THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 19, 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 10th 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 HART, 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 10th day of June."

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

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE,
ALEX FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. STEELE,
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

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

PLANK ROADS—This may be called the era of Plank Roads, as the description of means of intercommunication has spread, within two or three years, with remarkable rapidity, to every section of the country,—thousands of miles have been constructed, greatly promoting the comforts and business of the people, and giving entire satisfaction to both travellers and stock holders. In the enjoyment of this species of communication, the county seems determined largely to share. In addition to the two roads already construction we find in our columns notices for the opening of the books for subscriptions of stock to two others.

The one is "*the Allegheny and Manchester Plank Road*," which is to commence at some point near Federal street, in Allegheny, and to extend down the river, through the borough of Manchester, to a point at or near Woods Run—in length about three miles. All this region is becoming thickly settled by persons who do business in the city, and it will soon become one continuous village or town. A plank road, then, is of the greatest importance to this suburb, and must prove to be profitable stock. It may hereafter be extended to Sewickly and to Beaver.

The other is *the Birmingham and Elizabeth Plank Road*,—as important a plank road project as has been suggested in the country, and one which must pay well. It passes through a fine agricultural and coal region, and will tend greatly to enhance real estate in that part of the county.

While on this subject, we may also state, that the grading of the Allegheny and Perrysville road is about finished, and it is expected it will be opened for travel early in the summer. From being one of the hilliest and worst roads in the county when finished, this will be one of the best. Turnpikers have succeeded in obtaining a very easy grade up the hill, north of Allegheny, affording the traveller some of the fairest views in the country, and rarely excelled any where. A trip to Perrysville, when this road is opened, will be a delightful drive.

The Braddocksfield road will be finished early in the approaching winter. The work is progressing with spirit, and is in right hands.

The Butler Plank road project has been taken hold of with spirit, by the people of Butler county and by the inhabitants along the line, and we hope soon to be able to record its commencement and completion.

Father RITCHIE, of the Washington Union, seems to be sorely troubled with the signs of the times, and declares, with great apparent alarm and distress, "confusion is the order of the day!"—

After stating that Messrs. Bullitt and Sargent were about to withdraw from the Republic, he proceeds in this wise:—

"But this is not the only movement in which the press is concerned. We have now before us an address *signed by sixty four southern members of Congress*, Whigs and Democrats—half horse half alligator—professing to publish a southern creed in this city. And strange to say, they seem to insinuate that we are *capable* of sacrificing fifteen States of this Union, with the millions of property involved, and all their rights, to mere party designs—for the paltry purpose of making a President, who carries in his hands the spoils of office. If they should deny this insinuation, to be intended, then we must say that the language of the address furnishes a very odd omen of the discretion with which the whole movement is to be conducted.

But, stranger still! The country will see to what an curious predicament we are reduced. We are surrounded by ultras. Here is the senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Mason of Kentucky) writing to Mr. Walker, of New Orleans, on the 30th March, in the following terms:

The time has gone by for holy sy professions in favor of the Union. The time has come for work: and the paper which does not work against the disunionists is for them. Thus far, the infamy of the disunion movement rests mainly upon the democratic papers, from the conduct of some which have been leaders in the party—the Washington City Union and the Richmond Enquirer, for example—and I have no communion with such papers.

And here are the southern addressers, who are raising an opposite cry. We protest against both extremes.

In another place, in the same paper, it is stated that Mr. Bullitt is spoken of as the editor of the forth-coming Southern organ. We do not believe this can be possible, but if so, it was high time the editors of the Republic were changed.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—The following *authoritative* statement, from the *National Intelligencer*, of the 14th inst., settles beyond all question, the fact that there is perfect harmony between the President and his Cabinet, and that the machinations of those who have desired and attempted such a result, have been signally foiled. The Cabinet has the confidence of the people and the President, and we rejoice to find our anticipations and declarations concerning it, so fully verified. The President, in this, as in every other act of his eventful life, has manifested his remarkable sagacity, firmness, and good sense. The *Intelligencer* says:

"Although it is but a few days ago that we contradicted the false reports then abroad of dissensions or misunderstandings between the President and the members of his Cabinet, the industry with which similar reports are again propagated, and diffused over the country through every channel of circulation, seems to require a repetition of the contradiction.

"We therefore now state, *on the authority of the President*, that he lends no countenance to any attempt, from whatever quarter it comes, to disturb or unsettle his Administration as it is. All the statements or inferences to the contrary are utterly without foundation."

The following item of intelligence we find in the New York papers:

"Hon. Alfred Kelley, President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, who went to England early in April, has succeeded in purchasing 5,000 tons of rails, sufficient to iron that road. The iron will be sent forward at once, via Quebec. No previous arrangement has been made on equally favorable terms. Mr. Kelley has also negotiated at a good price the Bonds of his Company to an amount sufficient to pay for the above iron."

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steam ship Georgia sailed from New York on Monday afternoon, for Havana and Chagres. She took out 610 passengers, principally for California.

The steam ship Cherokee, for Chagres, direct, sailed at the same time, having on board 303 passengers, all for California.

The number of sailing vessels which left the Atlantic ports for California, via Cape Horn, during the month of April was 57—of this number, only two, the barque Alabama and schooner Wilmington, sailed from Baltimore. But few passengers went out in the above vessels, the Isthmus route appearing to attract by far the greater number of persons going to California.

Can the Compromise Pass the Senate!

A great many calculations are made in reference to the amount of support which the Compromise will receive in the Senate, and as to the probabilities of its final passage. "Independent" the Washington Correspondent of the North American, makes the following calculation in his letter of May 12:

According to the most authentic information derived from those who have taken pains to make personal inquiry, the following calculation furnishes a reliable view of the present position of the case. The South will lose, on the test vote of the omnibus bill, Mr. Butler, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Yulee, Mr. Morton, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mason, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Davis, Mr. Borland, Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Turney, Mr. Benton—12. It has been suggested that Mr. Benton will swallow the mixture, rather than lose one of the ingredients. He has denied this imputation in public, and therefore is entitled to the benefit of the contradiction, until the contrary appears. Mr. Berrien, who was regarded as doubtful, will eventually go to the compromise, since the compromise will not go to him. Mr. Soule and Mr. King have misgivings still, but their co-operation is counted. Mr. Dodge, who had scruples, his been mesmerized under the scientific manipulations of Mr. Atchinson; who, for a job like this is worth a score of professors like Mr. Foote, it may be safely assumed that one, if not both, of the Delaware Senators, will be found in opposition. I speak only on the authority of their past votes. Taking these data, and conceding all the doubtful, the South would muster but 17 votes, with a full Senate.

Now for the reverse of the picture. I still preserve the figures of those who are partial to the compromise. The following senators are claimed for the North. Mr. Norris, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Bright, Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Shields, Mr. Cass, Mr. Felch, Mr. Dodge of Iowa, Mr. Jones, *Mr. Webster, and Mr Cooper*, 13—Just the extent of the defection. Mr. Bradbury, who was counted on, has balked. The names of Mr. Greene and Mr. Clark of Rhode Island, were used, but without any authority. If the opinions which Mr. Cooper avowed in Pennsylvania during the last canvass, and the position which he then assumed in regard to this whole question may be taken as a criterion for the course which he will now pursue, the ambiguity which is now ascribed to him, is manifestly unjust.—This scheme of compromise has no affinity or relationship to the doctrines which he boldly and ably vindicated in the fall election. Mr. Webster has returned to the city, having imbibed public opinion, at the pure fountains of his New England constituency. It is stated with confidence, that his devotion to California, as an independent measure has come back refreshed by its reception and that even the "Wilmot" has improved in vigor and health. The same rumor says that he will speak a noble speech for California and vote to separate her from the proposed association with New Mexico, Utah, and Texas scrip.

Conceding Mr. Cooper and Mr. Webster, to the arrangement,—not however with their own consent or any authority—the Senate would be exactly tied, supposing the vote to be fill. There is no doubt how Mr. Fillmore would act in such a contingency. Having thus giving the probabilities, as estimated by fair but partial observers, I wish to put one fact on record, for the benefit of future reference. There are two Southern Senators, whose orthodoxy has never yet been doubted, who will vote against the Compromise, as a final measure, if it ever reaches that crisis and is not doomed on one of the preliminary struggles. This defection, would throw it into a minority of four, without the aid of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Webster. Their co-operation would increase the minority to eight.

Our own opinion is that any calculation which sets down Mr. Cooper for the Compromise is erroneous. We do not believe he will vote for the Compromes, in any case, without it receives such essential modifications as removes its objectionable features.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 14th, 1850.

The long agony is now over. The Apportionment Bill passed finally this morning, by an affirmative vote upon the motion to reconsider, submitted yesterday in the House, and is now in the hands of the Governor. Doctor McClintock and twelve other Locofocos, when it came to the tug, backed out from their former vote, and vecanted, like men, as it was expected they would do. Upon agreeing to the Report of the Committee of Conference, the vote stood 45 to 43.

It is understood that the Governor has serious objections to the bill thus obtained, but that under all the circumstances, and the utter impossibility of keeping the Legislature longer together, he will sign it, but that he will do so under a *protest*.

The following communication, published in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of to day, does nothing more and justice to one of the truest Whigs and ablest men of the Legislature. If nominated for the responsible position for which he is here named, I do not hesitate to express my decided conviction that he will be elected. To a pleasing and popular address, he unites the highest order of talent and practical efficiency.

The following is the communication, and as it hails from the West, it will not, perhaps, prove uninteresting to your readers

MESSRS. EDITORS—We see in the columns of your, and other papers in the State, nominations of candidates for the offices which become elective in fall. It is important to the people, that proper selections of candidates should be made; and to the WHIG party that popular names should be brought out. We do not think that long service in the Legislature, is requisite in the candidate. Such, may have made themselves obnoxious to sections of individuals, upon a security of their votes. On the contrary a new man is for many reasons to be preferred. We would suggest the name of Dr. D. H. B. Browne, at present a member from Butler county, as a candidate for Auditor GENERAL. He is capable, popular, democratic, and of integrity, and would suit us of the

ALLEGHANIES.

I some how or other omitted to state in my last night's letter that the House had voted down the Free Banking proposition appended by the financial committee in the Senate to the bill entitled a "Supplement to the act creating a singing fund," &c &c. There were only twenty votes in the House in favor of the measure, every Locofoco but one, and several Whigs voting against it. This result was not altogether unexpected, but I had not anticipated so large a vote against it.

A resolution was passed in both Houses, to day, fixing the hour of final adjournment at twelve o'clock to morrow, at which time the "long parliament" of 1850 will bring its important labors to a close.

COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The sailing of the California ship and that of the steamer for Europe, has given a little activity to business, but generally things are dull enough, and the most barren returns are looked for from the Pacific. The California trade is done, and no where can ships do so badly as by taking freights for the gold regions. The stories told in the California prices currents of the sales of goods, especially of provisions, are wholesale falsehoods, and I know from undoubted sources, that ships can be provisioned cheaper at San Francisco than in Boston or New York. Let all who have thoughts of emigranting remember that the apex of the pyramid has been attained, and that the descent on the wrong side must be sudden and violent.

Within week there has sprung up a new business for our ships, and we are now to show John Bull that we can beat him on his own ground.—Several charters have been made of ships to proceed to Quebec to load for London, with lumber, at $11 per thousand feet. To London and Liverpool, direct, the freighting trade was never poorer. Pork has been shipped at 18 cents the barrel, and pork in boxes at $2 per ton—many ships have gone in ballast to London and the Continent, and hope to get passengers to pay back.

The Cuba news of the "Sun" is now looked upon by those who at first sneered at it as genuine The only doubts of note were, the editor of a paper published here under the auspices of the Cuban Government. People are looking for decided news at an early day.

Money remains very abundant here, and a very speculating feeling exists in a good many stocks, though U. States descriptions have receded, and are dull at the fall. United States 6's, of 1867, close at 118 5-8; Pennsylvania 5's 96 1-2; Reading 47 7-8; Erie 7's 99; and stock 77 5-8.

Emigrants have commenced to arrive in good earnest. During Sunday and yesterday the following packets from Liverpool came into port, each having on board the number of passengers opposite the name:—

Roscius, 470; Ophelia, 231; Ivanhoe, 380; Enterprize, (ess) 350; Niagara, 259; J. Z., 283; Ambassador, 281; Delaware, 25; Living Age, 393; Devon 230. Total, 2,850.

Besides these, there are the ships Zurich, Lebanon, and George Evans, from Havre, and the Humphrey Purington, from Rotterdam, having an estimated aggregate of say, 700, in the steerage; thus giving us a grand total for the two days, of over three thousand five hundred passengers, from only three ports in Europe. The arrivals of the last week were correspondingly immense. The Albert Gallatin, which arrived on Friday, is supposed to have brought over the largest invoice of humanity—840—ever recorded in the packet trade, notwithstanding the remarkable "feats" that had some times been done in that way before.

A curious slave case has just terminated here, Nicholas Dudley, a slave, owned by Allen Thomas, of Maryland, has been sentenced for two years to the State Prison. He confessed the theft, and goes into confinement at Sing Sing as a punishment—The owner seemed much disappointed at the course of the law; but as the offence was committed here, the punishment necessarily had to be provided for here also. At the end of the imprisonment, the owner's claim to the services of the slave will remain as at present. This is not a very striking compliment to slavery, this preference of a prison to labor in Maryland.

On change there is a moderate business and the general appearance is dull.

Ashes—Pots sell at 5,50a5,56; pearls at 5,62a5,68 Cotton—Operators are writing their letters, and consequently the sales are small—Uplands 12 1-2a 12 3-8; Mobile 12 3-4. Flour—Sales of 1500 barrels at 4,87a5,00 for common straight State; 5,12a 5,25 for favorite State; 5,22a5,50 for Michigan, and 5,62a5,75 for pure Genesee. 150 barrels Southern sold at 5,37 1-2a5,50 for mixed brands. Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, and Georgetown, and 5,75 a6,00 for fancy do. Rye Flour—Sales of 100 barrels choice brands, at 3,00. Corn Meal is without marked change, but firm. Grain—Wheat is in good request for the East; sales 1200 bushels inferior at 88 cents. Rye 59 cents. Barley—Sales 3300 bushels at 60a65 cents. Sales of 16,000 bushels Corn at 62a62 1-2 cents for mixed; 63 for flat yellow, and 64 cents for Southern yellow. Provisions—Sales of pork at 10,37a10,44 for mess, and 8,63 for prime. Beef hams are dull at 15a15,50.—Holders of lard are not inclined to operate at a lower figure than 6 3-4, extra parcels have brought 7 c. Whiskey—23 1-4 for Prison. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—I see a statement in the papers that Judge King, of Philadelphia, has complained lately of the time and expense which was consumed in the trial of appeals from Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and that he had declared that it would have saved money to the public, if the county had paid the demands of all the plaintiffs, and thereby obviated the necessity of trial by Jury, and that his Honor had suggested the policy of referring causes by consent of the parties to the arbitrament of the Judges. The latter proposition may answer in many cases, be very proper to put into practice, but I must protest against these complaints of the time and trouble, and expense incurred in the trial of causes of small amount. It is a wise provision of the Constitution of the United States, (Amendments, Article VII.) that "when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of *trial by Jury shall be preserved*."

The trial by Jury, the benefits of that ancient, free institution, are more deeply seated than mere dollars and cents. It is a great institution, and should be earnestly cherished. It is instructive to the public mind, to the people, the Jury, the Lawyers, and the Judges. It is important that causes should not only be well tried, but that the parties should be satisfied that they have been well tried, and every opportunity given for that purpose, and that whether the amount in controversy is great or small. Why should not a small cause be as carefully tried as a big one?—why should not a poor man's cause be as earnestly tried as a rich man's?—Is trial by Jury only for large causes and wealthy men? Sir, there is more in this Jury trial than casual observers seem to think.—If men can't bring their causes before the public, and have satisfaction before the eyes of the public, they will seek recompense in private revenge. The trial by Jury is the birth right of free men. It is only to be found on the Soil of Freedom. It is the means of purchasing our free institutions Take it away and confer the judicature on Judges, and the whole community would soon grow dissatisfied, and return to their good old ways. Among nations where the trial by Jury is unknown, where men cannot come before the whole public, and avenge their wrongs, and expose their adversaries, and do justice to their motives and conduct, where they are obliged to submit to some secret or pensioned Judicatory, they too often take revenge by the pistol or the dagger.

These Jury trials are worth ten times as much as is paid for them in preventing private strife. When the parties can come before the public with their witnesses and advocates, not only they, but their friends, and counsel, and witnesses, but a large portion of the audience become excited, interested, and pleased. The whole scene becomes a dramatic exhibition, more rational, and instructive, and moral in its tendency, than all the barbarous bull fights of Spain, and the bloody gladiatorial conflicts of the Romans. The causes, however small in amount, involve character, and feelings, and interests, to an extent a casual observer would hardly believe.

Plant trial by jury in any country, however despotic its Government, and it will soon become free as our own glorious Democracy.

Sir, I hope we will hear no more of this croaking about the labor and expense of the trial of poor men's causes and denunciation of jury trials, and projects for curtailing an institution so useful, so instructive, and so free. D.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A Reminiscence.

The following instance of honor, frankness, and disinterested patriotism, is so honorable to all concerned, that it cannot fail to gratify every high minded patriot of the present day, and to administer a biting rebuke to those persons who are willing to crawl, even through the slime of politics, to office.

When the Federal Government was organized, Washington appointed John Rutledge, of South Carolina, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Two years after, he resigned his office, and Washington then addressed the following letter to Edward Rutledge and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney:

GENTLEMEN—An address to you *jointly*, on a subject of the following nature, may have a singular appearance; but that singularity will not exceed the evidence which is thereby given of my opinion of, and my confidence in you; and of the opinion I entertain of your talents and friendship for each other. The office lately resigned by Mr. John Rutledge, in the Supreme Judiciary of the Union, remains to be filled. Will either of you gentlemen accept it? And, in that case, which of you?

Of my sincere regard for you both, I wish you to be persuaded, &c., &c. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Truly, it was a singular letter, and manifested a most remarkable confidence in the honor and patriotism of Messrs. Rutledge & Pinkney. But they were patriots and gentlemen of other days than the present, and by their conduct they proved that they merited all the confidence which Washington reposed in them.

In a *joint* answer, they both declined the appointment; partly from private considerations, and partly from a belief that they could better serve the country in the State Legislature, of which they were both members. Their reply concluded as follows: "But as we devoted a large portion of our early years to the service of our country, so, whenever her honor or her interest shall seem to require our aid, we shall cheerfully lay aside all private or partial considerations, and imitate, so far as may be in our power, the best and brightest of examples." (Meaning Washington's own.)

In these latter days of huckstering politicians, it does one's heart good to look back at such occurrences, and it is only to be regretted that we have to look so very far back to find them. C.

FROM CANTON.—Under date of Feb. 23, 1850, the Rev. Geo. Leomis, Chaplain to Seamen, writes to the office of the American Seamen's Friend Society:

"Report is current here that Sir John Franklin has made the North West passage and is safe."

"Also that the Emperor of China is dead.

"The wife of the Rev. Mr. Whilden, of the Southern Baptist Board, was buried at Whampoa on Thursday. It becomes my duty to preach the funeral discourse on the occasion, to morrow, at Canton."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

*No doubt the echo of rumors heretofore current among us.

NAVAL.—At the last dates from the squadron in the Chinese Seas, all hands were reported to be well.

Advices from the United States squadron on the Coast of Africa, to March 19, speak of the general good health of officers and men. A letter says:—

Nothing can be more evident than that this is emphatically the land of the negro. Here he will grow, strengthen and flourish, while to the white man it is truly the land of the shadow of death.—Persons with good constitutions and good health may, with the exercise of prudence, manage to get along for a short time—perhaps for a few years.—but in the end must be conquered.

PLANK ROAD FROM CUMBERLAND TO WEST NEWTON.—We find the following in the Somerset Herald:

"We are gratified to learn that there is a strong prospect of a speedy commencement and completion of the Plank Road (for the construction of which a charter was granted this winter by the Legislature,) from Cumberland via Mt. Pleasant to West Newton. We learned from one of our townsmen, who has returned from Cumberland that the Stage Company offer to contribute $30,000 towards its construction; and obliged themselves to put on, and continue their stages immediately after its completion."

The Independence, (Mo) Commonwealth, of the 16 ult., judges from the reports of recent travellers on the plains, that the child and servant of Mrs. White are alive and may be recovered, by purchase, from the Apache Indians during this summer.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SARAGOSSA CATHEDRAL.—Private letters give a startling account of the total destruction of the beautiful cathedral of Saragossa by lightning. On the 7th of April, according to the customs of the towns people, the whole population, gally attired, had assembled in the cathedral to follow the procession of the Holy Sacrament. The crowd was immense, and the procession was preceded by a band of music and a guard of honor Scarcely had the procession issued from the massive portals of the cathedral, ere the heavens became clothed with darkness, a huge black cloud hung like a pall over the town, and suddenly the floodgates of the skies were opened, and the rain descended in such torrents that the whole procession was forced to take refuge within the cathedral. The people told their beads, and were overwhelmed with terror at the Cimmerian darkness which enveloped the sacred edifice, Presently there was heard a terrifick crash, accompanied by a noise loud as the roaring of artillery. It was found that the lightning had struck the spires of the cathedral, and entering through one of the numerous interstices of the light and graceful architecture, struck dead the bell ringer, and penetrating to the timber roofing, which immediately blazed forth with a fury admitting of no control, although the heavens continued to pour down their waters upon the burning rafters. The crowd, preferring even water to fire, rushed forth into the street through which the water was pouring in torrents and left the unquenched flames to do their fiery work. The roof fell in towards the afternoon, and then the priests incited the people to attempt the preservation of the interior, and the course of the flames was at length arrested. Thus has perished the noblest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in all Aragon, perhaps in all Spain.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—The season throughout Ohio is unusually backward, but full of promise. Along the Ohio river vegetation is some ten days in advance of the Lake Shore, and last week the river hills were "clothed with living green." The beautiful peach blow was nearly in full leaf and just opening its blossoms, and the beech leaves half out. Grass and grain never looked better throughout Central and Southern Ohio, the recent rains having put the rich soil in admirable condition. Farmers were busy in their great and profitable corn fields, planting the seed in hops of an abundant harvest. The fruit prospects are generally good.

In the vicinity of the Lake the season has been remarkably dry as well as backward, and more rain would be beneficial. Winter grain looks unusually promising, and fruit trees are loaded with blossoms. The season here is unfavorable for early corn and vegetable planting, but plenty of "*dog days*" may be looked for before harvest. —*Cleveland Herald*

The Boston papers mention the death on Saturday of a laboring man who had walked into that city too freely of cold water while in a heated state.

DR. JUDSON, the revered Burman Missionary, we regret to learn, was not expected to live at the date of the last advices from Maulmain. In a letter to Mr. Hazwell, dated Dec. 21st, he says:

"I was plodding on the dictionary when arrested by the fever, and know not when I shall be able to resume my labors. I should be glad to live long enough to finish that work on which I have spent so much time, but our times are in the hands of Him who does all things well"

His case has no doubt been decided before this, and if he has been removed with this great work unfinished, the providence would seem truly mysterious.

SUMMER COMING.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday says:

Green Peas and Strawberries are no longer administered to our market in homeopathic doses. There was a good supply of both on Saturday, and peas were selling at 62½ cents per peck; strawberries 37½ cents per quart.

POWERS' STATUES.—This artist writes to a friend that his statue of Eve, which was lost, by the wreck of the ship Westmoreland, at Carthagena, on the coast of Spain, was insured for three thousand dollars, but he had an idea that on the same vessel which was not insured. His statue of Mr Calhoun would be shipped from Leghorn about the middle of the present month.

There are at present six trains running daily between New York and Buffalo. Two of these are express trains, and the entire distance of 350 miles is run in thirteen hours, an average of nearly thirty miles an hour. The regular trains make the trips in about twenty two hours.

At a late municipal election in Providence, Rhode Island, the question of granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors was submitted to the people, and decided in the negative by a large majority.

Mr. Joshua R. Giddings has been appointed a delegate from Ohio to the World's Peace Convention.

The Authorities of Auburn, N. Y., have unanimously refused to grant any liquor licences this year.

There were nine deaths by small pox in Boston last week.

The Episcopal Convention of Virginia meets at Alexandria to day.

Deaths in Boston, last week, 70—by consumption 11, scarlet fever 4.

Lost week a Mrs. Crosier died in Halifax, Va at the extraordinary age of 107.

Accounts from Pernambuco to the 2nd ultimo, say there had been no abatement of the mortality.

Ships were daily leaving Buenos Ayres in ballast up to March 12.

The citizens of Norfolk, in their late meeting, disapproved of the Nashville Convention.

Thomas M. Burgess, Whig, has been re-elected Mayor of Providence, with Whig Councils.

Te Deum was celebrated in St. Peter's Catholic Church, New York, on Sunday, on account of the Pope's return to Rome. Bishop Hughes delivered an address.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE LA.—It is surprising to see with what success the Irish Potato is now cultivated on the rice plantations in this quarter. The yield of this year's crop will amount to from ten to twenty thousand bushels

Seventy ladies of Syracuse, N. Y. have sent Senator Seward congratulations for his speech containing the sentiment there is a higher law than the Constitution, the law bestowed by the Creator of the Universe. The Senator in reply defends the rights of women to assist in the argument of slavery, and adds his thanks for their influence against it, which is "as a golden chalice to bright wine."

The French papers state that the sub marine electric telegraph, between Dover and Calais, was to be opened to the public on the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic by the Constituent Assembly.

NEW JERSEY CROPS.—The notices in the papers throughout this State, indicate that there will be an unusually abundant yield this year of all kinds of agricultural products.

Gold is reported to have been discovered in Berks county, Pa.

The New York Herald has papers of the 12th of January from South Australia, giving further accounts of the discovery of large quantities of gold, and showing that heavy companies had been formed for washing it. It had abated the disposition to emigrate to California, and people who had engaged passage, were forfeiting their passage money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.

It is currently reported here that Edmund Burke, Esq., resigns from the editorial charge of the Union on the 20th inst.

There was frost at New Orleans on the night of the 5th inst.

A Company has been formed in Boston, with a capital of $10,000, called "The N. E. Matrimonial Agency Co." Gentlemen in want of wives, and ladies in want of husbands pay $3 and have their names registered. This done, they are entitled for one year to receive introductions and other assistance from the Company.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an official notice to the officers of the army of occupation, in Moldavia and Wallachia, to "ally themselves in marriage with native ladies who possess landed property, whenever possible." *Pennsylvania.*

A shocking event took place near the Blue Ridge tunnel, a few days ago. A little boy, ten or twelve years of age, the son of Mr. James H. Bagley, being at play with a negro boy of the same age, proposed to show him how the Irishmen at work on the tunnel blew rock. He accordingly laid a train from the powder stored away in a building used for that purpose, and set fire to it—A tremendous explosion ensued, entirely destroying the house, killing the white boy instantly, and injuring the black boy so severely that he died in a few hours.—*Richmond Whig.*

One of the officers of the United States ship Ohio, who was paid off last week in gold, took a cab at the gate of the Navy Yard, and set down at the Revere House. Subsequently, on counting over his accumulations, he found that he was short just $1,000—the amount contained in one of the bags that had been given him! An inquiry was immediately instituted for the driver of the cab, and on finding him and searching the vehicle, lo! the missing bag of gold was found under one of the seats. The cab had been used frequently, and carried numerous passengers during that day.—*Boston Mail.*

THE DIGNITY OF THE PROFESSION.—In London, etiquette forbids a physician from applying the lancet; he must send for a surgeon, who is considered an humble individual A gentleman invited a physician to dine with him in the country. As they were riding out together, the gentleman was attacked with an apoplectic fit. It was necessary to bleed him but the physician would not do it; it was beneath his professional dignity. He rode on to his dinner, and sent a surgeon to bleed his friend, who found him dead. Thus alike the "hash insatiable" who regretted that he had not had an introduction to a drowning man, that he might have saved his life.

ENTERPRISE.—A small schooner, of five and a half tons burthen, called the Enterprise, arrived at Havana some time during the last month, from Iowa, bound to San Francisco. She was built at Mineral Point, Iowa, by Benj. Butler, and conveyed on wagons forty miles, to Fever River. After being rigged at Galena she descended the Mississippi, cleared from New Orleans and now on her voyage to the River Sin Juan, where her owner intends to ascend Lagos Nicaragua and Lego, thence drag her across the Portage, fifteen miles, launch her in the Pacific, and proceed to California.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The General Committee met last week in New York, and from the report of the meeting, given by Dr. Durbin, the newly appointed secretary, we learn the receipts during the year have been $167,335,72, being an excess over the expenditures, of $6,816,60.

What female reckine is that whose name, read backwards and forwards, is the same?—Nun.—What ladylike designation is that which is spelt backwards and forwards the same?—Madam.—What time is that which spelt backwards and forwards is the same?—Noon. What portion of a young lady's dress is that which spelt backwards and forwards is the same?—Bib.

The little steamer Allegheny Mail, arrived at St. Louis on the 25th ultimo, from Wherry's Mills, eighty miles from the mouth of the Gasconade. She is the first steamer that has ever gone up that stream so far. The Mail brought down a full cargo, consisting of about 60 blooms from the iron works of Messr. Jones & Co., on the Merimack. These works are situated about twenty five miles from Wherry's Mills, the now established head of navigation on the Gasconade.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, 14th inst., by the Rev. Stephen P. Hill, Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAHNESTOCK, of this city, to MARY F., daughter of Peter Fahnestock, Esq., of the former place.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—The proprietors of this great medicine have received hundreds of certificates attesting the excellence of the medicine. They extract the following one among hundreds:—

Louisville, April 10, 1847.

Messrs J. Kidd & Co—Gentlemen—This is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect. I then purchased a vial of M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, from Saml Yeanwine, druggist of our city, and after giving a full dose, the child discharged a full quart of worms. The health of the child improved immediately. I would recommend Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge to the public, as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use. J. H. CUTTER, Merchant

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 69 Wood street. may18-4tw8

Scald of the Foot and Ankle Cured

MR. KIER—I am desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at first, the application was painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the time of the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in making these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum, in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer owing to my business about the engine. I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed) J. B COE, Engineer,
Sharpsburgh, Allegheny Co.

Pittsburgh, April, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; D M Carey, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
apr7 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

THE ASSEMBLY—W. H. NEGLEY, Esq., of Peebles Township, will be supported for nomination as a candidate for Assembly, before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention, by MANY VOTERS
may18:4tw1d

WILLIAM JEFFREY of the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be supported in the Whig and Antimasonic county Convention for Assembly. SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
may18:4tw1d

ASSEMBLY—We are authorized to announce JAMES F. KNOX, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention. may18:4tw1d

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

120 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

Have just received large additions to their

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.

may6-4tw1yT

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. W. MARSS, 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, unmerchantable, goods merchandize in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

An 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:—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Negley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

apr6:tf

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market an ocd-tf1vis

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of teeth, upon principles of Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTH ACHE 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. R. M'Cadden, F. H. Eaton. may9

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

OFFICE OHIO & PENNA. R. R. CO., THIRD ST. PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the fifth instalment of Five Dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as hereinafter, 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-d1d W. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Genuine Marie Farina Cologne.

THE undersigned have been appointed agents in Pittsburgh for the sale of Charles Marie Farina's Cologne. Retailers will be supplied at manufacturers price. WM A McCLURG & CO
may 19 131 Liberty st.

India Rub