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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1850.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 15, 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, to 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.
JAMES H. HAYS, Secretary.

Allegheny and Whig County Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimonopolist County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Whig and Antimonopolist 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 delegates to a County Convention to be held on the following Wednesday, the 5th day of June, for the purpose of selecting candidates to be voted for at the ensuing election in the State, County and District.

The primary meetings are to be held on the following day, Saturday, June 8th, when we hope to see a full vote and a fair expression of the sentiments of the party.

JNO. B. PARKS, Chairman.
ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. STEELE, }

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

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

The Government and the Cuba Expedition—Mr. Webster's Speech.

The opposition presses, at least a portion of them, are finding fault with the prompt action of President Taylor, for the maintenance of our treaty stipulations with Spain, by taking active measures to suppress the Cuba Expedition. The subject has also been brought into both Houses of Congress, on resolutions of inquiry, and has given rise to some warm debate. Below we copy the remarks of Mr. WEBSTER, who is one of the ablest expounders of Constitutional Law, and of international rights and duties in the country. To a full understanding of the case, however, we preface the remarks of the great Massachusetts statesman, with the following provisions of the Act of 1818, in relation to efforts of this kind. The sixth section declares that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years. For the enforcement of this and of the other sections of the act, the President is authorized and empowered to employ the land or naval forces, or the militia, whenever there shall be occasion.

The subject was brought into the Senate on a resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Yulee, of Florida, asking what information had been received by Government in relation to the Cuba Expedition. An amendment was offered by Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, requiring that the President inform the Senate by what authority he has sent armed vessels for the suppression of the insurrection. In support of his resolution Mr. Yulee made some remarks, which were replied to by Mr. Webster, as follows:

Mr. Webster. Mr. President, I regret that the honorable member from Wisconsin has thought it necessary to offer the amendment which he has proposed, because it seems rather offensive in its terms. It is not, perhaps, quite regular to demand by what authority an act has been done until the inquiry be first answered whether such an act has been done. I hope, therefore, that the honorable member will see the propriety of withdrawing the amendment. If he does not, however, I shall vote for the whole resolution.

Mr. President, I am somewhat surprised at some of the propositions stated by the honorable member from Florida. He says it looks to him as if this were a declaration of war without the authority of Congress. Against whom? or against what country?

Mr. Yulee. Not a declaration of war. I said that the instructions involved an act of war.

Mr. Webster. An act of war. Then, Against whom? Against the government, what country, what colony, what province? Is it important that we should govern ourselves by some distinct understanding of the general duties of this Government, and of the duties of other governments with which this government is established by standing law. If we mean to be neutral, as between a government and any party assailing it at home or abroad, we are to consider what our neutral stipulations are, in the first place, and upon what relations we stand, to the Government of that country. Now every body knows the stipulations of peace, amity, and good, will contained in all our treaties with Spain; and probably every member of the Senate knows that in the diplomatic history of this country, at different times, within the last thirty years, so far as the Executive Government could pledge the country to a peculiar line of policy, over and over, and over again was entered the Government of Spain that if Spain should not voluntarily relinquish Cuba to any European power, the U. States would do toward her every office of kindness and good will to maintain her in possession of that island; that the United States would look with great jealousy and great alarm at any voluntary surrender of Cuba, to a European power; and that if Spain would abstain from that, she might be assured of the good offices and good will of the United States, and the friendship of the United States to maintain her in possession of the island. I do not mean to say how far those communications to the Spanish Government bind Congress or the country. I only mean to say that they have been made at different times, as far back at least as General Jackson's administration; and they have been made for the purpose of impressing on Spain, the great importance of our peace and friendly regard for us, and of preserving that island in her possession and under her authority. These significations of the purpose of the Executive Government have been uniform, and they have been published from time to time, and I have heard of a complaint of them in any part of the country.

But now let us come to the direct question. What is it that is complained of? It is said that the President of the United States has directed a portion of the naval armament of the country to the coast of Cuba for a specific purpose; and if the facts are as they are generally believed to be, for a purpose not only perfectly legal and perfectly constitutional to be executed on the part of the Executive of the Government, but a purpose made his especial duty by positive statute. If there is any case, it is a case of this kind. A military expedition has been fitted out, or begun to be fitted out, in the United States, to act against the island of Cuba, now belonging to the Spanish Government. And it is not material, if such be the fact, if it be fitted out, or began to be fitted out or prepared, according to the language of the statute, in the United States, whether by the citizens of the United States or by others. The law prevents the thing being done in the United States. Now, I suppose that whatever action the President has taken on this subject, is founded upon information that this is a military expedition prepared and set on foot in the United States, in whole or in part. Well, then, if that be so, the law makes it his express duty, wherever he can exert the mildest force for the maintenance of peace, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to exert it to defeat such an expedition. And, in the next place, if a United States vessel is found on the coast of Cuba, intending to violate the law of the country, by helping to carry on a military expedition against Cuba; that vessel is just as much within the jurisdiction of the United States—for that is the word of the statute—as if she lay in the Potomac river.

Suppose that nobody doubts now that the jurisdiction of the United States is in and over, protecting for the benefit of the United States, and protecting for the benefit of other countries, all that are under the flag of the United States, wherever that flag floats upon the sea, or even in the harbor of a foreign port. I believe that some time ago an honorable member from Ohio doubted that; and I believe that an honorable member from New York quoted the sentiment, and said that nobody believed it. However, I take it to be an indisputable law, settled upon the surest basis of the national code. It that be so, the President of the United States is bound in duty, wherever he finds the jurisdiction of the United States extending on the sea or on the land, to prevent its exercise in violation of the law of Congress, by use of the naval and military power of the United States to prevent it. Such is the language of the law, "by the military and naval armament of the United States." And why is he to use the naval armament of the United States, unless there is some thing that can be lawfully done with it upon the sea? I cannot persuade myself that the honorable member from Florida has read the act of 1818, with his usual diligence and acuteness. I say that that act not only gives power to the President, but imposes it upon him as a duty, an active and diligent duty, to preserve the peace of the country by suppressing every unauthorized expedition set on foot in the United States, against any portion of a country, province, or colony, with which we are at peace.

I will not go into this subject at any very great length. But pray, what does the honorable member from Florida mean? How does he mean to be understood, when he says that if at home nothing could be done without process or warrant? This is not the language of the law, nor the language of the constitution; nor is it consonant to our general ideas of the authority of the President under the constitution. If an insurrection breaks out, may not the President suppress it by an armed force? If a squadron were coming up the Potomac river, to burn the capitol, may he not resist it with a naval force? If there were an insurrection of colored persons breaking out any where, threatening the overthrow of the laws and institutions of the country, must he stop for a warrant? Sir, it is made his duty to execute the laws; and where there is an open, a flagrant, a dangerous violation of law, it is his duty to come with the proper force of the country to the rescue of the violated law, and to re assert and re establish it.

I do not know what are the precise facts in this case, but I have no apprehension at all that it will be found that anything has been done which should not have been done, or that any thing intended which should not be intended. I have not the least doubt that whatever has been done in the case has been done upon full consideration, and that the answer to this inquiry will show to exist that the answer to this inquiry will show to the contrary that no step has been unadvisedly taken, and that no object has been cherished but the general, salutary, beneficial one of preserving the peace of the country.

But the honorable gentleman went somewhat further. He says that if a landing be made on the island of Cuba under the flag of the United States, it is a breaking out of civil war, in regard to which we must be neutral. Why, certainly we may be neutral if no act for carrying on that invasion and raising that flag of the United States in Cuba has been done, or attempted to be done, or set on foot, or prepared, according to the language of the statute, in the United States.

Mr. Yulee—The Senator seems to have understood me as saying the flag of the United States. I did not say so. I said that the moment that the revolutionary flag was raised, there was a civil war, and there were two belligerent parties.

Mr. Webster—It is the same thing. The honorable member says that when a revolution breaks out it is a civil war, and in a civil war we are bound to be neutral. Very well. But it is no neutrality and that is exactly what the state of 1818 was intended to prevent. It was that no such civil commotion should be aided by military armaments and set on foot in the United States; that being supposed to be against the general law of neutrality.

The honorable member, while speaking of the supposed countenance of this case, indulged in a general sarcasm. He fears that there is a disposition (reading through various acts of the present administration) which inclines more to that side of these questions which is not the republican side. That is a matter of opinion into which I shall not enter. It is not very pertinent to the question now before the Senate. I can only say that, for one, I have seen no evidence of such intention or sympathy manifested by the President of the United States. I believe he means to execute the laws of the country honestly, fairly and firmly, as I hope he will do, as I trust he will do, as I believe he will do. As to the rest, sir, I know nothing to lead me to suppose that he is not as good a republican as any of us.

Mr. Clay's Remarks on the President's Plan of Pacification.

The Telegraph having announced that Mr. Clay had extolled the President's plan in relation to the slavery question, in the Senate, on Tuesday last, much anxiety has been manifested to see his remarks. They are not reported in the Intelligencer, of Wednesday, and we copy the following condensed report of them from the Republic. Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, had just concluded a speech against the Compromise Bill, when he was replied to by Mr. Clay.

"Mr. Clay then examined in detail all the objections urged by the Senator from Louisiana to the bill, and piquantly asked what sort of a provision the Senator wanted to have inserted in the bill?

Mr. Soule said that the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi would be acceptable to him.

Mr. Clay said that such an amendment he could not vote for, because it assumed that slavery did exist there, which he did not believe. The bill assumed nothing on this point, but left it to be decided hereafter. He would vote to amend the bill by saying, the legislature shall pass no law admitting or excluding slavery; or he would vote to strike it out altogether.

He hoped the bill would pass; he had the greatest fears that if this agitation continued for two years more, it could never be settled. If this measure, or something like it, do not pass, there will be nothing done for California, nothing for the territories, nothing for the Texan boundary, nothing for, the fugitive slave bill, and nothing for this District. If this bill be not passed, as he hoped and believed it would, then nothing will pass.

He pointed out the probable consequences, and the great increase given to agitation, if Congress should adjourn without settling these questions. He said that there was a probability that in any event California might be admitted; and he asked what would be the state of feeling at the South if she were admitted and nothing done on the other questions.

He then examined the plan of the Executive, and challenged any friend of that plan to stand up and meet him in argument upon the relative merits of that plan, and the one reported by the committee. What is that plan?

The country now stands before us with five wounds, bleeding and demanding a remedy. Does the President propose to heal up all these wounds? No. But his plan is to heal one and leave the others still bleeding even if they result in death. The five wounds were the admission of California, the fugitive slave bill, the Texas boundary, territorial governments for the Territories, and the slave trade in this District. The President proposes that we should admit California, and do nothing for the others. The plan of the committee was to provide a remedy for all these in one general bill, and forever dispose of them, and get rid of their agitation.

He was sorry to see with what persistance the Executive adhered to his own peculiar plan. He had hoped that the spirit of compromise, which had for its object the restoration of peace and harmony, would have been cordially met and approved by the Executive; and that at both ends of the Avenue there would have been a mutual desire to settle all these questions in a spirit of amity and forbearance. The President's plan so far as it proposed action, had been accepted by Congress; and he thought he would have met there a cordial response which would settle all the questions. But no was sorry to say that it was not so.

He then examined the present and the future condition in which the Territories of Utah and New Mexico would be involved in case the plan of the President were followed. He contrasted with this state of affairs the probable result of giving them proper and suitable territorial governments. He referred to the treaty of Hidalgo, and its obligations, and urged that it was the duty of Congress to provide such governments for the Territories.

He examined the doctrine of preserving an equilibrium between the North and the South, and presumed such a thing impossible; and concluded with a description of the happy effects which the Missouri compromise produced on the minds of the whole people, and predicted a similar result upon the passage of this compromise.

ORDINATION OF BISHOP BASCOM—The ceremony of ordaining Dr. Bascom as Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took place on Sunday afternoon, 12th instant, at Centenary Church, St. Louis, before a congregation of about 2,000 persons.

NAVAL FORCE FOR CUBA—The Philadelphia Bulletin has the following enumeration of the vessels of the Home Squadron, which have been ordered by the Government to the coast of Cuba:—

Saranac, steamer,	Capt. Tatnall,	6 guns.
Vixen,	Lt. Com'g. Ward,	2 "
Water Witch, "	Lt. Com'g. Totten,	1 "
Raritan frigate,	Capt. —,	60 "
Congress, "	Capt. —,	60 "
Albany, sloop of war,	Com'r Randolph,	24 "
Germantown, "	Com'r. Lowndes,	24 "
Flirt, schooner, "	Lt. Com'g. Ferrand,	2 "

This is a pretty formidable force to hover about the island, and if it arrives in time may trouble the invaders. There will be some delay, however, in getting some of the vessels fitted out. The crew of the Raritan were paid off lately at Norfolk, and she, and perhaps others, will require some time to make up their complement.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad.

SIDNEY, May 20th, 1850.

Messrs. White & Co.—Gentlemen—I have the pleasure to announce to you that our Board of Directors have closed their labors at this place, for the present; after allotting the work on our Railroad from Bellefontaine to Sidney, and from Sidney to Loramie Creek, embracing about 32 miles. The bidding was spirited, and the work has been placed in the hands of well known, responsible, and experienced contractors, who will prosecute it energetically to completion. The prices are fair, ranging about with the Engineer's estimate. The following is the allotment made:—

Sections No's 63 to 84 inc.,	Carey & DeGraff, Ohio.
" 85 & 86,	Gen. Wm. Clark & Son, PA.
" 87, 88 & 89,	Peter Collins & Sons, Pa.
" 90 & 91,	Marshall, Conley & Co, Ohio.
" 92,	Humphrey & Larimore, Ohio.
" 93 & 94,	Wm. Patton & Sons, Ohio.

The 21 sections between the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad and Marion, at the eastern end of the line, will be allotted at Marion, on Saturday next.

It is understood that the remainder of the line between Marion and Bellefontaine, and from Loramie Creek to the Indiana State line, will be let this summer, as soon as it can be prepared for contract.

The recent letting east of us on your Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, encourage us to hope for the speedy accomplishment of the great work in which we are interested—the connection of the cities of Philadelphia and St. Louis, through Pittsburgh, by the most magnificent railway chain in the world.

Yours respectfully, R.

DEATH OF REV. RICHARD REECE.—The English papers announce the death of the venerable Rev. Richard Reece, Wesleyan minister, in the 85th year of his age. He died on the 27th of April—Many will remember the visit of this gentleman to the United States. He was the oldest preacher in the Wesleyan Church, and was the first representative from that body to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Father Mathew was to leave New Orleans on the 23d inst., On the evening of the 14th a grand public testimonial was to be made by a general meeting at the Exchange, for his relief from pecuniary embarrassments.

EDITORIAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that Judge Walker, of the Delta, and Dr. Kennedy of the True Delta, left New Orleans on the 12th, to fight a duel.—Cause—a newspaper quarrel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1850.

Prospects of the Compromise bill—Policy of the Southern Ultras—Cass cut off—Mr. Webster's speech—Mr. Clay's Board—Soule's Speech—Mr. Clay and the Administration—The invasion of Cuba—Miscellaneous.

The prospects of Mr. Clay's compromise bill become fainter with each succeeding day. It will certainly fail in the Senate, that is to say, it certainly would fail if the vote were taken without further discussion or any considerable delay.—Great efforts are making here to form a Southern sectional party, which shall start under the pretence of opposing the present Administration as hostile to southern institutions, but really with the design of disselving the connection of the northern and southern Democracy. The really liberal political doctrines and tendencies of the latter wing of the party are in truth utterly at variance with the theory and practice of their brethren at the South. Slavery is the basis of a powerful, social aristocracy, which aims at the same exclusiveness and privileges which protect the order in the State in the monarchies and despotisms. Mr. Calhoun certainly spoke for slavery and the southern "Democracy" when he repudiated the declaration of Independence.

But not to digress too far, the Southern ultras seek occasion of quarrel with their northern allies, with even the most servile, and submissive of them—Cass, Dickenson, and Sturgeon. They therefore discard Mr. Clay's compromise, to which those gentlemen are committed as a moderate southern measure. This determination of their's explains the reason of the struggle over the clause Mr. Clay and the Committee were induced to insert in the bill, interdicting any legislation upon Slavery in the provincial or territorial legislatures. Jeff. Davis, backed by the ultras, moves to modify that prohibition so as not to preclude legislation favorably to slavery, but to forbid any that may be against it. Even the comparatively innocent clause in the bill, as I showed the other day, is an infraction of the Cass doctrine of non intervention, but the Davis amendment completely nullifies it. The intention of the mover and the supporters of it, is well understood, and is even declared to be to disgust their northern friends by proposing some test which they know the latter cannot abide.

From some animated and significant remarks by Mr. Clay, to day, it appears that the clause which now, apparently, furnishes a target for all southern shafts of opposition, was inserted at the suggestion and express desire, and by the votes of the Southern members of the committee, as gratifying and acceptable to the South. He complained with warmth and justice that they should now assail it. We hear much of the insufferable character of northern fanaticism, but what strongerillustration could be found of the utter uselessness of yielding to the fanaticism of slavery and its advocates, than is here presented. There can be no doubt at all that the insertion of the clause referred to was not only a very serious infringement upon the right of the people of the Territories to protect themselves against the intrusion of Slavery among them, but that it was impolitic and inexpedient. It was a concession to fanaticism which should not have been made, and which having been made, conciliates and satisfies nobody, and least of all, those who demanded it.

Poor Cass and his followers are like the lamb who sought to keep on good terms with the wolf. Non intervention will not save him. His late allies care not whether he drinks in the stream below or above them, they will quarrel with him, and they have done it.

I Soule, of Louisiana, the Gallic American Democrat, made a fine speech to day, logical, clear and temperate, but it direct and uncompromising opposition to the compromise, and in favor of Davis's amendment above alluded to. It was hoped that he would take a moderate view and go for some practical plan of settlement, but he did not, ranging himself on the contrary on the side of the most mischievous plotters of the South.

Mr. Clay's speech in reply to Soule, and in condemnation of the whole movement of which it was a part, was very pointed and severe for him.—He also spoke in a tone of complaint of the tone of the administration journals, with reference to the President's plan. He expressed in the most decided terms his non concurrence with what is called the non action policy. His speech is called an attack upon the administration, but upon what grounds I know not, any more than I am able to perceive an attack on Mr. Clay in the annunciation of the President's plan. It is a simple difference of opinion between distinguished men.

The Expedition against Cuba continues to absorb attention and conversation. The general opinion is, that a landing will be effected before the arrival in those waters of the United States naval forces, and that the prospects of a successful issue of the piratical enterprise is good. Success or failure depends upon so many contingencies, that I do not like to hazard my chance of acquiring a reputation for sagacity by predicting the issue.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1850.

The Europa was telegraphed at 10 this morning, and, of course, at once checked all operations in produce. The news association are roundly beaten this time, and the news given to the evening papers. The most interesting item brought by her is that in relation to the passage of the Atlantic, which is encouraging, though she broke down. Her condensing apparatus gave out, as well as her buckets, and she lost forty hours, extending her passage to 13 days. She made great speed while her machinery held out, and shows that her future runs must be good.—Her return trip will be made about the 28th of May. A good many long faces are seen at the result, and the word passes very glibly that American steamships are failures.

A failure occurred in Wall street yesterday—the house of Ayres & Co., late Shipman & Ayres, and connected with Philadelphia. The house was "shorn" in Reading Stock, Penna. bonds, and Erie, and have waddled out of the street as lame as possible, leaving their effects in the hands of Jacob Little & Co. All kinds of stocks are buoyant, and on the rise. The closing prices of Pennsylvania 5's is 96½; U. S. 6's of 1867, 118¼, Reading Stock, 49½, and Erie Stock 8¼. The Money Market remains fully supplied, and at low rates of interest. The Hudson River Company have sold all their seven per cent. bonds, and are ready to complete their road to Albany. The number of passengers over these roads are from 2,500 to 3,000 daily, a number that gives them large receipts. All roads radiating from this city are rapidly appreciating, and, with two exceptions, stand at par.

The Washington steamer went to sea yesterday with near two hundred passengers, of which almost all were Germans returning to "fader land" upon pleasure excursions. The land of their adoption has been to them bounteous enough to enable them to return full of gold to the homes of their childhood. We could ill spare the German part of our immigrant population. They are the salt that savors the mass of rottenness that comes from the "fairest gem of the sea." Our Germans, on the 21st, celebrated the "Pentecost" in true European style, at Hoboken, "in spite of wind and weather." Assembling in the Park, the different societies, of Gymnasts, Song Unions, and Socialists, with banners and bands, and mottoes and insignia, marched in procession to the Barclay Street Ferry, and crossed the river in detachments, occupying the boat on several successive trips.—Reaching the Elysian Fields, they partook of German amusements and German fare; and they had speeches and music, and parties pic-nicked in separate groups; and there were athletic exercises, and much eating, drinking and fun. A shower came up, and came down in the midst of the morning frolic, and there was rare scampering, putting up of umbrellas, and running into all sorts of whimsical shelters. In the afternoon, there were more speeches, more feasting, more fun, and more drenching with rain.

A new scheme of insurance is now on foot, resembling the English plan, and intended to comfortable a poor fellow who may get blown up on a steamboat or rail road. Any accident by rail road or steam boat, resulting in the injury of any passenger holding a policy in this company, entitles the party insured to receive two hundred dollars if detained ten days; and four hundred dollars, if any of his bones are broken by such accident, or if he shall be so far injured as to be incapable of attending to any business for the space of two months next succeeding such accident or injury.

Special policies are issued for engineers, conductors, and other operatives on rail roads and steam boats; also, for persons residing out of the city, who travel daily in and out. One conductor has already received $200 for a 15 cent invest-

GENERAL LOPEZ.—The document (?) published in one of the newspapers, as the proclamation of General Narcisse Lopez to his troops, going to invade Cuba, says, "Citizens of the Great Republic! You are going to girds to Cuba this freedom, &c., and eventually to add another star to the banner which already moves to the admiration of the whole world, over the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Indeed! "Citizens of the Great Republic!" That means us. Land of the Free and the home of the Brave! That means the land of wooden clocks, codfish, Quakers, hoosiers, cotton and yaller gals, in other words, these United States.

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The Queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Rather cloudy skies at this rate, and a queen of rather cracked character—not much better than she should be! Now, in sober earnestness, we must protest against the honor thus offered to us by General Narcisse Lopez, or any other Captain of banditi. The United States and Spain are at peace under treaties, and treaties have some moral force with honest governments and nations. If the Cubans want liberty, they can fight for it, as we did; and if we declare war against Spain, we can aid them, as the French aided us. But while our relations with Spain are peaceful, and our laws forbid military expeditions against its authority, we know not by what right this General Lopez, who is a Peruvian, and not a Cuban, undertakes to fellow citizens any of our people into pirates. We rejoice when any nation recovers its liberty, or any colony throws off an oppressive mother yoke, and becomes a nation. But we have no desire to see our fellow citizens going about the world as buccaniers, carrying liberty to other communities in the shape of picking their pockets and cutting their throats. The American flag should not be perverted to such purposes. If any of this General's Yankee fellow citizens get caught by Spanish authority, they must not plead their citizenship against Spanish hemp. As they brew so must they bake.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The remains of the late President Polk are to be removed from the City Cemetery at Nashville, to their final resting place in the grounds of his late residence, on the 22d inst. The Masonic fraternity and the city authorities will participate in the ceremonies.

A violent storm occurred at Donaldsonville, La., on the 11th, doing much damage, particularly to the steamers. Several officers were injured. The sugar houses of Messrs. Trist, Ventriss, Picton and Judge Duffield were levelled to the ground by the storm. Numerous small buildings were also blown down.

The Rev. Dr. McClintock took passage in the Washington, on Monday, for Bremen, for the benefit of his health. He purposes, after spending some months on the continent, to return to his duties in N. York as editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review.

The rush to America has hardly ever before been so great. From Friday last to Monday evening, there arrived at Philadelphia, 1,134 emigrants from foreign ports. Besides these, there are several ships reported below, with passengers.—In New York, last week, 17,501 immigrants arrived, and on Sunday there were 2,595 more.

The Government at Rome, by a letter from there, dated 24th April, was seriously harassed in its finances, in consequence of Rothschild's refusal to negotiate the second portion of the loan.

The Wheeling Gas Company has been organized, and Mr. J. W. Gill elected President.

A ship was taking in a cargo of "alluvial" from the banks of the river below New Orleans on the 11th instant to carry to Turks Island, where, according to report, the Captain can thus realize 40 cts for its weight in salt. A shrewd speculation.

The Fort Smith Herald states that the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, John Ross, has required the Cherokee agent to remove every white man, not legally entitled to remain, out of the nation, and that the order has been issued for their immediate removal.

In Edgartown, Mass., the support of the poor is let out to the lowest bidder. Mr. Wm. Vincent got the job this year at $11,75. Of course, he goes into the matter as a speculation; the nearer the recipients of this public "charity" come to starving, the larger the profits of the speculation.—The tax bills are also sold to the highest bidder—this year they were knocked off to Mr. David Davis, at 93½ per ct. on the whole amount assessed.

PRESENT TO THE POPE.—The Republic of Chili has sent to the Pope, as a specimen of her mineral wealth, a mass of silver worth from $30,000 to $40,000.

The Baltimore Argus is responsible for the following. We wash our hands of it:—"There is a man in this city who made money by going to Law. We learn that Barnum of the American Museum has made an engagement with him which will last until the 'Swedish Nightengale' reaches our shores.

We learn from the Columbia South Carolinian that the Hon. Wm. C. Preston has tendered his resignation of the Presidency of South Carolina College to take effect at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, in December. His continued ill health is given as the reason.

Near six hundred souls have been hurried into eternity by the explosion of steamers in this country since January, 1850! Those who have been blown up on land are not taken into the account.

Lieut. Maury Reid is in London. He did not get to Hungary in time, but has written a poem upon the subject.

CHINA, &c., IN NEW YORK.—It appears by the semi-annual report of the chief of police of New York, that from the first of January to the first of April, there have been arrested no fewer than ten thousand three hundred and fifty two persons, charged with all the crimes in the criminal calendar. Of this number 753 were arrested for felonies, 17 rape cases, and 22 roberry, in the first degree.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION is represented as very numerous the present year, and of an excellent class of people, including many agriculturalists. Railroads, plank roads, and steamboats, are attracting much attention there.

The island of Lobos, about thirty miles from Cuba is said to be the place of rendezvous of the expedition against the latter.

LOW FARES TO BOSTON.—The through fare between New York and Boston, by the Norwich route, will be reduced in a few days from $4 to $2,50. This reduction will doubtless attract a large portion of travel in that direction.

TO PRESERVE BEEF STEAKS.—As the warm season is fast approaching, when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to be generally informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days. The steak should be laid down in pieces from one to three pounds, and each covered entirely with the meal.

MATTERS OF ENAMELLED CAST IRON.—These are perfect imitations of the marble mantles now in vogue, though more beautiful and durable, costing comparatively little. They are offered for sale at the East, and can be purchased at from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to style and ornament. Their beauty and cheapness must command for them a rapid sale.

ANOTHER HUNGARIAN COMING.—The venerable Odor Beothy, the Guardian of the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, the chief of all the civil governors in Hungary, and of the Supreme council of the whole country, is coming from Helgoland to New York, to escape Austrian persecution.—N. Y. Post.

AN HONEST MAN.—Jesse Haycock, a California adventurer, who has recently returned home to Boston, announces in the papers there that he is prepared to pay in full, with interest, all outstanding demands against him, and requests persons to present their claims.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY.—The people of Kentucky were last week required to express their sentiments at the polls on accepting or rejecting the Constitution framed last fall by a Convention duly elected for that purpose. The returns of the vote, so far as received, leave no room to doubt that the people have ratified the labors of the Convention by a large majority.

A SOLILOQUY.—We last evening in our walks, overtook a gentleman, whose conversation with himself seemed to us very complimentary.—"What," said he, "not drunk! Drunk! Drunk again! Well, it is come to a pretty pass! for a professional man! man!—raised in good society!—educated in college!—Drunk again! Well, well;—this old trick 'll be the death of me yet. Cerebral excitement—pulse high—tongue furred—throat dry—cough—deranged functions—all come of liquor!—Yes, I am a pretty sucker!" This last expression was uttered as the gentleman's hand rested against a fence, and his chin fell upon his breast—in deep contrition, of course. "I am a pretty sucker!"—*Washington Republic.*

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 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 stock and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may4-dawly2

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.—A. W. MARES, Sec'y.
Office—No. 61 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. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, B. M. Kier.
ap30-tf

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Gentlen or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHES 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. may 18

Brandy Market 6s

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between
oct1-dly1n

Scald of the Foot and Ankle Cured.
MR. EDS.—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 foot afterwards—in five days from the time of the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I have 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; S. F. Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D. M'Curry, Allegheny city; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor,
B. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.
ap27

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILL.—In offering this medicine to the public, the proprietors are well aware that they have to encounter a hostility generated by the countless impositions which have been palmed upon the public under the shape of patent medicines. We are convinced, however, that it is only necessary to give their remedy a trial, to place it in public estimation far above all medical agents of the kind ever offered to the public. It is the invention of an enlightened, experienced, and learned physician, who, for many years, used it in his own practice, when its great success induced him to offer it to the public at large.
For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
may25-dawsw

DIED,
On Thursday morning, the 23d inst., MRS. MARY H. wife of John P. Scott.
Her funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Sam'l Church, Allegheny city.
On the 21th instant, HENRY HARTMAN, Sr., in the 52d year of his age.
The friends of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Fourth street, between Ross and Grant streets. He will be buried in the Allegheny Cemetery, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Mr Editor—Please announce that WILLIAM M'CLANDLESS, Esq., will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, before the Whig Antimasonic and Whig Convention.
MANY WHIGS
may25d&wic5

A SERMON will be preached by the Rev. James A. Enoch, on Sunday next, at half past 10 a. m., in the Grant Street Regular Baptist Church. At 3 P. M., the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the Manor cabela River.
may25

Bosom Linens.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts, have just received a supply of extra fine Irish Linens, warranted pure flax, to which they invite the attention of dealers. may25

Fancy Cassimeres.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just opened an assortment of Fancy Cassimeres, adapted for gentlemen's summer wear. Also, super French Brown Satin and Fancy Vestings; Linen; Cambric, and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Fancy Cravats; Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Hosiery; Kid and Lisle Gloves; Silk, Cotton, & Marine Undershirts; all at low prices for quality. may25

Linen Lustyes.
A. A. MASON & CO have received, and are now selling, 2 cases Linen Lustyes, at the low price of 12½ cents per yard. may25

Polka Lawns.
3 CASES Polka Lawns, of the most desirable colors, received per express, and now opening by
A A MASON & CO
69 Market st
may25

ONE case timstam Lawns at 12½ per yard, and 1 case plain Barege de Laine, a very desirable article, received this day, and opening by
A A MASON & CO
may25

COPAL VARNISH—5 brls just rec'd, for sale by
J KIDD & CO
60 Wood st
may25

LUM—50 barrels Alum, for sale by
J KIDD & CO
may25

MACUBA SNUFF—200 lbs for sale by
J KIDD & CO
may25

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF—400 lbs, in bladders just received, and for sale by J KIDD & CO
may25

GLUE—25 brls superior Pittsburgh Glue for sale by
J KIDD & CO
may25

To Brickmakers and Bricklayers.
THE undersigned will receive separate sealed proposals, at his residence, upper part of Duquesne Borough, for the delivery, on the canal bank, at said place, of 100,000 good merchantable bricks; and also, for laying the same, the mortar to be furnished by the brickmakers.
WM C MILLER
may25wdw2w

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.
IN the case of the application of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company for the right of way, No 155, June term 1850.
To Alice Moore, one of the heirs of John White, deceased: You are hereby notified, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has taken and appropriated the following described part of your portion of said decedent's estate, for the use of its rail road, viz:—Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of said property, at the corner pin of said decedent, thence N along said boundary 33 feet, thence N 63 degrees W 356 feet, to the western boundary; thence with said boundary S 27 degrees W 33 feet; thence S 63 deg E 356 feet, to the eastern boundary; thence N along said eastern boundary 33 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 11 rod and 22 perches; a draft and description of which is filed in the above case.
WM ROBINSON, Jr.,
President O. & P. R. R. Co.
may25 16w3t

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, upon the last Will and Testament of George Kemp, late of Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted, by the Register of Allegheny county, to the subscriber, who resides in said city. All persons indeb