law, I apprehend, is as majestic without a "*posse*" as with one. But the persons against whom the Sheriff proceeds, are men who have despised and insulted the "majesty of the law," and it is neither right nor justifiable, that the Sheriff should expose unarmed and defenceless citizens to the lawless violence of men who have already shown their disregard of all law and order. But we have not to depend on mere argument and reasoning to support this position. The point has been expressly decided in 1. Wm. Blackstone's Rep. p. 47, where it is said, that "*any subjects may arm themselves to quell riots, rebellions, &c.*" That "any subjects" may do this, without a warrant or an officer, and that they may band themselves together for this purpose. And in "Popham 121, 122, it is decided by all the Judges, "*that it is lawful for all the King's subjects to arm themselves, without any special commission for so doing, in order to suppress a riot or rebellion.*" Can any thing be stronger than this? If private persons may lawfully arm themselves, without warrant or commission, how much rather may the Sheriff do it, protected as he is by the authority of the law.

I trust that I have fully established that the Sheriff in the exercise of his authority in quelling riots, &c., has the power to call in to his assistance an armed force. Has he the power to do this, before any overt act is committed? Most undoubtedly, he has. Whenever he has good grounds for supposing that the public peace is about to be disturbed, he has the right—it is his duty, and it would be highly criminal in him to neglect it—to use the most effectual means to prevent such disturbance. It would be absurd to say that it only places this authority in his hands, after all other resistance has been overpowered. If this were true, the life and property of no man would be safe. By a proper display of force, at first, there are few mobs or riots which may not be checked in their commencement. But suffer them to proceed until the passions of the rioters are fully aroused, until they have gathered strength, until they are emboldened by success, then indeed it becomes impossible to suppress them, without resorting to the most desperate measures, often followed by the most fearful consequences. The law is to be vindicated at all hazards. The Sheriff, as Conservator of the Peace, has the right to exert for prevention and suppression of disturbances, so much force as is necessary to preserve the peace. He is the supreme ministerial officer in the county. To keep the Peace, he has the whole power of the County in his hands, whether to be used in preventing disturbances, or suppressing them. So long as he interferes with the rights of no one, he has the unquestionable right to use such means as he deems necessary, and I am at a loss to understand how a matter so plain could be doubted. In England the question has, been decided over and over again, and the power has been extended by Statute to Justices of the Peace. Even private persons there, have a right to assemble an armed force in their dwellings, when they have reason to apprehend an attack from rioters.

I firmly believe that Sheriff Curtis acted wisely in this timely display of power, for which he has been so much censured. That no disturbance of the peace took place, by no means proves that there was no danger of a disturbance. He has pursued the course which has always been pursued in our large cities, in Philadelphia and New York, where, it is to be presumed, if there is any thing illegal in it, there is sufficient legal learning and ability to have discovered it long before this. Philandros thinks that a display of armed force has a tendency to induce men to commit breaches of the peace. With the same propriety he might say that the sight of our jails and penitentiaries have a tendency to induce men to commit robberies. Violators of the law are not made of such inflammable stuff. Experience has long since proved that men set about the perpetration of crimes much more readily when the resistance is feeble, than when the resistance is strong. It is a good plan always to take the safe course, and that such was the course of Sheriff Curtis, I am fully convinced.

JUSTICE.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The New Market House.

MR. EDITOR—I am happy to perceive that the Councils of our city have resolved to supply the present site of the "Market House," in the "Diamond," with something more suitable to the occasion and the wants of the community. Every thing on the premises should be leveled to the ground, "Old Court House" and all, and a structure made to supply the place worthy of the location and of the wealth and enterprise of our flourishing city. The structure should be ornamental as well as useful, its commanding position demands it, and I venture to say none of our citizens would begrudge a greater or less amount in the outlay, in order to have some thing somewhat creditable to architectural taste; at all events, something that would not be offensive to our pride as Pittsburghers.

It is to be hoped the open sheds, such as now disgrace the Diamond, will find no advocates; nothing could be more absurd, in such a climate as ours. Let proper houses be built, which will afford a protection from the weather, affording a degree of warmth in winter, and ample ventilation in summer; it might be made two or three stories in height, and each subservient to the important purpose for which constructed; and when once finished, it is to be hoped, in its management there will be evinced proper regard to the decencies and proprieties of life, and not have the carcasses of animals throughout the day and throughout the year, exposed dangling from the awning posts, &c., offensive to the sight, not to say nostril, of those whose business requires the use of this great thoroughfare.

D.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The New Market House.

MR. WHITE—I have read, with much pleasure, the communication of "Metropolis," in your paper of this morning, and approve of his plans, *so far as they go*, but yet should proceed a little *farther*.

A museum of Pittsburgh manufactures would be interesting to our own citizens, and to strangers visiting our city—besides it would be useful to our manufacturers, a convenience to buyers, and could be made to pay a fair revenue or rent for the room occupied.

Make the building *three* stories high, instead of two—appropriate the chambers of one for Town Hall, Council Rooms, and officers, and of the other for the museum.

Induce our manufacturers to associate for the purpose of carrying out the plan, and let them here deposit samples of their manufactures, in all their variety, with models, machinery, and any and every thing produced or manufactured for sale. The space occupied by each to be paid for at just and fair rates of rent, and shelves, tables, &c, to be fitted up by each to suit his own taste. This then would be a general plan of exhibition and advertisement. Each would have his name and place of business distinctly marked with prices, if so desired.

The strangers visiting our city for goods would then resort to the museum for information, and his business would be facilitated. He would learn more in an hour, than by the ordinary facilities in one day, and by this means his purchases might be much extended—though looking for one or a half dozen articles wanted, he would see others not before thought of, and his trade might be double.

The association might pay a fair rent to the city, and remunerate themselves by the rents or taxes charged to individuals—admission free to subscribers and to those introduced by them, but to citizens and strangers, a fee sufficient to cover all current expenses—these are my suggestions, which please take for what they are worth.

Yours, &c.

March 7, 1850. Q.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 4, 1850.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Darsie presented a petition, and also read a bill in place, to authorize the extension of Hancock street in the city of Pittsburgh. The same gentleman also read in his place, a supplement to an act, for the better regulation of the Police in the city of Philadelphia, and adjacent Districts, and extending the provisions of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections of said act to the County of Allegheny. You will find the act to which this is a supplement in the volume of laws passed at the session of 1845. It may be well for you to refer to it. The substance of it is, however, I believe, that the sheriff is empowered, in cases of riot, after exhausting the civil power, to make requisition upon the commanding officer of any military brigade, regiment, battalion or company within said city of Philadelphia, for the suppression of the same, under the rules and regulations prescribed.

Mr. Darsie also read in his place a further supplement to an act regulating Turnpike and Plank Road Companies, passed the 26th day of January, 1849. The first section provides, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in any of these companies either by death or resignation, the board of managers of such company, shall supply said vacancy by appointment, at a special meeting of the board to be called for that purpose, of which, due notice shall be given, and that such appointment shall continue until the next succeeding annual election. The second section provides that the board of managers of any such Company may hereafter require the Treasurer or any other officer of the company to give bond, with one or more sureties, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office to which he may have been elected or appointed. The third section provides that all Plank Road Companies incorporated under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have power to regulate their tolls without reference to the breadth of tires of the wheels of vehicles passing over the same.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Packer, the Senate took up and passed the bill to authorize the State Treasurer to cancel and destroy certain mutilated relief notes of the issue of 1849.

On motion of Mr. Drum, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported by him some days ago, and the substance of which I sent you in a former communication entitled "a supplement to an act concerning divorces," which was amended by providing in substance, that no bill or petition shall be filed in any such case, until after the expiration of six months from the time the alleged desertion shall have taken place. After some further discussion, the bill was finally passed, almost unanimously, only four Senators voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bing, the bill for the relief of the Seventh day Baptists was taken up, and after a long and very general debate, in which most of the talking Senators took part, was finally passed; yeas 18, nays 13.

In the House, Mr. Espy, of Allegheny, presented a petition for the new county of Youghiogheny.—Mr. E. also read in his place a bill entitled an act to incorporate the West Branch Saw Mill Run Improvement and Coal Company.

Mr. Walker presented two petitions from citizens of Allegheny, asking that Dunlop's temperance bill may be enacted into a law. Mr. W. also offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing means for the State Geologist's Report, which was adopted.

After the reading of petitions and reports of Standing Committees, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Roberts in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment Bill, which was the special order of the day. After the bill was gone through with in Committee, it was taken up on second reading, when various important amendments were proposed by the Whigs, and uniformly voted down by the Locofoco majority. This is the bill reported by the majority of course. It is thought now, that the Whigs in the House will make but little resistance, reserving themselves for the battle in the Senate, where the question must eventually be settled.

COBDEN.

THE GAINES CASE DECISION.

JUDGE MCKINLEY DISAGREEING.—We give the following more particular account of the decision in this great case, from the New Orleans Crescent, of 22d ult.

United States Circuit Court.—Myra Gaines vs Relf and Chew.—Yesterday morning the decree of the court was rendered, dismissing the bill of the complainant. Judge McKinley (an U. S. Supreme Court Judge) remarked that he felt himself bound by the decision in the case of Gaines v Patterson. It had been said that was a made up case; but the evidence of that case had been offered in this, and he saw no reason to change his opinion. But he differed from his brother, and he thought it best for all parties that a judgment should be rendered by the Louisiana Judge. He should therefore withdraw from the bench while the opinion of the court was delivered. He ordered the clerk to enter on the minutes, that the decision of the court was rendered in his absence, and left the bench.

Judge McCaleb then read a long and elaborate opinion. He decided: First, that there was no proof of the marriage of Zulime Carriere with Daniel Clark. Second, that the marriage (if ever celebrated) was secret, and under the Spanish law, did not create any rights for the wife or her offspring. Third, that the complainant was born in 1801, and became of age in 1825, and the prescription of ten years was mature before the institution of her suit. The opinion is handsomely written, showing much research and legal ability. As journalists, and coming within the scope of our duties, we may add that the opinion is generally acquiesced in by the profession. The case of course goes to the Supreme Court.

A Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic says that the largest amount of silver in the world is at the present time on deposit at the Bank of France, viz: four hundred and sixty millions of francs, or ninety two millions of dollars. The circulation of the Bank is now four hundred and eighty millions of francs.

The mail from the South, on the way to Boston on Saturday, was robbed of all the letters for Boston. The door of the car is said to have been left unlocked.

Sayings of Poor Richard.

By Dr. Franklin.

Light purse, heavy heart.
He's a fool, that makes his doctor his heir.
Ne'er take a wife, till thou hast a house (and a fire) to put her in.
To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.
The proof of gold is fire, the proof of woman, gold—the proof of man—woman.
He that lies down with dogs, shall rise up with fleas.
Men and melons are hard to know.
He's the best Physician who knows the worthlessness of the most medicines.
Many dishes, many diseases
Would you live with ease, do what you ought, and not what you please.
Where there's marriage without love, there will be love without marriage.
The magistrate should obey the laws, the people should obey the magistrate.
God sends meat (they say,) the devil cooks.
The poor man must walk to get meat for his stomach, the rich man to get a stomach to his meat.
Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.
Are you angry that others disappoint you, remember you cannot depend upon yourself.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The twenty third Annual Report to the Legislature of the Board of Directors in this institution, states that in the department for white children the average number of male inmates, for the year 1849, has been 174, and of female 42—being a total of 216, and a number far exceeding that of any previous year. A table of commitments of boys and girls during the years from 1828 to 1849, inclusive, shows that the annual commitments of boys during that period has steadily increased from 3 in 1828 to 139 in 1849, while those of girls remain nearly stationary, as regards the average. The average age of the boys was 13½, or thereabouts, while that of the girls was a little over 14 years.

The manufacture of razor strops, cane seat chairs, and umbrella furniture and book binding has been pursued during the year, and the earnings of the boys amount to $6,356,54. Deducting these earnings from the expense of maintaining the White Department during the year—$14,254,53 as stated in the Report—and the nett expense will be found to be $7,897,99, or $36,56 per inmate for the average number during the year.

The Report states that the libraries have received an addition of more than 600 well selected volumes during the year, the gifts of citizens of Philadelphia. A philanthropic individual has also presented the sum of $1600, to be invested as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of medals, and other presents for well behaved children.

The extracts of letters from persons to whom boys and girls have been indentured, speak in very favorable terms generally of their good conduct.

During the year a department for colored children has been opened, which is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

THE PARKMAN AFFAIR.—One of the Boston papers, of the lower order, made an immense flourish yesterday, with the issue of a fifth edition announcing a wondrous discovery, which, according to its account, threw the whole city into an intense excitement;—said excitement raging principally, we presume, among the venders of said fifth edition, as is usual in such cases. The discovery was of a dead body, in the water, near Roxbury, which was immediately declared, by somebody, to be that of Dr. Parkman. It does not appear from the published account, that there is any valid reason whatever for the supposition.—*New York Com. Adv.*

There was not only no valid reason, but there was no reason at all for believing the body to be that of Dr. Parkman; and no one in fact did so believe. It surprises us here that respectable papers in N. York should countenance such obvious impositions upon the public, by giving currency to reports which they might easily see are not sustained by any creditable testimony.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE HAMMER.—The following appropriate panegyric on this primitive instrument, which was the first invention in mechanics, and perhaps, also, the first in war, is taken from the Scientific American:—

The hammer is the universal emblem of mechanics. With it are alike forged the sword of contention and the ploughshare of peaceful agriculture—the press of the free and the shackles of the slave. The eloquence of the forum has moved the armies of Greece and Rome to a thousand battle fields, but the eloquence of the hammer has covered those fields with victory or defeat. The inspiration of song has kindled high hopes and noble aspirations in the bosoms of brave knights and gentle dames, but the inspiration of the hammer has strewn the field with tattered helm and shield, decided not only the fate of chivalric combat, but the fate of thrones, crowns, and kingdoms. The forging of a thunderbolt was ascribed by the Greeks as the highest act of Jove's omnipotence, and their mythology beautifully ascribes to one of their gods the task of presiding at the labors of the forge. In ancient warfare the hammer was a powerful weapon, independent of the blade which it formed. Many a stout skull was broken through the cap and helmet by a blow of Vulcan's weapon. The armies of the Crescent would have subdued Europe to the sway of Mahomet, but on the plains of France their progress was arrested, and the brave and simple warrior who saved Christendom from the sway of the Musselman was Martel—"the hammer." The hammer, the savior and bulwark of Christendom. The hammer is the wealth of nations. By it are forged the ponderous engine and the tiny needle. It is an instrument of the savage and the civilized. Its merry clinks point out the abode of industry. It is a domestic deity, presiding over the grandeur of the most wealthy and ambitious, as well as the most humble and impoverished. Not a stick is shaped, not a house is raised, a ship floats, a carriage rolls, a wheel spins, an engine moves, a press speaks, a viol sings, a spade delves, or a flag waves, without the hammer. Without the hammer civilization would be unknown, and the human species only as defenceless brutes; but in skilful hands, directed by wisdom, it is an instrument of power, of greatness, and true glory.

TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.—The treaty with Austria, which was concluded in 1849, by Messrs. Buchanan and Hulseman, has been ratified, and is published in the *Washington Republic*. The treaty mutually extends to all descriptions of property the exemption from taxes, and charges heretofore secured to personal property.

A Mr. Denman, who edits a weekly newspaper in New York city, called the "Truth Teller," was cowhided in the st., on Saturday, by Mr. David Leavitt, President of the American Exchange Bank. The cause of Mr. Leavitt's indignation, was some remarks upon his character, in the newspaper aforesaid.

LOGAN, WILSON & Co.,
129 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.
feb26 d&wlyT

☞LIVER PILLS.—These Pills, discovered by Dr McLane, and which bear his name, were first used in his own practice. In a few years they attracted the attention of other physicians, and thence passed into general use. For curing all diseases of the Liver, they act with certainty and regularity. The patient soon feels the removal of disease, unless he is well. The effect is almost magical; and after swallowing drugs and medicines of another description, the sufferer finds himself relieved at once. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are as frightful in character as they are frequent in occurrence. Are you troubled with any of the numerous complaints which originate in a diseased state of the Liver? Purchase Dr. McLane's Pills, and be relieved at once.
For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60, corner of Fourth and Wood sts Pittsburgh. [mr2-d&wlwS

Another Witness on the Stand.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
MR. S. M. KIER:—Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the great benefit I have received from an article called PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL, of which you are the sole proprietor. I had occasion to use it about the 1st of January, in a violent attack of Rheumatism, which was very painful, flying about from place to place, accompanied with much swelling, so as to keep me in constant torture. I used the Petroleum externally, a few applications of which removed all pain, and every symptom of the disease. I am now entirely well, and would take this occasion to recommend the Petroleum to all who may be suffering under the agonizing pains of Rheumatism or kindred diseases. [Signed] GIDEON WIDEAN, near Perry House, Pittsburgh.
☞See general advertisement in another column.
feb18

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.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

PREMIUM LEMON 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 BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store. No. 70 Fourth st mch14

DENTIST. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry. oct1-dlyin

MARRIED,
On Thursday morning, 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Passavant, Mr. WM. MEANS, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Florence Cotter, Esq., all of this city.

SHACKLETT & WHITE,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS, NO. 101 WOOD STREET,
HAVE in store, and will be constantly receiving, during the season, a large and well-selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell for cash or approved credit.
Western Merchants are invited to examine our stock. mr8

McILVAIN & WILLIAMS,
NO. 10 GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE,
AGENTS for the sale of SODA ASH & BLEACHING POWDERS, have now in store, and will continue to receive, full supplies of the following well known brands. "Muspratts," "Penants," and "Jarrow," which they offer for sale at market rates. mr8-d2w

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH. | C. L. ANTHONY & CO., NEW YORK.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
A. A. MASON & CO.,
No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to their extensive STOCK, comprising probably the largest and most varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods ever exhibited in this market. Possessing the most ample facilities for the transaction of their business, and one of the partners being constantly in the eastern markets, thus presenting every advantage enjoyed by Eastern Houses. They believe that they have clearly established the fact, that they offer greater inducements to Merchants generally, in styles, qualities, and prices, than any eastern market.
Their Domestics, having been purchased previous to the advance, can be afforded at the low rates of last year.
New Goods constantly arriving.
Merchants intending purchasing east, are particularly solicited to examine their assortment.
A. A. MASON & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 8th, 1850.—[mr8-d&w6wS

For Sale,
THE four section Canal Boat NEW ENGLAND, now laying at Sharpsburgh, and in good order. Apply to H. A. WEAVER, Wayne st, opposite Canal Basin mr8-6t

FLOUR—100 bbls just rec'd and for sale by mr8 JAMES DALZELL

MOULD CANDLES—30 bxs for sale by mr8 JAMES DALZELL

MACKEREL—10 hf bbls No 1; 50 do No 2; 20 do No 3; in store, for sale by mr8 JAMES DALZELL

ALCOHOL—10 bbls for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO, mr8 No 24 Wood st

SUP. CARB. SODA—5 kegs for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CLOVER SEED—3 bbls for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TANNERS' OIL—10 bbls for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—24 doz for sale by [mr8] J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CRUCIBLES—Dixon's best Black Lead Crucibles, ass'd, from 8 to 50 Nos, for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TWEEDS—New styles American and French Wool Tweeds, Cotton Warps, just opened and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE, mr8 101 Wood street

VELVET CORDS—Royal Albert, Waldemar, Genua, Constitution, Cable, Thick Set and Narrow Cords, for sale by mr8 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CHECKS—Extra heavy Apron, Furniture and Shirting, Dark, and Pick and Pick Checks, Indigo Blue, best makes, received and for sale by mr8 SHACKLETT & WHITE

BLUE PLAID WOOLENS—6-4 dark, blue, and black barred Rob Roy Plaids, just rec'd and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE, mr8 101 Wood street

ROLL BUTTER—15 bbls and 4 boxes Fresh, now landing and for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

RAGS—A small lot for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

GREEN APPLES—A few bbls sound, for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

BUTTER—25 kegs for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

STEAM BOAT QUILTS—13 boxes for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

MUSPRATTS' SODA ASH—12 casks on hand and for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

CLOVER SEED—6 sacks prime, just rec'd and for sale by [mr8] J S DILWORTH & CO

BUTTER—20 kegs just rec'd and for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

LARD—20 kegs just landing and for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

BEANS—10 bbls Small White, just rec'd and for sale by [mr8] J S DILWORTH & CO

POWDER—1,000 kegs Blasting; 590 do Deer Ride; 325 do Ky, do; rec'd this day and for sale by [mr8] J S DILWORTH & CO

SAFETY FUSE—9 bbls for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale THREE VALUABLE LOTS, in the City of Pittsburgh, situated on Liberty street. On one of the Lots there is a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, the other two Lots are unimproved. The property is situated near the mouth of Liberty street, adjacent to the Monongahela River, and contiguous to the Ferry Landing.
Also—Fourteen other LOTS, situated in West Pittsburgh, above Jones' Ferry, and adjoining lots of Mr. Cuddy.
Also—A GLASS FACTORY, in the borough of Elizabeth, with all the buildings necessary for the manufacture of Glass, and Coal sufficient to run the factory for a number of years. The Coal is about a mile distant from the Factory.
For terms, (which will be made easy,) enquire of Robert Smith, in Elizabeth, or of Daniel Haughey, in Pittsburgh. CAROLINE SMITH.
—Washington Reporter, $2.50. mr8-w4tS

A Present for Your Family.
MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL.—Published Weekly—$2 per annum.
"The best paper in the Union."—Evening Star.
"Rather get in coal than go without it."—Bost. Post.
New subscribers can be supplied from January 1st, 1850, if immediate application be made (either personally or by letter) to the office of publication.
J D LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st
J. D. L. has also received—
Blackwood's Magazine, for February;
Edinburgh Review, for January;
London Quarterly Review, for January;
Westminster do do;
JAMES D LOCKWOOD,
Bookseller and Importer, 63 Wood st,
mr8 (After 1st April 93 Fourth st, east of Wood.)

Allegheny County, ss:
THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and executors of James McCormick, dec'd, (or the devisees of the real estate of said McCormick, if there be such:)
Whereas, At an Orphans' Court, held at Pittsburgh, in and for said County, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1850, the petition of Alexander Wall, of Moon township, said county, was presented to the Court, praying that some day certain be designated, at which notice may be given to the heirs and executors of the said James McCormick, (or the devisees of said real estate, if there be such,) to appear in said Court and answer this bill or petition; and, furthermore, to decree the specific performance of (a certain) contract, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided:
Now, therefore, we command you and each of you, that, in your proper persons, you be and appear before our Orphans' Court, at Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Saturday (23d day) of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any you or either of you have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and he relief fail not.
Witness the Honorable W. B. McClure, President of our said Court at Pittsburgh, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1850.
mr8 w3tS DANIEL McCURDY, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:
THE petition of NICHOLAS STEINER, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid ward, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
L. Walter, John Klaus, Wm. Hoedly, Wm. Ilis, F. Ganter, H. Anschutz, C. Shaner, C. Bilharz, Adam Tuser, V. Guchert, Dr. Haumayer, P. Panlin, A. Hays, J. Krown. mr8-3t*

JAMES D. LEHMER,
(Successor to LEHMER & ANDERSON,)
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
S. W. corner of Walnut and Second streets,
Cincinnati.
Promptness given to the purchase and sale of Produce. mr7-3t

Domestic & Foreign Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, Bought, Sold, and Exchanged,
At the Exchange and Banking House of
WM. A. HILL & CO,
No. 61 WOOD STREET, 2d door above Fourth, (east side,)
PITTSBURGH.
☞Sterling Bills, suitable for remittance to the Old Country, for sale in sums of £1 and upwards.
Interest allowed on time deposits of par funds or currency. mr7-wtmS

Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road Company.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Books will be opened by adjournment, for the purpose of receiving further subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the house of THOMAS P. BROWN, at Turtle Creek, on Thursday, 14th March, inst., from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place two or more of the undersigned Commissioners will attend.
Thomas M. Howe, Robert Palmer,
James Ross, Edward D. Gazzam,
William Eichbaum, William M. Lyon,
Jesse Carothers, John Lytle,
Alexander Miller, James W. Buchanan,
Daniel Kuhns, Henry Woods,
Robert Robb, John Adams,
Thomas Williams, Wm. M. Simpson,
Andrew Watson, David Beeler,
John Arthurs, George W. Irwin.
mr7-d&wtS

Meakin's Glove Renovator.
For effectually restoring soiled Kid Gloves to their pristine cleanliness.
DIRECTIONS—Draw the glove tightly over the hand, or on a frame made for the purpose, then apply the Renovator with a piece of clean flannel, rubbing gently until the effect is produced. For sale by mr7 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

To Let,
A LARGE three story Brick House, on Hand street, next door to the Bridge, at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Passavant. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply on the premises. mr7-1t*

BULK HAMS & SHOULDERS—90 casks about half each, very neatly cut, and well packed in salt, in good new casks, would suit to keep here or ship east—to arrive on steamer Euphrates, for sale by mr7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

BATTING COTTON—6 bales on hand and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, mr7 Front street

JOHN McFADEN & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Canal Basin, Penn street, Pittsburgh. mr6

JAMES M. DAVIS & CO.,
PRODUCE AND FLOUR FACTORS,
No. 227 Market, and 54 Commerce st., Philadelphia.
Advances made, by either of the above, on consignments of Produce to either House. mr6

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE
OF
A. WILKINS & CO.,
S. E. CORNER OF MARKET & THIRD STREETS
Pittsburgh. mr6

AUCTION SALES.
By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.
Black Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Veneers, At Auction.
On Friday afternoon, March 8th, at 3 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold—
1 box ass'd Bl'k Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany Veneers;
3 boxes Mahogany Veneers.
mr7 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Bank and Rail Road Stock at Auction.
On Friday evening, March 8th, at 8 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash, par funds—
30 shares Stock in M. & M. Bank of Pittsburgh;
37 do do Exchange Bank, do;
10 do do Penn. and Ohio R. R. Company.
mr5 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Eastern Exchange Wanted,
AND the highest price paid for the same, at the Exchange and Banking House of mr6 A WILKINS & CO

FOUND—A Lady's new BOOT, on the 4th March, which the owner can have by calling at the store of the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement. ROBISON, LITTLE & CO, mr6 192 Liberty st

Removal.
BENNETT & BROTHER, Queensware Manufacturers, have removed to No 37 Water street, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. mr6-1m

52 CASKS MUSPRATT & SONS' SODA ASH, just landing from steamer J. J. Crittenden, and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, mr6 No 160 Liberty st

FOR SALE—50 casks Smoked Shoulders; 20 do do Hams; mr6 EDWARD HEAZELTON

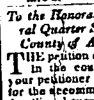
BARGAINS—Lawns, Ginghams, and Berages, selling for 12½ cents, of a very good quality, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, bought before the advance, and selling at the old prices, north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

MOURNING ALPACCAS, Bombazine finish; a full assortment at north east corner Fourth and Market streets. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

BROAD CLOTHS—A full assortment of French and American Broad Cloths, of all prices, at the north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

Steam Saw Mill for Rent.
THE subscriber offers to rent a Steam Saw Mill, in complete running order, situate on the Bank of the Allegheny river, within one mile of Tarentum. The Engine and other fixtures are all in good order, and capable of doing a large business.
The Coal is convenient to the Mill, and there is a comfortable Dwelling House attached to the premises, which is sufficiently commodious for the use of the Mill.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or to Peter Peterson, who can be found at the Warehouse of John McFaden & Co., Canal Basin Pittsburgh. LEWIS PETERSON.
mr6-1m
[Kittanning Free Press, and Allegheny (Warren) Mail, copy 3t. each, and ch. advertiser.]

BENNETT & BROTHER,
QUEENSWARE MANUFACTURERS,
Birmingham, (near Pittsburgh,) Pa.
Office, No. 37 Water st, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh.

WILL constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, of our own manufacture, and superior quality. Wholesale and country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to sell cheaper than has ever before been offered to the public.
☞Orders sent by mail, accompanied by the cash or good reference, will be promptly attended to. mr6

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1850.
THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said Company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst. JOHN THAW, mr6-3t* Treasurer.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.
THE petition of JOHN HAX, of the township of Ohio, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary.
Wm. G. Harry, John Dickson, James Porter, Thos. Birth, Walter Schoiefield, Edward Oakford, Wm. Frazier, Joseph Marlatt, James Merriman, Sr., R. Anderson, Thomas Stephenson, Frederick Michaelas.
mr7-3t*

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.
THE petition of JACOB COLEBAUGH, of the township of Ross, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
Robert Morrow, Joseph Cirder, Thos. Morrow, Ben. Dilworth, Andrew W. Buchanan, John Crider, John Plankinton, Hugh Brooks, Eli Plankinton, P. Ivory, W. Ray, B. Good. mr5 d3t

BACON—33 casks ass'd, to arrive on steamer Euphrates, for sale by mr5 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

House Wanted.
WANTED—A two or three story House, with double parlors, within 4 squares of the market. A good tenant can be had by applying to mr5 H. LEE, Liberty st.

Morgan's Cough Syrup.
THOSE who use Morgan's Cough Syrup can conscientiously recommend it.
From the Evening Tribune, Feb. 20, 1850.
MORGAN'S COUGH SYRUP.—We can conscientiously recommend this medicine for coughs, as it has cured some of the most aggravated attacks. It is a very different affair from the ordinary patent medicines. If you have a cold try it.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN D. MORGAN, Druggist, mr5 Wood st, 1 door below Diamond alley.

To Let,
THE Dwelling House, Third, above Smithfield, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Bakewell.
Also—For one or more years, some large Lots of Ground, in the Ninth Ward, on and near the river, suitable for Lumber Yards. Enquire of JOHN M. DARLINGTON, or of mr5-1f B. DARLINGTON, Fourth st.

To Plate, Crown, Sheet or Flint Glass Makers.
WANTED, an engagement as conductor or manager, in an establishment in any of the above branches, by one who perfectly understands the trade in all its branches, with all its latest improvements, having had fourteen years' experience in one of the largest manufactories in England. Can have an unexceptionable character from his present employers, and has a knowledge of the French language.
Letters, post paid, to Mr. Geo. Archbold, Summit Bank, Smethwick, near Birmingham, England. mr5 5t*

Bridesburg Machine Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that at his extensive establishment, (capable of employing from two to three hundred workmen, and where he always keeps a large number of the best machinists engaged,) he is prepared to execute, in the best manner, and with great despatch, all orders for MILL WORK and COTTON and WOOLEN MACHINERY, of every description. For the workmanship and style of his Machines, he would refer to the numerous Manufacturers in the Western and Southern States, as well as the Middle States, who are now operating them. He has recently made great improvements, both in the style and plans of his Machinery, which will be furnished at reasonable prices by applying to ALFRED JENKS, mr5-2m* Bridesburg, Pa.

POWCHONG TEA—20 hf chests just rec'd and for sale by mr5 C H GRANT

COTTON—8 bales Batting, for sale by mr5 C H GRANT

S. H. MOLASSES—30 bbls landing from steamer Chief Justice Marshall, and for sale by mr5 JAMES DALZELL

CLOVER SEED—50 bu for sale by mr5 JAMES DALZELL

MOLASSES—30 bbls N O, just rec'd and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

SUGAR—50 hhds prime N O, in store and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON

RICE—11 tcs just rec'd and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON

BUTTER—12 kegs in store and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON

CHROME GREEN—6 cases for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO

PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 cases for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO

VERMILLION—3 cases extra Am., just rec'd and for sale by [mr4] J KIDD & CO

CHINESE WHITE—1 case for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO

MACKEREL—67 bbls No 1 Extra, on hand and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, mr4 Front st

BACON—21 hhds ass'd, in store and for sale by mr4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

FEATHERS—11 sks just rec'd and for sale by mr4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—83 bbls No 1; 11 hf bbls No 1; just rec'd and for sale by mr4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BEANS—6 bbls now landing and for sale by mr4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BROOMS—150 doz Pomeroy's extra; 50 " do medium; 10 " Cloth Brushes, for sale by J D WILLIAMS, mr4 corner Fifth and Wood sts

VENISON HAMS—1500 lbs Extra Cured, for sale by [mr4] J D WILLIAMS

CLOVER SEED—51 bbls in store and for sale by mr4 J D WILLIAMS

CANDLES—25 bxs Cin. Mould, for sale by mr4 J D WILLIAMS

SODA ASH—52 casks (Muspratts') to arrive per str. George Washington, for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, mr4 160 Liberty street

CLOVER SEED—75 bbls prime new, on hand and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr2 Liberty street

NEW BACON—3000 lbs Hog Round, in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr2 Liberty street

MACKEREL—Nos 1, 2, and 3, in bbls and hf bbls, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr2 Liberty street

TIMOTHY SEED—20 bbls extra prime, on hand and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr2 Liberty street

S. H. MOLASSES—40 bbls Battle Ground, receiving per steamer Companion, and for sale by feb28 JAMES DALZELL

WINDOW GLASS—500 bxs ass'd sizes, McKennan & Co's brand, for sale by feb28 JAMES DALZELL

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:
THE petition of PETER BINGHAM, of Peebles township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
Geo. Grier, Wm. Johnston, S. M. Irwin, John Bidler, J. S. Rankin, Walter Davis, Henry Hodil, Jas. Clark, Thos. H. Finley, Wm. McCall, W. Wilkins, H. Barker. mr5-3t*

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.
THIS must be a preparation of much merit, when so many of our own citizens willingly and voluntarily certify to its curative properties. An aged and highly respected citizen, after using it, expressed his opinion of this very popular cough remedy by saying, "it is worth its weight in gold." An editor of one of our daily papers states in a note—"I always keep it in my house, and would not, on any account, be without it." An old country man says—"I am satisfied, after a trial of three or four years, that it is the best cough medicine I have ever tried, either in the Old or New World." If you have a cough, get a bottle and try it; it costs but 25 cents. mr2

WONDER OF WONDERS!
THE greatest Natural Curiosities in the World, are now being exhibited Day and Evening, at No. 27 *Market Street, one door from Second.*
THE LARGEST SHEEP IN THE WORLD,
And Queen of all Sheep Kind!
This Mammoth Specimen girts 8 feet 1 inch, and has wool on her from 15 to 25 inches long. Her Lamb can also be seen, being only 18 months old, and weighing 225 lbs., with wool from 12 to 17 inches long.
The Wool on these Sheep hangs all in rolls, ready for spinning. It was said by the best judges at the New York State Fair, that this Sheep had 26 lbs. wool on her.
These Sheep are of the Beakwell breed, and raised by JAMES BICKNELL, Esq., of Aurora, Erie county, N. Y.
FOUR-HORNED OR ICELAND SHEEP!
The only one on the Continent of America.
A LILLIPUTION COW!
Which is smaller than the Lamb, being only 30 inches high, weighing 220 lbs., and the mother of two Calves.
These wonders have been exhibited to over 180,000 persons in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City. The Animals have been visited by the Hon. Henry Clay, and many other distinguished members of Congress, and have been pronounced the greatest Natural Curiosities in America.
Satisfaction warranted beyond all expectation, or the money refunded.
Admittance only 12½c. Ladies Free.
Persons desirous of purchasing Sheep of this description, will please apply to the exhibitors.
mr2-6t

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.
W. R. MURPHY............J. M. BURCHFIELD.
THE Retail Dry Goods business heretofore conducted by W. R. Murphy, at North East corner Fourth and Market sts, Pittsburgh, will hereafter be carried on by the new firm of
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,
Who respectfully solicit a continuance of the calls of the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general. A large and carefully selected stock of Goods will always be kept on hand, and every inducement offered in the way of low prices.
N. B.—W. R. MURPHY will continue the Wholesale business, as heretofore, in the rooms Up Stairs, entrance from Fourth st. mr2

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ALEXANDER & DAY, 75 Market st., North West corner of the Diamond, have commenced receiving their stock of Spring Dry Goods. They have opened a choice assortment of Silks, Lustres, and other Dress Goods. Also—Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, a handsome assortment of French Worked Collars, &c.
Splendid French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satin Vestings.
House Furnishing Goods—a complete assortment at the lowest market prices.
ALEXANDER & DAY, Market st,
mr4 N W corner of the Diamond.

A. A. MASON & CO.,
NO. 60 Market street, are daily receiving new and desirable Goods from the leading manufactories of this country, and of the latest importations. The facilities which they enjoy, in being connected with a house in the east, enables them to purchase goods at the lowest valuation, and keep their stock full and desirable at all seasons.
They have a fine assortment of House Keeping Goods, to which they solicit the early attention of their friends and the public. mr2

Earle's Cast Steel Hones and Strops.
EARLE'S Cast Steel Hones and Strops for Razors and Surgical Instruments; an article superior to any thing of the kind offered to the public, both for restoring and giving a fine and perfect edge, as well as for its durability.
The above can be had, and persons supplied in any reasonable quantity, at the Methodist Book Depository, Fourth st, between Wood and Market. R. HOPKINS.
mr4-6t

Notice to Shippers, Steam Boat Owners, and others.
CAPTAIN SAMUEL B. SMITHERS, having been appointed Inspector of Steam Boats for the undersigned Insurance Companies in this city, a classification of Boats will be made, and rates of premium charged accordingly. All shipments under open Policies subsequent to this date, will be subjected to such rates and regulations as may be adopted under such inspection. Every information will be given at the respective offices.
J. FINNEY, Jr., Secretary
Western Insurance Company.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent
Del. M. S Ins. Co. Philadelphia.
WM. P. JONES, Agent
Ins. Co. of North America.
A. W. MARKS, Secretary
Citizens' Ins. Co.
Pittsburgh, March 2d, 1850.—[mr4

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.
Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
150 DOZEN of the *genuine* Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for sale wholesale and retail by R. E. Sellers, No. 57 Wood street, and by D. M. Curry, Allegheny city.

CHROME YELLOW—8 cases for sale by mr2 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

HORSE COLLARS—10 doz in store and for sale by mr2 S & W HARBAUGH

POTASH—10 casks in store and for sale to close consignment. [mr2] McGILLS & ROE

MOLASSES—200 bbls superior oak cooperage, in store and for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

BROOMS—300 doz ass'd Corn Brooms, for sale by mr2 JOHN WATT & CO, Liberty st

SUGAR—56 hhds prime N O, on hand and for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

SOAP—100 bxs Cin. No 1, for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

DRIED PEACHES, Lard, and Butter, for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

COFFEE—80 bags prime Rio, to arrive this day, for sale by L S WATERMAN & SONS, mr2 31 Water and 62 Front st

FLOUR—215 bbls choice brands Superfine; 70 " Fine; for sale by mr2 L S WATERMAN & SONS

LARD—20 bbls prime No 1 Leaf; 253 kegs do do do; for sale by mr2 L S WATERMAN & SONS

TAR—20 bbls N C, for sale by mr2 L S WATERMAN & SONS

OIL—12 bbls Lard Oil, (Burkhardt & Co;) 10 " Linseed; 13 " Tanners'; for sale by mr2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

BACON—5000 lbs ass'd Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for sale by mr2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

LARD—26 bbls No 1 Leaf; 45 kegs do do; for sale by mr2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

SHINGLES—105 M. Shingles; for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, mr2 172 and 174 Liberty st

ALUM—20 bbls for sale by mr2 MILLER & RICKETSON

CRUSHED SUGAR—40 bbls Lovering; 12 " B & K; for sale by mr2 MILLER & RICKETSON

BULK SHOULDERS—4000 pieces now landing and for sale by mr2 HARDY, JONES & CO, Water st

MOULD CANDLES—300 bxs now landing and for sale by [mr2] HARDY, JONES & CO

BACON—4 casks Sides; 2 do Hams; 2 do Shoulders; to day rec'd, for sale by mr2 WALLINGFORD & CO

MOLASSES—75 bbls N O, rec'd and for sale by mr2 C H GRANT

CLARIFIED SUGAR—10 bbls for sale by mr2 C H GRANT

BULK PORK—15,000 lbs Hog Round, receiving and for sale by ROBERT DALZELL, mr2 Liberty st

HAMS—10 tcs John T. Martin's superior Sugar Cured Hams, landing and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, mr2 141 Liberty st

BACON—10 hhds Cincinnati Cured Hams; 10 do do do Shoulders; 5 do do do Sides; Landing per steamer Jewess, for sale by mr2 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

SUGAR—58 hhds N O, in store and for sale by mr2 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

MOLASSES—50 bbls N O; 30 " Battle Ground Sugar House; Landing and for sale by mr2 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

BUTTER—10 bbls Fresh Roll, rec'd and for sale by mr2 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

LARD—50 kegs No 1, in store and for sale by mr2 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

SUGAR—40 hhds N O, in store and for sale by mr2 S & W HARBAUGH

BUTTER—10 bbls prime Roll, rec'd and for sale by mr2 S & W HARBAUGH

BULK PORK—10,000 lbs rec'd and for sale by mr2 S & W HARBAUGH

WHITE BEANS—A few bbls in store and for sale by [mr2] S & W HARBAUGH

Dissolution.
THE Law Partnership of Magraw & McKnight was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business of the firm will receive the united attention of both of the undersigned.
HENRY S. MAGRAW,
Feb. 25, 1850.—mr2-1m R. McKNIGHT.

MOLASSES—740 bbls Plantation; 100 hf " do; 50 " Sugar House; 30 hf bbls " do; 15 do Golden Syrup; 6 bbls do do; Just rec'd and for sale by feb28 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

SUGAR—212 hhds new crop, just rec'd and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO, feb28 27 and 29 Water st

WINDOW GLASS—675 bxs ass'd, for sale by feb28 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

SODA ASH—34 casks best quality glass makers'; 11 " Prime Scorchings; in store and for sale by feb28 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

1850. **SPRING DRY GOODS!** 1850.
WE are now receiving our regular supplies of Domestic and Foreign DRY GOODS, which we are prepared to sell at the lowest market prices to cash buyers and prompt business men.
We would ask the attention of City and Western Merchants to our stock, believing we can offer many inducements to purchase from us.
SHACKLETT & WHITE,
feb21 Dry Goods Jobbers, 99 Wood st

FOUND—A sum of Money was found, which, upon proof of ownership, can be had by applying to G B MILTENBERGER,
feb28 No 87 Front st