THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1850.

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

We publish, to day, the Bill adopted by the Legislature, for the election by the people of Auditor and Surveyor General of the State, and also for the election of County Surveyor. These elections take place next fall.

HAY AND OATS.—Hay, oats, and every description of feed for horses and cattle, are very scarce and high in this market, at present. Hay is selling from $14 to $16 per ton, according to quality, and oats retail at 40 cents. There will be an immense quantity of feed required in this market, during this summer, and farmers and dealers may be assured of finding a ready sale for all they bring in, at high prices.

The "Washington Union," "St. Louis Union," and "Pittsburgh Post" have assented us for republishing Mr. McCandless' Clarion Letter, which we did at the request of persons who wished to obtain a copy of the precious document. Why in all this fate about the simple republication of this electioneering epistle? Is Mr. McCandless or his friends ashamed of it? It is very certain he either was deceived himself, or he undertook wilfully to deceive others. The former we adopt as the most charitable construction, and if he will only acknowledge that he was mistaken in the Tariff sentiments of "Polk and Dallas," the matter can be forgiven. It is not surprising, however, that people should cherish reminiscences of the gross deception practised upon the voters of Pennsylvania at a time when their interests are almost prostrate, as a consequence of that deception.

The Apportionment Bill passed in the House, and which we published yesterday, it appears was finally lost in the Senate. We hope if another one is brought up it will be more honorable and equitable. The one offered by Mr. King, which appears in our Harrisburgh letter to day, is a very good one, except in reference to Allegheny county. We ought to have six members.

The people of Wellsburg, Va., are agitating the question of a railroad from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, by way of that town. They oppose the granting of the right of way across Virginia for the Steubenville Road.

The Wheeling Gazette editor says the Bridge controversy will terminate in favor of the Company, "unless he is mistaken." Very likely, but we rather think he will be mistaken. We have no doubt that the decision will be in favor of Pennsylvania, and that the Bridge will have to go either up or down. We have too much confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the judgment of the Court, to believe the Judges will confirm the precedent of obstructing a great navigable stream, like the Ohio—the boundry of States, the highway of an Empire.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq.—This gentleman, nominated to the Senate, as Consul to Glasgow, has been the subject of more violent, unprincipled, and bitter attacks, from the Loco Foco papers and letter writers than any other, person who has been honored with Gen. Taylor's regards. Why this is so, we cannot conceive, unless because he is the brother of our excellent Governor, and that they visit all their rage against the instrument of their defeat upon his unoffending relative. Personally, Mr. James Johnston, we understand, is popular with all parties, and is a highly worthy and intelligent gentleman. The HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH refers to the charges of intemperance, &c., which we noticed a few days since, and pronounces them "totally false," and says that the whole personal appearance of Mr. Johnston proves their falsehood and that no gentleman believes one word of the calumnies set afloat about him.

It further says that Mr. Johnston's name is not, and will not be withdrawn until it is acted upon:—

"Mr. Johnston is not only sustained by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, but a large number of the first and best men of the Democratic party have solicited his confirmation. These men know him personally, and they would would rather have the office filled with a Pennsylvanian than one a man from another State. There are no nominees now before the Senate, who can present in his behalf a greater array of respectable names of both political parties than Mr. Johnston."

PLANK ROAD TO BUTLER.—An Act has passed the Legislature, at the present session authorizing the laying out of a State Road from a point on the Perrysville Plank Road in Allegheny county, to the borough of Butler, of which J. A. Gibson and Jas. M'Allen, of Allegheny co. and John Goheist of Butler co. are appointed commissioners to view and lay out the same, making the farm of Robert Dodds an intermediate point. The act requires the above named commissioners to meet at Perrysville on the first Monday in May next, and to proceed to business as soon thereafter as practicable. At the previous session, in 1849, an Act was passed to incorporate a company, with power to construct a plank road from Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny, to Butler in the county of Butler, by the nearest and best route or routes, as the stockholders may determine upon. Now, Nothing has been done under this act, until now, but the Commissioners are to hold a meeting at the Court House, in Butler, on the 3d of May, to take the necessary steps towards procuring stock, and organizing the company.

Butler will remain [illegible] unless she proceeds vigorously with one or both these projects. She has no railroad or railroad communication, and has never so much as market fair Philadelphia. If she does not succeed to make some of communication within city, and plank road will answer for, in point, meanwhile. In about two years Pittsburgh will have rail road communications with the East and the far West—with the Lakes and the South west, and the people of Butler county can avail themselves of the whole benefits of this stupendous system of improvements by making good plank road to this city. Every body knows what a wretched road the turnpike is, between the two places—up and down one hill of clay and after another. The price of a plank road would be paid in the enhanced price of produce in that county, in one year, and in the increased price of land ten times over. It would besides, pay a good dividend on the investment.—While Pittsburgh, then, is engaged with her great Western Railroad, let the people of Butler commence and build a Plank road. There are ample means in the hands of the people of that town, and of those on the line, to construct it without the least embarrassment.

BENEFIT OF PLANK ROADS TO REAL ESTATE.—Since the organization of the Breddocksfield Plank Road Company, and the location of the line, a piece of property, some three or four miles from the city, which was purchased some year or so ago for $250 per acre, has been sold for $1600 per acre. Contiguous property which was purchased for $250 per acre a few months ago, is now held at $1000. Such are the effects of Plank Roads and Rail Roads every where.

"Classical Series, edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt.—M. Tulli Cicironis."—This series has now been before the public for some time, and is highly commended by classical scholars and teachers. This work comprehends twelve of Cicero's select Orations, together with a sketch of the life of the great Roman orator. Published by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, and sold by Morse, Fourth street.

Assault upon Mr. Ewing.

Our telegraphic despatches have informed our readers of the attempt of the Locofocos in Congress to injure the character of Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, by libels, couched under the guise of resolutions of inquiry. The following emphatic denial of the charges, and vigorous defence of the honorable Secretary, we copy with pleasure from the *Republic*, of last Saturday:—

MR. RICHARDSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

We observe that Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, has offered a series of resolutions in the House of Representatives, purporting to be resolutions of inquiry. They embody a number of gross and scandalous libels, leveled at the Secretary of the Interior. In consequence of the language in which they were couched, Mr. Toombs objected to their reception. Mr. Stanley moved a suspension of the rules, that these resolutions, and all others of like character might be received. The Speaker said that a motion to suspend the rules was not in order, and Mr. Richardson's resolutions were not received. This, it is fair to presume, was precisely what Mr. Richardson desired. He had placed his instructions and intendons before the public, and his purpose was answered. They were in the way of producing their impression. He wishes for no committee; he desires no investigation. He knows that the suggestions of his resolutions are false suggestions. He intimates what he cannot know to be true, because it is not true. He stabs at character in the dark. He veils his accusations under the flimsy disguise of resolutions of inquiry, and relies upon the rules of the House and the force of party to screen him from the merited exposure of his falsehoods. These intents are plainly discernable from the tone of Mr. Richardson's resolutions, and the manner in which they were presented.

If the calumnies and slanders contained in Mr. Richardson's resolutions came to us in a less imposing shape; if they were the mere effusions of letter writers, or of unofficial partisans, we should suffer them to pass unconsidered and unnoticed, rather than to pass unconsidered a thousand other fabrications as we have permitted a thousand other fabrications to pass that have been intended to injure the Administration. But, Mr. RICHARDSON is a member of the House—he is a leading member, we believe, of the last Congress. He has therefore some legislative experience. He was spoken of, unless we are mistaken, as a Locofoco candidate for the Chair, at the time that the famous coalition of the chivalry and the Abolitionists undertook to elevate WILLIAM J. HOWARD to that distinguished position. He is therefore a man of some consideration, and in the ranks of his party only second to the celebrated and favorite candidate of the Democratic party, by whom he was supplanted. What such a man puts upon the record cannot be overlooked. It must be met and answered—if not for its intrinsic importance, out of consideration to the position he enjoys in his party, and the influence which he possesses among his political associates.

We therefore deny each and every of the imputations which are contained in the resolutions. They are, in the form in which they appear, merely libels. The assertion that Mr. Ewing has reopened *any* claim, decided by his predecessors, except upon congressional action, is untrue. The insinuation that Mr. Ewing was in any way implicated or interested in what the agents or attorneys for any claim, or the clerks in his office, did or omitted to do in regard to any claim, is a gratuitous insult. The charge that he has usurped any power of appointment in the Pension or Land Office, in violation of law, is entirely unsupported by fact. The insinuation that he has converted the offices in his appointment to sinecures for correspondents or editors, is an entire fabrication. All and each of these allegations, as far as they are designed to cast the slightest imputation upon the official integrity of Mr. Ewing—and all other insinuations that may be evoked from them—are without foundation in fact. When we say this we do not mean to say that there are not men in the Department of the Interior who correspond for the public press. We know nothing upon this point. If they do, we are not aware that Mr. Ewing has any right to deprive his clerks of the privilege of saying and writing what they please. He can establish no system of espionage that would enable him to prevent this, if he considered it his duty to do so. What we mean to say is simply this: Mr. Ewing has in no way authorized, encouraged, or countenanced any such tendency; and that if any improperly has been committed in this respect, Mr. Ewing is in no way responsible for it.

We protest against this mode of introducing resolutions which are not designed to be acted upon, but which are thrown out, merely to poison the public mind, and give color to the falsehoods issuing from the Locofoco press. If Mr. Richardson, therefore, desires to escape from the suspicion of wilful traduction, he will withdraw his resolutions in a shape which legislative propriety and decorum dictate. Let him appeal to the House, by a suspension of the rules, or by some other of its forms of action, to permit him to rescue his own name from disrepute.

Let him get his committee, and show that he has at least some responsible creature for his opinions in his accusations. And when his committee has acted, let him take good care that their report and the evidence are promptly laid before the public, and that not permitted to be buried under the accumulations of unfinished printing.

If MR. RICHARDSON has any regard for his own character, he will hasten to give Mr. Ewing the opportunity of vindicating his reputation from these aspersions. We challenge and defy him to fasten a stigma upon the integrity of the gentleman he has assailed.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Our Fruit Crop.

MESSRS. WHITE & CO.:

Gentlemen—The startling announcement which was made in the Journal, a few days since, that the fruit in this neighborhood was mostly killed by the severe freezing during the past winter, has, no doubt, created some uneasiness in the minds of all who appreciate and delight in the enjoyment of good peaches, apples, &c. Believing there was some mistake in the statement, led me to examine carefully the peach buds in several neighboring orchards, and I rejoice to say I never saw a promise of such abundance, not only of peaches, but every other kind of fruit, as the spring presents; and should kind Providence favor us with good weather through the present spring, we may rejoice also in the abundance of the cereal crops which now promise well.

[illegible] CITY TOWNSHIP.

Editors of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Permit me to present to the consideration of the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny County, the name of David Ritchie, Esq., as a candidate for Representative in Congress. The importance of the crisis demands from all persons who desire to sustain President Taylor's administration the nomination not only of a man of ability, but one who will unite the vote of this District, and who will strengthen our ticket. It is useless to conceal the truth, that, unless we can have this union, we will be defeated and disgraced, as we were last fall, and should we unfortunately send a genuine Locofoco to Congress, we may expect him to vote that Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, shall be a double district.

The recent vote of one of the Representatives of Allegheny County, on the Apportionment Bill, granting but five members to Allegheny County, with 25,517 taxables, and three members to Westmoreland, with 11,618 taxables, shows what our District may expect from the tender mercies and justice of a Locofoco Representative. We commend this vote to all fishy Whigs, who swallowed the Dr. We trust the good sense of the people will present to us a popular candidate, and we desire to take no more Locofoco pills.

MIFFLIN.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 20, 1850.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Lawrence moved to proceed to the consideration of his motion, submitted yesterday, to reconsider the vote upon the final passage of the bill creating parts of Columbia county into a new county, to be called Montour.

On the question of reconsidering the bill it was determined in the negative, by a strict party vote, Mr. Best and his Locofoco conductors, carrying it as they did the Apportionment on second reading, by the mere force of numbers—the very forcible and conclusive argument, that *right* is more than *numbers*. So the Senate refused to reconsider, and the bill was returned to the House for concurrence.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Apportionment Bill then came up on third and final reading.

Mr. King moved to go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following, to wit:

SENATE.	
Philadelphia city,	2
" county,	3
Montgomery and Delaware,	4
Chester,	3
Berks,	3
Schuylkill,	3
Bucks,	3
Lancaster and Lebanon,	3
Dauphin and Northumberland,	3
Northampton and Lehigh,	3
Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne,	1
Adams and Franklin,	1
York,	1
Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	1
Tioga, Lycoming, Sullivan, Potter, and Clinton,	1
Centre, Union, and Mifflin,	1
Luzerne and Columbia,	2
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
Erie, Warren, and McKean,	1
Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, and Elk,	1
Mercer and Crawford,	2
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1
Allegheny,	3
Washington and Greene,	3
Westmoreland and Cambria,	3
Armstrong, Indiana, and Clearfield,	1
Huntingdon, Bedford, and Blair,	1
Somerset and Fayette,	1
	33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams,	1
Allegheny,	4
Armstrong,	1
Bedford,	1
Berks,	4
Bucks,	2
Beaver,	1
Blair and Huntingdon,	2
Bradford,	2
Butler and Lawrence,	2
Chester,	4
Cumberland,	1
Centre,	1
Clearfield and Clinton,	1
Clarion and Jefferson,	1
Columbia and Sullivan,	2
Crawford,	2
Dauphin,	2
Delaware,	1
Erie,	2
Fayette,	2
Franklin,	2
Greene,	1
Indiana,	1
Lebanon,	1
Lycoming,	1
Lancaster,	6
Luzerne,	3
Lehigh and Carbon,	2
Monroe and Pike,	1
Venango and Warren,	2
Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry,	2
Montgomery,	3
Mercer,	1
Northampton,	3
Philadelphia city,	4
" county,	11
Potter, McKean, and Elk,	1
Somerset,	1
Schuylkill,	3
Susquehanna and Wyoming,	2
Tioga,	1
Westmoreland and Cambria,	3
Washington,	1
Union,	1
Wayne,	1
York,	3
	100

Upon the question of agreeing to the amendment, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Packer and Mr. King, and were as follows, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Frick, Haslett, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Sims, Walker—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Ferron, Forsyth, Fraley, Fulton, Guernsey, Hogus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter, Speaker—17.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The question then recurring upon the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Drum and Mr. Hogus, and were as follows to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooks, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Frick, Haslett, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Sims, Walker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Ferron, Forsyth, Fraley, Fulton, Guernsey, Hogus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter—16.

The Speaker declined to vote. So the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. Crabb the Senate then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the following Bank bills, which were severally taken up in the order in which they were reported by the Committee, and passed, through second reading, to wit:

To extend the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

To extend the charter of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster.

To extend the charter of the York Bank.

To extend the charter of the West Branch Bank.

To extend the charter of the Bank of Kensington.

To extend the charter of the Miners Bank of Pottsville.

These charters are all extended by these bills for the term of fifteen years.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILLS.

On leave given, Mr. King read in his place, a bill to fix the number of Representatives, and divide the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, in pursuance of the Constitution. This bill differs but little from the one offered by Mr. King this morning, as an amendment to the bill then pending.

On leave given, Mr. Muhlenberg also read in his place, a bill to fix the number of Representatives, and divide the State into Senatorial and Representative districts.

These bills were severally read, and ordered to be laid upon the table.

In the House the Appropriation Bill was again under consideration. The day was consumed with further discussion upon the section making an appropriation of $300,000 to the North Branch Canal. The question upon agreeing to this section is still pending.

CODDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The news of the past three days is concentrated in the movements in Wall Street, which are buoyant enough to satisfy the most speculative. The whole list of Stocks has advanced, but the great card is the Erie road, the barometer of the market, and the terror of the bears and croakers. The little fact has leaked out that its earnings this month will reach the sum of $150,000, against $62,000 last year, in the same month, and the problem demonstrated that, in 1850, the road will earn all its dividends and interest, and have a handsome surplus to divide. All the brokers who have sold the stock on time have had the balances taken from them with a freedom that makes them howl of their stupidity in selecting a road as important to New York as the Ohio river, to the western trade.

From Europe the news is commercial point of view, is looked upon as very favorable, especially for the Cotton interest. Prices at Liverpool have rallied 1c. per pound, and the spinners have opened their eyes to the fact that our crop is to be short, and that a large advance must be effected at once. Fresh mail to Europe has confirmed this opinion, and holders here are very firm, anticipating large orders in the course of the 15th and 20th of April. Flour has risen on the other side, and though the advance is small it is strengthened the market here. Coffee has been unfavorably affected by the news, and prices cannot fill to recede very materially. Metals are unchanged, and the mills and furnaces active in production.

In spite of the opposition of F. O. J. Smith, or, as he is more familiarly known, *Fog*, Smith, the press beat his line in the transmission of the steamer's news. The recent expose of his conduct, by Messrs. Morse and Kendall, has swept away the little sympathy left for him among our merchants, whose confidence he abuses. In all his management he has had reason the imposition he has practised, in conjunction with others, upon the merchants of Pittsburgh, who took the stock in the first line to Pennsylvania upon a pledge that no rival line should be built. What is the result? It is not notorious that a line has been built, was the very traffic Pittsburgh capitalists were induced would earn for them a dividend. Like the present of New York, Pittsburgh must protect herself, and surrender no portion of the earnings of their telegraph until those who have violated and evaded their contracts obtain their unjust gains by a court of law.

Money is abundant, and the rate of interest ranges from four and a half per cent to twelve per cent per annum, according to the security. Pennsylvania 5's have risen to 97@99¾, and in large demand. United States 6's, of 1867, 111¼. No sales of Coupon Stock. Reading Bonds 71, and Mortgage Bonds, 75. Erie 6's, of the new issue, 99½; old Bonds 108½; Erie Stock, 72, cash, and Indiana Bonds 79, and a small amount of enthusiasm among buyers.

An Engineer has been selected for the St. Louis, Western Rail Road, Mr. Kirkwood, the present Superintendent of the Erie Road, and a most valuable man. He will be succeeded by Mr. C. Minot, of the Boston and Maine Road, and is the most competent man to this calling in New England.

In the way of general news the city is remarkably dull. The town was never fuller of strangers nor were the places of amusement ever more varied and better patronized. Any thing in the way of a show, from Italian Opera to the merest dauba of a painting, or Negro Model Artists, attracts a crowded house, and fills the managers treasury.

The steamer is at Boston, and the mails will reach land to morrow. In the absence of the letters, merchants are not eager to operate extensively in Cotton, though considerable lots have changed hands at an advance. Holders look for news of the line in two weeks. Flour continues to rise, and nothing is value can be had under $5. Good Michigan $5 25@5 50. Wheat and Corn are firm, and under the news will be held still higher. Rye $3 50@3 75 Pork is doing a little better, and Mess Beef can be had under $10 (@10 50, and some at more. Lard is dearer, say $6 44 for fair. The market for groceries is more active, and prices are a little better. Molasses is up, and Sugars cannot be bought upon so good terms. Iron sells at $21 for Scotch Pig, 6 mos, and bar at $38, same time. Coffee has changed hands at 9@10c, for prime Rio.

C.

The New Bedford Mercury, one of the oldest and most influential Whig papers in Massachusetts, in speaking of the eight hundred respectable Boston Whigs who thanked Mr. Webster for his recent speech, in an address to that distinguished Senator, says:

"We tell those gentlemen that no man who avows the opinions put forth by Mr. Webster, in his last speech, can go before the Whigs of Massachusetts at the ballot box with the remotest chance of success. We tell them that no man holding those views can obtain a Whig nomination for Governor, or out of Boston for Congress. The Whigs mean free soil, and the eight hundred respectables will find it out about election time. We trust they will not feel constrained to abandon the party because they are in a minority; but assuredly they will find that they do not reflect the Whig sentiment of this Commonwealth, nor do we believe that a majority of the Whigs of Boston concur with them. That Mr. Webster may carry Congress with him is not improbable, but he cannot carry with him the Whigs of his own State. The men who now endorse Mr. Webster are the same whose suspected sentiments contributed largely to build up the free soil organization. The avowal of those sentiments will not drive more Whigs into a foreign organization, but will permit the old Whig party more strongly together. If another faction is to be formed, it must be composed of exclusive Webster men. They cannot impose their authority on the Whig party, and thus drive off another crowd of Whigs. The Whigs will observe and our vote them overwhelmingly, and if there is to be a further schism the eight hundred respectable gentlemen must fly off from the bulk of the party and set up business on their own account. We await the course of events with entire confidence.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—Muskingum county is and the city of Zanesville, have issued bonds for $200,000, for constructing this road, and proposals are advertised for building the road from Zanesville to Newark, the letting to be on the twentieth of May.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT relative to the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General, and County Surveyors, by the people.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth shall proceed by ballot one person to fill the office of Auditor General and one person to fill the office of Surveyor General, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and at their general election every third year thereafter.

Section 2. That the Auditor General and the Surveyor General elected in pursuance of the first section of this act, shall be commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth, and shall assume the duties of their respective offices on the first Tuesday of May next ensuing their election, and shall possess all the powers granted, perform all the duties and be subject to all the penalties imposed by the existing laws of this Commonwealth relating to Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Section 3. That the general election laws now in force for the choice of a Governor of this Commonwealth, shall regulate the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General; and in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Section 4. That no much of the act of twenty-ninth March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nine; so much of the act of thirteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and so much of any other act or acts of assembly now in force as relates to the appointment of an Auditor General or a Surveyor General by the Governor, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 5. That the qualified voters of each county of this Commonwealth, shall on the second Tuesday of October next, and on the same day every third year thereafter, elect one competent person, being a practical surveyor, to act as county surveyor for the proper county, for the term of three years, who shall do and perform all the duties, and have and receive all the emoluments now pertaining to the respective deputies of the Surveyor General.

Section 6. That duplicate returns of the elections of Surveyor County Surveyors shall be made out and certified by the return judges, in the manner prescribed by the laws regulating the general Elections of this Commonwealth, one copy whereof shall be filed by the clerk of the county of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and the other transmitted by mail to the Surveyor General, to be filed in his office, and notice of his election shall be given by the return judges to the person receiving it as aforesaid, who shall, at the next Quarter Sessions of the proper county, or as soon thereafter as practicable, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to perform all the duties of the office with fidelity.

Section 7. That the clerks of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties shall have power, on cause shown, to remove any of said County Surveyors for neglect, refusal, incompetency, or misbehavior in performing the duties of their office, and also remove them on being convicted of any infamous crime or misdemeanor.

Section 8. That in case of any vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county to appoint a competent person, being a practical surveyor, to fill such vacancy until the time prescribed by this act for the election of such officer.

Section 10. That so much of act of Assembly as authorizes the Surveyor General to appoint deputies, be and the same is hereby repealed.

J. S. M'ALLMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Hagerstown, Md. News, says:

The weather, with unusual portinacity, still maintains its very unseasonable character, performing a piece of work in a manner rather than that of Spring. Its long continuance has greatly delayed our farmers in the prosecution of their spring work—retarded the growth of vegetation, and seriously injured, if not destroyed, the prospects of the fruit crop.

The Catoctin, Md. Whig, says:

Notwithstanding the long continued spell of cold weather, we are happy to state that the Wheat crop, throughout our Valley wears a good and healthy appearance. At all events we hear of no complaints.

The Cumberland, Md. Civilian, says:

The weather since our last has been cold. The continued cold weather has kept back the budding of the fruit trees, and saved that crop from injury so far. The prospect of the wheat crop this spring is quite promising.

The Rockville, Md. Journal says the wheat crop in that county presents a fine appearance, for the peach crop in the neighborhood of Rockville is nearly all destroyed.

The Winchester, Va. Republican of yesterday gives the following good accounts from that quarter:

We are happy to learn that the prospect of an abundant crop of wheat and other grain never was more promising. Notwithstanding the inclement weather of the last few months, the fields look as forward as any could expect. There will be, no doubt, a plentiful harvest throughout, for the farmer this year.

The prospect for a bountiful crop of fruit is also very good. A gentleman who has an extensive orchard informs us that peaches will be abundant this summer, and that little injury has been inflicted by the severe weather.

There was a heavy hail at Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 12th inst., and on the 14th there was a light fall of snow. It is feared the peach crop in the neighborhood has been destroyed.

The Rochester, New York, Democrat, of yesterday, says:

The weather here has been very fickle and windy for the last few days, so much so, it is to be feared, as it certainly affect the grain and young clover. The fruit, however, we learn has so far escaped any very material injury, and promises an abundant crop.

The Rochester, N. Y. American, of Thursday, says:

Wheat on the ground is very backward, owing to the unusually cold weather. It is, however, in a favorable condition. Fruit trees have given no indication of budding as yet. The buds are as close and tight as in mid-winter.

WINTER IN AGAIN.—A letter, dated Plainfield, Hampshire county, Mass., April 17, contains the chilling news which follows:

"Thermometer 10 degrees below freezing.—Snow 18 inches deep in the woods, and almost all depths in the open fields. On Friday night last, snow fell to the depth of eight inches, and so damp that we thought it would not be likely to drift, but the drifts from this snow storm have been more troublesome than any other this winter. Nevertheless, we are confidently expecting summer before many months."

DANIEL WEBSTER AT BOSTON.—The New York *Mirror* says—We learn that Mr. Webster is about to visit Boston, and that he will address his constituents in Faneuil Hall some time next week. A Whig from the "Bay State" informs us that the "Massachusetts Legislature is dead against Webster, but that *the people* are for him." He also states that Gov. Briggs is a candidate for Mr. Webster's place in the Senate.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—A company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a suspension bridge over the Niagara river at Lewiston, and the work has been commenced under the direction of Edward W. Serrell, civil engineer. The bridge is to be located upon a level with the ridge road, seventy feet above the water, is to be 1,040 feet span between the stone towers, supported by ten cables, capable of sustaining 2,250 tons, with double carriage way and foot path, and will be ready for crossing by the first of September next.

MASSACHUSETTS NEW MARRIAGE LAW.—This law, approved March 28, dispenses with the fourteen days' notice and publication of intention, hitherto required in the State of Massachusetts, and enacts that such notice shall be given to the register, clerk, or other officer appointed for that purpose. Parties married out of the State must give notice of the fact to the officer within seven days after their return.

VIRGINIA AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—Out of nearly one hundred and forty counties in the State of Virginia, only twelve are known to have moved in favor of the proposed Nashville Convention. Not a single county in Virginia west of the Alleghanies, is yet known to have declared in favor of it. On the contrary, loud dissent has been expressed in some sections.

MR. BALL AND THE LOCOFOCOS.—The Harrisburgh Correspondent of the *North American*, says that the Locofoco investigation into the alleged official misconduct of Mr. Ball, the Whig State Treasurer, has closed, and that the delinquent Mr. Ball is of the most overwhelming character. It cannot fail to convince every man of the entire propriety of the official conduct of Mr. Ball. Never was a fouler charge made against any public officer than against the present State Treasurer. Never was the evidence to sustain charges of a weaker and more contemptible character, and never were any charges more entirely overthrown than those which Locofoco presses, with their usual audacity, were busy in making against Mr. Ball during the whole of the last business session.

SARSAPARILLA

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IN QUART BOTTLES

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND ERADICATING EVERY TRACE OF ORGANIC DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM, VIZ.

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Tetter, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones and Joints, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Nervous Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side and Back, Nervous Irritability, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Suppression, Retention, Irregularity, Whites, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

This extraordinary preparation is compounded and established upon a principle which has been used, based entirely on a scientific, which its superior efficacy has since universally established. Its effects are of a nature to eradicate all the germs of disease, with a sudden change of the system, and bodes health to the sick. Its effects are so decisive, that it has received the sanction of the medical profession, and has found universal favor, and has been used with almost unknown success in Scrofula and Rheumatism, and glandular chronic diseases, and in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, &c. Many of the excessive organs and the constitution have been raised as it were from the verge of disease, and now enjoy the blessing of continued health and vigor. The efficacy of this unexcelled medicine, is attributable to its extraordinary purifying and invigorating properties, and its adaptability to the various constitutions, and to the different ages and conditions of the human family.

THE SARSAPARILLA PROPER, is a concentrated extract of the root, and is the most powerful and valuable compound of the kind ever offered to the public.

This is to certify that I have used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the best effects in my family, and have found it a most valuable medicine. I have also recommended it to many persons, who have used it with equally good effect. I do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. Yours, &c. J. W. MCCLELLAN, Druggist, Corner of Liberty and Wood streets.

Sandsville, Pa., Dec. 1, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with a cough for the last two years, which has been so severe as to prevent my sleeping for several nights together, but on Thursday it became painful, and in a short time affected her whole body. Medical aid was called in, and every possible means resorted to to arrest the progress of this disease, but in vain, and on Monday last she died on Monday last.

PROFITS OF THE PACIFIC STEAMERS.—A correspondent of the New York Sun says that the steamships running between Panama and San Francisco carry on an average 150 cabin passengers each way, at $300 each, and 250 steerage passengers, at $150 each, thus receiving $165,000. The expenses do not exceed $55,000, so that the profits of the voyage, in passengers alone, are $109,000. Add to this the freight, say $8,000, and the total profit amounts to $117,300.

CURE FOR A RINGWORM.—The editor of the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil, furnishes the following receipt, which he says is infallible for the cure of the ringworm: "Heat a shovel to a bright red, cover it with grains of Indian corn; press them down with a cold flat iron. They will pop to a coal, and exude an oil on the surface of the flat iron, with which rub the ringworm, and after one or two applications it will be *like* as dead as Julius Cæsar."

SUNDAY TRAVEL ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The vote at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, last evening, on the question of daily lines of travel stood: for daily lines 6334 stockholders, 12,833 shares; against daily lines, 315 stockholders, 7,279 shares—total number of shares voted, 20,122. This is considerably less than one half of the number of shares in the hands of private holders, 150 independent of the city's subscription. It is very important that in a question of such moment, these should be an expression of opinion by all the stockholders, and every man who owns a share, whatever are his views, should go and vote during the time that the polls are to remain open, so that the decision may not be looked upon as that of a faction, or a majority of the stockholders.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, April 20.*

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—The Presbyterian gives the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, an eloquent and patriotic sentiment, as we delivered from the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, in his inaugural address:

"Faith, principle, is not dead in the very souls of men as well to the *Civil*, as to the Social and Ecclesiastic. A Christian minister amid *the parti-sanship of a community*, politics, is to know nothing save Christ crucified, lest credibility his duties as a preacher of righteousness. As God's Ambassador, he cares to know diversities of opinion. To the sovereign and the slave—to the wealthy and the pauper—to the scholar and the ignorant—to the friend of a throne, and the *incognito* standing peritually before kings in the glory of immortal manhood—to all alike, he comes, bearing the same Kingly credentials of God's anger and God's love, exercising in his high place of embassy, he is not to forget the Holy Ghost will descend from Heaven to give point to a lesson of statesmanship, or power to an axiom of political economy. He is to look on him as a spirit whose nationality is lost, as a seraph garment, a spirit winged for soaring to the skies, would whose men of all kingdoms and peoples are one in Christ. He is to forget all minor interests. He is to forget all human distinctions. He is to be the dead but living, from the great nation that, polling save Christ Jesus and him crucified."

Meantime we would not be misunderstood lest Faction is to run to bow before the idol that yet remains in fitful clamor, worship a Christian minister, by the imposition of Ecclesiastical Laws, and hereafter directed of all rights as a man and a citizen; even under the shadow of the cross he will not—he may not—he cannot forget his country. Fact, said the surgeon, if I lose my wife, or mowed in like one, would have cried with even more than his Roman kinsman, "I am an *American citizen*." Our beloved land, with its boundaries the broadest, its government the freest—its institutions the noblest, its world, and its God's great gift to every man who breathes its blest air, and exults in its sunshine. And we be to that man, whether Civilian or Ecclesiastic, who dare lay down at a Judas Iscariot, who dare lay down at a Judas Iscariot, who dare lay down at a Judas Iscariot