THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged and ordered out.

☞ 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.

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☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions to 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 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 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 seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE, ALEX FRANKLIN, PAUL STEWART, } Secretaries.
Pittsburgh, April 19, 1850.

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

The editor of the Post, in his paper of Friday, makes the following assertion. "The truth is the administration has entirely lost the confidence of its own friends, and its supporters are now chiefly confined to the office holders, office expectants, and a few reckless and unprincipled editors, who are fed with government advertising, like our neighbor of the *Gazette*."

If this is a specimen of the editor's "truth," it is composed only of the ingredients of unmitigated falsehood; there is not one iota of truth in the sentence we have quoted. It is wholly a fiction coined by the brain of the editor himself, who, in the pursuit of his vocation, seems to act on the principle that all is fair in politics—that honor, and honesty, and truth, and decency, are unnecessary virtues.

The editor says our support of the administration is "*unprincipled*." Can he tell us in what respect? Should we not, indeed, be strangely recreant to all our avowed principles did we not support it? Is not the administration strictly, thoroughly, and consistently, Whig? Has it not recommended, sustained, and supported Whig measures? Has it done any thing weak, dishonorable, or in opposition to the principles of a free government, and justice between man and man? Why then should we not, as a Whig editor, give it our cordial support?

Oh! says the Post, there is the Galphin matter. Well what of that. Have we any evidence that it was not a just claim, which ought to have been paid long ago? Of its merits we know but little as yet. When the facts are all laid before the public, we shall then be better able to judge. If Mr. Crawford has erred, we shall not defend him in his error. If the claim is a just one, we shall not shrink from defending it because the politically wise may denounce it as bad policy. We admire an administration which dares to do right.

But leaving out this Galphin matter, in what other respect has the Cabinet erred, viewed in the light of Whig principles; in what respect has it failed to meet the object of those who placed it in power, unless it be that it has left far too many Locofocos in office, to the detriment of the public business?

The editor says we are "unprincipled" because we support the administration, and because we are "fed with Government advertising." On the same hypothesis, how does the gentleman stand himself? We have received but a drop in the bucket of Government advertising compared with the Post, which was most munificently sustained by the administration of Mr. Polk. When did the editor ever utter the faintest whisper against the Polk administration. Not only so, did he not veer about like a weathercock to keep up with the changing policy of the powers at Washington—from 24 deg. 40 min. to 49, and from a tariff for protection to a tanting advocate of free trade! It becomes such a man, indeed, to talk about principle, and to assail others on such a score. If he was not wholly lost to shame and decency, he would never utter the word again.

The fact is, the Post belongs to that class of editors who sacrifice every noble and manly quality on the altar of party, and who pursue their object regardless of the praise or censure of good men, and lay their account of profit in the success of their party schemes. To them the end sanctifies the means. This class of editors, and the danger the country is in from their unhallowed influence, are well exhibited in an article below, from the New York Commercial. The paper referred to by the New York editor, is not more vile and unprincipled than the Post, but from its ability and position has greater powers of mischief:

"THE WRONGS INFLICTED BY PARTY SPIRIT.—We are sometimes disposed to indulge in gloomy thoughts and painful apprehensions when we observe the ferocity with which party animosities are just now indulged—the determined resolution to see no good, either of motive or of deed, in political opponents—and the fixed purpose of preferring party or sectional triumphs to the good of the whole country, irrespective of political or geographical distinctions. Bad passions are fomented, by indulgence in every species of provocation, slander and persecution, so that personal or party triumphs may be achieved, without a moment's patriotic reflection upon the future, and inevitably injurious effect of such wile pandering to popular infatuation—without ever thinking how such a course necessarily lowers the standard of public morality, and unfits the people for that brotherhood of interest and affection which is the key stone of republican institutions.

"Among public journals none has done more to foster, among its party, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, than the Washington Union. That paper is the impersonation of that intellectual and moral perversion which excessive partizanship can work in an ordinarily intelligent mind, to the entire destruction of its perceptive faculties; or, what is worse, to the manifest perversion of its truth, candor, honor and patriotism. We speak advisedly. We have noted again and again misrepresentations of facts, false premises, and false conclusions, which could only be accounted for either on one hypothesis or the other; and contradictions of itself, on the part of the Union, while malignantly assailing the Administration, which the majority of the people had chosen, which no amount of charitable construction or generous forbearance could attribute to any thing but a deliberate disregard of that sacred code which is supposed to regulate every citizen of a Christian or civilized country.

"At Washington, among practised politicians, the motives of the Union's malignity against the Government of its country are well understood, and observant persons every where will readily surmise that its hatred of the President and his Cabinet must have another motive than mere differences of political sentiment. These will be apt to reflect a little, and finding on inquiry that the publishers of the Union have suffered in their *pocket*, by the change of Administration, will smile at the bitterness of its spirit, and would expect to find the Union still in the opposition, should it live to see another Democrat in the White House, unless it was admitted to the largest share of the spoils. From the mass of the people, however, this dishonorable motive is concealed; upon them, and through them upon the country, a great practical wrong is inflicted, the baneful fruit of which even the present generation of Americans may be forced to eat.

"We have spoken of the Union as the impersonation of that spirit, the prevalence of which we sincerely deprecate; and having given the illustration, we return to the principle. This violent party animosity is a mammoth evil—detrimental to our country's interests—and whether men will believe it or not, dangerous to republicanism. And for this reason. A republican government depends for its power upon the whole people—upon a universal cheerful submission to the authority vested in it. Let but one third of the people withdraw their influence from its support, and it is weakened; let a large majority practically oppose, almost resist it, and it either is paralyzed or must fall back exclusively upon its partisan supporters. Since from them it derives its power, for them it must legislate; upon them exclusively bestow its patronage; and what are the consequences?

"The majority, conscious of its strength and power, soon becomes tyrannical. The executive and his party readily grow into a vast, irresponsible power. Mutually adhering to each other, defending each other's actions, corrupt practices are unblushingly enacted, and with impunity; the despotism of a majority, which has been characterized as the worst of all despotisms, is established, and these results almost inevitably follow.

"Practically a great central power is established, operating everywhere through its agents already bribed by Executive favors, and repressing the liberties of the minority; disquietude and discontent follow; bitter animosities are engaged between the weak and the strong; and the harmony and the equality of representation, essential to a beneficial sale and permanent republican form of government perish beneath oppression. Some will think this picture of the danger from excessive party spirit overdrawn. But it is not so. It is a warning in advance of the threatened evil; and while we have strong confidence in the reactionary character of our institutions and habits, we cannot but see also that within very fresh outbursts of this storm of party violence, that heaves beat farther up the shore of that broad principle which lies at the foundation of republicanism."

The Tariff Circular.

The *Post* avails the Tariff Circular, which we published on Friday, in the characteristic style of that paper, as a "shallow political trick of the enemy," and a "gross insult on the intelligence of the people," and with such like slang phrases. The editor seems to take it for granted that no one can honestly entertain an opinion favorable to what has always been the cherished policy of Pennsylvania, and that all its friends are political tricksters, knaves, and fools. Who is this that presumes thus to speak concerning the friends of a policy which has received the solemn sanction of every Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, and of every Legislature down to the era of the "Polk and Dallas" frauds and deceptions? No less a personage than *Lely Harper*, editor of the *Post*, who, himself, supported the Tariff, until he was convinced of his error by the patronage of James K. Polk! He now taxes upon himself to sneer at the unchanged and honest convictions of men who have not been subjected to the same temptations to alter their views, that he has, and who would not have yielded, if they had been. It will become this time server to assail the motives of men, who, believing that Pennsylvania has always been right on this subject—that her long line of Governors and Legislatures have given utterance to her voice, and to the dictates of the soundest wisdom—have seen no reason to alter their opinions, and who conscientiously believe that a protective tariff is necessary to develope the resources and promote the prosperity, both of the State and the nation.

The *Post* says there is no likelihood of any change being made in the tariff the present session. In this opinion we differ in toto. We think there is much reason to hope that Congress will yield to the almost universally expressed wishes of the people of the Northern and Western States, and to the voice of distress which is continually reaching their halls. The editor would discourage effort. He dreads the action of the people of Pennsylvania on this subject. He knows that there is hardly a man who would not gladly sign a petition and who would not rejoice to have the tariff modified by infusing into it the protective principle. Hence he says there is no hope.

We admit, that while the slavery discussion continues there is not much chance of any other business being transacted. As soon as that question is settled, however, which it probably will be by the first of July, we may confidently look for prompt and beneficial legislation. Let us, then, pour in our petitions to Congress. This is our lawful mode of expressing our desires, and making known our will, and if the editor of the Post desires to oppose a measure so essential to the prosperity of Pittsburgh—if he wishes to add to the calamities he has already brought upon us by his reckless opposition to all our interests—if he has not already brought wretchedness and want enough upon the working classes—if his soul still pants for more distress in the manufacturing districts, to have more fires put out, more spindles and looms idle, and to see greater numbers of men, and women, and children, seeking employment at any price—let him carry around a petition himself, in the streets of Pittsburgh, against the tariff! Let him take it to those puddlers who are out of work mainly through the instrumentality of his counsel, and whose wives and daughters, albeit all unused to it, have been compelled to seek for employment from house to house, while the strong armed husband has to pine at home in inglorious inactivity, to take care of the children. We should like to see him try it.

Friends of the Tariff, be up and doing. Let printed petitions be circulated in every district, in every rolling mill and manufactory, and let Congress be required to do us justice. Thousands of subscribers can be obtained with but little trouble, at the primary meetings, to be held about the last of this month, provided petitions are prepared and circulated. Who will see to it? In this matter we have no concealments. Let every man who favors protection be ready to go to work in earnest, and success will crown our labors.

In a conversation with WM. EASY, Esq., since his return from Harrisburgh, he stated to us that he regretted much being compelled to leave his post before the close of the session, but his business was of such a nature that it was necessary for him to come home when he did, or suffer severe loss. He therefore paired off with a Locofoco member, and made a flying visit home, leaving arrangements behind him to be telegraphed immediately should the member he paired off with return, or should circumstances arise to make his presence absolutely necessary. Although our views on the duty of members remaining in their seats while the session holds, are unchanged, yet we think Mr. Easy had strong reasons for his course, such as would probably have operated on most men, placed in similar circumstances. The session was prolonged to such an unusual length, that the calculations of members in relation to their business were wholly deranged, and it is not surprising that many of them felt it their duty to contrive some mode of gaining time to attend to it.

Mr. Easy also informed us that he should not be a candidate for re-election, his business requiring all his attention.

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."—This Messrs. Bullitt & Sargent found out, when they endeavored to induce him to give up his policy of admitting California at once, on its own merits, for the Southern Compromise. There is a quiet firmness about Gen. Taylor, which, sooner or later, gains the day, and overcomes all opposers. Those who attempt to dictate to him, had better mind their own business "He never surrenders."

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The reader will find in our advertising columns a large sale of lots advertised, situated in the flourishing town of Wellsville, and in the vicinity of the Railroad depot. This is a sale of property which must attract much attention, and there can be no doubt that the business of that place will be greatly increased by the Railroad from that point to Cleveland.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, May 15, 1850.

The Legislature adjourned finally to day at 12 o'clock. No business of any consequence whatever was transacted. Mr. McCastin, of Greene county, was chosen Speaker, Messrs. Darsie and King refraining from voting, in order that he might be elected, after it was discovered that Mr. Crabb, the nominee of the Whigs could not receive the vote of Mr. Best, the retiring Speaker. In the fright and nervous agitation of the first two or three ballots, it was observed that Mr McCastin steadily persisted in voting for himself, which created a good deal of merriment, inasmuch as it had been whispered about in the morning, that this was a peculiar penance imposed upon him by Mr. Best, as the price of his casting vote. Whether this was true or not, it is a pretty good joke, and Mr Best can now boast that he is even with his Locofoco friends who have abused him so lavishly this winter, all round

At eleven o'clock, the Governor sent his message informing the two Houses that he had approved and signed the Apportionment Bill, and setting forth his reasons at length for so doing. You will probably find the message in the city papers of to morrow.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the two Houses adjourned, according to previous arrangement, and a large proportion of the members immediately left for their Homes.

On the complimentary resolutions to the Speaker, in the House, the yeas and nays were required, and THIRTEEN LOCOFOCOS recorded their names in the negative. The Whigs all very generously sustained the resolutions. In the Senate the resolutions were carried *sub silentio*, nearly every body declining to vote, and the yeas and nays not being called. Thus ends the long session of 1850, in many respects the most remarkable we have had for several years. COBDEN

A RARE BIRD.—A full grown glossy Ibis was shot near Cambridge, (Mass.) a few days ago. It is rarely, indeed, that one of these birds is found in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1850.

The course of the Republic, which I have of late so frequently remarked upon as detrimental to the Whig party, and popularity of the President and his administration, has been most effectually checked. The paper has changed hands, and Allen A. Hall, Esq., of Tennessee, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has taken charge of it, and will henceforth be its responsible editor. I learn that on proper representations being made to the President, he authorized, say, required assurance to be given to such of his friends as desired it, that he was not responsible for, and did not approve of the recent articles against the cabinet, and commiting him to a change of opinion on the slavery question, Messrs. Bullitt and Sargent, finding there was no other alternative than a change of course in conducting their paper, or the loss of that support depending upon government patronage, determined to withdraw, and this morning briefly announced to their readers, that their connection with the Republic had ceased.

This is a substantial cabinet triumph, and may be looked upon as decided proof that Gen. Taylor means to retain around him his present advisers as long as he remains at the head of administration.

The new southern paper is soon to make its appearance. Its conductors are said to be Elwood Fisher, the lecturer, and Mr. Bullitt, who has made such a summary exit from the Republic.—The contemplated name of this Journal is, according to rumor, the "United States South," and certainly under the circumstances of its establishment a more appropriate name could not be found.

As disorder among the organs is the order of the day, the "sole organ," the Union, is not free from it. The failure of the deep laid scheme to secure the government printing, and the withdrawal of the government pay generally, have produced an alarming effect on the finances of this paper, and under the apprehension of a further decline in profits, Mr. Burke, a distinguished light of the New Hampshire Democracy, is said to be about to retire from the concern.

In the mean time, through all this chaos of the political elements, the old National Intelligencer maintains the even tenor of its way, and this morning contains no other reference to the above occurrences than an authoritative notice that there existed a perfect concord and agreement between the President and the cabinet, and between all the members of the latter.

The Senate, to day, acted upon all the amendments of the House to the Census Bill, and concurred in all that were of any real importance.—The bill will now go to a committee of conference, and in a few days will be passed. The most energetic arrangements will be made for the commencement of the important work of taking the census and collecting the information authorized by this law, during the month of June, but the work will be of so vast and varied a character that it will be found impossible to carry out that design.

The deficiency bill in the subject which will next demand the attention of the Senate, and that, I hope, will pass to day.

Your readers will have perceived, from to day's proceedings, that a step in advance was made to day in the House. On motion of Mr. Stanley, a resolution was passed, limiting the pending debate on the subject of California in Committee of the Whole, to the 12th of June. The patriotic Wallace of S. C., and a few paltry factionists like him, attempted to stir up a row by commencing the old game of delay and procrastination. But it was of no use; his southern conjurors saw that it was too shameless to succeed, and they gave in after a struggle of an hour and a half. So thus much of the programme is settled; the present discussion will drag its slow length along for another month, and then we shall have decisive action one way or another.

The Senate had an executive session to day, and among other confirmations, ratified their nomination of Hon. George Folsom, of N. Y., to be Charge to Holland. JUNIUS.

The Tariff and Bulwer's Letter—Important Vote on the Compromise likely to be lost—Appointments and Confirmations—Approaching Action on the Slavery Question.

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1850.

We had an interesting and significant discussion in the House this morning, over the general subject of the Tariff, the particular matter under consideration, however, being Sir H. L. Bulwer's letter to Mr. Clayton, informing the Secretary of State that he, as her Majesty's Minister, near the Government of the United States, observed with regret, &c., a movement for the restoration of the policy of protection to American industry, and representing that any increase of duties for that purpose would have an unfavorable effect upon public opinion in Great Britain. Mr. Brooks, of New York, took a commercial view of the matter, and propounded some opinions which I did not gain the drift and bearing of. Mr. Calvin, of Pa., made an able and candid speech in favor of an immediate return to the protective policy of 1842. He took the true course, and declared himself for protection for protection's sake. The correspondence which formed the subject of discussion, has been lying on the Speaker's table for some weeks, and the motion was now on reference

The free traders wanted to engulph the subject in that bottomless pit, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The protectionists, on the contrary, wanted a select Committee.—A decisive vote was not taken, because, I believe, the former saw they would be beaten.—As a demonstration of the resolution of the tariff men not to forego any opportunity to press their desires upon the House, it was a useful and successful movement. The result of it is not yet apparent.

An important vote was taken to day in the Senate, upon the Compromise Bill. As a test question, Mr. Douglass moved to lay the bill upon the table. The vote was, ayes 24, nays 28, four majority in favor of still keeping the subject before the Senate, and open for discussion and action. But this four majority cannot be depended upon on the question of the passage or rejection of the bill, for the twenty eight negatives included all but one of those ultra Southern men, who have before declared their intention to oppose the scheme, unless amended in a manner that will entirely change its character, and make it utterly unacceptable to all northern men.—The exception was Yulee, of Florida, whose hatred of every thing that wears a northern aspect is so intense, that he seems incapable of voting with those of them who are most decidedly friendly to southern pretensions. Mr. Webster, Mr. Benton, and Spruance, and Wales, of Delaware, all voted to lay on the table. Of the ten or a dozen extreme northern men who voted against that motion, with the design of getting in pro slavery amendments, every one may be counted again at the bill on the final question. I think, therefore, that the compromise is fated to fall even in the Senate. The President has appointed J. R. Bartlett, of New York, to be Commissioner of the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mex'co. Mr. Bartlett is a man of learning and ability, and his character offers a sufficient guarantee that his conduct in the position to which he has been assigned, will be creditable to the country, and, therefore, precisely the opposite of Weller's. The operations of the survey will be immediately resumed.

Hon. George Folsome, of New York, was yesterday unanimously confirmed as Minister to Holland, in place of Major Danezac. Mr. Folsome is a most suitable person to be sent upon this mission. He is a gentleman of means, and high political and personal reputation. He will sustain the dignity and honor of the American name abroad in a befitting manner.

The Senate seem disposed to act with promptness on the great question before them, and should not be surprised to see the final vote taken on Mr. Clay's bill within a week. Indeed, but for the provoking verbosity of Foote, a vote would have been had to day, on a motion by Jefferson Davis, to amend so as to prohibit the territorial legislature of New Mexico from passing any laws for the exclusion of slavery from that territory. This would have brought the question of non intervention directly before the Senate, and by forcing Cass, and his followers to array themselves in direct opposition to the Southern hot spur and his adherents, would have broken up the coalition between them, and thrown the Southern nitras into the same isolation which had rendered the Abolitionists politically powerless, notwithstanding all their zeal and acknowledged talents. This would do much to facilitate the settlement of the question.

We are prepared to sit here till next October, which I predict Congress will do, unless the choiers persuades them to adjourn, which, from the present strides that fearful pestilence is making towards us from the Mississippi, seems probable. JUNIUS.

The General Appropriation Bill.

We are indebted to a friend for the early reception of a copy of the General Appropriation Bill as it passed the Legislature. It appropriates

For salaries of the Governor, Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Auditor General, Adjutant General, Treasurer, Librarian, Clerk hire in the State Departments, &c.	$29,357 19
For contingent expenses of Executive State and Department, including the department of Common Schools,	2,935 00
For contingent expenses of Auditor's, Treasurer's, and Surveyor General's office,	3,330 00
For expenses of the Legislature, including pay of members, clerks, etc., and to meet the deficiency of last year's appropriation,	95,000 00
For public Printing and Binding,	25,000 00
For publishing and distributing the State laws and journals,	700 00
For public grounds and buildings,	500 00
For the State Library,	500 00
To the borough of Harrisburgh, for supplying the public buildings with water,	1,846 00
For miscellaneous objects, including the publication of the proposed amendment to the constitution relative to the election of Judges,	4,000 00
For Common Schools,	$100,000 00
For Pensions and Gratuities,	20,000 00
For House of Refuge,	6,000 00
For Deaf and Dumb, Inst. for the Blind,	9,000 00
Do do do Deaf and Dumb	15,707 85
For Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, salaries of officers, etc.	19,167 54
For expenses of the Judiciary, arrears of salaries, etc.	102,296 19
For interest on certificates to domestic creditors,	5,000 00
For payment of guarantees to Railroad and Navigation Companies,	25,500 00
For Military expenses,	5,000 00
For payment of interest on the State debt, due in August and February next,	2,000,000 00
For repairs, improvements, and motive power on the State works,	819,826 55
For salaries of collectors, weighmasters, etc.,	85,000 00
For salaries of Canal Commissioners and subordinates,	10,620 00
For payment of debts for repairs on the public works,	21,370 00
For repairs of damages to public works which may occur by flood or fire,	50,000 00
For repairs of farm and road bridges over the State canals and railroads, etc.,	22,000 00
For the completing of the Western Reservoir and survey of a route to avoid the Inclined Planes of the Allegheny Portage Railroad	46,500 00
For the completion of the North Branch Canal,	30,000 00
For repair of the shute of the Shamokin dam,	2,000 00
For the completion of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,	50,000 00
For claims awarded by the Canal Commissioners,	15,727 50
For other awards, for damages, pensions, etc.,	19,744 45

West Newton and Connellsville Navigation.

A meeting of the officers of this company and citizens was held at Connellsville, on the 10th inst. The President, Hon. Andrew Stewart, was called to the Chair, and James McIlvaine, Esq., acting as Secretary; when, on motion of Daniel Kaine, Esq., Thomas R. Davidson, Esq., and Gen. J. B. Howell, were appointed to report business for the action of the meeting, who introduced the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted as follows:—

THE REPORT.

It appears from the report of I. E. Day, Esq., Chief Engineer, that the portion of the river to be improved, from West Newton to Connellsville, is about 25 miles, the fall to be overcome, 122 feet, requiring nine dams, costing $192,500, affording a constant steamboat navigation capable of passing fifty boats of 200 tons each, per day, from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, thence to New Orleans, and by Lake and Rail Road to the northern lakes, passing through a highly improved country of surpassed fertility; the shores lined with coal banks from 9 to 14 feet thick, and abounding in fifty miles of iron ore in the immediate vicinity, affording those which cannot fail to render the stock highly productive. Besides, Mr. Day expresses the opinion that the water power, exclusively, created by this improvement, at a moderate cost, would yield 25 per cent. per annum on the entire cost of its construction.

Looking to the great superiority of the Youghiogheny water, over any other, to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, with the great central road now in progress from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the committee hold the opinion that the day is not far distant when a railroad communication will be opened from this route to Pittsburgh, by the co-operation of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, and the company recently established and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, or the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

The committee will further express their unshaken conviction, in the language of the late President, Louis McLane, the Wheeling route to be simply contemplate the road to Smithfield, on the Cumberland road within six hours drive by stage to the steamboats at Brownsville—thus bringing the finished part of their road into immediate and lucrative requisition and enabling them to maintain a successful competition with other routes while the remainder of the road from Pittsburgh to Smithfield would be in course of construction. On the other hand on the Wheeling route the work done will be useless until money is raised and the whole is completed to Wheeling, and then without any western connection with superior routes above and below them their work must remain unprofitable and futile.

These are some of the reasons which have induced the Committee to believe that Baltimore and the cities of the District of Columbia, will be sooner or later connected by Railroad and Canal with Pittsburgh by the Youghiogheny route, and that this company ought, therefore, to press their improvement to completion as soon as possible, so as to meet, and facilitate the trade and travel between the east and west, increasing with the gigantic strides progress is making in the great west, and converging all the avenues across the mountains that has been, will be, or can be opened for their accommodation. Therefore it was

Resolved, That Col. A. M. Linn, H. Walter and John Smith be a Committee appointed to obtain further subscription of stock, and to ascertain upon what terms Mr. Plummer will construct the first lock and dam at West Newton.

Resolved, That Hon. A. Stewart, D. Kane, and Thos. R. Davidson, Esqs., be a Committee appointed to correspond with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the new Railroad company, (incorporated to meet the Penna. road at the State line,) and with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company on the subject of completing the connection with Pittsburg by the Youghiogheny route.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington City newspapers, and those of Fayette, Somerset, and Greene counties.

ANDREW STEWART, Pres't.

Jas. McIlvaine, Sec'y.

A patent brick machine has just been put in operation at Savannah, which turns out 25,000 to 30,000 bricks per day.

COTTON TRADE.—The Mobile Advertiser, of the 7th instant, has the following:

Decrease in Cotton.—The crop is now short over *six hundred thousand bales*. Averaging the number of bales taken by each ship at 2,000, and it would require 300 ships to take it to market.—This calculation shows the heavy loss sustained by the single interest of shipping! The freight on 600,000 bales, at $5 per bale, the usual price, with an average crop, would amount to $3,000,000.—The increased price, in part, compensates the planter, but for the ship owner, there is no help. The rule in his case operates the other way; as the quantity increases, the price of freights goes up—but it goes down with an equal certainty on a reduced crop. The price of cotton never affects freights, they are regulated, like everything else, by the demand and supply, but the price of freights often affects that of cotton.

The Lafayette Insurance Company of Indiana is about to pursue a new business in New York. It has a capital of $150,000, which will be employed in insuring the full payment of notes, bonds and other evidences of debt in that city. The Courier remarks:

"The enterprise is a new one, but it has long been discussed and agitated as a necessary appendage to the growing business of the city. For this convenience, we are mainly indebted to Messrs. Woodward & Duncuberry, who have turned their attention to this matter for the last eight years; and we must say, in justice to these gentlemen, after viewing their *modus operandi*, that the plan is well conceived, and cannot fail to be successful, as their past business fully shows."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns are now nearly all in. The Loco nett gain is five. If the counties to hear from result as last year, parties in the next Legislature will stand as follows:

	Whigs.	Locofoco.
Senate,	11	21
House of Delegates,	56	79
Total	67	100
Loco majority on joint ballot		33

The New York Courier, referring to matters at Washington, says:

The Cabinet is composed of as able, elevated, and upright men as ever surrounded the council table of the Executive. They are all men of talent, intelligence, and patriotic purposes; and some of them are statesmen of large experience and of pro-limient ability. It must be borne in mind, by those who are inclined to undervalue them, that while the country has been agitated by exciting controversies, they have been quietly engaged in carrying on the business of government, in guiding and controlling that immense and complicated machinery by which the interests of twenty millions of people are protected, and their prosperity advanced. Their work has not seen, the light—Much of it—the most of it—never will. But enough will be known, we confidently assert, at no distant day, to convince the country that it has never had abler or more useful public servants than those who now surround President Taylor. The diplomacy of the State Department will compare most favorably, as regards the manner in which it has been carried on, and the results which it has attained, with that of any administration known to our history. And so will the conduct of every department look nothing, by any test to which the enemies of the administration may see fit to bring it.

RESUSCITATION.—Dr. G. M. Sanders, of New Orleans, writing in the Delta, says: "I was called to Miss M——, who was represented to be dying from the loss of blood, which was caused by the cut of a vein in the arm. Miss M——, during a fit of disappointment, cut the vein in her arm with a penknife, which was not discovered by the inmates of the house until she had become cold and pulseless. On my arrival I found her bed and bedding bathed in blood, and this fair young lady truely a most pitiable object. I could not administer remedies internally, as the patient was beyond swallowing any thing. I had sinapisms applied to her stomach, and bethought myself of the fact that the blood might be caused to gravitate on the brain, and thereby produce a reaction; to effect this, I had a cord passed round her feet, and raised to the cornice of the bedstead.

She remained in this situation twenty-eight minutes before respiring; she had however spasmodic twitches as soon as her feet were raised; her lips became red and a coloration of the face rapidly followed. After the first respiratory effort I discovered her pulse, though so faint that I could hardly perceive it with the most delicate touch; it gradually rose, however, and as soon as I could administer anything by the mouth, I gave her six grains sulphate quinine, and repeated the quinine in broken doses, also vin galere warm. I had the satisfaction of restoring this young lady, and she is now in good health, though it was several weeks before she fully recovered from the extreme weakness to which she had been reduced. I am satisfied that she did not lose less than pitty ounces of blood. She was, however, a robust and rather fleshy girl.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—It will be recollected that two or three weeks since, we gave an account of an outrage committed upon a young lady on Penn street, in which she was knocked down, gagged, robbed, her hands and feet tied, and thus left. A part of the gang supposed to be engaged in this transaction were arrested, and one of them sufficiently identified to hold him for trial. Early this morning this same young lady was found in the canal slip attached to the boat yard of Messrs. Van Slyke, Allen & Co., with her feet and hands tied, and a gag in her mouth. She was discovered by some canal drivers who went to water their horses, and when found was nearly dead, her life having been preserved by her floating upon the shore, where she was enabled to rest her head. She was taken to a house near by, where she is doing well. She says that she was seized last night about 11 o'clock, by some men, when in the back yard of her boarding house—near the corner of Penn and Court streets—and gagged and bound, and carried and thrown into the canal. There seems to be something quite strange about the affair. She says that on Thursday night last she was seized while in the hall of her boarding house and served in a similar manner, and carried to a pond near the gas works, where she was left with a large stone placed upon her person, but that this was not made public, in the hope that by keeping it private the perpetrators of this outrage might be discovered. The whole transaction is involved in considerable mystery, and exhibits upon its face a series of daring outrages where we hope will call out the best exertions of our police.—*Buffalo Commercial, Monday.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th instant states that a new crevasse had occurred at Point Coupee, on the 5th. It was several acres wide, and could not be stopped.

FOR CUBA.—The New York Post says—

A dealer in fire arms in this city has sold, within the last month, thirty thousand stand of muskets, his usual sale for the same season, in years past, not having averaged as many hundreds.

The New Orleans True Delta of the 5th instant, says:

It is said that Major Theodore O'Hara, of Frankfort, is to have command of the Kentuckians who have started for Cuba.

☞ 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:—

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 60 Wood street. may18-dawsw

Scald of the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. RIXS—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 ceased. 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 stating 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 owning 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, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny, Joseph Doughers, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh. ap27

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-dkwly T

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.
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. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Hussey, R. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier, ap30-tf

Prudy Market st. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Wood. prd-tf17a

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. C. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Section of 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. may19

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

OFFICE OHIO & PENN'A R. R. CO., Third st.
PITTSBURGH, April 15, 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 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.
W. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY

PROF. E. P. HOWLAND will favor the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with one evening's experiments each, on the great discovery of Professor Paine, of Massachusetts, in using water for light, fuel, and motive power, which is to revolutionize the world. The experiments will be shown at WILKINS HALL, on WEDNESDAY evening, May 22d