THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1850.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M. and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered on.

Cincinnati.—C. W. James, No. Harrison 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.

Judge Reid still continues his characteristic productions in the Journal, in which he grossly and willfully misrepresents the spirit and tenor of our remarks, in commendation of the conduct of Sheriff Curtis, in being prepared for a very probable emergency. His doctrines and impertinent interference having been condemned by the community, and his positions shown to be contrary to the highest legal decisions in such cases, he tries to vent his spleen for his exposure and defeat upon us. We care but little for this, but would admonish him that "Christian Citizens" should pay some little regard to truth, if they do not to the minor points of meekness and good temper. We would also remark, that if the conduct of Sheriff Curtis is so dreadfully wrong, it would comport just as much with manliness and moral courage to address his strictures to the offending officer, instead of meanly seeking to condemn him indirectly. Mr. Curtis, after the publication of two of Judge Baird's articles, kept an armed force in readiness several days, and yet the valiant Judge levels all his artillery at him through us. Now we are very willing to endorse all the Sheriff has done in this matter. We believe it was performed from the best of motives, and under prudent legal advice. The conduct of "Philandros" is, however, not the less cowardly and contemptible, in affecting to spare the real author of what he considers a great crime against civil liberty, while he attempts to reach him indirectly through us. The fact is, however, the revelation of the name of the author of the articles signed "Philandros", robbed them of all their force and effect in this community. While it was thought that some of the respectable members of our bar had written them, there was an evident uneasiness in the community, which was happily allayed as soon as the public ascertained they were the productions of only Thos. H. Baird, Esq.—and this knowledge was almost certainly arrived at in the minds of many of our citizens, before its open announcement; from the consideration that no one else in this community could have written so ill timed, inconsiderate, and in many respects absurd an article.

Sillman's Journal.—The number for March, of this able and valuable scientific periodical, has been received. Being the only periodical in the United States strictly confined to Science and the Arts, of an elaborate and critical character, it ought to receive a very extensive circulation. The present number displays the usual research and scientific investigation, every article in it conveying useful and solid information. W. N. Wilson, Agent for Pittsburgh.

Seeds from the Patent Office.

House of Representatives,
Washington, March 11.

Editors of the Gazette:

Gentlemen—I send you a few rare seeds, furnished by the Commissioner of Patents, for distribution. You will please give them such a direction as will best fulfil the object of the Department.

I hope the time is at hand, when we shall have our Agricultural Bureau established in the Home Department, to aid, by its operations, the great agricultural interests of the country.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Servant,
W. Hampton.

With the above note from our attentive Representative, we received a few varieties of seeds—among which were some grass seeds, cabbage, turnip, and spinage seeds; beet, carrot, and melon seeds a few Chinese tea seeds, and some tubers, all of which we shall take pleasure in distributing to such of our farmers and gardeners as will take especial pains in their cultivation, and the preservation of their seed for distribution among their neighbors—as well as in testing their fitness for our soil and climate, and their comparative value with the more common varieties in use among us.

We join with Mr. Hampton in the hope that an Agricultural Bureau will soon be added to the Home Department, as we believe no reform would be more conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Such a Bureau would meet with universal approbation, and is due to that large class of our citizens who follow the noble and manly occupation of tilling the soil.

Letter from Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, in reference to the best mode of transporting cattle to market.

The following letter, from Ex-Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, will be read with great interest.—The raising of cattle is an important matter to the whole Ohio valley, and any information as to the easiest and best mode of getting them to market with the least possible injury to the stock, is a matter of much importance to our farmers, and those engaged in this branch of business. Gov. Shelby's great experience renders him fully competent to give reliable information upon the subject, and we invite attention to his excellent letter.

Lexington, Ky., March 11 1850.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Sirs—I observed, while recently in your city, notices in the Gazette of 21st and 28th February, of two lots of fine cattle shipped by me on board the steamer Brilliant, at Maysville for Pittsburgh, destined for the New York market.

As the project originated exclusively with myself, and is likely to become an important item in the tonnage of your river, I thought it would be interesting to you to know some thing of its origin,as well as its success. I shall, therefore, make no apology for troubling you with this communication. For many years past, I have been in the habit of driving the cattle fod on my farm, from 3 to 500 annually, to the New York market. But, becoming weary of the long drive, the heavy expense, and the great falling off in the cattle, and frequently meeting with crowded markets, I determined to try an experiment. In 1846, I drove my cattle to Cincinnati, and had them put up by an experienced packer into prime mess for the English market. The cargo consisted of 1000 tierces of 304 pounds. It was shipped in good order by way of New Orleans. In the spring I went to New York to dispose of 400 head in the live market. On the 3st of June, I sailed from Boston and met the cargo at Liverpool. It arrived in good order, sold for the best price that any American beef had ever brought, and when the bills were all footed up, I discovered that every one through whose hands the cargo had passed had made money, and that my profits were barely sufficient to defray my travelling expenses, so much for the experiment. In 1847 I conceived the idea of shipping at Maysville, by which I should at least avoid the mud of Ohio, and save from 35 to 40 days in time. After laboring with the steam boat owners for weeks, I at length induced one, the Jowess, a slow transient boat, to try it. The cattle were 4 days and 5 nights on board, looked badly on landing, but soon recruited and filled up, and went to market in fine condition. The butchers were so well pleased that they frequently enquired for cattle that had been shipped. The number shipped that year by me was 360. The next year I was able to get better boats and the number shipped was about 1000.—In 1849, the Telegraph No. 1, shipped for me and put the cattle off on your wharf in 63 hours.—That year there was 5000 shipped. This year I had no difficulty in getting the best packets, and the Brilliant put me up each trip in 48 hours.—There will probably this year be 20,000 cattle shipped at Maysville for the Eastern markets, adding to the tonnage of your rivers at least that number of tons. Our cattle generally weighed about 2000 lbs. live weight.

I consider now that we have a decided advantage over the Ohio feeders, who are 250 miles nearer to market, and when your rail road is completed, we shall be upon a par with the feeders in the counties around Philadelphia, except the expense of transportation, which I fear will be too high. I have thus hastily given you the facts, you are at liberty to make what comments you may think proper.

And remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. SHELBY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, March 12.

The Compromise Committee—Cass of Lieutenants Ewell and Schaumburg—Nashville Convention—Printing Documents—The Telegraph.

This persevering Mr. Foote succeeded, to day, in getting his resolution taken up, for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen, to be charged with the consideration of all the pending, or contemplated projects for the settlement of the existing controversy, in regard to slavery. The vote on taking up was 36 to 23, six northern Senators voted for the motion: namely, Bradbury, Cass, Dickenson; Dodge & Jonesof Iowa, and Sturgeon of Pennsylvania—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Butler, and Underwood, from the South, voted against it.

Mr. Hale protested against the reference of this subject to any Committee, organized under the influences which he believed this would be. His had from a newspaper, a statement to the effect, that every member of this committee had been already selected by the managers in the business—and he read the list, as follows—Mr. Clay, chairman, Messrs. Webster, Phelps, Cooper, Cass, Dickenson, Dodge of Iowa, Mason, Soule, Butler, Maugum, Bell, and Berrien, giving the South the chairman and the majority also. It was to be a picked committee; no representative of the free soil sentiment of the country was to be admitted to the conclave:

Mr. Clay said all select committees, not appointed by the chair, must necessarily be organized by preconcerted arrangement. He spoke in favor of the committee. The matter was postponed until to morrow, when a most interesting debate upon it will no doubt take place.

The Senate passed a couple of hours to day, in executive session. The nomination of Mr. Bates, to be marshal of Texas, which has been long pending, was confirmed The list of promotions in the army and navy were then taken up and a great many nominations of officers for advanced grades confirmed. That of Lieut. Ewell, however, was passed over, as giving rise to debate.' I have before shown the anomalous position of Lieut. Ewell. He is nominated to regular order of promotion, to be captain in the first dragoons, but this takes place to which the recent vote of the Senate designated Lieut. Schaumburg, whose case I have also described with sufficient particularity. If the President should decide not to comply with the recommendation of the Senate, by restoring Lieut. Schaumburg, and nominating him to the position indicated in its resolution, Lieut. Ewell's promotion will be confirmed.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, edited the exasperated chairs and seats of Senators, and the empty galleries with a plan for the Nashville Convention. It is expected that he will attend as an independent member from Tennessee, and that he will be selected to preside over that patriotic assemblage, if it ever takes place, which is very doubtful, a good deal more so now than a few weeks or months since.

Mr. Turney complained greatly of the extreme doctrines of Mr. Seward, which he said was based upon at great length. I hear it stated that some of the southern members feel highly incensed at the speech, and are ordering considerable numbers of it for circulation at the South, in the belief that it will have the effect to unite the people in support of practical measures, for the redress of what are called their grievances.

The principal business in the House, was the conclusion of the proceedings upon the motion to print the patent office report for the year. The end of the whole matter was, that 100,000 copies of the agricultural, and 50,000 of the mechanical portion of this important document, were ordered to be printed and bound for distribution. I am altogether opposed to printing any such number of any document whatever, but I admit that this is the most valuable document addressed to the people at large, a considerable portion of official authority, and most deserving of extensive circulation. And I am also ready to concede that if copies are to be supplied for distribution, they ought to be put in a permanent and convenient shape, and that therefore the expense of binding is justifiable.

All newspaper publishers will notice with great interest that Mr. Brooks, of N. Y. has introduced a resolution, directing the appropriate committee, to inquire into the expediency of regulating the use of the magnetic telegraph by law. My idea has long been that it would be found necessary for the general government to deprive the inventor and proprietors of the telegraph of their monopoly, and that propositions for the purchase of their rights ought to be at once considered.

Junius.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 11, 1850.

In the House, to day, a resolution was adopted, making the resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution the special order for Thursday and Friday afternoons, when it is expected the final vote will be taken, and this great matter disposed of.

The private bill calendar was again very long to day, and many were acted upon. A publication of a list of the titles would convey a very meagre idea of the contents of the bills passed.—There was no discussion, and few, but the clerks know any thing of the contents of the long list.—The private calendar occupied the entire day; and nothing else of any interest was done in the House.

In the Senate, Mr. Streeter, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported in behalf of the committee, a bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the productions of papers, for the purpose of examining into, and investigating the concerns of the Susquehanna canny Bank. The bill provides that the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall give notice in one or more newspapers printed in Susquehanna county, for two successive weeks, that they, or a majority of them will meet, at a certain time and place to be designated by them in the borough of Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna, and make report of their proceedings to the next Legislature, on or before the third Monday of January next.

As this corrupt and swindling institution is well known to have been a Locofoco concern, with Locofoco officers of every grade, from President to Watchman, I presume this Commission is designed to whitewash the affair, and thus relieve the Locofoco party from the odium which so justly attaches to it, in consequence of the unparalleled corruptions and frauds which have been perpetrated in its name.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate took up the bill entitled "an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the Police of the city of Philadelphia and the adjacent districts, to the county of Allegheny," which was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate took up the bill entitled "a supplement to an act to incorporate the Citizens Insurance company of the county of Allegheny," passed March 9th, 1849, which was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled "an act relative to executions," an abstract of which I sent you a few days ago.

Mr. Crabb said he would briefly state the reasons which had induced him to introduce the bill. The bill was intended to reach a class of persons who were otherwise exempt from any process for the collection of debts against them, whatever. He knew of cases of Merchant's clerks in Philadelphia who receive a salary of $1,500 a year, and who are in the habit of contracting large debts with their boot makers, tailors and others, with impunity. They never paid these bills; and unless subjected to the provisions of such a bill as this, they never would pay them. He thought that every man who could pay, and would not, ought to have his salary seized upon. Indeed, he would even go further. He would incarcerate such a man in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Packer was totally opposed at the passage of this bill, for several reasons. The first and most important effect of it would be to drive from the public offices nearly every one employed in them. The bill was unjust and unpolitic. It not only provided for an attachment of the salary due, but also that which was to become due; and he should like to know upon what ground such a measure could be justified. Where did gentlemen find the power for attaching money before it was earned. Such a proposition never was heard of before in this or any other State. He was by no means apprehensive, however, that this bill could ever become a law. Many of the members of the Legislature themselves, if it were passed, would find themselves at the end of the session, without means of getting to their homes. He had no doubt but that many of them had borrowed the money which brought them here. Certain it was that many of them were in debt. This bill would enable their creditors to anticipate their pay, and confine them to ten dollars per week.

He was utterly opposed to the bill, in principle and in detail. It was prospective in its operation; and therefore exceedingly harsh and severe. It was the first time in all his life, that he had known a proposition to be gravely submitted to levy upon and take in execution property which might thereafter be acquired. How can you execute that which the individual has not got? The bill was not only contrary to public policy; but to every principle of justice, fairness and equality. He hoped it would not pass.

The question was still further discussed by Messrs. Crabb and Walker; but before the vote was taken on the question, the Senate adjourned.

COBDEN.

Water Gas.—The City Council of Cincinnati have directed inquiries to be made in relation to the water gas, as now in use in Baltimore.

Lumber and Females.—A California letter, by the last account, says.—"Lumber is going down, but females are scarce in the market, and on the rise."

Mail Robbery.—The Postmaster at Blandville, Ky., has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. He protests his innocence.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, March 12, 1850.

The "Tribune," with its usual industry, gave, this morning, the demand of the California delegation for admission to Congress, which, after a brief preamble, goes on to say, "The undersigned deem it but just to state that they have learned, with astonishment and sincere regret, since their arrival in the City of Washington, of the existence of an organized, respectable and talented opposition to the admission of the new State which they have the distinguished honor to represent. This opposition is so unexpected, so important in numbers and ability, and so decided in its sectional character, that they feel they should do injustice to their constituents, to the cause of good government, and to the progressive advance of Freedom and Civilization, did they not at least attempt an answer to the many arguments urged against the admission of California."

The document then goes on, with singular bravery and point, to give a history of the acquisition of the "golden land," and of the movements of her people to obtain a position in the republic of which she is, *de facto*, now the most noted element. No one can read the arguments of the Californians and fail to concede that all her acts have been honorable, and that her representatives are as honestly entitled to seats as any members who are now in Congress. The slavery question is thus disposed of, and summarily, too:

"Much misapprehension appears to have obtained in the Atlantic States relative to the question of slavery in California. The undersigned have no hesitation in saying that the provision in the Constitution excluding that institution, meets with the almost unanimous approval of that people. This unanimity is believed to result not so much from the prejudices against the system, which are quite general in the northern portion of the United States, as from a universal conviction that in no portion of California is the climate and soil of a character adapted to Slave labor. Since the discovery of the mines, the feeling in opposition to the introduction of Slavery is believed to have become, if possible, more unanimous than ever. The relation of master and slave has never existed in the country, and is there generally believed to be prohibited by Mexican law, consequently the original Californian population is entirely opposed to it. Slavery is a repugnant idea to the Californians, so settled appears the public mind relative thereto. Public meetings have scarcely ever considered it. The opinion put forward that the decision of this question has been forestalled, has no foundation in truth. And no more conclusive proof of this can be found than the simple facts that fifteen of the forty eight members composing the Convention which unanimously inserted the prohibitory clause in the Constitution, were from Slaveholding States, while twelve were Californians proper, and twenty six Northern men. Further than this, there is no doubt that two fifths of those who voted in favor of the Constitution were recent emigrants from Slaveholding States, while it is known that many of the votes given against the instrument were so given in consequence of the failure of the messengers to distribute the printed copies in several mining localities. No debate upon the subject was had in the Convention, though some "conversation" ensued upon a proposition to submit the provision to the people for a separate vote. This was suggested by Northern men and did not prevail.

This reasoning is deemed conclusive, and the few who hesitate about the admission of California as a free State must now yield their idle opposition.

In financial circles the feeling is very buoyant, and the spirit of speculation fully awakened. The sound stocks now sell so high that people are seeking re-investments that promise a better and living profit. Capitalists are selling the old Erie Rail Road bonds at 103, and re-investing in the new bonds at 88½, which is an advance of five per cent. since the 1st of March. The stock of this road has also gone up four per cent., in ten days, and closes in great demand by parties who would not hold it at sixty per cent. All other subscriptions; all the others that have been heard from have taken more than the designed quota. As the returns are as yet incomplete, and the replies in some cases unofficial, the committee have deemed it best not to report at this time, and hence the return made includes individual subscription only.

It is deeply to be regretted that so many of our wealthy citizens disconnected with active business, should so long withhold aid from an enterprise which must ensure to them special benefit by an enhancement of the value of real estate.

It is hoped, that before closing this subscription, a more liberal view may be taken by them, both as regards their own interest and their obligations to the community, in which their lot is cast and on whose concurrence and labor their wealth depends, that in no portion of California is the climate and soil of a character adapted to Slave labor. Since the discovery of the mines, the feeling in opposition to the introduction of Slavery is believed to have become, if possible, more unanimous than ever. The relation of master and slave has never existed in the country, and is there generally believed to be prohibited by Mexican law, consequently the original Californian population is entirely opposed to it. Slavery is a repugnant idea to the Californians, so settled appears the public mind relative thereto. Public meetings have scarcely ever considered it. The opinion put forward that the decision of this question has been forestalled, has no foundation in truth. And no more conclusive proof of this can be found than the simple facts that fifteen of the forty eight members composing the Convention which unanimously inserted the prohibitory clause in the Constitution, were from Slaveholding States, while twelve were Californians proper, and twenty six Northern men. Further than this, there is no doubt that two fifths of those who voted in favor of the Constitution were recent emigrants from Slaveholding States, while it is known that many of the votes given against the instrument were so given in consequence of the failure of the messengers to distribute the printed copies in several mining localities. No debate upon the subject was had in the Convention, though some "conversation" ensued upon a proposition to submit the provision to the people for a separate vote. This was suggested by Northern men and did not prevail.

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Subscriptions to the first dredged in this enterprise, embracing all it does, the great body of business men in the community, and that outside of the present list, of stockholders there remains but few, except large real estate holders, who have not taken stock, the Committee saw no hope of success in filling up the required amount, unless they again called on those liberal citizens, who have put us sustained the work.

They therefore determined to apply to the same sources, and in order to equalize the amount, they adopted a graduated scale, and solicited subscriptions in the proportions as follows:

Parties holding from one to nine shares were to be called upon to double their amounts; those holding ten to nineteen shares, to add eighty per cent; from twenty to forty nine shares, seventy five per cent; from forty to ninety nine shares, fifty per cent; and holders of one hundred shares and upwards thirty per cent.

The Committee also deemed it advisable to limit the subscription to a few millions and thirty five thousand dollars, which they believe will be sufficient to place the company in a condition of perfect security, and to render another call unnecessary, until the profit on the business of the road is fully developed, which period will send the stock up for investment, a result that is fully anticipated when the road to Hollidaysburg shall be put in action.

As a further encouragement, the committee have made the subscription conditional upon the whole amount being taken up, on or before the 31st of July next.

Of the numerous committees appointed, but few have found it convenient to attend to the solicitation