THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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

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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, P. M. and in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE,
ALEX FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. STEELE,
Pittsburgh, April 18, 1850.

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

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—If we can judge from the tenor of the telegraphic reports, the famous Cuba expedition has fizzled out most ingloriously. Scarcely any thing could have been worse planned and executed than this scheme, so loud in its pretensions, and so ridiculous in its execution. For success it was absolutely necessary to land with sufficient force to secure the respect and fear of the Spanish troops, and to enable the invaders to obtain and preserve a position which would give them security until reinforcements could arrive, or until the inhabitants could have plucked up courage to assist them, if they approved of their object. Instead of this, General Lopez landed with a few hundred men, in the thickly settled part of the country, near the chief towns, and where a large force of regular soldiers could be speedily brought against him. No wonder he had to flee ingloriously, and to leave those of his misguided followers, who had embarked their fortunes in other vessels, to the mercy of the Spanish steamers, or such uncertain fortune as their exposed situation, without a head or a definite plan, subjected them to.

A few days will show whether this fight of Lopez will end the project at present, or not. If it does, there is every reason to believe that there are enough of restless spirits among us to make another attempt. Cuba, sooner or later, will fall into the hands of the United States. Nothing human can prevent this. It is merely a question of time. There is a general wish among our people to have it attached to our dominions, neutralized a good deal to be sure by the dislike to slavery, but still sufficiently strong to promote rapidly the result aimed at by the rash invaders under Lopez. While the administration of the General Government is in the hands of an honorable and firm man, such as General Taylor, who will fulfil to the letter all our treaty stipulations, the project will probably fail, unless Spain chooses to sell out; but under an unscrupulous "war and conquest" administration, some pretence will be found for annexing Cuba, and most probably some few more of the Gulf Provinces of Mexico.

DEATH OF AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Under our obituary head, to-day, will be found noticed the death of WILLIAM WOODS Esq., who has been a regular subscriber to the Pittsburgh Gazette for over fifty three years, and who has paid his subscription, since our connection with the paper, invariably in advance. He was for many years a resident of this city, where he was highly respected, and held the offices of Sheriff, Treasurer, and County Commissioner, at different times. His closing years were spent in the retirement of the country, and his end was peace.

ASSEMBLY.—In our advertising columns, the name of John M. Porter, Esq., of Tarentum, is announced as a candidate for Assembly. This makes six candidates, out of which to select five. How is it that the cities do not present more candidates. Is ambition dead among us, or are our people too busy to turn legislators? Let us have a few more names.

The project of a Plank Road between Westmoreland and Cumberland, which we noticed yesterday, is one of more than ordinary importance, and were we not now in the midst of great efforts, with every prospect of most abundant success, for the construction of immense avenues of intercommunication, its announcement would create quite a sensation. But in an age of wonders, when the most stupendous projects are undertaken and completed in a space of time which, a few years ago, would have been thought incredible, the announcement of a Plank Road, seventy miles long, which is to connect the navigable waters of the west with the Baltimore Railroad at Cumberland, scarcely excites a passing remark. It is a matter of much interest to this city, nevertheless. It will pass through nearly the whole length of the southern part of Westmoreland county, and the heart of Somerset, and will give to those counties including the northern part of Fayette, a most desirable and easy means of access to this market. It will also afford the traveller a most delightful route to Baltimore, varying the means of conveyance, and giving an opportunity to pass through a fine section of country. It will, no doubt, become a very popular route, especially in the summer season. Its projectors cannot fail, therefore, in making a good investment.

GEN. LOPEZ's career has been suddenly ended by his having been arrested by the American authorities at Savannah. This is much more fortunate for him, than if he had fallen into the hands of the Spanish authorities. So ends the second Cuban expedition.

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was yesterday appointed Superintendent of the Census, under the act of May 23, 1850.—*Republic of Saturday*

No better appointment than this could have been made. It has been through Mr. Kennedy's able and indefatigable labors that we have a census bill passed, which Congress, after the most searching examination, has made perpetual.—Under Mr. Kennedy's supervision, the provisions of the law will be most fully and satisfactorily put into operation.

CRUISING IN THE LAST WAR.—By *Charles J Peterson.* This tale, which is said to be mainly founded on the incidents of the cruise of a private armed brig, in the last war, was originally published in the "Graham's Magazine," but has now been revised by the author, and published in the book form. It is a very graphic and interesting delineation of life on the ocean, which has a charm for almost every person, which land scenery can hardly ever equal. Sold by Holmes, Third street, and M. A. Miner, Smithfield street.

CONVENTION OF FARMERS.—An address appears in the Philadelphia papers, to the farmers of Pennsylvania, in reference to the interests of Agriculture, from which we take the closing paragraph, as containing the kernel of the whole:

"In view of this State of affairs, as relating to the interests of agriculture in Pennsylvania, it is recommended as a first practical step towards progressive improvement, to hold a Farmer's Convention at Harrisburgh, on the third Tuesday of January, 1851, to which, every county is hereby invited to send delegates, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society, and to take into consideration the condition of the larger interests, and to devise such measures as may best promote and advance the agriculture of the Commonwealth."

JAMES GOWEN,
A. L. ELWYN,
SAMUEL O. FORD,
ALGERNON S ROBERTS,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.

Allegheny City Sixes are selling at 88 in Philadelphia, an advance.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1850.

The Cunard steamer reached her dock at an early hour this morning, making her passage in less than twelve days, a time highly complimentary to her mechanics. The Pacific, the new Collins steamer, has returned from the usual satisfactory trip, and people are beginning to crow once more over what she is to do in the way of beating John Bull. The engines are by Allaire, and, so far as heavy work can go, are considered by their makers as perfect. She goes to sea on Saturday, with a large list of passengers, and will soon speak for herself.

At our Navy Yard there is a good deal of activity, and the sloop of war Dale is ordered to sea at once. All the spare force has been put upon her and she will soon be off, though her destination is unknown, but supposed to be Cuba. The intentions of the President are very good, but no one here hopes that they will be carried out, much less do the Cubans resident here wish our naval expedition success. All wish that the Yankees may step in and cut the island loose from the old dynasty which has so long drained her resources.

The relief expedition of Mr. Grinnell sailed to-day, with an elegant wind, and with the heartiest wishes of our citizens for success. The two vessels are provisioned for a three years cruise, and have on board every thing that can conduce to the comfort of the men, and aid them in their hardy expedition. The orders from the Navy department are that the squadron shall not remain but one winter in the ice, but Lt. De Haven thinks that ordinary weather will make any stay unnecessary, and that the result of the expedition will be known in less time than the expedition has been fitting away.

From England the commercial news by the steamer is looked upon as very favorable, especially for our breadstuffs, which, not in large supply here, must feel quickly an advance abroad.—The Cotton news, though not so good as was looked for, is, on the whole, satisfactory, and holders continue firm. No one seems disposed to ship largely, choosing rather to wait the progress of events.

Merchants generally are not busy just now, though the city is full of people from the country. The number of pleasure travellers rather predominates, and, as a natural consequence, retail trades, and places of amusement, make the largest profits. Stewart, Beck, and those other quicksands, which swallow the contents of the purses of liberal papas and generous bridegrooms, are thronged, while the stores of jobbers, who supply papa with his stock in trade, are deserted.

Among the strangers in town is his excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, W. F. Johnston. His lodgings are at the Astor, where he has been visited by throngs of Whigs, who, in addition to the attention they show him as the Governor of Pennsylvania, bear towards him a large share of personal consideration.

Leading Whigs here are quite sure that Mr. Secretary Crawford will leave the Cabinet at an early day. There is no two sides to Whig opinion here, and no hesitation about showing what the Whigs think of the Galphin claim. The payment of the interest finds not a single defender in New York, and should it be deemed expedient to persist in its defence elsewhere, New York need not be calculated upon for any thing in the shape of elections favorable to the Government, but rather the reverse.

Ashes—Sales at $5 56@5 62½ for Pearls, and $5 56 for Pots. Flour—The demand is active, with sales at $4 62½@4 81½ for No. 2 superfine; $5 37@5 56½ for common to straight State; $5 68@5 87½ for Michigan; and $6 00@6 12½ for Pure Genesee. Southern at $5 68@5 75. Sales of small lots Rye Flour at $2 87½@3 00. Corn Meal brings $2 94@3 00 for Jersey, and $3 12½ for Brandywine, in lots. Grain—There is a fair milling demand for Wheat; Pure Genesee brings 150 cts., in small parcels, and 145 in large do. Rye very firm at 60c. Corn—Buyers are inclined to operate with spirit. The sales reach 11,000 bu. at 64@65c for Western mixed, and 65 for Northern Yellow.

Pork is selling at $10 68 for Mess, and $8 68@8 75 for prime. Beef is in moderate demand at $8 50@10 for Mess, and $5 50@5 12½ for prime. There is a better supply of Prison Whiskey in the market, and prices are not so firm.

Considerable Pig Iron has changed hands at $18 50@19 per ton, cash, and a good deal of bar at $35 50@36. Hemp is cheaper. Lead has sold at $4 94@5. English Linseed Oil has fallen to 65 cents. All sorts of groceries are dull but firm, and transactions upon a small scale. C.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Two important reports were made before the General Assembly yesterday morning—the report of the Board of Education and that of Publication. We cannot give the details of either report. The report on Education gave in general a very favorable account of the educational operations of the Presbyterian Church.

The report of the Board of Publication stated that during the last year, new buildings for the purpose of the Board had been erected, on which, with the fixtures nearly $24 000 had been expended, yet the liabilities of the Board were now small and arrangements had been made for meeting all the claims accumulated in building. In last year 91,000 volumes of books and tracts, added to the catalogue, and been published by the Board and nearly 300,000 volumes of the old works had been issued, making in all nearly 400,000 books and tracts which had been printed and published by this Society. The receipts of the Board had been $57,238 40.

The report spoke most favorably of the operations of the Colporteurs in its employ and gave a gratifying account of the plans and prospects of the society for the next year.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 24.

The Board was called to order at 9 o'clock.

Prayer by the Moderator

Minutes read and approved.

Overture in regard to making the National Road the dividing line of Synods in Indiana

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make the change proposed, at present, unless requested by the Synods interested

Petition from Rev. A. G. Frazer, of Elizabethtown, N. J., giving notice of an appeal from the Synod, and requesting a committee to be appointed to adjudicate the whole matter.

Report that under the rules the General Assembly cannot comply with the petitioner's request.

Report accepted.

The committee appointed to establish a cheap paper, reported that they had agreed on the plan which has gone into operation.

Report accepted and committee discharged.

Report on the records of the Synod of Virginia, accepted.

Motion to take up the subject of the Western Seminary. As a substitute for the resolutions previously offered and discussed, the following was offered:

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly consider the Western Seminary as permanently fixed, and any further agitation of the subject is inexpedient and unjust.

The Chair raised a question of order, the original resolution having been laid on the table, and the substitute embraces the same points. The original resolution was taken up, and the amendment then being in order, Dr. Hice said that it would be desirable if the two Western Seminaries were united, but there appears to be insurmountable obstacles. There is no feeling against the Western Seminary. The efforts are good and true, but the location is, he thought, not the best, that now could be made. Students from the central basin when they reach Pittsburgh generally go further. But he thought there are cogent reasons that cannot be violated without moral dereliction.

Dr. Breckinridge, of Lexington, remarked that the substitute was stronger than the original resolutions offered by the committee, of which he was a member, and to which exceptions had been taken. He said that so far as he could see, there is no use to keep up this agitation longer, but he was not willing to commit himself to all eternity on this subject, were he to live so long.

Dr. Hoge explained his position, and said that there never had been a proposition, nor to his knowledge had it ever been mooted in private conversation to destroy or injure either the seminary in Allegheny City, or in New Albany, but the whole object to bring about a union of those two Seminaries from their own free will, and by their own acts, for the general good. He had rather there was no seminary in the West, than as they are now located, because were there none, a proper location could be selected. He thought one seminary properly located, would better supply the wants of this whole region of country, than the present two, and the expense of supporting one would be less than two. He never had expressed dissatisfaction towards the faculties in either seminary. But he held that should the interest of the church in future time require a change of location, the action of future Assemblies should not be trammeled.

Dr. Hays, of Nashville, said that the Western Seminary has vested rights, and it cannot be removed.—There is no proposition before the Board to remove it. Hence he thought all this legislation supererogatory and suicidal. The General Assembly has no right to say this subject shall not be agitated in the newspapers or in private circles, and action, only places the Assembly in a ridiculous position. He moved an indefinite postponement of both the resolution and substitute—lost.

Motion to strike out the words "now" or "hereafter."

This made the resolution read substantially, that the Western Seminary is permanently fixed in its present location as any action of the General Assembly can make it, and that all agitation on this subject should cease.

Motion to strike out all save the following:

Resolved, That this General Assembly consider the Western Seminary permanently fixed in its present location.

Previous question demanded and lost.

The question being on striking out, it was carried.

The question being on the last substitute, it was carried.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Western Seminary make arrangements to pay off the debts of the institution, &c., so that the next Assembly may elect a Professor.

Overture, that the General Assembly disclaims all control over the Seminary at New Albany, and leaves that control where it now is—the Synods that established it. That the Western Seminary is permanently fixed, and that no Seminary be established in Cincinnati

Motion to lay on the table—lost.

Dr. Breckenridge offered as a substitute. While the General Assembly regrets any unharmonious movement in the church, this Assembly does not see its way clear at the present time to interfere in the question of Seminaries west of Allegheny City—adopted.

Unfinished business of the board of Foreign Missions taken up

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be allowed to enlarge the space allowed them for their publications in the Record.

Amended, that each of the other boards have the same privilege, if they desire it, and that the record be enlarged or published semi-monthly, without increasing the price.

Dr. Murray moved that the whole subject be referred to the different boards which have entered into a contract on that subject

Dr. Breckenridge opposed the reference, and pressed the passage of the resolution. He urged the great importance of the subject in comparison with the limits allowed to spread it before the world. The missionary operations of the church embrace three continents, yet only sixty pages per year are allowed to spread the information received. The Board of Foreign Missionaries, he thought, required more pages than all the other boards put together, because they have more matter to publish.

Mr. Murray said that the Foreign Missions have tenfold more access to the heart and minds of the church than all the other boards, because every week or month the young are collected together to contribute the labor of their hands, which is sold and the money transmitted to the heathen. From the pious ladies who conduct these operations they receive instruction in regard to the object to which they contribute.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board was called to order at half past 3 o'clock.

Prayer by the Moderator.

Minutes of the morning meeting read and approved.

Report, that the Theological Seminary at Princeton is in a most flourishing condition, and a revival has taken place which has exerted a divine influence without, as well as within the halls and chambers of Nassau.

Resolved, That the Assembly deplore the death of Dr. Jas. Mc. Merritt, whose labors in establishing the Seminary at Princeton, have done so much to found our first Theological Institution.

In this connection, the name of L. F. Bivin, dec., was placed.

Reports of committees on the minutes of various Synods, made and approved.

The order of the day being the subject of a cheap newspaper, was taken up.

Dr. Morris, of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, moved to postpone Dr. Hoge's resolutions, to introduce certain resolutions on the same subject. He opposed the election of a central power, and placing an editor on the chair, which, for at least one year, would be beyond the control of any tribunal who place him there. He then spoke of the great importance of the different Boards of the Assembly, in which he placed the foreign Missions last.

Dr. Spencer opposed the project, and remarked, that there was no lack of enterprise in individuals, or want of editors, and he thought the church would be better served by the papers now in existence, and by those that may be established, than by the proposed paper. He would let the matter referred, and thought a publication of the kind proposed would never be managed wisely and well by the Assembly, in consequence of the many difficulties that may arise which cannot be foreseen.

The resolutions of Dr. Hoge, the substance of which we have published, not being disposed of, the Moderator announced them the subject under discussion.

Dr. Rogers, of Georgia, opposed the establishment of a cheap paper on the principles proposed in the resolutions of the committee, and said that there are very few in the church whose means are so narrow that they cannot subscribe for a paper at the price now published, and few would think the Assembly for asserting it otherwise. A paper under ecclesiastical control, he thought, would not answer the demands of the church, for many reasons.

In so wide a country as this, in a central organ, there must be published a great deal of matter, which, though interesting in one part of the country, would be uninteresting in other parts. Hence, local papers will be preferred, and the scheme be thought impracticable.

Dr. Young of Illinois, thought it best to let individual enterprise alone, and recommended those who thought a cheap paper practicable, to try it.—He thought the church had no fund to sink in this project, and favored the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Dr. ——— thought the idea of establishing one p per, and asking you must take it or none, was not a Presbyterianism, and went on to show the impossibility of the success of such a paper as proposed. Such a paper as would be produced, would be a sickly nondescript baby all nurse to nurse, and it would never reach manhood.

Dr. Barbour urged strongly the establishment of a cheap paper, and said he cared not where the paper may be published, provided it may be good, and may reach every family. He referred to the Presbyterian, edited by Dr. Ely, which produced the schism between the old and new schools, and said if that paper had been under the control of the General Assembly, that the disease to the church would not have occurred. He referred to the cheap newspaper, of the Methodist church, and he is fluence it exercised in increasing and binding together that church.

The debate was arrested by the hour of adjournment, and the meeting was closed with prayer by Dr. Hays.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Europa anchored inside of Sandy Hook on Wednesday night at 9 o'clock—she therefore made the run between New York and Liverpool, including detention at Halifax, in eleven days and seven hours. She telegraphed, off Waverley, the steamer ship America, from Boston, first of May, which would consequently arrive in Liverpool about midnight, Sunday, the 12th.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring's Circular of the 10th instant states that there has been, during the week, a steady demand for favorite securities, and as the supply has not been increased, business has been done at our quotations, which would hardly be maintained if large sales were pressed. United States 5s, 1862 105@106; Inscriptions, 1867-8 109@110; Bonds of $1,000 110¼@111¼; Alabama 5's, 87@89; Sterling do., 71@73; Mass. 5's, 105@106; Maryland, 90@92; Ohio 6's, '60, 102¾@103; do, '70, 102¾@103; Pennsylvania 5's, 80@80½; Virginia 6's, 96@97. No New York, South Carolina, or Louisiana Stock in the market.

Another London Circular quotes U S 5's, 1853 91@95; 6's, 1862, 106@107; do., 1867, 109@110; do., 1868 110¼@111¼; N. Y. 5's, 1855, 91@95; do., 1858 100, 99@99; Ohio, 94@95; Pennsylvania, 83@84, Ohio, 1856 98@99, 1860, 102@103; Massachusetts, 107@108; Maryland, 92; Alabama, 85@86; Sterling, 74@76; Virginia, 96@97.

MR. LAWRENCE AND THE POOR FOREIGNERS.—The Society of the friends of Distressed Foreigners held a meeting in London, May 8th, at which the American Ambassador, but none of the foreign ministers, was present. The English papers remark with great severity on the neglect. They had all gone to a party at the Duke of Devonshire's house. The attendance of Mr. Lawrence has raised his popularity with the poor foreigners. This was the conclusion of his speech:

"I can only say, in conclusion, that I feel deep gratification in having met here representatives of the inhabitants of almost every nation upon earth. I feel it, because I meet here more particularly the representatives of that great and powerful nation—Germany—whose people are found all over the world. In my own country they are a vast population, and among the best we have—[hear, hear.] We have them in every State in the Union. In some of the States they are the largest class, although born and bred in Germany—[hear, hear.] We have too, German newspapers, German school rooms and German influences; and I am happy to say that those influences are always for order, for liberty, and that they are invariably regulated by law—[cheers.] The German population of the Union is a rural population. They go into the country; they take up land; they diligently cultivate it; they are among the best farmers we have—[cheers.] The French, of whom we have also many, generally incline to the cities. The Irish are not only in the cities, but in the country, and wherever there is any thing to be done, there you will find Scotchmen among us—[a laugh.] Think then, that one good object is especially obtained by such meet ns as this—they bring together, not only men of different nations, but men dissimilar in social habits and political views; and we find from them, that after all, there is very little difference in the different members of the human race [hear, hear.] All then that is wanted, and all that we desire, is that the human race should be brought together, that we may see each other compare our opinions, examine our feelings and views; and so far as I am concerned as representing my country, I beg to pledge to you our kindest feelings, not only towards this, our kindred nation, but towards every nation in Europe—[cheers.] My mission here is to cultivate good feeling, not only with Great Britain, but with every power in Europe. I will not take the further time of the meeting, and I beg to thank the company for the patience with which they have listened to my observations."—[cheers.]

U. S. MAIL STEAMER ATLANTIC.—The passengers on board this steamer, just before landing at Liverpool, passed resolutions expressive of their satisfaction with the officers and performance of the steamer during the trip. One of the resolutions runs thus:

Resolved, That they feel fully justified in stating, that the present passage of the steamer "Atlantic," with a thorough knowledge of the causes of her detention by untoward circumstances, has been entirely satisfactory and pleasant; and that we consider it as a precursor only of that which she is able to perform, believing her to be one of the swiftest, safest, and most commodious sea steamers afloat, and that we consider it due, also, to the originators and owners of this line of steamers to express a just pride in the first movement of this great design.

As readers on this side may desire to know what John Bull says of the "Atlantic," we copy the following article from the Liverpool Telegraph, of May 11:

"The trip has been accomplished in a shorter time, by our English line ships; yet it is but fair to state that the length of passage stated, was considered remarkably short when the Cunard line first started (if we think 1839.)—and we have to add that the Atlantic was considerably delayed by an accident in her machinery—often unavoidable in a new, and before untried vessel. We willingly admit this fact, for we fear not the honorable competition of Brother Jonathan. his success will only encourage us to new exertions in science, to beat him, if we can; and we have as yet no apprehension of a defeat.

On the fifth day (as we learn,) after the Atlantic left New York, she had to lay to for some hours to repair her floats—which even now appear to be of inadequate breadth. Soon after again being enabled to proceed, it was found that the larboard engine air pump valve was broken, and it became necessary to disconnect the engines, and to lay to again for about 30 hours, and afterwards (as we are informed) to work the disabled engine at high pressure.

The vessel had been looked for with intense curiosity for two or three days before her arrival. She was signalized yesterday forenoon, as being off Point Lynas, but as the tides were rather low, and high water occurring after ten at night, it was not expected that she could get up before that hour. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., who are the consignees of the ship, had engaged a steam tug, as a tender, to meet her in the river, and this craft was stationed at the south end of the pier. A great number of gentlemen, including reporters and foreigners for the press, got on board; Mr. Brown, M. P., and his partner were present at about half past seven o'clock, earlier than expected.

The leviatan ship loomed in the haze, north of the Rock light house, and rapidly drew near. She appeared stem on, to be of great beam and general magnitude. As she approached, she appeared, of course, much larger, being very lofty out of the water, and having high deck erections. The steam tug rounded towards her, but there was no entre until she had moored in the Sloyne.—Amidst the hurry skurry of passing mail bags, &c., from the ship to the steam tugs, the difficulty of getting on board the ship, there being no gangway ladder, and the tide ebbing, and the evening setting in, it was quite impossible to view her cabins and accommodations, and we must be brief even in our notice of the hull.

Her water line is beautiful, and her outward wood work is finished to a high degree of nicety. It was blowing fresh, and she had to make a turn to reach her moorings. She seemed to steer with great ease, and to go well ahead when steam was put on. She is rigged very sparingly as a three masted schooner. We can now but add that to her bulk above water, and her deck houses rising over her gunwales, give her in the light in which we saw her, a rather unwieldy appearance, and suggest the probability of great displacement, in air, being required. But on the other hand, we have her now only flying light, and an accession of Cargo may make all the difference in appearance.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

A letter from a lady who was a passenger by the Atlantic, says that the ship made one hundred miles in five days; that then she broke her paddles and disconnected her engines; that she ran with one engine for awhile, and then the captain being fearful of straining the other, the steam was changed from low to high pressure. At this time a marriage was performed on board.

The following is said to be the time made by the U. S. Mail steamer Atlantic, on her recent trip to Liverpool:

First day, 211 miles; second, 250; third, 285; fourth, 287; fifth, 295; sixth, 297; seventh, 217; eighth, 157; ninth, 144; tenth, 200; eleventh, 214; twelfth, 224; thirteenth, 270; fourteenth, 63. On the seventh day, she broke the arm pump of one engine, the disabled engine and ran on one wheel. On the thirteenth day was run on, he high pressure principle. The first six days averaged 277 miles per day, which would have carried her over about eleven days.

LONDON, May 10th.—Though no harm may ultimately result from the weather lately experienced, it is by no means surprising that some uneasiness should have been created thereby, and that holders of grain should consequently have become less disposed to part with their stocks at prices considerably below the cost of production. Until the latter part of April, every thing bore a promising aspect, though the crops were not so forward as usual at the corresponding period of the year; since then, the weather has been cold and ungenial, and the appearance of the country has in consequence, of late, grown worse.

LONDON WEATHER.—(To the editor)—Sir.—The month of May has hitherto presented no unusual an aspect, that I venture to send you some notes from my observations. As regards temperature, this may be chronicled as a memorable month for the ungenial cold which has been experienced, exhibiting a diminution in the heat of the air as compared with the corresponding days of 1848, of 17.43 deg in the shade, 27.40 in the sun, and the six nights of 7.77 deg.; and as compared with the year 1849, of 14.43 deg. shade 20.76 deg., sun, 9.65 deg nights. In addition to the registered temperature, which did not exceed 47½ deg. yesterday, there has been a negative heat atmosphere, so prejudicial to the healthy circulation. I am, sir, your subscriber, H. P.—Bermondsey Square. May 7—*Times.*

A NEW COMET.—To the Editor—Sir—This morning's post has brought a circular from Professor Encke, announcing the discovery of a telescopic comet by Dr. Peterson, at the Royal Observatory at Altona, on the first of May. Unfavorable weather prevented any accurate observation that evening, but on the following morning at 11 o'clock, mean time, the position was in right ascension 9h. 24m. 8s. and north declination 71 deg. 19 min 34 sec. The comet is, therefore, situate in the constellation Lynx. The right ascension diminishes about 48 seconds, and the declination increases about 8 minutes in the space of one day.—Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's park, May 9.—*Times.*

LONDON AND PARIS.—The trip from London to Paris, and back, by way of Folkestone and Boulogne, 560 miles, was made by several gentlemen, on the 8th inst, in 20 1-2 hours.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

The U. S. store ship Lexington, at New York from Rio de Janeiro, sailed on the 20th of March. Our latest advices are to the 14th of April.

The yellow fever continued to rage without any abatement and was increasing in virulence when the Lexington sailed. There was a daily average of about 250 deaths. The epidemic had spread to all the neighboring towns, and on the shores of the bay, and even in the town of Petropolis, forty miles from Rio, and elevated from two thousand to three thousand feet above the sea. Accounts from Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, St Catharine, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, are to the effect that the fever had broken out in all those places. Vessels had arrived at Rio direct from Europe, with cases of fever on board, that had broken out at sea, showing that the epidemic was not confined to the shore and the harbors of South America.

The Lexington lost three officers by the epidemic, viz:—pass'd assistant surgeon, J. S. Whitle, died at sea; and pass'd midshipman, Elias Vandeburg and midshipman Nathaniel P. Pritchett, in Rio; also 7 of her crew, and invalid passengers from the U. S. squadron.

List of officers attached to the U. S. store ship Lexington:—

Lieut Commanding, John K. Mitchell; Acting Master, J. M Wainwright; Purser, Thomas R. Ware; Passed Midshipmen, A. M. du Bois, Theodore Lyne; Captain's Clerk, George P. Haven.

The following extract from a letter to the Christian Advocate, written by J. Morris Pease, seaman's chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, furnishes a more complete narrative of the progress of the epidemic, than any we have yet seen. The letter is dated March 21. Our latest advices are to the 4th of April.

For many years this country has been considered almost a paradise in point of health, and the commercial cities and towns along its coast exempt from all malignant epidemics. But the last season has been one of general visitation by that dreaded scourge, "the yellow fever." It is said to be the first time that it has ever visited this country. Almost every port, from Paso to the Rio Grande, has suffered and is still suffering great mortality from this fever. Pernambuco, Bahia St Catharines, and this port and city, have been most severely visited. It broke out at the two former places some four or five months since, and has raged there with great mortality, but is now said to have somewhat abated. It made its first appearance in this port about the middle of December last, and when I arrived here, the 12th of January, it was prevailing to a great extent among the Swedish, Danish, and German shipping. In a short time it spread to the English, American, and finally to all in port.

The last of January, Government appropriated an old convent on one of the islands in the bay, for a hospital, but almost every sailor taken there died. Its ravages among seamen have been dreadful. Perhaps, in no port, for many years, has the yellow fever raged with greater violence. Many vessels have been left entirely deserted.—In several instances, the captain, and his wife and children, have all been swept away, and neither husband, wife, nor children, knew the fate of each other till they met in eternity. At times, not one vessel in port has been exempt from sickness and death. And where a vessel came in with all on board well, in a few days most, if not all, have been taken down with the fever, and in a week, perhaps not one soul left on board. At other times, when a vessel has lost its crew in part, or in full, and a new one has been obtained, and she has gone to sea with all on board well, after six or eight days she has returned, with captain and officers dead, and some times a part of the men. This has been the case in several instances. Hence, it has been considered almost as dangerous going to sea as remaining in port.

There are not seamen enough here in health to man halfthe vessels now in port. Naval vessels have likewise suffered, and many of their officers and men have perished. The Lexington, now in port, has lost several men, besides seventeen at this moment are sick with the fever. The captain and one other officer are the only officers able to do duty. It is stated that out of eighty custom house officers, who visit vessels and act as "guards," only eight are left to do this work; hence the great detention with which vessels meet in discharging cargo, &c., is at present unavoidable.

It is thought by some that this dreadful fever has been brought here from the coast of Africa by slavers. If so, it is an awful retribution. No language can detail the horrors of that inhuman trade, and few persons know the extent to which it is carried on in these seas, or the countenance given to it by some persons in these ports. A noted slave dealer, Captain ———, long engaged in this wicked traffic, died, a few days since, a most wretched death. A number of *American*

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

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C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T.——A. W. MARKS, SEC'Y.
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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 Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFERS TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

DR. D. HUNT,

Market st Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between oct1-dlyin

Ecclesiastical Change.

REV. Samuel W. Fullambe, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist CHURCH, in this city, was immersed on Sunday last, by Rev. Dr. Estep, and received into the Grant street, regular Bap ist Church. may28

W. & H. MITCHELTREE,

Sole Importers for this market, of

Jas. Hunyadi & Sons' Patent Soda Ash,

ARE now receiving, by canal, large supplies of the above celebrated article, both glass and soap makers' best quality and high test, which they will sell at the lowest market price, for cash or approved bills.

N. B. In addition to the above, they have several shipments to arrive, for the fall trade. may28

WANTED,

A Practical Carpenter, with a capital of from $2,000 to $5,000,

TO embark in the business. A flooring mill and other necessary machinery can be put in operation by the advertiser.

Address L. G., Post Office, box 234.

may28:d3t

WANTED,

TO CONTRACT with a Builder to erect a block of Small Brick Dwellings, in Birmingham, for which the brick will be furnished on account.

Apply to M F EATON,
JOHN C MOWRY,
or ISAAC GREGGO.

may28:d3t

Changeable Silk Shawls.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd a handsome assortment of above goods, of desirable colors.

Black Figured Dress Silks.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a supply of newest styles figured and striped Dress Silks; super plain black do; and Fancy Dress Silks, in great variety. may22

Valuable Real Estate for Sale,

ON Third Street, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh, thirty feet front, by eighty feet deep. Terms, very easy, and price moderate. Inquire of

WILLIAM IRWIN,
34 Diamond Alley,

may22:d7t*

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A GOOD Mahogany Piano Forte, 6 octaves, a second hand piano, in good order $100 00
A handsome upright Piano, with Rosewood Fa ntare, 6 octaves, and in good order 100 00
A plain 6½ octave Piano 45 00
A good 6 octave Piano 75 00
A good 6½ octave Piano, with handsome furniture 75 00

For sale by JOHN H MELLOR.
81 Wood st.

may 22

POTASH—6 casks prime, quality for retailing, in store, and for sale by R E SELLERS
57 Wood st

may19

GLUE—40 bris glue, just quality, for sale by R E SELLERS

may28

ROSE PINK—1 bri artistly prime, just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS

may28

COFFEE—50 bags prime Rio Coffee, just rec'd by C H GRANT

may28

Silliman's American Journal of Science and Art.

THE American Journal of Science and Art is conducted by Professors B Silliman & B Silliman, Jr. and James D Dana, and published the first of May, and each alternate month. No 47, for May, is now ready, $5 per year, or 87½c per number.

JAMES S LOCKWOOD,
Agent for proprietors, 104 Fourth st

may28

BACON—30,000 prime Shoulders;
30,000 prime Sides;
25 tcs extra Sugar Cured Hams.
For sale by McGILLS & ROE

may28

SUGAR & MOLASSES—50 bris N O Sugar,
150 bris N O Molasses,
McGILLS & ROE

may28

BEAVER BUCKETS & TUBS—20 doz Buckets;
10 do Tubs,
McGILLS & ROE

may28

SEGARS—30,000 Havana, Principe, and Half Spanish Segars, assorted brands.
McGILLS & ROE

may28

POTASH—10 casks for sale by
McGILLS & ROE

may28

Metalic Night Light.

SUPERCEDING the Wooden Floats, and being in no combustible, thereby epsonsiness the oil, and preventing ignition, therefore so much objected to in all other floats.