THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1850.

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

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

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

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

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 13, 1850, it was

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of the several counties of this State be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature; the said delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H HAYES, Secretary.

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 Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of six and nine o'clock, P. M.

JNO. F. FINK,
ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. STEELE,
Pittsburgh, April 16, 1850.

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

A telegraphic despatch to the Tribune, of yesterday afternoon, says that the Apportionment Bill has passed finally. If this is the case, we suppose the House must have reconsidered its vote rejecting the bill agreed upon by the Committee of Conference.

The letter of "Cobden" vindicates Mr. WALKER very triumphantly from the injurious rumors which were abroad in relation to his absence from his seat. No one rejoices at this more than ourself, and his Whig friends, generally, in the county.—Mr. Walker has won for himself a very considerable degree of confidence and respect, in the discharge of his duties at Harrisburgh, and it was with pain that we heard he had foreaken his seat at so critical a moment. We rejoice that "Cobden" has set the matter right, and fully vindicated Mr. Walker from all blame.

It is proper for us here to say, that the Whig party of Allegheny county will not excuse the absence of any of our representatives or Senators from their seats, during the closing days of the session, while so much important business is to be transacted, and particularly while the Apportionment Bill is pending. Nothing but uncontrollable circumstances would be a justification. A pairing off with a member of the opposition will not do. It is their duty to be at their post, and let the opposition take care of themselves.

The Locofocos call Judge JOHNSON, the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, the "*Wood Chopper.*" That will do. We have had the "Log Cabin" candidate, the "Wagon Boy," the "Old Salt Boiler," and now we have the "Wood Chopper," and the way he will *chop down* his opponent, Judge *Wood*, will be a sight worthy of the attention of the whole Union. A Wood Chopper, a real sturdy, honest son of the Forest. He will make none the worse a Governor for that.

The Great Locofoco Bank Regulator. The *Harrisburgh Telegraph*, in publishing the Banking Scheme concocted by the Locofoco party, introduced by Mr. Laird, of Westmoreland, and passed by the Bank-voting Democracy of the Legislature, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Whigs, remarks:

"This bill must, it is true, subject to the singular objections urged, by his friend and partner, the Wilmot Proviso—it does not "re-enact the law of God"—but what every body will consider as equally absurd, and far more useless, it re-enacts the laws of man, and not only the laws of man but the particular laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The whole thing, as Mr. Senator Sankey has aptly described it, is nothing more than an act to excuse the Locofoco party for chartering and re-chartering another batch of banks. It is a mere Locofoco subterfuge, and will remain forever as a dead letter upon the statute book.

But apart from the restrictions and penalties contained in this great act, it also aspires to deal in grants and privileges" and here it is that the peculiar hatred of the Locofoco party for all monopolies and special privileges, is exhibited in all its intensity. Instead of restraining these institutions in their issues, it enlarges the right of issue to three times the amount, not only of the gold and silver actually in the vaults, but of the gold and silver, State and United States stocks, business notes, and other personal securities, in their possession. These are the men, too, who have heretofore declaimed against the "credit system," and have insisted that all banking institutions, if tolerated at all, ought to be restricted in their issues to the amount of gold and silver actually paid in. We ask the honest, independent, intelligent, and free-thinking citizens of Pennsylvania to contrast this Locofoco scheme of Banking with the Free Banking law recommended by Gov. Johnston, in his annual message, and with the modification of the Governor's plan presented by the Financial Committee in the Senate, and recently passed by that body as an amendment to the bill entitled "A supplement to the act creating a sinking fund," &c., &c., and then form their own conclusions as to who are, and who are not, the friends of "*monopoly and special privilege.*"

THE CADET APPOINTMENTS.—The cadet appointments for 1850, are published, and are 3 from Maine, 2 from New Hampshire, 4 from Massachusetts, 2 from Vermont, 10 from New York; 10 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maryland, 7 from Virginia, 4 from North Carolina, 3 from South Carolina, 4 from Georgia, 5 from Kentucky, 3 from Tennessee, 3 from Louisiana, 2 from Illinois, 2 from Mississippi, and one each from Rhode Island, Ohio, Alabama Wisconsin, Oregon, Minnesota, besides 10 at large The following are the Pennsylvania appointments, and those at large:—

PENNSYLVANIA, 10.—John T. Greble, of the 1st district; William A. Leech, 4th district; John V. Jordan, 5th district; Samuel Kinsey, 6th district; James W. Philips, 10th district; Charles M. Webb, 12th district; G. H. Brotherton, 16th district;—George R. Wilson, 20th district; Waterman Palmer, Jr., 21st district; and George McG. Dick, 22d district.

AT LARGE, 10—Wm. Croghan Jesup, Geo. W. G. Lee, Jno. E. Smith, Robert C. Wood, George L. Gordon, Wm. C. Nicholson, William P. Drum, John O. Long, James G. Montgomery, Thomas J. Wright.

The last three are in place of two declinations and the vacancy caused by the death of young Hilliard, son of the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama. T. J. Wright appointed in the place of young Hilliard, belongs to Luzerne county, in this State, and is a son of Dr. Wright, of the U. S. Army.

THE WAY IT IS TO BE DONE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who signs himself "Observer," but is known to be F. J. GRUND, Esq., in his letter of May 10, gives the following as the way in which the Compromise Bill is to be carried, which Mr. Grund is strongly in favor of:—

"The South will make a strong fight in the Senate; but the bill will ultimately pass by a majority of eight, as I once predicted. This estimation is made without counting on the affirmative vote of either Mason, Borland, Yulee, Clemens, Davis, and Turney, who are now standing out against the bill, but who may eventually vote for it, when they shall see that their efforts to obtain better terms shall be unavailing.

In the House the bill will meet with fewer obstacles. There are not more than ten or twelve unreasonable Southern members in the House, (probably not more than four or five) and these are more than overbalanced by thirty six Northern men. Allowing twelve Southern members to haul off, there would still remain seventy eight, with thirty six Northern men, making one hundred and fourteen—one hundred and fifteen constituting a majority in a full house. To suppose that that number will be present is an absurdity. There are those who want the measure to pass, without committing themselves to it; and there are those who are disposed to oppose it without assuming a direct responsibility. One hundred and fourteen, therefore, will constitute a handsome majority.

But I have only put the worst case; that is the case in which the Wilmot proviso is to be put down by a direct vote. On the final passage of the bill, when the Wilmot Proviso Democrats shall have done all they could to put it in, there will be many who will vote directly for the bill—and the same holds of quite a respectable number of Northern Whigs.

The West behaves better about these things than the East; the Western members being far more conciliatory than those of the Eastern States. If the East were half as reasonable, there would be no difficulty whatever in adjusting the question, and the Compromise Bill would pass, in a week, through both Houses. As it is, I beg you to bear in mind that a certain portion of Senators and Members will go for the union of the California and Territorial Bills, and certain other Senators will vote for the bills so united to pass. Thus Mason, Borland, Yulee, and Turney will, as Southern men, go for uniting the bills; and the bill itself not giving them all they want, they may vote against it in the end; while Messrs. Douglas, Shields, Jones, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Webster, and others, may go against the union of the bills, but, after they are once united, vote for their passage.

So then the bills will first be united by Southern votes; but after their union, the bill will be carried by Northern votes, on its final passage; and it is shrewdly believed by some that a little noise on the part of the South will do no harm. A Southern opposition will help the bill in the House; and a Northern support in the Senate may be necessary to prevent the South from flying off in a tangent.

VOICE FROM ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, (Allegheny County) Pa.
May 13, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:

The undersigned take great pleasure in uniting with their fellow citizens, who signed the late paper recommending T. M. Howe, Esq., to the consideration of the Whigs and Antimasons of this Congressional District, presenting his name before the nominating Convention as their candidate for Congress.

To many of us Mr. Howe is personally known, and the purity of his motives, the integrity of his character, and the rectitude of his political principles, commend him to us as the man of our choice.

His letter of the 3d inst. is a complete exposition of the principles which should govern the representation of this important Congressional District.

John McDonough
Hugh Fergus
C P Shagers
Thomas Wiley
Isaac N. Laughlin
Bennett Lake
James Lytle
George Duke
Hervey Storer
A Lytle
James Patton
Henry Gass
M Milley
Joseph Hutchinson
A McElfresh
Peter Wahble
Francis McClure
Daniel Solinger
T J Horubeck
James Vankirk
Jacob Zeigler
Robert C Howell
Mowrey Sutton
Harvey Seymours
Wm Gambell
P A Lytle
James McClure
G H Pratt
Uriah Applegate
James A Ekin
Wm B Walker
Wm Ball
John L. Lambert
John J Wilkin, Sear
Samuel Ebertson
Uriah B Davis
Geo Webster
H S Herriog
W B Sexton
Geo W Beer
Luke B Williams
W Greer
Francis Patterson
Anthony Kerby
Jesse Dougherty
John Pecker
Wm Mahaffey 2
Thomas Garrett
Geo Cunningham
James Underwood
Samuel Rodsworth
Samuel Usborne
R C Warner
William Holsing
G H Tower
Silas Lane
David Jacobs
James Wilson
Wm Hughs
Sam'l McElhiny
Wm K Vankirk
Watson Kerr
R Lytle
P S Tower
David Allen
Caleb Edmundson
Jas Applegate
Joseph Bedsworth
J Dougherty
J W Hamilton
John Shrader
Daniel Thomas
Joseph Smith
Thos Smith
Jas E McClure Jr
O S evens
John Sutton
Isaac Sutton
Samuel Walker
John Pangburn
Samuel Pangburn
Gershom Bennet
James Dunbar
Wm McFully
George M Lane
Robt Means
John Gardner
Abram Lewis
Wm S Anderson
Robert Ventress
Thomas McCann
Alex Patterson
Daniel Smith
Robert Barker
GilbertMcClure
L S McLure
O Cahnel Sper
John F Imley
J D Ray
A McElfresh
Stephen Kerr
Jeremiah M Wilson
James Underwood
John M Robinson

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 11th, 1850.

Nothing of any consequence has been done in either House to day. Parties are in a state of glorious uncertainty as to what course they should take next. The Locofocos generally persist in framing a new Apportionment Bill; and to that end a new bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Muhlenberg, and on his motion taken up on second reading.

After a few ballotings, however, it was ascertained that neither party had a majority in the Senate, (Mr. Lawrence being absent on a visit to his family, and by engagement to meet his fellow citizens in public meeting on the subject of the new county of Monongahela,) and a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

In the House an effort was made to get up a bill to repeal so much of the General Appropriation Bill as restores the three dollars per day to the members of the Legislature, for the whole session, every seventh year, when a new apportionment is to be made. The motion was to refer the bill to a select committee; but after a great deal of wrangling, spouting, and jolly of almost every description, the House adjourned, without taking a vote upon the question.

It is hoped by some of the more sanguine members of the House, that they will be able to effect a reconsideration of the vote cast yesterday, upon the reception of the Report of the Committee of Conference, and that the bill thus reported will be eventually adopted. But for myself, I can't say that I have the slightest hope of such a result. I do not think the Legislature can possibly adjourn now before the 1st of June, unless they should come to the conclusion that no bill can be passed at the present session, and agree to separate under that impression.

I perceive that some one here has made a very ungenerous attack upon Mr. Walker, in the *Americans* of the 3rd inst., charging him with untimely absence from the House, and a consequent neglect of his Legislative duties. Now the truth is, that Mr. Walker was absent for two or three days in the early part of last week, upon private business of the utmost importance, which could not have been neglected without a great sacrifice of private interest. He had requested a friend to telegraph him, however, should any thing occur to require his presence in the House, and stood ready to repair to the capital upon a moment's warning. No question of the slightest importance arose during his absence, and no occasion existed at any time, for the slightest alarm or apprehension on the part of his Whig friends. Every body knew that he could be reached at any moment by telegraph, and that he would be in his seat before the Apportionment bill could possibly come up on the Report of the Committee of Conference.

But to show that this much frightened Correspondent, and very devoted Whig was actuated by the most malicious, unpardonable, and contemptible motives, in his concoction of this letter, it is only necessary to state that Mr. Walker had returned, and was absolutely at his post in the Capitol on the very day on which it was written.

I have no idea who this unscrupulous and envious scribbler is, but I think that very little reliance will be placed upon his misrepresentations, as shown to have been false in so important a particular. The truth is, that Mr. Walker has been noted for his industry, promptitude, and no man here is more conspicuous for his devotion to the peculiar interests of his constituents, or the great and general interests of the Whig party. He was not only here to cast his vote in favor of the Report of the Committee of Conference upon the Apportionment Bill, but I have reason to know that no man is prepared to remain longer at his post, or contribute more to an early, fair and honorable adjustment of this important question, than he is.

CORDEN.

A NEGRO KIDNAPPED.—An outrage of the grossest character occurred in our city yesterday. As we have been able to learn the particulars from the best sources, the following are the circumstances:

About half past one o'clock, a colored man named George Jackson, was arrested by two men, near the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, and, followed by a crowd, was dragged down Walnut street to the river. When near Fourth street, one of the persons having hold of the negro, brandished a bowie knife, and the other drew a pistol. A man following with a heavy cane, cried out, "he's my nigger, and I'll have him.—A large crowd collected, but no interference was made until the kidnappers and their victim arrived at Columbia street, where stones and brickbats were hurled at them, and one of them was somewhat injured. When they reached Water street, the ferry boat was rounding too. The kidnappers hailed to the Captain to "hold up, or he was no Kentuckian," and rushed rapidly towards the river. They reached the wharf after the bow of the Ferry Boat had been pushed off, but were able to force the negro on the stern. A volley of stones was hurled at them by the persons on the bank, but without injury to them.

Jackson is claimed by a man from Tennessee. We understand the kidnapping party did not stop in Covington. We have it on good authority that Jackson has been about our city for several years, and that for some time he kept the bar in the National Theatre! It is asserted, also, that he was once before kidnapped and proved his freedom.

It is a disgrace to Cincinnati that in open day, on a crowded street, in a vicinity where officers "do congregate," an outrage of this character should have been successfully carried out.—*Cin. Gaz., May 11.*

"O yis! O yis"—cried an Irishman in the street a few days since, ringing a bell, "lost betwane twelve o'clock and McKinney's store on Market street, a large brass key. I'll not be aither tellin' ye what it was, but it was the key to the Bank; sure."

A Picture of Business in California.

The New York Commercial gives the following letter from California, by the late arrivals, which seems to present a more comprehendable idea of business and business prospects in that country, than any thing we have yet seen:

Exchange Office of Jas. King, of William,
San Francisco, Upper California, March 31.

Business of every description has been very dull this month. The long looked for crisis seems to have arrived. Merchandise of every kind is unsaleable at any thing like fair rates. At auction, enormous sacrifices have been made. Lumber, which three months ago brought $300 to 350 easily, has been sold ashore at $40 per M.

In the money market the rate of interest may be quoted still at 10 per cent. per month, for we have not yet got to entertain a less rate. Money, however, is heavy. Very little good paper offering, and the rates of interest must soon go down. The truth is there is at present no business that will justify paying the former rates.

Through the winter the ingress of so many strangers created a demand for houses and carpenters, and the price of lumber was kept up, and with it, wages. Eating houses sprung up, not at every corner, but at every step. Large hotels and restaurants, furnished most extravagantly, soon got under way, and for a time flourished. Their day is past. For a week or so, scarcely a day passed that some hotel or first class restaurant did not close, and the eating houses without number.

Competition among mechanics soon brought down the price of wages. The same cause has destroyed the retail trade of merchants. Carting too has suffered, and $30 per day is a good average now, whereas $75 to $100 was made.

As the rainy season put a stop to all out door operations, the redundant population started for the mines. In a few weeks our city has become depopulated. Houses to let may be seen wherever the eye turns, on every street. Landlords stand ready for rents, but it was not so long ago, that rents came down, down, down; or, more properly speaking, the prices asked came down, for comparatively few have been re-rented.

When a change in business affairs may be looked for it is difficult to say. The accession to the mining population must, sooner or later, consume the stock at present in the mines. That of course will create a demand; but nothing, in my opinion, but another immigration over land and by sea, like that of last year, can produce any thing like a reproach to the former state of things. The coming fall a good business will be done here, and fortunes will be made between this and then at the auction mart alone.

In legal affairs the "Miner's Bank" and "Stockton" redange are from fifteen to twenty per cent. discount. [One of the partners in the Miner's Bank appears to have left with the funds.]

Moffat & Co.'s coin is received at par. They have never yet refused to redeem their coin.

For eleven months past or per month—nothing is offered and the same asked. In fact there is no market here for them. Very little said about the Steinburg failure. As usual his deficit was a large one. Very respectfully,

JAMES KING, of William.

The mail from California, of April 1st, comprised about 21,000 letters.

A San Francisco letter of March 30th, says:

"The principal gold excitement at present, is in regard to Trinidad Bay, from which reports have come as splendid as ever went to Spain from Golconda or Pizarro. Mountains of gold are said to be there piled up, and the golden sands are coursing down the rivers. A hundred vessels are up for there. The schooner J. H. Whiting sails on Monday with a cargo of our first citizens, among whom are Robert A. Parker, Esq., Frederick Woodworth, George F. Lemon, Thomas I. Roach, James Creighton, and Charles P. Southard. Trinidad Bay is supposed to be some where near the Oregon line. A number of vessels have already been up in search of it, but have returned without finding it, and reports of its richness only come from adventurers who have reached it by crossing the mountains."

The Stockton Times, a new paper started at Stockton, has the following items.

"From all quarters we learn that the miners are doing well. In one instance three men, who struck a placer on the Stanislaus, took out five pounds of gold each in one day, when they were compelled to leave the spot in consequence of a sudden rise in the river. Many new mines have been discovered within the last three weeks, and the lucky adventurers have reaped a golden harvest in a very short time.

A discovery of silver ore is thus noticed—

Dr Bateman has obliged us with a specimen of metallic ore which, upon analysing, we found to be native silver of great purity, occurring in mingled masses of various sizes.

Dr. Bateman obtained the specimen in his recent tour through the Southern mines, from W. M. Patterson, merchant at Angel's camp, who was, we thought by those who discovered and disposed of it. They said the amount—about forty five ounces—was gathered by them in a very few minutes, but refused to impart any information of its where abouts. It is presumed, however, to be in some region not remote from that camp.

Two other large specimens of gold are recorded in these papers as having been found in the Southern diggings. The first weighed twenty two pounds, the second about four pounds of quartz mixed with it. It was found by three Mexicans, near the town of Sonora, and was finally purchased by Messrs. Green & Holding of that place, and had been offered in advance of $2,000 upon its intrinsic value for it. At the latest accounts it was at San Francisco on exhibition, and thence it was to be sent to the Atlantic States.

The second was a lump of quartz impregnated with gold, weighing 93 pounds, which had been found at Carson's Creek. The editor of the Times, however, who had examined a specimen broken from it, was of opinion that not more than a twelfth of its weight of gold was disseminated through the mass of stone

A Washington letter says—

"Advices were received this morning from Major Emory, who is in charge of the boundary survey, giving full schedules of the property so turned over to him by Mr. Weller. Emory is at work running the line between the Gila and the Pacific Ocean, and will establish the monuments along that portion of the route in accordance with the established points fixed by the Joint Commission on the Pacific and at the Gila Bend. Mr. Bonnycastle Dallas, the secretary of Legation, the successor to Weller will be nominated to the Senate by the President, and the work again vigorously prosecuted by the administration

The news from California is not very favorable, so far as the operations of our officers who are there, are concerned. There is great apprehension of collisions between them and the people, and for reasons which, for reason why Congress should act at once upon the bill providing for her admission into the Union, unless they intend to drive her of into an independency altogether.

From the St. Louis Republican.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

There was a great excitement in our city yesterday, arising from the general apprehension that the Cholera had again appeared in our midst. Several causes contributed to this impression, and furnished reasons of uneasiness and alarm, but rumor with her hundred tongues made it worse than it really was. We will now and at all times, give the facts as they are, and as complete as we can arrive at them by the most diligent efforts of ourselves and reporters. This statement is necessary, because we know if a tithe of what was reported in the streets yesterday is sent abroad, the public will be wholly mislead as to extent and fatality.

That on Saturday night and yesterday several cases of Cholera did occur among residents of the city is true. Two highly respectable citizens, Mr. H. B. Chamberlain, a member of the City Council and Secretary of the Boatman's Saving Institution, a stout and vigorous man, who was in the full enjoyment of his usual health, was suddenly seized in the night and died between one and seven the next morning. Mr. Henry T. Bartling, the respected proprietor of the Bartling House, was taken about the same time in the night and died the next day about four o'clock. The of these men was of itself the occasion of much remark and alarm.

In addition to those it is known that two immigrants, a father and child, who arrived on the Missouri, died; two French immigrants also died, and one other, where from we did not learn, died in smarting in all seven deaths. This we are well assured is the extent of the mortality of yesterday. At the house where the two first mentioned immigrants died there were five sick, three of whom are recovering. A great many cases were reported as existing, but, in many instances, without the shadow of truth. There are, however, several cases, residents of the city, and two or three cases of recovery, that actually exist, some of which undoubtedly will prove fatal. The whole number of cases, so far as we have been able to learn them, including those dead, are less than twenty. This is the extent.

The existence of the disease and the number of deaths do not, in our judgment, authorise the belief that it will be epidemic. There is nothing in or about our city that justifies the suspicion that it will prevail here this season. Isolated cases will occur was expected by every one acquainted with the history of the disease—it has been thus every where it has appeared. It prevailed this season a few days in New Orleans and then disappeared entirely. Such we believe will be the result here, and for this reason there should not now be any alarm about it. If, unfortunately, our expectations in this should be disappointed, we will not fail to advise our readers correctly.

Such stringent and prompt measures have been adopted by the Mayor that the community may feel secure against its importation by immigrants. Yesterday the steamer Alvarado was stationed at Arsenal Island and the Quarantine put into full force. It will be stringently and impartially enforced upon all. The Mayor has appointed Dr. Barnes and Dr. E. Rencklendorff, Quarantine officers and physicians, and Mr. Taussig, apothecary and assistant. The erection of the necessary buildings will be pushed forward with all possible speed, and, until they are completed, the old buildings and the steamboat will accommodate all that will arrive. It is proper that we should correct an impression which our remarks of yesterday might convey. By the law, as it stands, all immigrants coming to the city from any quarter, who are or lately have been on shipboard, are bound to go into Quarantine. This requirement of the ordinance is imperative on the masters of vessels and the city officers, and a heavy penalty is imposed for a violation of it. The Mayor, we feel confident, will carry the law out according to its provisions.

The Connecticut River Rail Road Company stood a toast, at Springfield, a year ago, in the case of Ezra H. Corning, who was personally injured on board of one of its trains, and the jury brought in a verdict of $9000. The Company considered this an enormous verdict, and appealed. The case has just been tried again, and the jury have rendered another verdict of $10,000.

From the National Intelligencer.

Reception of the Peruvian Minister.

Senor Don Jose Manuel Tirado, yesterday presented to the President his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to this Government, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place into your hands the credentials by which the Government of Peru has deigned to appoint me Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Republic.

The democratic system has now become the principle by which nearly all the nations of America are governed, because the people of the United States promulgated it on the day of their emancipation, by furnishing the first example in history of the successful application of a popular representative system; because, under this system, they have witnessed the triumph of peace among themselves, and the development of that industry and that commerce, of that love of country and of education, and of those habits of order, and aspirations after liberty which have raised the nation over which you preside to such a pinnacle of prosperity and grandeur. This communion of principles must have called forth the especial sympathy of the American Republic toward this nation, and Peru is satisfied with the reciprocity manifested by the people of the United States and their Government in doing it justice on all occasions when their international relations rendered it necessary that they should come in contact.

The Government of Peru, actuated by the spirit of confidence with which it has been inspired by these precedents, has therefore sent me on this occasion to be the interpreter of its friendly designs, and with the view that the existing relations of harmony and perfect understanding may, through my instrumentality, be preserved and strengthened on the basis of reciprocal and mutual concessions, which are the only sure foundation of all compacts and good friendship between nations. My Government hopes that, through the reception which I trust it deems me worthy to receive at your hands, I will retain the heart of new pledges of the esteem and benevolence of the Government of the American Union.

To which the President replied as follows:

"I am happy to receive you as the Minister of a Republic with which the United States have long held amicable and interesting relations, which events which have recently imparted so vigorous an impulse to the development of the resources of that part of this country which borders on the Pacific, have increased, in a proportionate degree, the necessity for cultivating friendly intercourse with other States whose shores are washed by the same ocean. I trust that Peru will find in this policy a mutual interest, and that the favorable anticipations which you express as to the result of your mission will be happily realized."

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The Alexandria Gazette reasons justly and forcibly in denouncing the clamor and outcry raised against the present legislation, in consequence of the settlement and payment of private claims, and the interest on them, as not only the most unjust, but the most reprehensible of all the acts of the opposition. Why should the Government be more slow and hesitating in the payment of just debts? Why should it be permitted to make out a smaller portion of justice to others than it requires of them? And where shall we find an excuse for its denial of justice to the claimants for French spoliations prior to 1800, which it was solemnly pledged by treaty to reimburse to those claimants, but which pledge it has failed to redeem in nearly half a century? It is not shown (says the Gazette) nor do we believe it will be shown, that any of the claims thus delayed are not legal. But the objection seems to be that some of them are too old, that they are for considerable amounts of money, and that the claimants could have been longer delayed, if the accounting officers had exerted themselves to throw impediments in the way of their collection. For ourselves, we rejoice that the Administration has the courage, the honesty, and the fidelity to discharge the debts of the Government, principal and interest, to the citizens of the country, to whom they are due. Too long have the *people* been made to suffer from a contrary course of conduct on the part of the officers of the Government. We are glad that in the history of the country an honest man is arrived, who is a poor man who has a lawful claim, can obtain justice without ominous delay or sickening procrastination; when a debtone by the Government to a private individual is considered to be as easy of collection as if it were due from another individual. This is making the Government what it should be, the People's Government, made for their benefit and administered for their good. So far from uniting in conference with such a course, we trust the people will rebuke and approve honesty and justice.—*Richmond Republican.*

MR. BALL, THE LATE STATE TREASURER.—The investigation into the conduct of this faithful and devoted officer has resulted not only in his entire acquittal from all the charges preferred against him, but in securing to him the most decided testimonial of approbation from his political opponents. His efforts to save the laborer from a vitiated currency, and his earnest desire to cherish the credit of the Commonwealth, are both affirmed by the unanimous report of the committee; and though it was not strictly within their province to pass judgment upon his labors generally they have, throughout the report given evidence of their conviction that he conducted these intelligently, sincerely, earnestly, and with an upright regard to the interests committed to his charge.—*North American.*

ILLNESS OF THE POST MASTER.—Letters have been received from Stysenland, giving a most painful account of the decaying health of the Post Master, whose death was daily apprehended. For three months past, Mr. Moore has not left his room, and all sighter his case was considered hopeless.—*Baltimore.*

THE VAN RENSSELAER SUIT DECIDED.—We learn from the Albany Freeholder, of May 8, that Judge Hand has at last given his opinion in the important cases, viz: the People vs. Wm. P. Van Rensselaer and others, and the People vs. Sheppard Van Rensselaer and others, in both cases has decided in favor of the people, giving the defendant leave to amend within twenty days, with the payment of costs.

INTERESTING.—Among the latest exhibitions in London, we notice one of a moving panorama of the slave trade. The principal scenes are the capture of the slaves into the United States, and their subsequent escape into Canada.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GRAIN CROP.—In Washington county, Penn's, the wheat and rye crops promise an abundant harvest. The oats and corn look well also, but the severe weather has killed much of the fruit. In Fayette, Berks, and Dauphin, also, the crops look well.

DEATH OF WORDSWORTH, THE POET.—The Poet Laureate, William Wordsworth, died on the 23d inst., at his residence in Westmoreland, England, having passed the age of eighty. He was one of the last of the race of poets now all but extinct in the fullest and noblest sense of the word, he was a poet; like his writings, his life was blameless, and meet ending of such a life, his death was calm and happy.

PREACHING TO SLAVES.—Two Methodist circuit preachers have been arrested at New Orleans, where in the act of preaching what one of the papers of that city calls inflamatory and abolition sermons, to a large crowd of slaves and free negroes. They had a brass trumpet with which they were to the habit of assembling the crowd. Upon their arrest, they had placards, some of which is described as of a character to inflame the free negroes, and make the slaves discontented with their situation.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette gives an account of the murder on the 2d inst., of his wife, by Captain John Windsor, at Middleford, Sussex county, Del. He deliberately shot her with a horse pistol, and then himself took laudanum, which, only vomiting him, in attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented. The cause of the act was *jealousy* (said to be groundless) of Alexander Osborn, whom he also had declared his intention to kill. Windsor is about 70 years of age, and has recently married a young wife, not now above 25. The murderer was arrested.

BANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Waterville (N. Y.) and Utica Plank Road Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent., payable on the first Tuesday in May, 5 per cent in cash, and 10 per cent in stock.

WONDERFULL TRUE.—That singular paper, the *Freeman's Journal*, says that "*true* (Roman) Catholics believe that the Pope is out of Rome, that he will either return to it *or the world will crumble to pieces.*"—Possible? Also that "Rome is (in the Pope's) by a special and entire right;" and that God has so ordained it, and so brings it to pass in His providence, that *the temporal dominion shall always accompany the spiritual powers of the Pope.*"

THE MONTE CRISTO ON BAIL.—Gonsalve and Raymond de Montecrispino have been admitted to bail, at St. Louis. Gonsalve in the sum of $20,000 upon the indictment for killing Barnum, and $20,000 upon the indictment for killing Jones; and Raymond the sum of $10,000 upon the first indictment, and $10,000 upon the second. Suitable rooms have been provided for them at the St. Louis Hospital, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, where they will remain until another trial is had. The Court granted a commission to take depositions in Illinois, New York, and Canada, which depositions are to be made evidence in the future trial.

The Northern cities and Mobile are now connected by Railroad, with the exception of three gaps—on all of which the work has been commenced. The first is, from Mobile to Girard, in Georgia. This, the Columbus, Ga., Times informs us, is getting ahead under the finest auspices. The second is the connection of Columbus, Ga., with Macon, Ga., which is almost completed. The third is the avoidance of the sea trip between Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., by the extension of the Camden road to Wilmington. The distance is 162 miles, and 50 miles will be opened for travel by the 1st of January next. The remainder is all under contract, (fifteen miles only excepted,) and rapid progress anticipated.

THIRT LACING.—An inquest was held a day or two since, at the Lunatic Asylum in Boston, on the body of a lady, and the verdict returned, was "died of general debility, supervening on tight lacing and insanity." Her figure was what is called genteel, and her vanity on this point led her to tight lacing, which was, in part, the cause of her death. Her insanity was of a harmless character, and she was easily managed, if permitted to make and wear head dresses of an extraordinary height. While wearing one of these towering ornaments she considered herself the queen of the world.

American hops are now largely imported into Eng and while Belgian hops are proportionately falling off.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the proprietors of the Astor House, with their usual liberality, have invited the naval officers of Mr. Grinnell's Arctic expedition to make that house their home, until the sailing of the expedition.

At the anniversary of the New York Colonization Society, on Tuesday, the report showed that five companies of emigrants have left during the year, which conveyed to Africa, 577 persons, of whom 479 were emancipated slaves.

VIRGINIA GOLD.—The mines in Buckingham county, Virginia, continue to yield rich products.—Thirty seven solid bars of gold from Moseely & Co's mines, valued at $8,013 17, were in Richmond this week. Thirty three negroes were employed.

Advices from Pernambuco to April 5, state that the yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared.—There had been no recent cases among the shipping, and but few on shore. The market was glutted with flour, and sugars continued as at last quotations.

Quite a scene, says the Louisville Courier, occurred recently on the mail boat Ben Franklin, on her upward trip. A colored preacher and his wife who were going to Madison, took their seats at the dinner table with the rest of the passengers. The white folks remonstrated, and Captain Summons at once ordered them to leave. Two white gentlemen with their families took the matter in high dudgeon and retired from the table with their colored friends.

The last advices from St. Croix represent that Island as suffering severely from drought, every thing in fact being dried up. No rain had fallen since last December, and only half a crop was expected.

The President has officially recognized Mons. Hackette as Consul of Belgium for the port of San Francisco.

At the late session of the New York Legislature, the New York and Virginia Steam Ship Company was chartered, for the purpose of establishing regular communication by sea steamers between New York and Richmond, touching at Norfolk and Petersburgh. The stock subscription books are to be opened in the former city on the 20th inst. Two powerful sea steamers are to be built for the line. Philadelphia is now building a line of steam ships for the same route.

Accounts have been received in New York, bringing dates from Tuxes Island to April 5th.—The stars and stripes still float over that important point which has been the scene of so much trouble on account of Mr. Chatfield's "go ahead" movements.

Thirteen hundred dollars have been subscribed by thirteen gentlemen of this city, towards the eighteen hundred dollars necessary to secure the freedom of thirty slaves, emancipated by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia, on condition that the American Colonization Society will remove them to Liberia—with their own consent, of course. Five more slaves are wanted to make up the amount.—*New York Post.*

It is announced by the Cleveland Herald, that the Canadian steam propeller, Earl Cathcart, is to leave the Lake country this fall, by way of the river St. Lawrence, for San Francisco. It will be almost a circumnavigation of the Continent, if the trip is successful.

A new carriage, called the Dorophan, has been constructed in London, obviating all the existing imperfections in the open or close carriage.

A LONG PRAYER.—A MANIAC'S FREAK.—On Tuesday night, 9th inst., a person was committed to jail in Northampton, Mass., and placed in a room with a maniac, who had been confined there temporarily, previous to his being taken to the Insane Hospital at Brattleboro'. After the new comer had "turned in" for the night, his crazy chum ordered him up, told him to dress himself, and then make a prayer, or he would smoke him to death. There was no way left but to obey, and after making what he supposed to be a sufficiently long prayer, he stopped. His inquisitor told him to keep on, *and he actually kept him praying all night!* The poor man was not relieved until the jailer carried in his breakfast.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LONGEVITY.—Dinah, an old negress, died in Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, at the age of *one hundred and twenty three years!* She was a servant in a family residing at the Great Bridge, when the memorable battle was fought there in 1775, between Col. Scott's Virginia troops and the British grenadiers, under Captain Fordyce, and was, at that time a grandmother—a fact which attests her age. She was blind for a number of years, but recovered her sight when past her hundredth year, so that she could see to thread a common needle, and having lost all teeth, she cut an entire new set about the same time. She was remarkably sprightly and industrious to the last.—*Norfolk Herald.*

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The case of Marie Morgan vs. S. Yarbourgh, was argued in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, on the 22d ult., on an appeal from the East Feliciana Court. The defendant admitted his intention to marry the plaintiff, but said he declined, and had a right to do so, on discovering by her unchastened conduct, she was unfit to become his wife or the stepmother of his children. The allegations in his answer were not proved, and the Court below gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000 damages. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision with costs; Judge Rost dissenting.

POOR MR. JOHN O'CONNELL declared that when he was "the sprightly of his countrymen, "his heart is rent." If his heart is rent, there will be very little for him to take to heart just now, for the politicians are evidently desirous of keeping what money they have in their own pockets. The tone of the agitator complaints bitterly of his