# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

**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.

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

We are indebted to the several members of the Legislature from this county for public documents.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A section has been tacked on to some omnibus bill in the Legislature, limiting the sessions of the Commissioners of this county to *four* days in the week, and changes their wages from $1,50 to $2 per day. This would be a very good arrangement for the Commissioners, but a very injurious one for the interests of the county. Such is the press of business in this populous county, especially at this season of the year, it is necessary to work hard every day to enable the Commissioners to keep up with the demand upon their services.—We are informed by one of their number, that if the bill becomes a law it will be impossible for this county to meet her quota of the August interest, as she has heretofore done. Work is now laid out for every day, in attending appeals and other necessary duties, from this to August. We hope therefore, that the clause will be stricken out, and the county saved from the embarrassment by such an unnecessary item of legislation.

BANKING CAPITAL IN PITTSBURGH.—Very considerable anxiety pervades the public mind in this city, in relation to the re-charter of our two principal Banking institutions. The session of the Legislature has nearly passed away, and the prospect of any thing efficient being done is rather gloomy. If these banks have to wind up, the inconvenience will not fall upon the stockholders—for they can use their money more profitably in other ways—but upon the community in general. A great manufacturing city like this, cannot successfully compete with others engaged in similar avocations, without adequate banking facilities, and every branch of business will be injured and crippled by the winding up of the Banking institutions whose charters are about expiring. Not only will Pittsburgh feel the evil effects, but it will extend to all those extensive regions which bring the raw material of various descriptions to this market. Our furnace men, who now realize the money on their metal, will be compelled to store it up, and wait the demands of the consumer, from day to day, or sell it on credit, and obtain money on their paper at a discount which will eat up all their profits. So of every other branch of business. Such an insane policy favors the interest of money lenders and shav ers—makes the already wealthy moneyed man still richer—while it oppresses struggling merit, worthy and useful enterprise, and honest industry. How long is Locofocoism thus to crush the energies, and destroy the hopes of a patient and long suffering people!

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—Fierce tones of denunciation are beginning to be heard against this iniquitous bill, which has been sent to the Governor by the Locofoco majority of the Legislature. While every honest, right minded man must condemn it as a flagrant injustice, and a dangerous attack upon political rights, we are not satisfied that the editor of the *Post* professes himself well pleased with the bill. Although it defrauds Allegheny county of one member, leaving a fraction of 4222 taxables unrepresented, while some of the Locofoco counties received a member for about 3000 taxables, the editor of the Post is satisfied! He wishes no regard to be paid to the fact that there is a far greater annual increase in this district than any other in the State except Philadelphia, and that in one year after the enumeration, with the most fair distribution we should be disproportionately represented. He is even willing to throw away 4222 taxables, a number within 643 to entitle us to another representative, and to permit a neighboring Locofoco county to have the benefit of our loss! How disinterestedly benevolent!

Some of the enormities of this bill will be apparent to the reader, in the following comments in a letter to the Philadelphia American:—

The Senatorial ratio fixed in the bill is 14,743 to which it might be supposed the Districts would usually conform. Let us see how this is. The actual ratio in the district is 11,365; the second 13,194; the third 13,516; the fourth 20,036; the fifth 14,264; the sixth 13,151; the seventh 22,544; the eighth 13,391; the ninth 16,194; the tenth 12,100; the eleventh 14,005; the twelfth 13,060, the thirteenth 15121; the fourteenth 13,771; the fifteenth 13,158; the sixteenth 17,619; the seventeenth 16,827; the eighteenth 9,673; the nineteenth 12,394; the twentieth 8,434; the twenty first 17,658; the twenty second 14,327; the twenty third 14,567 the twenty fourth 14,475; the twenty fifth 16,703; the twenty sixth 15,681. Does this statement show that there is even an approximation to the standard set up in the bill, by which the districts were in great degree to be measured? The facts need no comment. They carry with them an eloquence more convincing than words, and prove most clearly that the bill does rank injustice, and is such a one as ought never to become a law; nor do I believe it ever will.

A review of the representative districts would show an equal recklessness of justice and propriety, and would furnish another and an unanswerable argument why this bill should be vetoed. No regard is paid in it to the community of interest which should exist between the counties composing a district; but little attention is given to the number of taxable in each, and still less to the rights of those who never happen to be in the minority.—These are sufficient reasons to condemn it in the mind of every candid and unprejudiced citizen of Pennsylvania.

Before the House had acted on all of the Senate amendments, but after a determination to adopt them was made manifest, Mr. Allison of Beaver, took the floor and delivered a powerful speech against the bill. He showed the manifest injustice done to the Whig party in it, and reflected very severely upon the course of the opposition. Every one present felt the withering rebuke. A feeble reply was attempted by Mr. Roberts, of Greene county, who far over estimated his strength in undertaking to break lances with Mr. Allison, and who was particularly unfortunate on this occasion, in having the wrong side of the question.

An idea of the enormity of the bill may be derived from observing, as Mr. Allen suggested this morning, that, although as he maintained, there was but little difference in the numerical force of the two parties in this State—a truth demonstrated by the fact that for three years, commencing with 1847, the Whigs have had a decided majority in the Senate, and part of that time in the House also, that they now have a Whig Governor, and that they carried the State for Taylor in 1848 by a majority of 13,000—the bill which has passed gives it all probability the Locofocos 22 of the 23 members of the Senate, and 69 of the 100 members of the House. But suppose, *gratia argumenti*, that the Locofocos have a majority of 10,000 in this State, more than which I suppose no one will claim, does this fact of a numerical superiority of 10,000 justify a gerrymander which gives a majority of 11 in the Senate and 38 in the house? Ought a majority of 10,000 to carry, or is it entitled to such a preponderance in the Senate and House? The proper proportion would be a majority of one Senator and three members of the House. Indeed, 10,0000 votes ought not in justice to entitle to more than one Senator and two members—the ratio for a Senator being 14,713, and for a representative 4955. Not satisfied with claiming what is the utmost they have a right to claim, they persuade the Legislature to pass, and ask the Governor to sign, a bill which in an ordinary election would secure them a plurality of *eleven* in one branch and *thirty eight* in the other—only ten times more than their due in the one case, and *nineteen* in the other.

And this is justice! And this is their practice of justice, their fondness for the enjoyment by all of equal rights, of which these hypocritical Locofocos so long and loudly prate. What ground is there to suppose that an honest and liberal minded Governor of Pennsylvania would approve such a bill—so infamous in its provisions, and so full of the most palpable violations of the letter and spirit of the Constitution? None whatever; unless it be that he supposes, there is among the masses so great a dislike to the meanness of the party trick, and of the men guilty of practising it, that they will show their detestation of the former by hurling from office and from public confidence the latter.

The New York Express has the following remarks on the nefarious Gerrymandering operation:

"*King Gerrymander is* at work in the Harrisburgh Legislature, his mission being to re-district the State in order to put the Whigs in a hopeless minority, and to secure a perpetual lease of power to the Loco Focos. Of all the odious measures ever conceived by graceless politicians, this of robbing one portion of the people of their rights of franchise is the worst. The very inception of such a measure shows a contempt of popular rights and public duties; and for a party claiming respect for popular majorities to sanction it, is at once a melancholy instance of hypocrisy and error. We should be heartily ashamed of any Whig who, anywhere, or for any cause, would lend his influence to such a measure of wrong, and experience will show, with hardly an exception, we believe, that such measures have always originated with the Loco Foco party.

An attempt to drive through one of these measures in Georgia, recently broke up the Legislature there; the Whig Senators holding themselves absolved from any action upon a measure which was to deprive their constituents of the practical rights of representation. In Pennsylvania a measure as bad has been hurried through one branch of the Legislature, and is likely to pass the other, of course, by party votes. The constitution of Pennsylvania declares that "the number of taxable inhabitants" shall be the guide to apportionment; but the constitution avails nothing, while the solemn oath to support it seems to be totally forgotten or disregarded. This is a matter which interests men of good morals everywhere, and we feel bound, therefore, to show our readers what Loco Focoism is in Pennsylvania, and what it would be every where, if it only had the power to execute its nefarious purposes.

**Late from California.**

The telegraph announced the arrival of the Cherokee at New York, on Friday last. The details of the intelligence from California are not very interesting. Gold digging is conducted with varied success, and large quantities of the precious dust continue to arrive. The Cherokee brought $1,158; 318 38 in gold, on freight, and $500,000 her among passengers: total, $1,658,318 38.

The mail brought 50,000 letters, which were only *thirty four days* from San Francisco.

The Tennessee had arrived at Panama on the 12th of March, and expected to sail for California on or about the 26th or 28th. Feb. 26th, in coming out of Valparaiso, the T. met the Sarah Sands going in, and she was expected to arrive about the 28th or 30th March at Panama.

A large fire occurred at Chagres on the night of March 23d, by which the largest part of the town was reduced to ashes. The American side of the river is being rapidly built up, and now rejoices in the title of "Jersey City."

Among the passengers, per Cherokee, is Passed Midshipman M. F. Jones, with despatches from Com. Jones to the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Bayley also brings despatches from our Consul at Guayaquil, announcing the breaking out of a revolution there.

The Pacific Mail Steamer Oregon, Capt. Patterson, sailed from San Francisco on the evening of the 1st March, and arrived at Panama on the 20th.

She brought to Panama 262 passengers and $1,342,602 in freight, principally in gold dust, and at least $1,000,000 in possession of the passengers.

Among the Cherokee's passengers are Messrs. T. O. Larkin, Priest & Co., appointed by the California Mail Steamship Company a committee to arrange for the immediate construction of the necessary steamers.

The Oregon arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 22d Feb., and remained in port but one week. English dates to the 25th December were received by her in San Francisco, being but 55 days on the route. Many of the passengers who left New York in the steamer Cherokee on the 17th January, were but 36 days in reaching San Francisco. On her passage down, the Oregon ran aground on a sand bar near San Blas, but was got off in a short time without the least injury; it was very foggy at the time.

The Empire City arrived at New York, on Saturday morning. The amount of gold dust in the hands of her passengers is estimated at near one million of dollars.

By these arrivals, the New York Courier gleans the following intelligence.

The destruction of property, caused by the unusual height of the floods of the rainy season, has been more than counterbalanced by the increased quantity of gold which they have brought down into the valleys, and the coming season is expected to be largely more remunerative than any that has superceded it. Gold is found in larger quantities than heretofore, not only in the new diggings, but has also been deposited, extensively, in the old, so that localities that were, before the floods, considered exhausted, are now as rich, if not richer, than before they were worked. Among the new diggings, that of the "Oregon Canon" appears to be the most productive, and it is asserted that occasionally the miners average two pounds a day, and it is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken out of this Canon, since the 1st of October. The Long Tom Rocker is being extensively used, and with them "banks" that contain not more than fifteen cts. of gold, to the pawful of dirt, are profitably worked, while, with other patterns, it is not considered profitable to work dirt that does not contain 25 cts to a pawful. The product of gold for the present year, it is expected will be largely increased over the preceding one. Indeed, if the statements made are but half true, the available product, which will reach the States, will not fall short of $20,000,000.

The old towns which are aspiring to the dignity of cities, are continuing to increase with a rapidity never before known, while new ones are springing up at desirable localities, some of which promise to overgrow their older sisters. Among these is the town of "Oro," located by General Greene, formerly of Texas, and from which he has already realized over $100,000 by the sale of lots. It is situated at the junction of Feather and Bear Rivers, 45 miles, by the river, above Sacramento, and is supposed to be at the head of Summer steam navigation.

It is in contemplation to construct a railroad from Sacramento City to Coloma, to which end a petition has been presented to the Legislature for the passage of a general railroad law—the Constitution of that State having a provision similar to our own, in relation to acts of incorporation.

The Legislature of California appears to be progressing very prudently and wisely, in the several enactments necessary to put the machinery of government in operation in its varied departments. The State is being divided into counties and judicial districts; the Counts are being arranged and established—Pilot, Quarantine, and Health laws, &c., enacted, besides other multitudinous matters necessary to the complete organization and protection of the social condition.

A proposition made by the State of Deseret, to amalgamate with California, and form a new State by the union of the two, was promptly laid on the table. California appears to be able to take care of herself, and to have less to apprehend from the refusal of Congress to receive her into the Union, than we by rejecting her. She is going on very well, and very independently, and if we are wise, we will not keep her long knocking at our door for admission.

The following are the salaries appointed for the State officers by the General Assembly:

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| Governor | $10,000 |
| Secretary of State | 7,000 |
| Comptroller of State | 6,000 |
| Treasurer of State | 8,000 |
| Attorney General | 7,000 |
| Surveyor General | 7,000 |
| Chief Justice and each As. Justice | 10,000 |
| Each District Attorney | 2,000 |
| State Translator | 8,000 |
| Governor's Private Secretary | 1,000 |

The subscriptions to the new Pacific Branch of Howard & Co's steamers amount to $700,000. A million is required, and it is expected the sum necessary to reach that amount will be promptly taken here. It is designed either to construct forthwith, or to purchase four steamers of two thousand tons each.

The *Pacific News* has this advice to correspondents:

"Waiers instead of wax, should be used in all cases, as in crossing the Isthmus and Gulf, the wax melts, and the letters are frequently mutilated in separating them for delivery."

The disturbances between the Americans and Chilians, has been adjusted, and good will restored. The immigration of foreigners had continued throughout the winter. They come from South America, from New South Wales, from China and the Hawaiian Islands. The immigration from South America has sensibly diminished.

Considerable excitement still exists at Panama, growing out of the seizure and imprisonment of some American citizens, by the authorities, and their rescue by their countrymen.

We extract the following from the *Panama Echo*:

"At a meeting held in the city of Leon de Nicaragua, by the Ministers of the States of Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua, it has been decided that the three Republics will form a single national body for the intercourse of its foreign relations, under the name of 'National Representation of Central America.' This measure is of the greatest importance, and great profit would result to the country of the States of Guatemala and Costa Rica would enter that confederation."

Private advices inform us, that the construction of the Panama Railroad has been commenced with spirit, in the vicinity of Gorgona.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—The immigration of foreigners to the shores of California has continued throughout the winter, and the opening spring finds the influx at this port none the less. They come from South America, and from the English colonies of the South Pacific, from China and from the Hawaiian Islands, (though few in numbers,) and are the same heterogeneous mass of gold diggers, composed of persons of every rank and station in life—of all characters and complexions. With Sidney, N. S. W., we have now regular communication, and our merchants count with confidence upon advices every month, of the sale of the market there. Each arrival releases from the confines of ship board a crowd of Sydney immigration, among whom there are always exceptionable characters; but for whose severe deportments and honest worth we may speak favorably.

It has been the misfortune of many to arrive in destitute circumstances on our shores, and instances daily occur of vagrancy in our streets.

From South America, the immigration has sensibly diminished, owing, probably, to the reports which have gone abroad of disturbance between our people and Chilians, Peruvians, &c., and other natives of the lower countries. A great numbers have taken their departure from California, returning to their homes with an utter disrelish of all savoring of Americanism in the Golden Region.—[Alta California, March 1st.

The mines are every day more and more talked about. This is an unmistakable indication of the mighty muster going on in every part of the country with of the Pacific. The "floating population" is gradually drawing off, and diggers implements are taken up again with stern intent and high raised hopes. All, to speak comparatively, are preparing for the mines, whence great stories of marvellous luck are wafted with every breath from the gold region. Those who remained in the mines during the winter, have labored at intervals during the winter, with astonishing fortune. From three to five hundred dollars the yield per diem has ranged for individual labor. We have heard of still more extraordinary results. It would be the height of folly to attempt an estimate of the average productiveness of the diggings under these circumstances. These are the figures, and they are the plain facts.

The Southern country is uniformly quiet. The past winter has been more severe throughout all California, than any during the fifteen years preceding. The rains have been constant in the neighborhood of Los Angelos and San Diego, accompanied by much cold weather. As spring now approaches, the southern towns begin to be deserted—the population flocking to the mines. The roads are fast becoming passable in the north and south.

**FROM HARRISBURG.**

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

The Governor sent in a message to the Senate this morning, notifying them that he signed a large number of bills of a local and private character, amongst which was the bill to provide for the gradual extinguishment of the debt of Pittsburgh.

A great many omnibuses were passed, none of them, however, I believe, belong to your section of the State. Some of them private, and some of them public local bills; but none of them of sufficient interest to occupy your space with, to the exclusion of other matter.

In the House, the bank bill was again under consideration, and a Committee of conference consisting of Messrs. Laird, McClintock, and Conpingham, was appointed to meet and confer with the Committee appointed yesterday, on the part of the Senate. The Forrest divorce case then came up, and Mr. Smyser called for the reading of the evidence; which occupied nearly an hour. After it was concluded, Mr. Smyser offered an amendment to send the application to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia city and county. Upon this motion a debate sprung up which lasted for some time; and when it was concluded the further consideration of the subject was postponed for the present.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of 1847, in reference to the recapture of fugitive slaves. The question was still further debated at considerable length by Messrs. Porter, Bowden, and others, when the question was taken upon the final passage of the bill, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 49; nays 41. So the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

This movement was made at the dictation of Mr. Buchanan, and has been carried solely through his tools, and by his influence. It is not even pretended that the act violates any provision of the Constitution of the United States. Its repeal is intended as a bid for Southern votes. And those who have procured the passage of the repeal bill have not had cleverness enough, it seems, to disguise its real purpose. Such dough face prostitution ought to rouse the people of Pennsylvania to a just resentment, and if we are not very much mistaken, it will unquestionably have that effect.

There is but little hope that it will not also pass the Senate. If Mr. Speaker Best is as well drilled upon this subject, as to wind upon the Apportionment Bill, it will pass, as a matter of course, and where justice and right are held by so frail a tenure as his conscience, little can be hoped or expected of the result.

Senator Lawrence, of Washington county, has called my attention to a gross attack upon him in the *Monongahela Republican*, in reference to his speech upon the new county question. This is emphatically "the most unkindest cut of all." An attack from this source is evidence of the basest ingratitude, under any circumstances; but when coupled with the perversions contained in it, it is doubly ungrateful. Mr. Lawrence has literally warmed this paper into life. He not only loaned him the money to establish it, but has contributed largely to its support.

Such conduct deserves, and will receive, the severest reprehension of every honest man. Intentional injustice and wrong are base enough in themselves; but when coupled with the baser sin of ingratitude, they become reprehensible in the highest degree.

I perceive, on recurring to the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, on the question of restricting the banks to the issue of notes of a denomination not less than ten dollars, that Dr. McClintock found himself in pretty good company, in voting to insist, as there were many good Whigs who voted in the same way. A man's views are not always to be inferred from a particular vote; as votes are often cast with a view of impeding the progress of the bill. Whether Dr. McClintock's was cast with that view or not, in this particular case, of course I cannot say.

CORBEN.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1850.

The arrival of the Cherokee, and the Crescent City, with two millions of gold, and some hundreds of millions of gold stories, has given quite an impetus to California projects, and the business of New York. The lumps of gold seem to grow larger and larger, and the stories more reliable.—A letter from one of the diggers, and most reliable too, says one lump of ninety six pounds has been unearthed. He adds, "there is about thirteen pounds of dirt with this, but, abstracting this, the lucky man has fourteen hundred dollars for his days work. No accounts from the mines surpass those have received to day, and the conclusion is irresistable that California gold is to inflate price, and give us an easy money market for the rest of this season, at least. As of interest to the "craft," it may be observed, that a printing office which went out in the Sarah Sands, costing at San Francisco $5000, sold before arrival at $21 000. The profit on the "Pacific News," for the steamer, was $600, and for the day's work, $900. The weekly profits average $2000 net.

Some indication of the ease of the money market, for good stocks, may be gathered from the fact that a new State loan of $192,557 netted the State $203,415, selling at a premium ranging from $5 30 to $6 90. The amount of bids was $1,622 000.—The loan is at five per cent, and sixteen years to run. Money is sensibly easier, and for first class names legal rates cannot be had. On call five per cent is the price. Rail Road paper sells at one per cent. a month. All kinds of stocks are buoyant, and speculators are on a rise abundant.

The Baptists of the city, and, in fact, of the Union, have just held a convention of a good deal of interest here. The question has long been mooted whether the word baptise, in the sacred writings, should not read immerse. To settle this dispute the Baptists have contemplated the publication of an edition of the bible in accordance with their tenets, which construe baptism into complete immersion. After a long debate and much learned argument on both sides, it was finally decided that a new version of the bible is inexpedient, inasmuch as every creed can perform its rites as they understand the meaning of the troublesome Greek and Hebrew word, and a new bible would only leave the question more prominent for debate.

A convention is to be held to night, by the I. O. of O. F., to take into consideration the most effectual means to secure a hospital, to be under the charge of the Order, in which not only the sick of the fraternity in the city can be secured the comforts of home, but to open its doors to the travelling brotherhood, who may, purchance, be overtaken by disease. Some of the most accomplished medical talent of the city is enlisted in the cause, and this benevolent purpose will be accomplished. The means have been proffered by merchants who would like much to be able to assure their customers of the Order that a home indeed will be found, should misfortune befall them.

The steamer from Europe came up the harbor at noon, and as her letters were not delivered before 'change, markets have not fully opened yet. The arrival of three first class ocean steamships in one day is not a common event even in New York, and the rush of business, at the Post Office, exceeds the capacity or the force to perform it.

The famous reform introduced into the Custom House, by our Collector, has gone to the shades. Merchants would not do business after the banks closed, and the Collector was obliged to shut up his shop for want of customers. The fact is, officials, whether Whig or Locofoco, are fond of earning their money easy, and the Collector is not sorry to be defeated in the reform movement.

On 'Change the transactions in Flour are large, and a considerable doing on speculation. Good lots cannot be had under $5 12½@5 31, for straight Michigan; Southern is very firm, and extended sales. Pork is in better demand, and Messrs Wells at $10 50@10 75, to fill speculation contracts of some months standing. Lard is not so firm. Tobacco is very firm, and large sales of manufactured at full 2 cents advance. In Wool the sales are moderate, at a reduction of 3 or 4 cents per lb. Teas are cheaper, and the market quite as well supplied as is necessary. All sorts of green are 2 cts cheaper, and blacks 1c. In Groceries no change, except a dullness in coffee. C.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ELIZABETH, April 8, 1850.

MR. EDITOR—By a previous arrangement of the Elizabeth Agricultural Society, a ploughing match was held on the farm of Mr. Samuel Rankin, on the 4th instant. The day, unfortunately, was exceedingly unpleasant, and hence, the turn out of ploughs and ploughmen was not so large as was expected; nevertheless, there was a goodly number of the more enthusiastic members of the society present, together with a portion of outsiders. The managers adopted the rules laid down by the County Agricultural Society, so far as they were applicable to the place and time of our meeting, and, under them, all things moved on harmoniously and pleasantly. The ground, which was light soil, limestone land, was divided into lots of one fourth acre each. After the ploughmen had drawn for their places, and the word "go" given, such a merry time as there was for a while, perhaps, is seldom to be seen; to me, all seemed to be confusion of voices, one crying "gee," and another "haw," another "wo," and another "back," but all wound up in the right manner, for each team knew his owner's voice, and obeyed accordingly. There has seldom been better ploughing made any place than there was at this match. The furrows were made deep and straight, and in many places the subsoil was, perhaps, for the first time, turned up to look upon the face of the sun, and be fructified by his genial influence.

As in session such occasions, a preamble, setting forth the propriety and utility of such meetings, and resolutions expressive of the hope that they may be more frequent and complimentary to the manner in which the ploughing was done, now passed. I shall not trouble you with them, but come at once to the decision made by the Judges. There were four prizes awarded—as follows:

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1st prize, | Mathew Henderson, | time 78 min' | |
| 2d | Francis Davis | " | 55 min. |
| 3d | Robt. Rankin | " | 67 min. |
| 4th | Saml. Rankin | " | 65 min. |

Allow me to add, that the farmers of our township, and indeed of the county, are beginning to see the importance of improvement in agriculture. They are now taking hold of it as a science, and if properly attended to, *as a science*, it must advance, as well as any other branch, and why should it not, certainly the inducements are as good, in a pecuniary and intellectual point of view, as any *other profession*, for agriculture is, or rather *ought to be* a profession. There are quack farmers, as well as quack doctors. By order.

J. E. SHAFFER, Sec.

☞ Triumphant testimony to the value of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in the same manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps them from the premises, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children.

WILLIAM ROULATT.

Naples, January, 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children. JOHN BRIGGS.

Naples, June, 1847."

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. apl-d&wS

**Another Witness on the Stand.**

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MR. S. M. HERR:—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 WIDNER,

near Perry House, Pittsburgh.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. feb18

**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&w1yT

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

BAZAR'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. JAYNE, at the Patent Tea Store. No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

**Improvements in Dentistry.**

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and pieces of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—THE PLATES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is not dead. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. ap19


DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Beaver, between Market and Wood. oct1-dtvly


**DIED,**

On Monday evening, the 8th inst., BLANCHE E., only daughter of W. B. and Priscilla N. Erskine, aged one year two months twelve days.

☞ Friends are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Penn street.

**NOTICE.**

A MEETING of those opposed to the extension of Slavery, and especially of making Pennsylvania the hunting ground of slave catchers, will be held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Wylie street, near Tunnel, on Thursday evening, the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock, to take immediate measures for petitioning the Legislature of this State, against the repeal of the law of 1847, for the protection of colored persons.

Pittsburgh, 9th April, 1850. apl0 d2t*

A. WESTERVELT, JR. A. WESTERVELT, SR.

**A. WESTERVELT & SON,**

VENETIAN BLIND MAKERS, keep constantly on hand or make to order the best article in their line, at their old stand, No. 13 Fifth street, near the Post Office, Pittsburgh, second story, entrance in the diamond. Venetian Shutters made to order, and old blinds neatly repaired. apl0

CORN COLORED CRAPE SHAWLS—Plain and embroidered, at store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,

apl0 N. E. corner of Fourth & Market sts.

**Sale of Indigo.**

ON Thursday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Warehouse, O'Donnell Wharf, Baltimore, 100 Serrons Caracas F Indigo, direct importation. Catalogues and samples ready day previous.

apl0d2t W G HARRISON

**McKeesport Female Seminary.**

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Monday, the 29th day of April. It is the intention that all who design entering the school should be present at the commencement of the session. Pupils, however, will be received at any time that satisfactory arrangements may be made. For course of studies, and terms of tuition see circular at the office of this paper.

I FELGER, Principal.

apl0-w&T

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having purchased of G. A. Bayard, the Steam Saw Mill on the Allegheny River, above the Island, now prepared to sell all kinds of lumber of any size and length, from 60 ft. down. Plank, Beat Sliding, Deck Plank, Gunwales, Joist, Scantlings, Boards, &c., on the shortest notice. Logs wanted constantly on hand. Orders received and any information given by R. Wightman, office of Water Works, Liberty near Wood, or by the undersigned, No 150 Liberty street, and at the office of the mill.

WIGHTMAN & MORRISON

apl0-d3m

**Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.**

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD are prepared to furnish their customers and buyers generally with the very best make of the above goods, and will do so at the old prices, notwithstanding the advance of cost.

Some extra fine Boston Linens, warranted pure flax, lately received; also, a supply of Linen Table Cloths, Diapers, Crash, &c., just received.

Bordered Towels as low as 75 cents per dozen, or 62 cents a piece, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. apl0

**SPAFFORD'S EXPRESS FROM PITTSBURGH TO ERIE.**

BY PARKS' STEAMBOAT AND PACKET LINE, connecting with Livingston, Fargo & Co's Great Eastern and Western Express. This arrangement will afford unsurpassed facilities for forwarding valuable packages of Goods, Silver Ware, Jewelry, BANK BILLS, SPECIE, &c. &c., to the Lake, and from thence to any of the cities east or west from Erie. Particular attention will be paid to COLLECTING ACCOUNTS and making purchases for those who wish to economise their time, and save the expense of personal attention to business at a distance. Trusty and competent messengers will always accompany the express.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Friday morning, until further notice.

G M HARTON, Agent,

Monongahela House.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Hill & Curry, Pittsburgh;
Wm. M Wallace, of firm Wallace, Lyon & Co, Pittsburgh;
Josiah King, Esq., firm of King, Fennock & Co, do;
H. G. Parks, Esq., Beaver;
Gen. C. M. Reed, J. D. Williams, Esq, H. Cadwell, Erie;
E. Hubbitt, and C. McSparren, Erie, Pa.
Livingston, Fargo & Co, Buffalo.
Wells, Butterfield & Co., No. 18 Wall st, N. York.

apl0-d2w

**To Let,**

TWO BRICK DWELLINGS corner of Robinson and Corry streets, Allegheny. Possession at any time. Apply to SOLN SCHOYER,

110 Second street

[Mercury, copy.]

ECONOMY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & SATINETTS, received on consignment, and for sale at the manufacturer's warehouse, by

HERBERT, FLEMING & CO

apl0

**Wanted,**

2,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK OR PINE PLANKS, for the construction of the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road.

Persons wishing to supply the same can obtain further information on application to Sylvanus Lothrop, or to THOMAS M HOWS, President

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1850. apl0 d6t

**Election.**

THE Annual Election for Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, will be holden in the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. The contributors are requested to attend apl0 JOHN HARPER, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of April, A. D. 1850, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described property, to wit—All the right, title, interest and claim of Mary McMeekan, of in and to the following described premises, situate in Robinson Township, and bounded and described as follows:—adjoining lands of Samuel McCurdy, Thomas McCurdy, William McCormick, and others, containing 18 acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary McMeekan, at the suit of Jacob McMeekan, for use of Ira Edmunson, and to be sold by C CURTIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 9, 1850.

**Orphan's Court Sale of Real Estate.**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on the premises, on the 10th day of April instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11, in James P. Hanna's plan of lots adjoining the Borough of Birmingham. There is erected on two of these lots a small comfortable stone dwelling house and other improvements. Terms at sale.

JOHN DAVIES,

Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jos. Davies.

April 9, 1850. apl0-w3tT

HUNTS MERCHANTS MAGAZINE for April, 1850. Contents—New York and Erie Railway; Commercial Sketches with Pen and Pencil: The effect of Commerce in Abolishing restrictions upon the Transfer of Property; The Anatomy and Philosophy of Banking; The Production of Salt in New York; Bankruptcy, Banking, &c.; Currency—Interest—Production; Free Trade vs Protective Tariffs, or Strictures upon the report of the Secretary of Treasury of the United States for 1849, relating to Commerce, Extension of the Russian Empire in the East, &c. &c.

BLACKWOOD, for March 1850.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for April, at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third street opposite the Post Office.

**A Girl Wanted.**

TO do house work. A pleasant and permanent situation, and good wages given. Enquire at this office. apl0

**A CARD.**

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has declined business in favor of Sue Sou. P. 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 D. DAVIS.

April 9th, 1850.

**P. M. DAVIS,**

(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN D DAVIS,)

**AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

WILL make sales, on liberal terms, of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize, Real Estate, 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; can give undoubted evidence of strict veracity, 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 202, this office, will be attended to

apl9-3t*

BACON—8 casks prime Sugar Cured Hams;

1 cask prime Shoulders, just received per steamer Hibernia, for sale by

apl9 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

CHEESE—100 lbs Cream Cheese just rec'd, and for sale by [apl9] J B CANFIELD

BUTTER—4 brls roll, in cloths, just rec'd, and for sale by [apl9] J B CANFIELD

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

apl9 JAMES DALZELL

LARD OIL—111 brls 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

apl9-d2t B GLYDE, 113 Wood st.

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court, I will at Pittsburgh, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1850, will be exposed to public sale, on the 3rd day of April, 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. at the distance of forty