THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1850.

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

Meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence.

The Delegates to the last County Convention, of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party, all of whom are members of the Committee of Correspondence, are requested to meet at the New Court House, on Wednesday, the 10th of April next, for the transaction of business

ALEX. HILANDS, Chairman.

The trial of the rioters in the late troubles at the Rolling Mills, commenced yesterday. A report will be found in our local column.

Pittsburgh city bonds, coupons annexed, sold in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., at 95—an advance.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS.—The mails have brought us several of these letters at once, but they are all of such interest that our readers will not regret the large space they occupy. Let every reader carefully examine and ponder them well. The clouds which had partially dispersed from the political horizon at Washington, have again gathered, and frown in blackness upon the future. What will be the result it is impossible to tell, but we fear the South will be satisfied with no fair and reasonable compromise. The North has gone as far in a spirit of conciliation as is prudent and reasonable; in fact, as far as the people will endure. If the South is disposed to manifest an uncompromising and captious temper, it is time the North fall back upon her original ground.

In any event we implore the Whig members from Pennsylvania to be cautious how they make concessions to the exacting demands of the Southern opposition. The people of this state will sustain them in supporting the just and conciliatory plan of the President—all concession beyond that is exceedingly dangerous. If Southern men will bluster and threaten disunion, let the free Representatives of the North set their faces as flint, and declard in tones of decision which will be felt, that while they will ask nothing but what is fair and right, they will submit to nothing wrong, although the disunionists may proceed to carry their insane threats into execution. If they provoke a struggle on such an issue, on their own heads be the consequences. The North will be guiltless.

THE CURCULIO.—Every remedy for the prevention of the ravages of this destructive insect has hitherto proved unavailing, except the natural and simple one of destroying its life. A very little trouble will suffice for this, if our farmers and gardeners will patiently attend to it. They make their first appearance about the middle of May and the best plan to pursue is, to spread under the trees two or three sheets, and take a heavy block of wood, one end covered with India Rubber, or some old carpet, so as not to injure the roots, and strike the tree a few heavy blows, when the insects will fall on the sheets, and can be destroyed. Repeat this every day for a few weeks, and we shall have no want of Plums and Apricots in the ensuing fall. It is possible that the curculio may be entirely extirpated in this way.

DR. WEBSTER.—A concentrated and powerful effort is now being made in Boston, and all our eastern cities, to have Dr. Webster's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Petitions are circulating in New York and Philadelphia, and are very numerously signed, receiving the signature not only of all those who doubt his guilt, or the justice of the verdict, but, also, of all who are opposed to capital punishment. It is said, however, by letters from Boston, that there is no probability that the sentence will be commuted, as Governor Briggs, during the past year, has emphatically taken ground that the Executive of a State has no right to pardon a convict, or in any way overthrow the verdict of a jury, unless new testimony should be forthcoming that might, in his opinion had it been brought before the jury, have cause them to have rendered a different verdict.

A writer in the Boston Bee states that Prof Webster has been among the most strenuous opponents of the abolition of capital punishment.

FROM HARRISBURGH.—Intelligence from Harrisburgh is becoming exciting. The Locofoco majority in the Legislature has passed the Apportionment Bill finally, and it is now in the hands of the Governor. Instead of being an equitable law for the apportionment of the Senators and Representatives among the several counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants, it is an act for the promotion, and preservation of the political power of the Locofoco party. It robs the Whig citizens of their just political rights, and renders them almost powerless in a State where parties are nearly balanced. A more infamous act of political profligacy has not been enacted for many years, and it calls for the indignant condemnation of an outraged people.

In order to force the Governor to sign this bill, it has been kept back until the last days of the session, and the Appropriation Bill is held over him as *terrorem* to compel him to yield to the wishes of the reckless majority. We feel assured that they will not succeed in this unmanly plot. The Governor is no more accountable for the public wrong than the Legislature, and not as much so—the Legislature who lly controls the matter—levies the taxes, elects the treasurer, and appropriates the money, and if the Locofoco majority chooses to adjourn without providing for the wants of the Common wealth, let them answer for their own sin to their constituents. We trust the Governor will stand firm in this crisis, and suffer no Appropriation Bill to become a law which is not founded on the principle of fairness, to all sections of the State. We ask for no favors, but we demand justice. Better that the wheels of Government stand still than that a great political fraud shall be permitted.

The following is the bill, as it finally passed, and was sent to the Governor:

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

SENATE.

1. Philadelphia City	2
2. " County	3
3. Montgomery	1
4. Chester and Delaware	1
5. Berks and Schuylkill	2
6. Bucks	1
7. Lancaster	1
8. Lebanon and Dauphin	1
9. Northampton and Lehigh	1
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne	1
11. Adams and Franklin	1
12. York	1
13. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata	1
14. Huntingdon, Union, and Mifflin	1
15. Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland, and Sullivan	1
16. Luzerne and Columbia	1
17. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming	1
18. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, and Elk	1
19. Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Jefferson	2
20. Erie	1
21. Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence	1
22. Allegheny	2
23. Washington and Greene	1
24. Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, and Bedford	2
25. Armstrong, Indiana, and Clarion	1
26. Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, and Blair	1
	33

House of Representatives.

Adams	1	Lycoming, Clinton, and Sullivan	1
Allegheny	3	Potter	1
Beaver and Cambria	1	Schuylkill	3
Berks	2	Susquehanna and Wyoming	2
Bucks	2	Tioga	1
Butler and Lawrence	1	Washington and Greene	2
Bedford and Huntingdon	1	Westmoreland	2
Beaver,	1	Union	1
Clarion	1	Venango, Warren, and Jefferson	1
Chester and Delaware	2	Wayne, Pike and Monroe	1
Centre, Clearfield, Elk, and McKean	1	York	2
Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata	1	Philadelphia City	5
Carbon, Armstrong, and Jefferson	1	" County	4
Columbia and Sullivan	1	Erie	1
Crawford	1	Franklin	2
Dauphin	1	Fayette	2
Delaware	1	Indiana	1
Erie	1		100

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for April, is promptly at hand, and is replete with articles of interest relating to the subjects of literature, commerce, &c. A most able and invaluable publication.

The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil, for March, though late, is acceptable. The venerable editor, J. S. Skinner, Esq., works and writes at present with all the animation and vigor of riper years.—We wish him a good subscription list in Pittsburgh.

The Jewish Chronicle, for April, is on our table. It is devoted to a good cause, and pursues it with untiring energy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The Buchanans Platform—The Territorial Question.

The Buchanans platform was set up to day in open public view. Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, introduced into the House a bill, which he called a plan of compromise, providing,

First—For the admission of California.

Second—For the erection of territorial governments in the provinces of Utah, (the Deseret of the Mormons) and New Mexico, without any proviso as to Slavery.

Third—For the settlement of the boundary dispute with Texas, by determining the 34th degree of latitude to be the line of division between the State and New Mexico, and by the payment, to Texas, of ten millions of dollars, in consideration of the relinquishment by her full claim to territory beyond that limit.

In the first place, let me remark that it is believed that this is the scheme agreed upon by Buchanan with the South, which he engages to have carried through Congress, and in return for which they are to make him President, if they can.

The majority of the Southern men appear to think that they can get Slavery into New Mexico, under a territorial form of government, administered by officers appointed under Southern influence, here at Washington. They are therefore willing to take their chances under this arrangement, as a set off to the admission of California, which it is impossible to prevent at any rate. So that if they get little in the trade, they don't propose to give much. Thus Buchanan secures himself at the South. At the north he considers he carries the votes of Pennsylvania in his vest pocket, as so much capital ever available to him. He is promised, also, as I noticed the other day, a little Southern aid for the development of the coal and iron interest of his own State, by way of guarding against any revulsion of public sentiment that might follow the promulgation of this little business transaction.

Now, as the plan, be it observed, that through the Wilmot Proviso, *so seemingly*, is given up, nothing in regard to slavery is settled, nothing whatever. For either Slavery will be admitted under the territorial government, or it will be excluded. If it be admitted, the North will have been cheated, if excluded, the South will be disappointed, and exasperated, and the whole question will come up with a ten fold accession of bitterness, when the State comes to apply for admission. It will be another Missouri contest, to be carried on with greater animosity.

Then as to Boundary, the proposition is a palpable fraud, in fact down right robbery of the public Treasury. Texas does not and never did own one foot of New Mexico, and for a hundred and fifty years before Texas was known ever by name, as a Spanish Province, New Mexico was definitely bounded, on the South, by latitude 32 degrees, and had the war resulted in no conquests from Mexico, that would have been the extreme northern limit of Texas, if her claim to any thing west of the Nueces had been allowed. Then McClernand's, that is to say, Buchanan's proposition is, in substance, a grant to Texas of a strip of the width of two degrees of latitude, and a donation of $10 000,000.

They say this scheme, foolish, unreasonable, and injurious as it is, will certainly prevail in Committee over Doty's bill for the unconditional admission of California—that it will be promptly reported to the House, and passed under the pressure of the previous question.

We had rather a good speech in the House to day, from Major Richardson, of Illinois, a Kentuckian by birth and feeling. He showed very conclusively the hollowness of the pretence that the legislative prohibition of Slavery from any territory was the exclusion of the South or Southern men from it, by proving that, under the ordinance of 1789, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, were settled by emigrants, three fourths of whom were from Slave states.

In the Senate the Vice President did an excellent thing. He read to the Senate what may be considered a notice of his determination to preserve order, accompanied by an argument to prove his right, as presiding officer, to call Senators to order, and to compel them to keep within the bounds of due decorum. It will be remembered that his right of the presiding officer was denied by Mr. Calhoun, when Vice President, in 1826—and afterwards, on motion of Mr. King, the Senate paid Mr. Fillmore the compliment of ordering the exposition of its rules, and of the duties and privileges of the Chair, to be entered upon its journal.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1850

The Cabinet—Mr. Webster urging action.

The old story about Cabinet changes is revived. The tactics of the opposition have been varied in a remarkable manner. A short time since Messrs. Clayton, Ewing, and Collamer, were the chief objects of their hostility; now their fiercest assaults are made upon Messrs. Crawford, Preston, and Johnson. The text for all the diatribes which have lately appeared in the Union, against the Cabinet, has been the Galphin claim, and extravagant expenditure and allowances. Mr. Crawford has called for an investigation of his connection with the Galphin claim, and a committee of nine have been appointed, by the Speaker of the House, to conduct it.

This is a matter it is yet too early to talk upon with confidence as to results. The committee, which is considered to be fairly constituted, may report that the payment of the claim was unavoidable, and that Mr. Crawford's conduct in respect to it has been correct, delicate, and honorable.—But truth and candor require me to say that Whigs as well as Democrats consider the fact that the Secretary of War should have been so directly interested in the claim, an unfortunate circumstance for the administration. I believe it to be a fact that the article which appeared as a leader in the National Intelligencer, some days since, explaining, in consonance with my own statement made about the same time, that the Secretary of the Interior could have had no connection with the allowance, was written by Mr. Corwin, as an act of justice to Mr. Ewing, but without the consent of the latter. Mr. Corwin insisted that the Secretary of the Interior should take measures effectually to repel the imputations of the Union, in reference to this matter. He refused upon the ground that the charges of the Union against him were known to proceed from sheer malignancy, and were not worth replying to. Senator Corwin then prepared the article alluded to, and had it published as a matter of common justice.

The Republic says, with great truth and force, that it is essential to the success of Gen. Taylor's administration that the *prestige* of incorruptible purity, and of stern, unbending integrity, with which it came in, should be preserved, and, on behalf of the President and the Cabinet, called for the investigation which is now proceeding before it was ordered.

It is not true, however, that Mr. Clayton has any idea of exchanging his present position for that of a foreign mission, or that Mr. Meredith proposes to retire. At least, it was not true a few days ago, and I have no reason to believe that the state of things has changed, with respect to those two officers, since the date of the information I rely upon. But it need excite no surprise if a necessity should arise for remodeling the Cabinet, and, in that event, it is not unlikely that the retirement of any one member may lead to the resignation of all.

We have had, to day, a very interesting debate in the Senate. Mr. Webster has declared himself in favor of action, direct and efficient, upon the questions now before that body. With a clearness of manner peculiar to himself, he has pointed out that the Senate is now and has been for a long time proceeding without method, and in a way that is likely to lead to no useful result. He demands a classification and proper arrangement of those questions. He says California is entitled to be admitted before other less pressing business is considered. Mr. Foote took exception to Mr. Webster's remarks, and talked foolishly about resisting the admission of California, unconnected with other measures, by revolutionary means, alluding to disunion, and so forth. Mr. Webster at once turned all such stuff into ridicule, and turned the laugh of the Senate upon Foote by recalling his previous alarming intimations, and their issue. This demonstration of Mr. Webster cannot fail to do good. It is quite time that the Senate should know itself, and show to others whether it can act efficiently or not on the great questions before it. It is certainly something worse than foolish to go on, month after month, talking indiscriminately upon a dozen inconsistent propositions relating to the same subject, and acting upon none, and Mr. Webster is entitled to public thanks for having so impressively protested against longer persisting in such a course.

JUNIUS.

State of Business—Bad Prospects on the Slave Question—Interesting Debate—The Cabinet—Hise's Treaty—Pennsylvania Iron.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

No business of general interest yet. The House, however, has been endeavoring to do something with private bills, to day, and I believe has got along pretty well, considering all things. It is to be hoped that they have not allowed any Galphin case to slip through, as was done August 14th, 1848.

In the Senate there has been a most interesting debate. Gen. Shields has made the most telling speech against the pretensions and position of the extreme slavery party, which I have listened to for a long time. He exhibited a degree of talent and capacity as a thinker, and a debater, for which no body has given him credit. He took a bold, but statesman like view of the whole slavery question, insisting, however, that California was in no way mixed up with it, and that she ought to be admitted without delay, and without condition.

As the debate progressed, it became apparent that an important vote was expected this afternoon. Mr. Mason, of Va., as he has done several times before, solemnly announced that Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, were prepared to secede, in case California were admitted without compensatory legislation in favor of slavery. Mr. M.'s authority to speak for these States, on such a point, being very doubtful, this solemn warning produced no particular effect. But when Mr. Clay rose, after the yeas and nays had been called for, on a motion preliminary to Foote's proposition for a select committee, and declared himself in favor of sending California before that committee, along with all other subjects of difference, there was a general feeling of surprise and regret. It will be remembered that, on a previous occasion, Mr. Clay said he thought the application of California for admission was a question that ought to be decided quite independently of all others. Had he not to day shifted his position on this point, a great advance would have been made towards some decisive action. But the loss of Mr. Clay's vote, and his speech, rendered it necessary that Mr. Benton should throw himself into the arena. He commenced a powerful and effective speech, after four o'clock, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. So that the result of the day's and the week's work has been, that no material progress has been made.

The prospect is cloudy and dreary enough. We seem to be this day as far from an adjustment, as we have ever yet been, and that is the opinion of the most reflecting and observant members of both Houses. Compromise is seen to be almost out of the question. The South wants to retain power, while destiny and the march of events declare that power shall reside elsewhere. What the issue may be, I almost dread to think. No concession upon our part, however great, can avert it. If the South will not submit to her fate, which is, to be dentored from a tyrannical supremacy, to a state of equality with other sections, then we have only to keep firmly on in the course of right, and leave the result to God.

The speculations concerning a change in the Cabinet continue. But they are premature, and I do not think it worth while to repeat them. It is probable that some change will be made within ninety days. There is no mistaking the tendency of the leading articles of the Republic, which I have good reason to believe speaks the sentiments of the President. The Republic has from the beginning, called for a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the payment of the Galphin claim, and has given evident signs of determination that the enquiry should be conducted in the most rigid manner, in order to show that Gen. Taylor knew nothing at all, even of the existence of the claim. That scrutiny has been ordered, and is now going on, at the request of the Secretary of War himself. The hardest thing that any body has ventured to utter against the Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with this business, is, that he has suffered himself to be controlled by the strict maxim of legal science, and has ordered the payment of the claim, because the letter of the law authorized it. As a politician and statesman, they say he should have looked to consequences. The public will not trouble themselves with nice reflections on the matter. They will say if a member of the Cabinet has permitted an immense demand of this character to be prosecuted against the government, while he is in office, and shall receive a large share of the proceeds, he cannot retain his place without damaging the popularity of the President.

The Senate have before them Hise's pretended treaty with Nicaragua, and all his correspondence. The first does not amount to any thing at all, and the correspondence only shows that the last administration abandoned the Monroe doctrine in the most signal and shameful manner.

Mr. Chester Butler, of the Luzerne district, has presented, in the House, a very able memorial, from persons interested in the iron business, in Pennsylvania, from which I take the following facts. England produces more iron than all Europe besides, and the consumption is equal to 100 pounds for each individual of the population. The consumption of Belgium is in about the same proportion. France consumes about thirty pounds to each inhabitant, of which she imports about a third. The consumption of the United States is equal in proportion to that of Great Britain, but the cost of production, &c., is only half as great in the latter country as in ours.

To show the fluctuations of the English price of iron, it is stated that the 1,000,000 tons consumed in the U. States would have cost, in England, in 1849, three and a half millions of pounds sterling, in 1846 it would have cost £9,000,000, showing a difference of $30,000,000 in one year's consumption. But I am making my letter too long. I will notice this important paper farther in my next.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 5, 1850.

In the Senate, yesterday, the only matter of general interest, was the resolution fixing the day of final adjournment. The debate upon this subject was not continued. The day fixed in the resolution, as originally presented, was the 16th inst., so as to give the Governor ten days for consideration of the Apportionment bill. Upon the final passage of the resolution, Mr. King moved to go in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting the 12th instead of the 16th. The proposition, however, was defeated by a strict party vote. The resolution was then adopted as originally offered, fixing the day of final adjournment on the 16th inst.

If the Governor should now hold on to the Apportionment bill nine days, as he has a right to do and then veto it, the day of adjournment will either have to be postponed, or an extra session, which it is thought the Locofocos desire, will be the consequence and, indeed, I do not see how an extra session is to be avoided in any event. That the Governor will veto the Apportionment bill cannot be doubted for a moment. And the Locofocos have sworn not to touch the Appropriation bill until that subject is finally disposed of.—They hope in this way to prove force iniquitous and damnable bill upon the Executive and the people. They will find, however, that there is but little to be made out of Governor Johnston in that way. From all I know of him, I should take him to be one of the hardest men to coerce into any measure that in the whole range of my acquaintance, and so far as standing out is concerned, I presume the Executive Departments can withstand the want of supplies quite as long as the Canal Board, and its subordinates. A failure to make an appropriation might do good in one respect at least; it would stop the prey of the harpies of corruption, who swarm around the public works; and many an excellent Locofoco's occupation, like Othello's, would be clean gone, at least for the ensuing year.

In the House, yesterday, the Apportionment bill, as amended by the Senate, passed, by a strict party vote, and was immediately compared and sent to the Governor.

In the Senate, to day, nothing of public interest was done. The day was consumed with the consideration of the local and private bills. Many omnibusses got through, some of them embracing as many as ten or fifteen incongruous and different sections. This mode of Legislation is particularly reprehensible, as it is almost impossible for the people to obtain any intelligible view of the subjects passed upon. In one of these omnibus bills, a section of some interest to your readers was hitched on by your able and indefatigable Senator, Mr. Darsie, and after a brief explanation by him, passed without a dissenting voice. It was a section authorising the Cleveland and Wellsville Rail Road Company to connect with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company at any point which might be agreed upon by the said companies. I am not very familiar with these roads myself, and therefore cannot explain the particular effect of this bill. I have no doubt, however, that the title itself, will clearly indicate to your readers the objects and intentions of the bill.

In the House, to day, the amendments to the general Bank Bill, were acted upon, and several concurred in, while others quite as important were rejected. The provision limiting the issue of bills to a denomination not less than five dollars, was concurred in; though I was a little surprised to find that your very intelligent and gentlemanly democratic Representative, Dr. McClintock voted to insist upon the limitation of ten dollars, as it originally passed the House. As the Doctor has been connected with the mint, however, it is perhaps not very remarkable that he should prefer a hard money currency. To a man who has handled the mint drops for years in their state of virgin purity, I store they had been soiled by the touch of the *ignobile vulgus*, a specie currency has no doubt a peculiar charm. But as the treasures of the mint have not yet proved sufficiently abundant for all the demands of business, we apprehend that in the estimation of the people, even a dirty five dollar bill, in the absence of a better, will be a very respectable and convenient substitute. This is a matter, it is true, about which men may honestly differ in opinion, but we must say that it surprised us a good deal to see a gentleman who represents a large commercial community, such as Pittsburgh, falling in with the vagaries of Jesse Miller, and pursuing this ultra course upon a matter of no importance whatever. I have heretofore tried to convince Jesse Miller, and I will now tell Doctor McClintock that it matters very little what the standard representative of value is made of, so that it use *representative of value*.—If the five dollar note is properly secured, and worth what it purports to be worth, it may be more desirable than a five dollar gold piece, because for many purposes more convenient. The security is the main thing. Bank notes, based on State or United States stocks are the best circulating medium that can possibly be devised.

COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, April 4.

The arrival of the commercial news by the steamer has, in connection with a heavy storm, checked business. Upon cotton in ordinary times, the fall of half a cent a pound would have made trouble, but it has no effect now. The diminished receipts at the Southern ports, and the ability of merchants to hold their stocks, keep the market stiff, and they calculate will enable them to establish a large advance before the month closes.

Among the novelties are petitions for the commutation of the sentence of Professor Webster, which are most industriously circulated in the city. A good many of the presses here are much excited at his conviction, and chagrined that their predictions of acquittal are frustrated. Some of them so far forget themselves as to charge the jury with dishonesty, from the fact that the testimony was so clear that they were ready to agree as soon as they left the box.

The engines of Collins' mammoth steam ship have been started, and the workmanship proved to be safest, so far as such a trial can demonstrate it. I is reported that the ship will go to Washington, on her trial trip, and get Congress see what has been done with the money. She is fitted up with all the luxury of a private mansion, and will be a sort of floating "Irving House" and float faster than any ship now upon salt water. New boats are now building for the Cunard line, and the British post office department has been solicited to allow the ships which are to compete with Collins' to come to New York direct. The attempt to head the "Yankees" is idle, and so sure as steam ships continue to be used, John Bull must drop astern, and stand as unfavorably compared to our ships, as their sailing ships.

Money has grown a little more in demand, and the quotations of the 2d are repeated, with the remark that they are the inside figures. Dealers in fancy stocks are much troubled, and the market is decidedly dull, and lower in consequence of the forced sales. The accumulation of coin in the sub treasury and banks is very great, but the former will soon be depleted. Mr. Belmont, the agent of the Rothchilds, has made arrangements to receive the Mexican indemnity to the extent of two millions, and it is understood that the coin will not be shipped.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have purchased a large square of land, and one of these days intend to erect a store depot, or station, rather commensurate with the costly structures upon the working part of the road. The earnings of the road continue satisfactory, but until the connection is made with Albany, it cannot be expected to show its full capacity and compete with the rival.

A rich carpet manufacturer, Mr. Thompson, of Thompsonville, Connecticut, is now building a sort of nondescript steamboat for the Hudson river, and is confident he can beat the locomotive. The boat is out of water almost, and has her boilers on deck, an anomaly here. He now owns the swiftest boat on the river, and will, in the event of failing to beat the locomotive, at least beat all other boats.

The City Comptroller last night gave the people an idea of the cost of the City government. For three months, the expenses have been $2,533,649, including a quarter of a million for paving alone. The total cost of our City government is placed at the annual sum of *seven millions of dollars!* The expenditures of the United States government is only about five times as large as this and under the administration of John Q. Adams was only four times greater.]

In markets no great activity, in consequence of the storm. Favorite State flour and good Michigan sells at $4 91@5 12½, and about $5 00 for choice Southern. Grain is firm, with a moderate business. Whiskey is 23½c, and dull. Pork dull, at $10 00 for mess. Lard is firm, and a good inquiry. Iron has sold to a moderate extent at $21 @22 for Scotch pig. Hemp has fallen at least ½ cent a pound. The stock is large, and holders anxious to close. Lead is dull. Oils of most kinds are dull. Flaxseed is wanted at $1 50. Tobacco is firm, and a good export trade. A good deal of tea is now selling, but the market is weak, and a decline has been submitted to. Sugars are dull, and "Stuart" has reduced his prices for refined ½ cent a pound; other grocers dull. C.

INTERESTING FROM VENEZUELA—BRITISH BLOCKADE.—By the arrival on Tuesday, at New York, of the brig Catherine, which left Curracoa on the 7th of March, we learn that a Venezuelan brig of war had arrived at that port on the previous day, and reported that a British frigate, twelve and had anchored off Laguyra. One of their objects was to obtain £50,000 as indemnification for the imprisonment of Mr. Ward, the British Minister, and the Admiral threatened an immediate blockade of the coast, from Cumana to Maracaibo, as the alternative in case of refusal, and if full and ample compliance with all his government's other demands was not granted on or before that day.

As has been before stated, the English and Dutch Ministers also have demanded the repeal of the law which the last Legislature passed, allowing nine years grace, during which Venezuela debtors could not be called on by their creditors for payment, nor could any legal steps be taken against them.

Lord Cochrane is to command of the English fleet, with Col. Wilson to aid, and according to last accounts (26th ultimo) from Caracoa, nothing was wanting but the act of Congress to repeal the law of *Quinta Espera*, and afford satisfaction for the maltreatment of certain English subjects last June, in Caracoa.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Henry B. Anthony, the worthy Whig Governor of Rhode Island, has been re-elected by a large majority. The vote is light and the Locos made no fight worthy of the name.

COL. FREMONT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The closing proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention, in Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday. They embrace a letter from Col. Fremont. The Col. is, perhaps, the highest authority in the country upon the subject, having traveled over the whole route again and again. He contends that this continent can be crossed from the Mississippi to the Pacific, *without climbing a mountain*, and on the very line which every national consideration would require to connect the great valley of the West with the Pacific Ocean. He says, moreover, that in his opinion, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line into three parts—the Eastern, reaching from the mouth of the Kansas to the head of the Del Norte; the Middle, from the head of the Del Norte to the rim of the Great Basin; and the Western, from the rim of the Great Basin to the Ocean.

MINISTER EXPELLED.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Philadelphia, sat two days with closed doors on the case of the Rev. William R. Gentner, charged with attempting to seduce one Mrs. Morton, a married lady of Lancaster county. The Rev. gentleman, it appears, had previously been tried by a committee of preachers, who pronounced him guilty, whereupon the Presiding Elder caused his suspension. He appealed, and brought the matter before the conference, which body has confirmed the charge, and disowned all further connection with the accused.

The Boston Daily Advertiser contains a letter of commendation addressed to Mr. Webster in reference to his late forcible anti Wilmot Proviso Speech, and signed by eight hundred influential citizens of Boston and its vicinity, among whom we note the names of Thomas H. Perkins, William Appleton, Postmaster Hayden, O. A. Brownson, Francis Bowen, Hon. Rufus Choate, and most of the heavy merchants and capitalists of the City of Notions. It is a most respectable testimonial.

RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, gentlemen from California, now in Washington, state that Col. Fremont is the richest man in the world. His gold mine will probably be saleable, in a few years, at six million dollars an acre. Mr. Wright also says that he should prefer a parcel of spots belonging to the Government which are worth six millions of dollars an acre, and will produce from 10 to 20 per cent. a year on the sum.

IMMIGRATION.—The New York Tribune contains the following interesting statistical paragraph concerning the immigration into the port of New York. During the month of March last there were:

From Great Britain and Ireland	5,272
France	287
Hanse Towns	44
Chagres	476
Other ports	86
Total	6,165

The whole number of arrivals for March of last year, was 10,303. There is a falling off in the last month, compared with March, 1849, of upwards of 4000, or 60 per cent. The number arrived in January, 1849, was 6626; in 1850, it was 13,074; in February, 1849, the number was 9523; in 1850, it was only 3903. The following are the totals of the numbers for the three months of the years 1849 and 1850, respectively:

First three months of 1849	23,467
First three months of 1850	23,107
Falling off in the present year	5,355
February and March of 1849	19,539
February and March of 1850	10,093

Decrease in the two months of this year 9,763

So the arrivals for February and March this year are little more than half that of last year.

DR. WEBSTER'S ELDEST DAUGHTER A LUNATIC.—A dispatch from Boston says, that the eldest daughter of Prof. Webster was yesterday confined as a raving lunatic. Her friends were compelled to save her from self destruction, to fasten her limbs. We hope there is some exaggeration in this, though it is certain the wife and daughters of the condemned must die a thousand deaths while he will die but one. God pity those who longest survive of this afflicted family, for the earliest gone will have the quickest release from anguish. If men could but see the horrible consequences of their crimes both to themselves and others before they are committed, it seems to us they would shudder at such wrong doing. In a case like that of Dr. Webster's, human sympathy, while it is most grateful, cannot relieve the load which weighs upon the heart. Pride is hurt, confidence lost, love misplaced, and an aching void is left which nothing but God and the sweet consolations of his Gospel can dismiss as this ought to tell for all time upon the community as a warning from evil indulgence and unholy temptation, and yet we doubt, such are the paradoxes of human constitutional character, that such a trial does not rather increase than diminish crime. A morbid appetite for the horrible is gratified by records of crime when instead of pointing one to fly from evil rather "crows by what it feeds upon" and induces an acquiescence in the wrong we condemn. How true it is in regard to vice—

"We first endure, then pity then embrace."

The only safety is to shun it in very beginning and appearance of evil.—*N Y. Express.*

A powerful revival of religion is in progress at Oswego, New York. The first Methodist church has an addition of nearly 200 within a few weeks. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches have also had large accessions.

FAILURE OF CALICO PRINTERS.—The New York Journal of Commerce announces the failure of Messrs. Richmond & Carr, Calico printers, Providence, R. I. They commenced business three years ago, with a capital of between one and two hundred thousand dollars, and after struggling bravely for some time against low prices, have been obliged at last to go by the board. They will make a statement of their affairs to their creditors in a few days.

FROM CANTON.—A private letter in the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated the 14th December, says that Mr. Darsie, U. S. commissioner, was then at Canton, expecting to visit Shanghae, as soon as he could get a U. S. ship to take him. Mr. Ballister, envoy to South Eastern Asia, was also there awaiting the arrival of Com. Perry, to proceed in one of the ships, the Plymouth or the St. Marys, to Siam, &c., on his mission.

The Wheat crop of Ohio, which has been a parallel failure for the last two seasons, is also in the interior of Virginia, promises an abundant yield this season.

The amount of foreign iron imported into Philadelphia, during the months of February and March, is stated to have been 3,175 tons.

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.

feb28-dawly

DIED.

On the evening of Saturday, the 6th inst, at o'clock, at the house of her son John, Mrs. Jane Alexander, Allegheny City, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

A Girl Wanted.

TO do house work. A pleasant and permanent situation, and good wages given. Enquire at this office. ap9

To School Directors.

AN adjourned meeting of all the School Directors of this city will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, this Tuesday, 9th instant at 7½ o'clock, as per adjournment 25th ult. Punctual attendance is particularly requested of all, as business of importance is to be brought before the meeting.

JOHN McQUEWAN, Chairman.

W. H. SCAIFE, Secretary.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has declined business in favor of his Son, F. M. Davis, who will continue the Auction and Commission business at the old stand, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, and for whom he would solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the house.

JOHN DAVIS.

April 9th, 1850.

P. M. DAVIS,

(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN D. DAVIS,)

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

WILL make sales, on liberal terms, of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Household Furniture, Stocks, &c. and hopes, by experience and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the support and patronage so liberally extended to the former house.

April 9th, 1850.

Wanted,

BY a young man, a situation as Book Keeper or General Clerk, or Clerk on a Steam Boat, has a good knowledge of business, having had ten years' experience; he feels confident of giving every satisfaction; is a good accountant, and writes a good hand; of a good moral character and temperate; can give the best of city references. Any communications addressed to 304, this office, will be attended to

ap9-3t

BACON—8 casks prime Sugar Cured Hams; 1 cask prime Shoulders, just received per steamer Hibernia, for sale by

ap9 JAMES A HUTCHSON & CO

CHEESE—100 bxs Cream Cheese just rec'd, and for sale by [ap9] J B CANFIELD

BUTTER—4 bris roll, in cloths, just rec'd and for sale by [ap9] J B CANFIELD

TOBACCO—16 kegs No 6 twist, Geiger brand, rec'd from steamer Hamburg, and for sale by

ap9 JAMES DALZELL

LARD OIL—111 bris receiving from steamer Lady Byron, and for sale by JAMES DALZELL

FOR SALE—A pair of SMALL BLACK MARES, well matched, and good travelers. Inquire of

ap9-d3t H GLYDE, 156 Wood st

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court, held at Pittsburgh, on the 1st day of April, A. D 1850, at three o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that certain lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and described as follows, to wit—Beginning on the north side of Second st thence by the line of Ann Sullivan's lot, and parallel with Grant st forty three ft, to a three feet alley common to persons owing lots on either side, thence by said alley and parallel with Second st. twenty seven feet, to the line of William Arthurs' lot thence by the said line of Wm Arthurs' lot, and parallel with Grant street forty three feet to Second street, thence along Second st. twenty seven feet to the place of beginning.

Terms of Sale—One hundred dollars to be paid upon delivery of the deed, the balance in two equal payments at six and ten years respectively from the date of sale, with interest payable annually, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to G E Appleton, Attorney at law, Fourth street, or to the undersigned.

ROBERT DUNCAN,

Guardian of Ann Almira & Christian J Wendt, minors.

ap8-d4p29

SHACKLETT & WHITE,

No. 101, WOOD STREET,

HAVE in store and are receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care for the western trade, and to which they invite the attention of city and western merchants. Great inducements offered to Cash buyers. [ap8

N. O. SUGAR—29 hhds N. O Sugar, now landing, and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

ap8 17s and 174 Liberty st.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—20 bris S. House Molasses in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

ap8

RED BUTTER—11 kgs Butter on consignment, and for sale by [ap8] MILLER & RICKETSON.

SHINGLES—69 M Shingles for sale by

ap8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SWEET M. WINE—40 qr casks S. M. Wine rec'd, for sale by [ap8] MILLER & RICKETSON.

TREASURER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 18th day of March A. D. 1846, entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, and an act entitled a further supplement to an act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th day