THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ 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 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 the 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.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

IN pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit:—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent Allegheny in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. F. PATER,
ALEX FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS NEELE.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

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

We intended to have published the charge of Judge M'Clure, in the case of the rioters, but the copy was withholden from us until so late an hour, that we could not give it to our readers cotemporaneously with some of our neighbors, and we must, therefore, decline it altogether.

THE RIOT CASES.—The Pittsburgh Morning Post, while professing to be the friend of the working classes—so called, but very improperly, as all men, nearly, work in this community—is the worst enemy they ever had. Its sympathy has usually worked to their injury, because its advice and counsel has always been opposed to their real interests, and has led them into almost endless troubles. There are now in this community hundreds of operatives worse off, more unhappy more discontented, with less cheering hopes for the future, through the false doctrines and bad influence of the Post.

Through it counsels the late turn outs have resulted most disastrously for the puddlers and boilers, who have been incited to opposition, and encouraged to hold out, when it was perfectly clear to any impartial observer that their resistance was perfectly hopeless of any good result to themselves. They are now driven to seek other employments far less agreeable and profitable, or drag on their days in idleness with certain want staring them in the face in the distance.

That paper is not, however, content with the mischief it has already wrought. Yesterday it held forth doctrines wholly subversive of the peace, rights, and interests of the community, and which, if listened to, will tend to involve those it professes to serve in still greater difficulties. In speaking of the sentence of the rioters it says:

"We regard the sentence of two young men—guilty of no *offence scripture, crime*—as the severest blow that has ever been struck at the rights of the citizens. It is a blow aimed at the working men—at the poor. It is a blow aimed at all that is good in present society. It is a blow aimed at the laws; for how can the mass of the people continue to respect laws which oppress and degrade them."

This is certainly most extraordinary language. Here riot, the highest crime which can be committed against the peace, security, and happiness of the community, is declared to be an *"offence* without *crime!"* What such an *offence* is, it would take a metaphysician such as our editor to show. Webster defines an "offence" to be a "crime," and a "crime" to be an "offence, or violation of public law." But let this pass. The Post's meaning is enough for our purpose, which is, that men who have been convicted of the crime of *riot*,—in which private and public rights were invaded, the laws outraged, life and property endangered,—are not guilty of *crime*, and that their sentence is a "blow struck at the rights of citizens," a blow "aimed at the working men, at the poor!" Such language is the grossest insult to every right thinking working man, and every intelligent poor man. The working men of Pennsylvania, as a body, we feel assured will repudiate such sentiments with scorn, as applied to them. They have as large a stake in society as others. They are as much interested in the preservation of peace and order, as the most wealthy. To say, then, that their rights are invaded, because rioters are punished is to place them on a level with criminals, and make them partakers with the most dangerous enemies of society. Have working men, have the poor a right to commit the crime of riot? In what sense, then, are their rights invaded, when convicted rioters are punished? Have they a disposition, as a class, to commit such flagrant offences? Certainly not, for with rare exceptions, they are among the best members of society. Why is a blow aimed at them, when rioters are punished? Is not such a declaration a wanton insult to the working men of Pittsburgh?

But, bear the Post again. In urging attendance on a meeting, called by those who sympathize with the unhappy convicts, that paper says:—

"All good citizens, who are opposed to destroying young men for acts committed when insane—yes, we say *insane*—should be there. No one defends riots; but all should denounce vengeance."

Here the plea of *insanity* is put in to extenuate the guilt of the offenders. If this plea is just, why was it not urged on the trial? We apprehend, however, that the Post does not mean that these persons were deranged—of unsound intellects—but that they were, for the time being, mad, from passion, prejudice, ignorance, bad advice, etc. Every man is insane, in this sense, when he commits an offence against law; but who ever before heard such insanity pleaded in justification of an offence? No person of proper moral feelings, and of a well balanced mind, will commit a crime; but if they yield to bad counsel, and foster wicked passions, until the evil of their nature obtains the mastery, and they become "insane," in the acceptation of the word as used by the Post, shall this be pleaded in bar, of punishment? Such a doctrine would turn civilized society into a community of savages, in which neither life, property, nor character would be safe.

If the Post really wishes to benefit the unfortunate convicts, it should change its course at once. Its present teachings will necessarily shut the door of mercy. Society, from the principle of self-preservation, will be compelled to oppose the extension of mercy when demanded from such considerations. The only ground of pardon must be the acknowledgment of error, contrition for past offences, and promise of good behavior in future.

The editor of the *Post* denounces Governor Johnston for vetoing the iniquitous apportionment bill passed by the *Locofoco* majority of the Legislature. He ought rather to thank his excellency for saving his party from the certain consequences of the folly and wickedness of its leaders. By supporting the bill, and denouncing the Governor, the editor of the *Post* has made the reprehensible conduct of his Locofoco friends in the Legislature his own. Let him then step forward, if he can, and defend this bill. Let him show, if he can, by what rule Westmoreland county, with 11,618 taxables, is entitled to three representatives, while Allegheny county, with 28,647, is only allowed five? Why is Westmoreland allowed a representative for every 3,905 taxables, while Allegheny is allowed only one for every 5,709? If Allegheny had been allowed *six* representatives, she would have had 4,757 taxables to show for each one—851 taxables for each more than Westmoreland can exhibit for each of her three! Allegheny is better entitled to *seven* representatives than Westmoreland is to *three*, as she could show 4091 taxables for each one—185 more than Westmoreland can show for each one of her three! What flagrant injustice is it, then, to give Allegheny only *five* representatives, while Westmoreland is allowed *three!* And what reason can be given for this discrepancy between counties lying contiguous to each other, except that one is Whig and the other Locofoco.

When the Post editor has unveiled these considerations in relation to our own country, we will request him to tell us on what principal of political justice Dauphin county, with a larger number of taxables than Fayette, is only allowed *one* representative, while the latter is allowed *two!*

We also must ask him to show the reason for making a double Senatorial district out of the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford, Somerset, and Fayette, unless it was for the express purpose of disfranchising, to all intents and purposes, the gallant Whig county of Somerset! The sentiments of the people of that county stand no more chance of being represented in the Senate, under such an arrangement, than if they were formally denied representation altogether. Can the Post deny that the object was to crush the Whig county of Somerset, to put out its light, and destroy its influence? Is not an act, performed from such a motive, unconstitutional, disgraceful, mean, and most contemptible—is it not, in fact, perjury!

We could proceed to take up columns in asking questions, and making similar comparisons. The above will suffice for the present. We have chosen to confine our remarks to outrages perpetrated on counties near home, because their circumstances are more familiar to our readers, and not because their cases are more prominent than those of others.

The editor of the Post says the "Democrats are not going to unite with the Whigs in *Gerrymandering* the State, so as to please Gov. Johnston." Could the annals of broken effrontery exceed this? While the Loco Foco majority in the Legislature is reeking with the slime of the most shameful Gerrymander which ever was concocted,—a Gerrymander, too, which the editor approves of,—he sanctimoniously makes the declaration above!

Does he think to elude the vigilance of the people, or escape the consciousness of the exceeding vileness of the act, by such a shallow trick? Let him show, if he can, any proposition which has been made by any Whig, either in the Legislature or out of it, to Gerrymander the State.

The editor attempts to bully and threaten, and says that his party "*will have*" a "fair apportionment bill!" What he means by a "fair" bill it is not easy to mistake. He considers the bill which the Governor has vetoed a "fair" one, grossly unfair, and unjust as it is. We tell that editor, in return, that his party shall not have such a bill as they desire. Better that the wheels of Government stand still than that such an outrage be submitted to. The Whigs of this State will never submit to such an assault on political rights. They have declared, in every part of the State, that such a bill must not pass, and they will stand by our worthy Governor in his noble resolution to withstand the attempted oppression. If the Loco Foco majority will not give us a fair bill, let them adjourn and go home, and the people will send better men to fill their places.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Magnetic Telegraph.

The distinguished astronomer, Herschell, remarked many years ago, "that all human discoveries seemed to be made only for the purpose of confirming, more strongly, the truths come from on high, and contained in the sacred writings." Consistent with this remark is the declaration of a philosophical writer in the New Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, "that the physical truths most essential to the knowledge of the material world are almost all indicated in the Bible. They are never, indeed, fully developed, because Moses and his successors were not called upon to write scientific treatises." The Reverend Gaupen, in his admirable work on the Plenary Inspiration of the Bible, elaborates the thoughts of these philosophers most fully, and, indeed, sublimely. I have just read the eloquent passages of that learned divine, but, not owning the work, I have not had a facility for transcribing them.

The introduction into general use, of the Magnetic Telegraph, is, I presume, the most wonderful and astounding improvement which the human race has witnessed. What mere mortal, living more than two thousand years ago, could have had the slightest conception that means would be invented by which intelligence could be conveyed from one part of the earth to another, with a speed exceeding that of the light from the sun. Yet it is now done, and the news, for instance, of the verdict against Webster, was known at New Orleans before it carried dismay and agony to the bosoms of his wife and daughters in one of the suburbs of his place of trial.

Surely no mere man, living more than twenty five hundred years ago, could have foreseen such a feat, and yet the following passage, perhaps, as old as the time of Moses, can refer to nothing but the Magnetic Telegraph.

"Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go and say unto thee, here we are?"

Job 38th Chap. 35th verse. C.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 9.

The principal feature in both Houses, to day, was the presentation and reading of the Governor's Veto Message. The Message was presented to both Houses about half past eleven o'clock, by the hand of A. S. Russell, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth. In the Senate, Mr. Sadler moved that 2,000 copies be printed, which was refused by the guilty Locofoco majority, by the aid of the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Best, who had no idea of being a party to the publication and exposure of their own infamous conduct. In the House, they refused to print, even, the usual number, which is ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY. Mr. Porter said that he had no idea of sending out the Governor's views at the expense of the State. If he and his friends desired to promulgate his policy, he said, let them do it at their own expense. It was very well to invoke economy here.

But where slept this watchful guardian of the Treasury when FIFTEEN THOUSAND COPIES of General Jackson's Farewell Address and Proclamation were ordered to be printed? Here's a specimen of Locofoco economy for you! Fifteen thousand copies of a mere exhibition of personal vanity, a contemptible review of, and special plea for, the Jackson Administration a miserable composition that doesn't even rise to the dignity of eloquence or patriotic sentiment in a single passage; while the able message of Governor Johnston upon one of the most important measures that can occupy the attention of the people of Pennsylvania, is turned off with a refusal to print even the ordinary number!

This message is a thorough dissection of the bill in all its parts, and exposes the iniquity of the measure in the most irresistable and conclusive manner. The Whigs require no better platform, in regard to this measure, than this Message. It is a document that ought to go into the hands of every voter and tax payer in the Commonwealth. Nothing could be more fully convincing, of the absolute abandonment of every moral principle by the Locofoco party, and their determination to perpetuate their power, for all time to come, by the most damnable and outrageous measures. To give the people light upon this subject would have been to blast the fruits of their villainy, and turn it to ashes on the lip. But what these Locofocos of the two Houses, in their scrupulous regard for the public treasury, (God save the mark) have refused to do, the Whigs will do at their own expense. They are determined that the people shall have light upon this subject, cost what it may. The hint thrown out by Mr. Porter will not be neglected. Six or seven thousand copies have already been ordered at the office of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, and I have no doubt the number will be doubled in the course of to morrow.

In the Senate, no action whatever was taken upon the bill.

In the House, the question was taken upon the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, and determined in the negative by a strict party vote. Not a word of discussion was had upon it, from the fact that the Locofocos were stricken dumb and speechless by the powerful analysis of the Governor.

I have not been able to procure you a copy of the Message to day, but should it not appear in the city papers to morrow, I will send you a copy in my next letter.

A new Apportionment bill was read in both Houses: in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hastings, Locofoco, and in the Senate by Mr. Savery, Whig. I will send you copies of both in due time.

Nothing else of interest was done in either House. COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The arrival of vessels and the value of their cargoes was never equalled by the number and value entered at our Custom House since Saturday. Two steamers, thirteen English and French packets, two Canton ships, and a round hundred of smaller fry, is the result of two day's work, bringing merchandise to the extent of seven and a half millions of dollars, and yielding a revenue of two millions to the Government. Our docks are crowded to a most inconvenient degree, and the complaint of merchants, at the tardiness of the delivery of goods very great. Two millions of gold have come out of the Sub Treasury, but will soon be replaced by the accruing duties to remain in the vaults until Congress in its wisdom passes the Appropriation bills and sets the wheels of trade in more rapid motion. If Congress delays until the close of June, the public interest will not be met, and the General Government be placed under protest, in the eyes of Europe as well as of her domestic creditors.

Enormous sales of Government stocks have been made, to go abroad—the coupon stocks reach as high a price as 119, a price not touched since 1844, when the National debt, under the wholesome operation, of the Tariff of 1842, were stiff at 116@119. All sound State securities are firm at high prices, but the fancy list is weak, caused mainly by a temporary scarcity in the money markets which obliges the weak holders to sell on undoubted securities—the rate of interest is five and six per cent, ranging to one and one and a quarter per cent per month on chance paper.

The Clay men—that is, the cream of the cream, of our Whigs, meant to celebrate the birth day of the veteran Statesman with all the honors. Four hundred and fifty tickets have been sold at five dollars each. Among the guests will be Senators Mangum and Cooper, and a strong delegation from the lower House to say nothing of Genera Scott and the local talent we have at command.

Our city police have just completed a census of the basements of the town, and have elicited facts as startling and revolting as were ever related of St. Giles, or the most degraded purlieus of Paris. The number of basements and cellars in occupation; that is, having no connection with the premises above, is three thousand seven hundred and forty two, containing eight thousand one hundred and forty one rooms, and tenanted by no less than eighteen thousand four hundred souls, in all the horror of poverty and filth, against which the stomach sickens. The number of these basements, reported clean, is 2772, and their occupants, 13,033; the dirty ones 5,423.

The death of your townman, W. J. Totten, is the subject of comment by various of the newspapers of the city. He and his enterprising partner, Mr. Knapp, are New Yorkers, by birth, and have not been lost sight of by their old associates, who regret an affliction in the death of Mr Totten not only in a private view, but as connected with the affairs of his adopted city, which has ever found him as devoted as her native sons.

It may not be uninteresting to a numerous portion of your citizens to know that the Legislature has chartered the "Female Academy of the Sacred Heart," an institution under the patronage of our Catholic citizens. The devotion of many Catholic associations has had the good and natural effect of winning the esteem and patronage of our Legislature, and to obtain for them a charter under which their labors can be widely extended, and rendered more subservient to the good of the distressed, of which we never lack.

Among the charitable appropriations for the city, by the Assembly, is $22,500 for the hospital, $10,000 for the Orphan Asylum, $12,450 for the blind, $10,000 for foreign poor, and $20,500 for the deaf and dumb. If our State has some great vices these facts show the presence of some redeeming traits.

Under the steamer news, cotton has fallen ¼@¼ cent, to those who are screed to sell. Those who could hold have equal confidence of a future rise. Flour is firm, with large sales. A feeling is prevalent that the lowest point has been reached. Provisions are not active, and prices unchanged. Groceries are dull. Coffee has fallen, prime Rio sold to day, by auction, at 8¼@10¼, and a small decline from the top mark—Java sold at 11 cents.—Tea also fell off at the public sale, and the market closes dull at the full. In general business, the activity is very great, and the trade most satisfactory to merchants. C.

THE PROVISO AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.—Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, on this subject, says:—

"New Mexico has her hand in the tiger's mouth unhappily, and we have long been convinced of the necessity of some Compromise to release it. If the Northern 'Democracy,' as they call themselves, would only organize her with her ancient and rightful boundaries, (as they *will* vote to admit Texas,) we would prefer no Compromise at all. But since they won't do it, and she is in peril of subjection to Texas, we will consent to any reasonable Compromise that will get her out of it, agree—no other way of escape for her being open—to organize her and Utah without the Proviso if we might thereby effectively and conclusively shield her from the grasp of Texas. That we consider a fair Compromise, since we cannot secure what we deem most important without one. But any bill organizing New Mexico, without the Proviso, which does not give her a clear quitclaim and ample protection from the pretensions of Texas should be opposed to the last gasp.

But again: We are prepared to sacrifice much to rescue New Mexico from the peril or the fear of Texan subjugation, but not too much. If we waive the Proviso to this end, that should suffice. To cut on us to *buy off* Texas besides, by giving her several millions of dollars for her preposterous claim, is not fair. If we pay her off, we ought not to be asked to waive the Proviso. If we waive the Proviso, we should not be asked to buy off Texas. The odds must not be all against us.

Friends of Freedom and Justice! be not conciliate, but be wary! Secure all the good you can, but if nothing good is practical affirmatively, there will be virtue in saying No! That is a pretty safe word to say when no good is clearly attainable—no evil can be surely prevented. But we will hope that an adjustment that will do is not impracticable."

FORREST DIVORCE CASE, AGAIN.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, of Tuesday, publishes from the pen (the editor says,) of a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, an elaborate review of Willis' letter and the Forrest testimony. The writer is very severe on Mr. Willis, and defends Mr. Forrest with a zeal and a zest, the following pigquant paragraph will give the reader some idea of:—

"Edwin Forrest is charged with baseness, subornation of perjury; and from the kitchen and brothel, by a man who had eaten at his board, and drank his wine, perhaps more frequently when he was absent, than when he was at home. Is this not too much, and does it not upon first thought, make one dream that cowhides were made for use? Sober second thoughts step in and say, Let this monkey prate on—nor dignify, by notice, the author of such charges under such evidence as has met the public eye."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—*Hope in the late Reports Destroyed.*—The news from the Arctic Expedition is not confirmed by official letters received by the same route as that from Mr. Randall. We learn from the Herald, that the British Consul in New York, A. Barclay, Esq., received two letters on Saturday, by the overland route, one from Dr. Rae, dated McKenzie's River, thirty miles below Fort Superior, September 26th, 1849, enclosing dispatches to the Consul's care, from Sir John Richardson, for the Admiralty; the other from Mr. John Ballender, Chief Factor Hudson's Bay Company, dated February 16th, 1850; the dispatch having the post mark of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, March 16th. The letter of Dr. Rae says:—

It is the desire of Sir John Richardson, who commanded the recent overland searching expedition, that I enclose to your address the accompanying dispatch, with an humble request that it be forwarded to England, without loss of time. I may mention that it contains a short account of my summer's visit to the Arctic Sea, via the Copper Mine river, which has proved quite unsuccessful, the great quantities of ice preventing us from getting to Wallington's Landing Island.

JOHN RAE.

The letter from Sir John Ballender, to the British Consul, also covering dispatches for the Admiralty, from Lieut. Pullen, H. M. brig Plover; and Dr. Rae concluded as follows:—

I regret exceedingly to inform you that, although the Northern coast of America has this season been explored by Commander Moore, of the brig Plover, from Behring Straits to Wenright Inlet; by Lieutenant Pullen, from thence to the mouth of the McKenzie river; by Dr. Rae, considerably east of the Copper Mine; yet neither of these have seen or heard any thing of Sir John Franklin and party. I sincerely trust that some of the parties attempting to penetrate the Arctic Ocean from the eastward, have been more successful.—JOHN BALLENDER.

This letter is dated "Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, Fort George, Red River Settlement," with the Fort Snelling, Minnesota, post mark, March 16th.

PAINFUL AND SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. James Montgomery, of Liverpool township, Columbiana county Ohio, came to his death, on the 2d of April, under the following circumstances. He left his residence in the afternoon for the purpose of firing some logs and brush in an adjoining clearing on his farm, and remaining from home longer than usual the family becoming uneasy, went in search of him; and after some time discovered his body upon the burning pile that he himself had kindled—burned almost to a cinder. It is supposed that he fell into the fire accidentally while throwing fuel upon it, and being on the upper side of the hill was unable to extricate himself. He left a large and respectable circle of friends to mourn his loss. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years, and during a large portion of that time a ruling Elder.

MR. CALHOUN'S LAST MOMENTS.—We find in the Charleston Mercury the following statement which is characterized by that paper as "the official account of the last hours and death of Mr. Calhoun." It possesses a painful interest, and is evidently from one who witnessed the departure of the great Statesman of the South. He says, under date of March 31st ulto.:

Yesterday it became clearly apparent that he could survive but a very short period. He was restless and evidently weaker, but, notwithstanding he sat up for two hours in the early part of the day; he conversed very little until evening, when some letters were read to him, upon which he commented. He spoke of the feeling of the South on the present agitating subject, and expressed his confidence that there would soon be but one sentiment, that the Southern people would unite as one man against Northern aggression.—His confidence in the Southern people was unwavering to the last.

At half past 12 o'clock he commenced breathing heavily, which occasioned some alarm to his son, Dr. Calhoun, the only member of his family present during his last illness. He remarked that he felt unusually wakeful, and requested his son to lie down, who objected. Then he asked his son if he felt uneasy. His son replied: "I do; had you not better take some wine, father?" He replied: "No; I don't require any more stimulus." His son felt his pulse, remarking, that it was very low. Mr. Calhoun said: "I feel that I am sinking: but you had better lie down, John." His son did as he was requested, but felt very uneasy, as the difficulty of breathing still continued.

At 2 o'clock, this morning, he called in a very feeble voice: "John, come in to me." He did so, when Mr. Calhoun put out his hand and asked him to feel his pulse, remarking: "I have no pulsation at the wrist. Take my watch from the table and put it in your trunk; which was done. He then pointed to a bureau of drawers, and said: "Take my papers, and put them also in your trunk." (These papers are the manuscript work on Government and the Constitution). He then remarked: "The medicine has had a delightful effect. I am in a perspiration." At about 5 o'clock his son took a seat by the fire, desiring his father to take some rest, who said he had not rested at all. His son asked him if he had any pain. He replied: "No, I have not felt the slightest pain throughout this whole attack." His son asked: "Are you comfortable now?" He replied: "I am perfectly comfortable." These were the last words of Mr. Calhoun.

At about quarter before six, he made a sign with his hand, for his son to approach the bed. Holding out his hand, he took that of his son, grasped it closely, looking very intently into his face, and moving his lips as if he desired to speak. His son perceiving that he was speechless, at once called the Hon. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina. When the latter went to his bedside, Mr. Calhoun took hold of his hand, pressed it, and presented his wrist, apparently to indicate his approaching dissolution. He looked Mr. Venable very intently in the face while he was feeling his pulse. Mr. Venable remarked: "you are pulseless, sir, and must take some wine," and called for Madeira. Mr. Calhoun pointed to the wardrobe. Mr. Venable got the wine from thence, and poured out half a tumbler full. Mr. Calhoun took it in his hand, raised his head and drank it.

Mr. Venable then left the room, to summon some friends, and was absent about five minutes. Soon after, he found on his return, the Hon. Mr. Wallace, both of South Carolina, entered the room. When the door opened, his eyes were directed towards it, and were fixed upon Mr. Orr, as he walked towards him, until he reached the bed. Mr. Orr leaned over to feel his pulse. Seeing his purpose, Mr. Calhoun extended his arm. He was asked if he would have the physician, Dr. Hall, sent for. He shook his head. He then pressed his wrist to Mr. Venable, who remarked: "The wine has produced no effect—there is no return of pulsation." He adjusted his head on the pillow, looked Mr. Venable in the face, with an expression which seemed to say: "I am perfectly conscious that it is all over."

A few moments after, when breathing with some difficulty, he put one hand to the top of his head, then passed it through his hair, and brought it down again upon his breast. He then breathed quietly, except a slight rattling in his throat, his eyes retaining their brightness, and his countenance its natural expression, until the last breath, (which was drawn with a deep inspiration,) when his eyes suddenly became dim. They were immediately closed by Mr. Venable. After Mr. Calhoun's eyes were closed, his countenance was that one who had fallen quietly asleep. He was conscious to the last moment.

At about eight o'clock on the evening previous to his death, Mr. Calhoun remarked that his mind *was* never clearer; that he had great facility in arranging his thoughts; and in reply to a remark of his son, that he was fearful he was overtasking his mind with thinking, he said: "I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life." J. A. S.

The Webster Family.

Mrs. Webster has petitioned Governor Briggs, for a change of the sentence of death against her husband. He asks but a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, hoping, no doubt, with the confidence of a woman, that so long as there is life, there is hope of release. Of this petition the Atlas remarks:

"We have no doubt that the case of Dr. Webster will receive all due attention from the State officers, and that the same degree of impartiality and uprightness, which have hitherto been exercised towards the prisoner, will continue to influence those who shall be called to official action respecting his situation."

PROF. WEBSTER.—This unfortunate man, so far as external appearances indicate, has become reconciled to his fate. His demeanor is that of a person endeavoring to solve some great problem—calm and thoughtful. He reads much, and has recourse to many books and newspapers. His family visit him almost daily. It is to be regretted that some of our cotemporaries persist in circulating the most scandalous fabrications in relation to his family.—They, at least, are entitled to sympathy, and should not be visited by additional torture. The statement in one of the penny papers, that a daughter of Prof. Webster had been rendered insane by the execution and sentence of her father, is totally destitute of truth. No such calamity has befallen this afflicted family. They bear the terrible trial which has come upon them with admirable patience and a christian fortitude, the further possible removal from their distressing anguish which produces insanity.—(Boston Courier.)

From another source we learn that the Boston authorities, at their own expense, have ferreted out the cases and confessions of the Boston Medical student, of whom so much was said. His name is Hodges, and is the son of the Librarian of Harvard University. The story is an invention of the Boston writer of the "Horrible" and "Marvellous," for one of our city papers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLAND.

The annual budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was brought forward on the 15th ult. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past year, was £2,252,000, and the estimate for the coming year (ending April 5th, 1851) puts the income at £52,285,000, and the expenditure at £50,385,500, leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of about a million and a half sterling. With this prospect, it is proposed to reduce taxes to the amount of £750,000, leaving £750,000 to be applied to the reduction of the national debt. The taxes to be dealt with are the excise on bricks, which is to be totally repealed, and the stamp duties on transfers of land, mortgages, bonds and leases, which are to be reduced so as to facilitate small transactions, hitherto rendered almost impossible from the excessive charges connected with them.

The surplus of £2,252,000, which has accrued during the present year, is to be employed in advances to land owners for agricultural improvements in England, Scotland and Ireland. The advance to the latter country is to be £1,000,000, of which the chief part is to be appropriated to arterial drainage. These sums will be repayable at stated periods, with interest, and will then be applicable to the further reduction of the public debt.

The decline in the cotton market continues. Last week there was a further fall of ¼d per pound, and this week there has been much dullness.

In the woollen districts trade is active, with a tendency to higher prices; but in cotton goods there has been increasing heaviness.

THE SOCIALISTS IN PARIS.

The triumph of the three Socialist candidates in the elections at Paris, for the National Assembly, has created a profound sensation all over Europe, and will again disturb many promising plans which were being quietly hatched at the various revolutionary Courts. The total number of votes given on both sides, shows the extraordinary importance attached to the struggle. The registered electors were 353,509, and the aggregate of votes given was 260,183, which were distributed in the following manner:—

Anti-Republicans.		*Socialists.*	
Foy	125,843	Carnot	132,797
Lahitte	125,478	Vidal	128,439
Bonjean	124,347	De Flotte	126,982

Of the successful candidates, it will be remembered that Carnot was the author of the famous circular in 1849, disparaging the necessity of education in connection with the exercise of political rights. Vidal may be regarded as the representative of Louis Blanc, and the unqualified principles of communism, and De Flotte is known as an open and practical advocate of the right of insurrection.

In the provinces, the success of the Socialists has been less complete. The vacancies to be filled up were 26, and they have only secured 16. As the previous members were all Socialists, the vacancies having been created by their displacement, in consequence of the outbreak headed by Ledru Rollin, in June last, this is an actual gain of 10 to the anti-republican party. It must be a poor satisfaction, however, to find that after all the prosecution and threats of the Government, the presence of large bodies of troops, and the constant vigilance of functionaries appointed for the sole purpose of crushing subversive opinions, no better result has been reached. The unlocked for example of the capital would, moreover, tell disastrously if any new contest were now to be ventured upon.

AUSTRIA, &c.

Executions are still going on in Hungary. A Colonel Hank has just been put to death at Arad. He was one of the editors of a liberal paper called the Constitution, and the Austrian antipathy to paper and type will therefore account for his fall. At the same time Baron Berner, the Catholic Bishop of Grosswarden, was sentenced to be hanged, "for yielding a ready obedience to the orders of M. Kossuth's Government." This sentence, however, was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress.

Under these circumstances a painful expression prevails in Vienna, and such is the distrust of the Government that the paper of the National Bank is now at a discount of 22 per cent.

With regard to the refugees, intelligence has been received that Kossuth and his wife, and fifty eight of his colleagues, including Casimir, Batthyany, Massaros, Stein, and Perczel, left Shumla on the 15th of February, under an escort for Kutahia in Asia.

ROME.

The return of the Pope was positively said to be fixed for the 1st of April—subsequently altered to the 7th, on account, probably, of the peculiar games associated with the 1st—but at that time the democratic victory in Paris was not known. It is now, of course, improbable that the appointment will be fulfilled. The Austrians, it appears, have already pushed forth troops to Rome, in order, it is averred, to maintain a joint occupation with the French. All contrivances of this sort, however, will for a time be disturbed.

Of the refugees in Switzerland little more has been heard. Twenty one of the number, among whom were thirteen Hungarians, have accepted the offer of enlisting in the French army for Algeria. The total number of refugees remaining in Berne is said to be 330, of whom 170 are receiving relief.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.—It must be gratifying to the friends of this great improvement to learn that the passenger traffic alone, has already exceeded the estimates. The income on that portion of the work which is open for use, during the last ten days exceeds $10,500; being over $1,050 per day; with every prospect of a progressive increase, when the connection with the inclined-plane at Hollidaysburgh is completed.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

PERRIN'S LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by all druggists, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut: innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mdh14

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and Insert Teeth upon a new and easy plan of seats, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. McFADDEN, F. H. Eaton. ia19

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Wood-st. oct1-tf

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-dawtf

DEDICATION (In English.)

OLD WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The beautiful house of worship erected on Ross street, opposite the Court House, will (D. V.) be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on next Sabbath, 14th inst. The services will be in the English language.

SERVICES AND MINISTERS.

Sermon at 10½ A. M.—Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt
do at 3 P. M.—Rev. W. A. Stickney
do at 7½ P. M.—Rev. W. D Howard.

A Collection will be taken at the close of each service, to aid in defraying the expense of erecting the building. The Old Welsh Congregational Church most respectfully and affectionately invites the Christian public who speak the English language to attend and give them their countenance and support on this occasion.

All intelligent christians have concluded, that a sound evangelical ministry and flourishing churches—competent teachers and pure religion, with God's blessing, and national liberty, civil and religious, are the sources of all prosperity, and the foundation of a nation. God says of a nation—"The holy seed shall be the substance thereof."—Isa. vi. 13.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY to No 6 Market street, two doors above Wayne, where he has on hand a very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES of his own manufacture, which he will sell cheaper than can be purchased in the city. DANIEL RHEA.

apl3-dlm

No. 6.
$4 50 BOOTS. $4 50

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a beautiful SUMMER BOOT, of good materials and workmanship, at the very low price of $4 50.
DANIEL RHEA,
No 6 Market st. second door from Water st.
(Wheeler copy.)

FIRE BOARD PRINTS—50 Fire Board Prints of French manufacture, from 25c to $2 each, for sale by W P MARSHALL,
apl3 No 6 Wood st.

BAND BOXES for sale, wholesale and retail, by
apl3 W P MARSHALL.

New Goods!! New Goods!!
CLEAR THE TRACK!
New Spring and Summer Dry Goods for 1850.
WILLIAM L. RUSSELL,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in British, French, and American DRY GOODS, Market street, between Third and Fourth, sign of the Big Bee Hive, has just commenced receiving and opening one of the most rich, splendid, and extensive stocks of Spring and Summer Dry Goods ever offered for sale in the Western country. All of these Imported Goods are fresh opened, and received per the last steamers from France and England; as the Irish Linens, imported direct from Belfast, all grass bleached, and warranted the purest article; these linens are all bought by the subscriber, and are all of pure flax yarn, warranted. Also, Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths, the very best manufacture; and Irish Linen Goods of all kinds, imported direct from the manufacturers by the subscriber, and will be found the real Erin-go-bragh.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

New style rich Tartan Silks, all colors, splendid goods; black Tartan Satins, all prices, rich goods; black plaid Silks, all colors; late importations; rich plaid Gros de Naples, all colors, the best imported; plaid black Armures, per last French steamer; new style plaid Barege, splendid goods. Also, a superb and large stock of wide black Brussels Lace, for trimming ladies' dresses, very rich goods; plain black Bareges in all colors, extremely low, beautiful goods; black Silk Fringe, all widths and prices, very cheap; French Lawns, new styles, per last French steamer; plaid black Gros de Rhine, high lustre, superb goods; black figured Gros de Rhine Brocade, rich goods; French and English Cashmeres, new styles, beautiful goods; splendid figured Swiss goods for ball dresses; rich embroidered Swiss Muslin for evening dress; Swiss Edging and Inserting, the best imported; Silk Tissues, all colors and qualities, new style, plain and satin striped black Bareges, all prices; printed Lawns, new styles, from 8 to 25 cents per yard; Dacoes de Laine, a new article for ladies' dresses. Also, a large and superb stock of new style spring Bonnet Ribbons, the very best imported, all new.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Canton crape Shawls, all colors, fresh from the Custom House; Turk Satin Shawls, splendid goods, all colors, per last steamer; beautiful changeable glass silk Shawls, fresh importation; rich embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, splendid goods; green embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, splendid goods; Lupin's French made Embroidered Thibet, Shawls, fresh importation; Paris painted Cashmere Shawls, all prices and qualities; ladies' summer Cravats and Scarfs in great variety; French worked Capes