THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 8 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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 the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

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

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. F. PARKE, ALEX. FRAZELIS, TIMS. STEELE, } Secretaries.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

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

OUR WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the grading and masonry of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, from the State Line to the intersection of the Cleveland Rail Road, was let at Salem on Thursday last, to responsible contractors, at rates materially lower than the original estimate of SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., the Chief Engineer. The number of bidders in attendance was large, and the competition highly spirited. The work let comprises thirty two sections, making nearly thirty four miles; and, with the exception of three or four sections, it is generally light. It is to be completed by the first of April next. With the exception of the work immediately adjoining Allegheny city, the whole of the Eastern Division of the rail road, eighty miles in length, is now under contract; and we wish to call the attention of our readers especially to the fact, that when this part of the work is ready for use, we shall have a continuous rail road communication from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, through Cleveland and Columbus. By proper efforts, this may readily be accomplished next year, but it will require promptness on the part of the Stockholders in paying up the instalments called for by the Directors. The golden prize is now within our reach, and by a little effort, we can secure the most valuable rail-road connections, in advance of the projects of our rivals, both on the north and on the south of us. The following is a list of the allotments made at the letting at Salem:

Section 45—Ramsey & Hamilton.
Section 46—Boyle & Sourbeck.
Sections 47 and 48—John W. Shugert.
Section 49—Daniel Carr.
Sections 50 and 51—Maloney & Wolfort.
Sections 52 and 53—William Nelson.
Sections 54 and 56—Alston & Son.
Section 55—Michael Kelly.
Section 57—Stacy Nichols.
Section 58—Jacob Nold.
Sections 59 and 60—P. H. Blake.
Sections 61, 62, and 63—Christy & Crowley.
Sections 64 and 65—Miller & Clay.
Sections 66 and 67—Riley & Duffin.
Section 68—David Moore.
Section 69—James Kelly.
Section 70—John Thomas.
Section 71—P Donovan.
Section 72—M. Donovan.
Sections 73 and 74—P Fenlon.
Sections 75 and 76—Samuel Wintrode.
Section No. 45 is at the State line. No. 55 is at Columbiana, No. 65 is at Salem, and No. 76 is at the intersection with the Cleveland Railroad at Alliance, near Mount Vernon.

OHIO.—The Whigs of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus, on the 8th inst., and put in nomination for Governor Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Hamilton county, and for Board of Public Works, Alex. G. Conover, of Auglaize county.—Mr. Johnston is now Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and the State Journal says, is generally and most favorably known all over the State, as a man of popular address and sympathies—as a man of great energy and power as a speaker on the stump—as a man of commanding intellect and very decided force of character. As a citizen, in all the walks of private life, he is above reproach. In every respect he is worthy to lead the great party by which he has been selected for this proud position. He will canvass the State most thoroughly, and with a power and eloquence that cannot fail to tell in the coming election.

If he is equal to *our* Gov. Johnston he is a first rate man indeed, and will most certainly succeed

The Convention passed resolutions declaring the undiminished confidence of the Whigs of Ohio in Gen. Taylor, and approving of his California and territorial policy—and reiterating their former views in opposition to the extension of slavery, &c. The Whigs of Ohio are determined to make a brilliant campaign, and we feel confident they will succeed.

The Tariff Discussion.

Our readers will find, to day, under our locs head, a synopsis of the Tariff discussion, on Thursday night, in the association dignified with the cognomen of the "Workingmen's Congress." We had a natural curiosity to know what these men, who complain so much about the present order of things, would have to say about the important measure of a tariff for protection, and sent our reporter to take notes of the speeches.

It will strike the reader, that the speakers on the occasion are possessed of but exceedingly crude and unsettled ideas on the subject. There appears to be no agreement in any thing but the denunciation of capital, which, while all the world anxiously seeks after it, it has become very much the fashion to denounce. Not one of the orators presents any tangible system to remove the difficulties under which they all unite in declaring the workingmen labor. One man goes for protection, so it is not Whig protection, but the majority denounce all protection whatever, and one more zealous than the rest, abhors a manufactory as a very Pandora box of evils. We think he will find it very hard to convince a farmer that has a safe, regular, and profitable market brought to his door by a manufactory, that it is quite so bad as he would make it out to be, and we are sure there will always be plenty of men willing to work in it, in preference to agriculture, however much others may admire that truly noble employment.

Amidst all this fault finding and complaining, why do not some of these would be reformers digest some definite and tangible plan for improving the social and political system. Any body can find fault, and point out fancied or real errors; but when they come to suggest remedies, their weakness and folly are sufficiently evident to inspire pity if not contempt. We have heard a great deal of late years, in various quarters, about the evils of the existing social system, but we never yet have seen a plan suggested by the wisest of the reformers, for the reconstruction of society which would stand investigation, or which any number of them would be willing to adopt themselves. The world wags on as usual—the enterprising, honest, and industrious, always rise to the top, while those who spend their time in complaining generally bring on themselves all the evils they fondly fancy they could remove if they had their way. This "Workingmen's Congress" will end as all other schemes of the kind. The leaders of it, who doubtless have some political object in view, will endeavor to mould it to their wishes for the accomplishment of their purposes, and then let the matter drop. These leaders, the chief of them at least, are the bitter enemies of the Whig party, and of Whig policy, and one of their objects no doubt is to build up the fallen fortunes of Locofoceism in this county.

We see that the Cincinnati press are complaining about the new telegraphic arrangements. We, in Pittsburgh, consider them the best and cheapest we have ever had, and we heartily thank Mr. Reid, the energetic, gentlemanly, and most obliging Superintendant, for making the arrangement he has, for the convenience of the press. The grounds of complaint of the Cincinnati press are really most amusing, and of a very piquyne character. They complain, first, of the expense of the despatches, and next of the amount sent increasing the expense of composition, although they pay no more for the same despatches than we do in Pittsburgh, where we are so much nearer the source of news. We think the price is cheap, and we like full despatches. The Cincinnati press must be getting behind the age.

The Free Soilers of Ohio have nominated David R. Tilden, of Summit County, as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Tilden was once a Whig.

THE RUSH OF THE FURNACE BUILDERS.—The editor of the *American* has been furnished by some of the Furnace men with the following important facts in relation to the manufacture of Pig Iron in Western Pennsylvania:

"The whole number of what may be termed *live* Furnaces—that is, those recently in blast and capable, from location and resources for stock, of again blowing—in the different Iron regions of Western Pennsylvania—that is to say, in the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, and Mercer—is 122.

The average make of these furnaces may be set down at 800 tons each per year, making a total production that found vent in various directions, of 97,600 tons.

Of these furnaces but 59 are now in blast, the production of which at the same ratio will be 47,200 tons, showing a nett loss in the industrial production of the country of 50,400 tons annually. The amount of this in dollars may be easily counted. That there was consumption for the larger production is evidenced from the fact, that the years of the greatest production were the years in which it rated highest. If we go then to dollars we may calculate the actual loss in money to the country as follows:

97,600 tons at an average of $30 per ton,	$2,928,000
47,200 tons at its present average, $22 per ton,	1,034,400
We have an amount of loss to these Counties of	$1,893,600

But we see in this but the beginning of the ruin to come. Of these 59 furnaces, about two thirds are making their last blast. In 1851 but 20 of them—probably not so many, will be in fire. It is unnecessary—at least to us it is sickening, to count up the consequences."

All this desolation is the direct consequence of the Tariff of '46. Will our members of Congress look at it, and consider whether nothing is due to such important interests as these? Let the people of Western Pennsylvania also look at it, and see if they can admire these *fruits of Locofoceism!*

LAW.—A publication has been made, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the name, residence, and post office of every practising lawyer in the United States. The entire list shows that there are *nineteen thousand five hundred.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, May 7, 1850.

The Apportionment Bill is still in the hands of the Committee of Conference of the two Houses appointed on the subject. They have been several times, already, upon the point of an explosion, and this morning actually separated in a state of great excitement, two or three members of the Committee declaring that they had met for the last time. Better counsels, however, have prevailed during the day, and the consequence was another meeting this afternoon, and there will probably be another to night. The eventual result of these repeated conferences, I cannot, of course, pretend to anticipate. The Whigs are prepared, under the circumstances, to yield much that they have a right to claim; but they will never submit to the wrong and outrage that has been attempted upon them, while they have power to resist.

The Locofocos of the House have threatened that they will "celebrate the fourth of July in the Capitol," sooner than yield to the just demands of the Whig members upon this subject; and the probability is that after voting themselves three dollars per day for the whole session, they will be able to hold out. We have reason to believe, however, that the Whigs (notwithstanding they are exceedingly anxious for an adjournment, and have been earnestly pressing it for the last month) are ready to make the necessary sacrifice of their individual interests, and that they will be able to stand the siege of summer with quite as good a will as their opponents.

The "celebration" contemplated by the Locofocos will not be altogether of a Locofoco character. We have no doubt, whatever, that if their stubbornness should require it, every Whig member of the Legislature will be "then and there present," to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie got the following new sections put on as amendments to House bills, to wit:

To authorise the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company to hold, not exceeding five hundred acres of land, for mining purposes.

To authorise the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Railroad Company to extend their road to the Washington county line, and to change any portion of it, at the discretion of the Company to a plank road.

To change the time of holding the annual elections of the Williamsport Bridge Company, to the second Tuesday in March.

In the House, the amendments made by the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill were under consideration, and occupied the entire day. The amendment appropriating $500,000 to the avoidance of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, with several others of less importance, was nonconcurred in. I understand that the Senate will insist upon them all, and the bill must eventually go to a Committee of Conference of the two Houses. In that case, as the Speaker of the House is himself a Western man, he will probably select a Committee who will be in favor of the appropriation.

The bill containing the provisions in regard to a system of free banking, has been laid over in the House for the present, and the ultimate disposition of this important measure of course remains in suspense.

Gen. Bickell, the new State Treasurer, entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office on yesterday. He is represented by his friends to be a gentleman of capacity and integrity, and to be relied upon for a conscientious discharge of the duties of that important office.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to announce that Senator King has now entirely recovered from his late severe illness, and that he is again able to occupy his seat in the Senate, where his presence, at this important juncture of affairs, is of so much importance both to the Whig party, and to the people. COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1850.

The arrival of the steamship Empire City, and Georgia, with news from California to the 5th of April, and the announcement that the Cherokee is on the way with two millions of gold, has put people in the best of humor here, and all is as sunny as the weather, which was never surpassed for fineness. The effect of the arrival of so much bullion, and the very favorable advices as to future shipments, has given a new impetus to the stock market, before buoyant. At the close of business the following were the quotations of leading stocks: Pennsylvania 5's, 97½; United States 6's, of '67, 119; do. of '68, 119½; Reading stock 48; Erie Bonds 97½, do, stock 75; United States 5's, 103½; Though the recent advance in stocks has been large the speculative feeling is undiminished.

At the Tabernacle, this morning, a serious riot occurred, growing out of the fanatical speech of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. It is not unusual for anti slavery speakers to use the most pungent language in reference to the people of the South, and all who directly or indirectly foster the slave power, but, on this occasion, all bounds of decency were outraged, and all denominations of Christians vilified, with a fierceness never before equalled. After the church had been defamed, Mr. Garrison proceeded to berate the President of the United States, when that veteran and most infamous wretch, Capt. Rynders, and his band of ruffians, made a rush upon the platform, and at once created a riot that no pen can describe.—What the end of the anti slavery meeting here will be none can tell. There is not police or power enough to shield the anti slavery people from the vengeance of a mob, if they persist in their crusade of words upon the South. The mob of New York will not allow the united virulence of these missionaries to be concentrated here unchecked.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the steamers Washington and Hermann, for the Pacific trade, one to run from New York to a point on the gulf of Mexico, and the other to connect, on the other side, with San Francisco. The steamers at present running are pouring a perfect harvest of gold into their owners pockets, and have cleared themselves over and over again.—If the boat now lying at Pittsburgh, destined for New York, is in any degree as good as the U. S. ship Allegheny, she will soon be snapped up for the California trade. No other trade is rich enough to keep her.

The following table will show the condition of the finances of the leading religious Societies, whose anniversaries are to be celebrated this week.

The receipts, during the past year, of the principal religious and benevolent institutions, show an increase over previous years. The aggregate is larger than was ever before contributed to the same objects during a similar period.

	1847-'9	1849-'50.
American Tract Society.....	$256,500	$303,423
American Bible Society.....	251,870	281,614
*B. C. Foreign Mission.....	178,277	187,609
Am. Home Missionary.....	145,925	157,391
Am. and For. Christ. Union..	92,704	115,000
Am. and For. Bible Society..	39,510	40,993
Am. Baptist Home Mission...	20,876	20,443
N. Y. State Colonization Soc'y	12,353	15,340
	$936,150	$1,065,813

Respecting the last mentioned institution, the rapid increase of its receipts affords abundant evidence of the growing popularity of its object.—Three years ago, or in 1848, they amounted to only $5,000. They had not varied much from this sum for several years previous. A similar increase has taken place in the number of churches contributing. In 1846, the number was 41; in 1847, 49; in 1848, 63; and in 1849, 125. The financial report of the American Sunday School Union, as the case with several other societies, less important, is not yet out. The receipts last year amounted to $159,282; and this year there has been a slight increase.

Among the exports to Liverpool is a sample of Croton water, shipped at an expense of 37½ cents, for cash. Should the article prove good and adapted to the wants of that bar drinking people, we can send any amount from our stock.

On 'Change there is little activity. Ashes sell at $5 62½. Cotton is at a stand; middling New Orleans sells at 12½. Flour has ceased to be in demand, and is cheaper, with the turn all in favor of the buyer. Choice Michigan $5 44 @ 5 62.—Grain is in fair demand, and good lots of shipping Corn would sell well. Most of the stock is too damp for shipment. In Hides there is an advance of 1c per lb, all round. Leathers is without change. Whiskey sells at 23c. Freights on Corn, to Liverpool, 5c per bushel.

C.

* Receipts for the last nine months.
† They somewhat exceed that sum.

From the National Intelligencer.

The respectable source of the following communication, and the important and rather startling views which it presents, induces us to give it a conspicuous places in our columns.

GENTLEMEN: A constant reader of your paper is much surprised to find in the Congressional debates on the interminable subject of slavery, assertions, not unfrequently, that the country is in a state of prosperity.

Will you permit 'a looker on in Vienna' to state a few facts suggestive of the question in what our national prosperity at present consists?

Is it to be found in our acquisition of California, which, including outlay, capital, and cargoes sent, amounts to $40,000,000? The cargo to lose on an average fifty per cent of their cost, and where from eight hundred to one thousand vessels have gone, most of them to remain useless and in a state of decay?

Is our prosperous condition shown by the facts that we are sending our stocks to Europe at the rate of $500,000 per week, in addition to all our shipments of grain, breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, rice and tobacco, while exchange is selling in New York at 9-1-2 to 10 3-4 per cent to pay for a vastly increased importation of iron and of dry goods, at a time when most of our iron furnaces are forced out of blast and our cotton mills working short time or shutting up?

Were freights ever depressed as they now are; and does our shipping interest show a prosperous condition when, notwithstanding the new trade open to California, ship owners are losing money?

It is also a notorious fact that our home trade is much diminished. Traders to the interior complain of a great falling off in the demand for goods of every description, doubtless arising from the participation of our industry.

Have we any better prosperity in the future, when the debates in the British Parliament show that wheat at the Baltic ports is abundant, and that it can be and is imported into England at 20s per quarter delivered there, a price that will not nett more than about 80 or 90 cents per bushel of 60 pounds?

From Cuili, too, our Consul writes, contracts have been made there by a company to supply California with flour to meet the entire demand, at prices much lower than we could send it thither, if a railroad existed across the Isthmus.

While this is the state of our agricultural, commercial, manufacturing interests and prospects, our banks are expanding the currency, our stocks rising above their real value, and the spirit of speculation is them increasing.

The only apparent prosperity is found in the advanced price of cotton, arising, however, from a great deficiency, probably six or seven hundred thousand bales, in the last crop.

Of course the cry is getting up in the Locofoco papers that the Whigs are at work at panic making; but facts are stubborn things, and they who believe the assertion that the country is in a prosperous condition because of our heavy importations and the apparent high rate of money, will be carefully deceived when the reaction shall come—as come it *assuredly will*, unless measures are taken to avert it. We have now the state of things which produced the ruin experienced in 1837. It is falsely called "free trade," a legacy left us by the Polk administration, for which we are in the main indebted to Robert J. Walker, whose report from the Treasury Department was so gratifying to the British House of Lords that they broke out in the shies and caused it to be printed. Mr. Bulwer too, it appears, is much pleased with the present state of the iron business.

No comment is necessary upon the solemn facts here stated, all known to every well-informed merchant and trader. If they are doubted, let a committee be appointed to examine into the state of the country, with power to send for persons and papers, and then some useful legislation may be hoped for, instead of consuming the greatest part of the session of Congress in speeches for Bouncombe, upon a subject which could be at once satisfactorily settled if a patriotic spirit had any influence in our National Councils.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

Paine's Hydro-Electric Light.

By the following article, which we copy from the Boston Post, it will appear that Mr. Paine's discovery of light from water, by mechanical action, is at last perfected:

After a period of six years, employed in a series of experiments, conducted upon the most philosophical principles, and continued with indefatigable perseverance, Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, has completed his "Hydro-Electric Lamp apparatus," an ingenious apparatus for evolving hydrogen and oxygen gases from water, by the agency of electricity, generated by mechanical means. The gases thus obtained may be used for light, heat, and motive power, and have already been practically tested for the two first named purposes, on a considerable scale, with wonderful effect.

At his residence, on Tuesday evening, April 23, Mr. Henry M. Paine exhibited the operation of his invention to a number of gentlemen in Boston and Worcester, some of whom have had considerable experience in the gas business, and others have taken great interest in places and projects, having in view the production of artificial light at cheaper rates than it can be furnished by the means hitherto employed by gas manufacturers. Mr. Paine had his house brilliantly lighted up, although he used only one small burner for each room.—The light was exceedingly strong and white, and so pure that the most delicate shades of blue and green in some colored prints could be instantly distinguished at a distance of twenty feet from the burner, (a common gas burner,) which was supplied with gas from a pipe whose diameter did not exceed one quarter of an inch.

At the same time that the light was being exhibited, the mode of using the gas for heating was also shown. A small jet of *pure hydrogen*, between two circular plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and genial heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they abated when they were led down into the cellar to examine the exceedingly small machine by which the gas was made.—The box containing it was about 18 inches square, and 18 in depth. We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state that, as its name indicates, it evolves magnetic electricity, by purely mechanical action. From the above mentioned box, there ran flat copper wires into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height, and 6 or 8 inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas alone was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs about the size of a barrel each. The pole at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this other side, passed into the ground, so that hydrogen only was evolved by the action of the machine. The process of carbonizing the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view. It is very cheap, so much so, that Mr. Paine says that the cost of carbonizing the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week, has not yet amounted to *one cent*. The hydrogen is used for the general purposes of light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for light houses.

Mr. Paine has also discovered a principle by which he can regulate the quantity of electricity to be discharged into the composing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Paine, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with gas. It is set up in the Worcester Exchange, and only occupies a space of 3 feet square by 6 in height.

One cubic foot of water will make 2,100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67 pounds, falling nine feet in an hour, will make, from this large machine, 1,000 feet of gas. The apparatus can be applied to gas works of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.—*Boston Post.*

SINGULAR OCCURENCE.—The steamer Osprey, which arrived on Tuesday last from Philadelphia, while on her passage, struck against something which gave the vessel such a shock as to induce Capt Dickinson to suppose he had touched upon a shoal or large log. Upon examination, nothing could be discovered. About six hours subsequently, Capt. Dickinson, upon getting over the bow of the steamer, for the purpose of securing a dolphin, discovered an object hanging to the cutwater. This he soon made out to be a huge turtle, which took all hands, in eliding the passengers, to haul on board. The animal it is supposed, must have been sleeping on the water and was nearly run through by the shock though it was still alive when taken on board. The turtle was cut off as a trophy, and filled a good sized bucket, and the carcass, which must have weighed eight or nine hundred pounds, was thrown overboard.—[Charleston Mercury.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We select the following items of intelligence brought from California and the Isthmus, by the steamships Empire City, Georgia, and Cherokee, whose arrival at New York, on Tuesday last, was announced by telegraph.

ISTHMUS NEWS.

The steam ship California arrived at Panama on the 23d of April, with 223 passengers, and two millions and a half in gold dust.

The steam ship Sarah Sands, and the propeller Carolina, had left Panama full of passengers, and about three thousand still remained upon the isthmus, waiting their chance.

The rainy season had not yet set in, and Chagres and Panama were still healthy.

Many robberies were daily taking place at Panama and on the Isthmus.

W. G. Wood, Esq., bearer of despatches from the State Department, was to leave Panama for San Francisco, on the 1st of May, in the steam ship Oregon.

The Bishop of Panama, Senor D. Francisco Manfredo, died in the province of Veragua of apoplexy, on the 5th of April.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Passengers by the Georgia, report that gold is more plentiful than ever, and that property has somewhat fallen in prices. Provisions and even luxuries are very abundant in San Francisco.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The day previous to the sailing of the California, the collector of the customs in San Francisco was notified that the money collected for duties must be paid over to the State Government in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, and steps are being taken to form an independent Government. Commodore Jones, it is said, is about to take active measures to prevent it.

A law has passed the Legislature imposing a tax of 25 dollars a month on every foreigner who works in the mines.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to provide for the inspection of steamboats at San Francisco. Also, a bill to suppress gambling.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the judiciary committee to prepare and report at an early day as possible, a bill to prevent the immigration of all persons not citizens of the United States in many of the penal settlements of Europe. A bill of that description was reported on the 29th of March.

An act to incorporate the city of San Francisco has passed the Legislature.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The following gentlemen have been elected judges of the several judicial districts:—

DISTRICTS.
1. O. S. Wetherby,
2. H. A. Tiffi,
3. John Watson,
4. Levi Parsons,
5. Charles M. Creamer,
6. James S. Thomas,
7. Robert Hopkins,
8. W. R. Turner,
9. W. Scott Sherwood.

The salary of the office has been fixed by the Legislature at $7,500 per annum.

FROM THE GOLD REGION.

The Pacific news of the 26th of March, has the following information relative to alleged discoveries of gold on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada:

The existence of gold on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, although not seriously questioned since its discovery on the numerous streams heading on the western side of the chain, has never been authenticated in a form as to leave the matter no room for doubt. A gentleman who has just arrived in this city from the east, by way of the Great Salt Lake and Los Angelos, informs us that the question is settled.

In what quantities the gold exists, he is unable to say, as want of provisions precluded his party from halting long enough to test the richness of the discovery. The metal was found on the surface of rotten granite, and to a certain depth intermingled with it, forming the bed of a stream then dry. Its locality is about two hundred miles from Los Angelos, on the old Spanish trail between that place and Santa Fe, in the neighborhood of the Little Salt Lake. A party has left Los Angelos for the purpose, prepared to test the availability of this new placer.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

We learn from a friend that the travel towards the Southern mines is increasing every day, and there is every reason to that region the coming season are more flattering than last year. New placers are discovered as explorations are made by our adventurous citizens, and new towns laid out as the population increases. Stockton is said to be growing rapidly, and business becoming brisk as the roads to the mines become passable.

The new city of San Joaquin, of which we have before spoken favorably, is increasing with magic speed, and will become, this season, a town of great importance and extensive trade. We do not know of a new city in the valley, or State, that is more advantageously situated on high and beautiful ground, or which offers greater inducements for profitable investment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The San Francisco Journal of Commerce notices the arrival there of the schooner California, from an exploring expedition to Trinity Bay. The bay was found in latitude 41 4, and Trinity river emptying into it. The party landed among the Indians, and surveyed the country around the mouth of the river. There was no entrance for any vessel of size, but boats could only enter at high water. The following incident of the voyage is recorded:

The California was boarded on the 26th of March by nine men, who had left the brig Omeo on the 16th, fifteen miles from land, for the purpose of finding the river, the captain of the brig promising to come the next day and take them off. They were almost in a state of starvation, having just boiled their blankets and shoes for food, and were in a state of decay?

Is our prosperous condition shown by the facts that we are sending our stocks to Europe at the rate of $500,000 per week, in addition to all our shipments of grain, breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, rice and tobacco, while exchange is selling in New York at 9-1-2 to 10 3-4 per cent to pay for a vastly increased importation of iron and of dry goods, at a time when most of our iron furnaces are forced out of blast and our cotton mills working short time or shutting up?

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It is also a notorious fact that our home trade is much diminished. Traders to the interior complain of a great falling off in the demand for goods of every description, doubtless arising from the participation of our industry.

Have we any better prosperity in the future, when the debates in the British Parliament show that wheat at the Baltic ports is abundant, and that it can be and is imported into England at 20s per quarter delivered there, a price that will not nett more than about 80 or 90 cents per bushel of 60 pounds?

From Cuili, too, our Consul writes, contracts have been made there by a company to supply California with flour to meet the entire demand, at prices much lower than we could send it thither, if a railroad existed across the Isthmus.

While this is the state of our agricultural, commercial, manufacturing interests and prospects, our banks are expanding the currency, our stocks rising above their real value, and the spirit of speculation is them increasing.

The only apparent prosperity is found in the advanced price of cotton, arising, however, from a great deficiency, probably six or seven hundred thousand bales, in the last crop.

Of course the cry is getting up in the Locofoco papers that the Whigs are at work at panic making; but facts are stubborn things, and they who believe the assertion that the country is in a prosperous condition because of our heavy importations and the apparent high rate of money, will be carefully deceived when the reaction shall come—as come it *assuredly will*, unless measures are taken to avert it. We have now the state of things which produced the ruin experienced in 1837. It is falsely called "free trade," a legacy left us by the Polk administration, for which we are in the main indebted to Robert J. Walker, whose report from the Treasury Department was so gratifying to the British House of Lords that they broke out in the shies and caused it to be printed. Mr. Bulwer too, it appears, is much pleased with the present state of the iron business.

No comment is necessary upon the solemn facts here stated, all known to every well-informed merchant and trader. If they are doubted, let a committee be appointed to examine into the state of the country, with power to send for persons and papers, and then some useful legislation may be hoped for, instead of consuming the greatest part of the session of Congress in speeches for Bouncombe, upon a subject which could be at once satisfactorily settled if a patriotic spirit had any influence in our National Councils.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

Paine's Hydro-Electric Light.

By the following article, which we copy from the Boston Post, it will appear that Mr. Paine's discovery of light from water, by mechanical action, is at last perfected:

After a period of six years, employed in a series of experiments, conducted upon the most philosophical principles, and continued with indefatigable perseverance, Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, has completed his "Hydro-Electric Lamp apparatus," an ingenious apparatus for evolving hydrogen and oxygen gases from water, by the agency of electricity, generated by mechanical means. The gases thus obtained may be used for light, heat, and motive power, and have already been practically tested for the two first named purposes, on a considerable scale, with wonderful effect.

At his residence, on Tuesday evening, April 23, Mr. Henry M. Paine exhibited the operation of his invention to a number of gentlemen in Boston and Worcester, some of whom have had considerable experience in the gas business, and others have taken great interest in places and projects, having in view the production of artificial light at cheaper rates than it can be furnished by the means hitherto employed by gas manufacturers. Mr. Paine had his house brilliantly lighted up, although he used only one small burner for each room.—The light was exceedingly strong and white, and so pure that the most delicate shades of blue and green in some colored prints could be instantly distinguished at a distance of twenty feet from the burner, (a common gas burner,) which was supplied with gas from a pipe whose diameter did not exceed one quarter of an inch.

At the same time that the light was being exhibited, the mode of using the gas for heating was also shown. A small jet of *pure hydrogen*, between two circular plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and genial heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they abated when they were led down into the cellar to examine the exceedingly small machine by which the gas was made.—The box containing it was about 18 inches square, and 18 in depth. We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state that, as its name indicates, it evolves magnetic electricity, by purely mechanical action. From the above mentioned box, there ran flat copper wires into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height, and 6 or 8 inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas alone was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs about the size of a barrel each. The pole at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this other side, passed into the ground, so that hydrogen only was evolved by the action of the machine. The process of carbonizing the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view. It is very cheap, so much so, that Mr. Paine says that the cost of carbonizing the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week, has not yet amounted to *one cent*. The hydrogen is used for the general purposes of light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for light houses.

Mr. Paine has also discovered a principle by which he can regulate the quantity of electricity to be discharged into the composing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Paine, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with gas. It is set up in the Worcester Exchange, and only occupies a space of 3 feet square by 6 in height.

One cubic foot of water will make 2,100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67 pounds, falling nine feet in an hour, will make, from this large machine, 1,000 feet of gas. The apparatus can be applied to gas works of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.—*Boston Post.*

SINGULAR OCCURENCE.—The steamer Osprey, which arrived on Tuesday last from Philadelphia, while on her passage, struck against something which gave the vessel such a shock as to induce Capt Dickinson to suppose he had touched upon a shoal or large log. Upon examination, nothing could be discovered. About six hours subsequently, Capt. Dickinson, upon getting over the bow of the steamer, for the purpose of securing a dolphin, discovered an object hanging to the cutwater. This he soon made out to be a huge turtle, which took all hands, in eliding the passengers, to haul on board. The animal it is supposed, must have been sleeping on the water and was nearly run through by the shock though it was still alive when taken on board. The turtle was cut off as a trophy, and filled a good sized bucket, and the carcass, which must have weighed eight or nine hundred pounds, was thrown overboard.—[Charleston Mercury.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

OFFICE OHIO & PENN'A R. R. CO., Third st.,
PITTSBURGH, April 18, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the 10th instalment of Five Dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 20th day of May next; and the remaining instalments of Five Dollars per share each, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

By order of the Board of Directors.

my3-did W. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T.——A. W. MARKS, SEC'Y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

As ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—H. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Laimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, Z. Ellacy, B. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.
ap30-d

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, 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. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. 1e19

DR. D. HUNT,
Dental Surgeon, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and
ond-div in

TO THE ANTI MASONIC AND WHIG VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Robert King, of the Seventh Ward of Pittsburgh, is hereby recommended to the Convention, called to meet on the 5th of June next, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

MANY VOTERS

THE ANTI MASONIC AND WHIG VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Hiram Heltz, Esq., of Mifflin township, will be supported for nomination, as a candidate for the Assembly, before the Anti Masonic and Whig Convention, by

MANY VOTERS

THOS. VARNER, Esq., of Baldwin township, will be supported for Commissioner, in the Anti Masonic and Whig Convention, by

NUMEROUS FRIENDS

N. P. PEARSON, of Birmingham borough, will be supported for County Commissioner, at the Whig and Anti Masonic Convention, by

MANY FRIENDS

CONGRESS.—Hon. HARMAR DENNY will be urged by his friends, for a nomination as a candidate for Congress in the approaching Antimasonic and Whig Convention.

MARRIED.

At West Alexander, Pa., on the 7th instant, by the Rev. John McClaskey, D. D., his daughter, CAROLINE H. and Mr. SAMUEL S. SHRIVER, of Philadelphia.

Religious Notice.

THE First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sabbath, the 12th instant—service to commence at 10½ a. m. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. F. S. D. D.

FIRE PROOF PAINT—5400 lbs patent Fire Proof Paint, in store, and for sale by

REYNOLDS & SHEE,
may11 cor. Penn & Irwin streets.

GELATINE & ISINGLASS for Jellies—Cooper's & Sheet Gelatine; Cooper's Shred do; White French do, for sale by

WM A McCLURG & CO
may11 250 Liberty st

EXTRACTS & ESSENCES for flavoring—Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, and Bitter Almonds; Rose, Lavender, and Cologne Water.

WM A McCLURG & CO
may11

HECKER'S Farina, Wheaten Grits, and Sago, which form very wholesome and nutritious articles of diet, especially for dyspeptics and children.

For sale by WM A McCLURG & CO

COD LIVER OIL—Burkhon, Clark & Co's genuine just received, and for sale by

J KIDD & CO
may10 60 Wood st

TARTARIC ACID—152 lbs for sale by

may11 J KIDD