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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; the said delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H HART, Secretary.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

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

Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June.

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

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE, ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
JACOB STROUP,

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

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

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.—This evening the primary meetings will be held for the selection of delegates to the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, which meets next Wednesday. No political meetings ever held in the county are more important than those, as they decide, especially in reference to the more important offices, not only the choice of the persons to be candidates, but also to be elected, as the Whig nominations are almost certain to be ratified by the people in October. We trust, therefore, that every member of the party will feel it to be his duty to attend the primary meetings, and thus show his interest in the political cause we all have so much at heart.

The canvass for nomination has been conducted with great propriety, but with much spirit and warmth in regard to Congress. The candidates for that office are narrowed down to two, Hon. Harmar Denny, and Thos. M. Howe, Esq., both honorable and capable men, and worthy of the support of the party. The friends of both are making great exertions, but in the best humor, and with perfectly good feeling. Whichever is nominated will receive the cordial support of the party.

For Senate, Dr. James Carothers, and Alex. Hilands, Esq., are the candidates for nomination, both good men and true, and the Convention cannot go wrong in taking up either of them. For other offices there are various respectable men offering. The probabilities are that we shall have a highly respectable and strong ticket—one which will call out our great strength, and roll up an old fashioned Allegheny county Whig majority.

We have been pleased to find the Whig fires burning as clearly, and with as much heat as ever. There is no defection, coolness or apathy, in our ranks. The furious onslaughts upon the Whig administration have had a beneficial tendency in stirring up the latent Whig feeling, and have added fuel to the slumbering fires of Whig patriotism. We doubt not that, owing to this cause, the Whig vote will be larger, in the ensuing elections, than usual, not only in this county, but throughout the State and nation.

MR. HAMPTON'S RESIGNATION.—Some persons have expressed a doubt of the propriety of a person being nominated to fill the vacancy to be occasioned by Mr. Hampton's resignation, at the close of the present session of Congress, without an official notification to that effect, to the Convention, from Mr. Hampton himself. It is possible that Mr. Hampton will make his wishes known by letter or telegraphic despatch, directly to the President of the Convention. But if he does not, the Convention will run no risk in making a nomination, as his letter, previously noticed, authorizes us, most unequivocally, to make his wishes and intentions known. The Convention can proceed, therefore, with the fullest propriety to make a nomination to supply the vacancy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The fine buildings of this institution, so creditable to the enterprise and benevolence of our city, are progressing to a rapid completion, and present a fine appearance. The Treasurer, however, needs money, as the donors will see by an advertisement in another column. We trust he will not call in vain.

The New Lisbon Palladium says, that the Sandy and Beaver Canal is in *good order*, and that boats of Bidwell's pioneer line are passing daily, affording great facilities for shippers. What will the "Massillon News" say to this?

The Cumberland Civilian has an article on the subject of an important enterprise which is in contemplation; in that quarter. It says—

There is now scarcely a doubt that a plank road will be immediately constructed from Cumberland to West Newton, or Robbstown, on the Monongahela river. The distance is about 73 miles and the estimated cost is $100,000. Of this amount the National Road and Joint Stock Companies have subscribed $50,000. Two other responsible Companies are expected to take $30,000; in fact they have probably by this time done so. The balance and as much more as may be necessary, can easily be obtained from private individuals along the line of the road. The right of way over the turnpike between Cumberland and West Newton, on the bed of which the planks are to be laid, is now being rapidly obtained upon very favorable conditions, and in a short time every thing will be ready for the commencement of the work. The country through which the road passes presents every facility for obtaining the materials necessary for construction, of very best quality. The plank will be, of white oak, 8 feet long and 4 inches thick, and is calculated to last ten years. The whole matter is in the right hands, and it is expected that by the used of portable saw mills, the plank can be prepared and laid down by the first of December next.

The completion of this road will be attended by important consequences. The travelling public will receive a large share of the benefits. Passengers from Baltimore will be enabled to reach Pittsburgh in *twenty* instead of *thirty six* hours, as at present, and the inconvenience of crossing the mountains will be converted into a pleasure. The National Road, which has become a source of so much complaint, will be virtually done away with, and we shall once more behold this route a great thoroughfare between the East and the West.

CHOLERA AMONG THE CALIFORNIANS.—From the Weston Reporter of last Saturday, we learn that the Cholera has broken out among the emigrants to California. This information is communicated in a letter from Dr. S. McAdow, of Weston, who was on his way across the Plains. He writes from "Camp, Grasshopper Creek, fifty miles out, 9th May," and says: "The cholera has broken out in the train of Dr. Clark, in its most malignant form. C. H. Moore, of Milford, Ill., is dead, and two others usual die in the next twenty four hours. One other is recovering. Whether this awful disease will extend further, God only knows. I am fearful, however, it will. The Marshal train numbers about sixty—we are travelling very slowly—grass barely sufficient to subsist our oxen. All well in our train."

The Reporter announces the death, in Weston, of Major Jacob Judy, of Edwardsville, Illinois. He reached that town about a week previous, in bad health, and died from an inflammatory sore throat. Major Judy was fifty three years of age, was formerly Register of a Land office in Illinois, and was much respected. He was on his way to California, in company with a brother and a large number of friends—*St. Louis Republican May 22.*

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE.—On Monday next, June 3d, the delegates of the several Southern States, appointed to the convention to devise means and measures for the safety and protection of the institutions and interests of the South, will meet at Nashville, Tennessee. A list of delegates, as far as appointed, shows 36 from Alabama, 18 from Georgia, 13 from Mississippi, 10 from South Carolina, 3 from Virginia, 4 from Florida, 5 from Tennessee, and 2 from North Carolina. The above, from eight of the fifteen slave States, number 93 delegates. Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland and Texas—a majority of all the Southern States—have not appointed delegates, and will not be represented in the convention. In Tennessee, a large body of the people are opposed to it, and the North Carolina delegates, as well as some others, express reluctance to attend, on account of the indifference of the people.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1850.

The news by the new steamer Asia, which reached the city early on Monday afternoon, has given new confidence to business men, who remember nothing of the fears expressed of a Continental war, in their eagerness to watch the markets.—Cotton, Corn, and Flour, are higher in the English markets, and it will not take a large farther advance to set the corn trade agoing again at 32a per 480 pounds of corn, is 96 cents per pound of 60 pounds, and less the present freight, 3 1-2d, leaves the price at 89 cents on board. There is a fair margin on shipments now, and an improvement in freights will soon be seen, to the gratification of our now starving ship owners, whose tonnage does not keep itself insured. Should France, England, and Russia become embroiled upon the Greek question, we should be induced to the not unpleasant duty of feeding them, and doing their carrying trade, an operation which would fill our pockets more rapidly than California is doing.

By the last mails from California, the news is very encouraging, though many merchants are advised of heavy losses upon shipments. Still the gold continues abundant from all accounts, and trade is fast settling to that permanent condition more conducive to lasting prosperity than the most profitable speculations.

The Cuban expedition is looked upon as dead, and has become a bye word from the utter imbecility of its managers. The editor of "La Verdad" has been bailed at $5000 to be tried for an attempt to fit out a piratical expedition, and the proprietors of the Sun have been subpoenaed to appear before the United States Court. The chief editor of the Sun, upon Cuban affairs, is a lady, who some years ago made the tour of Mexico in company with the then manager of the "Sun." She is also author of a work upon Cuba, under the *nome de plume* of Cora Montgomery, alias Mrs. Storms.

Emigrants continue to pour in upon us. No less than four thousand arriving in one day. The arrivals for the week ending the 25th, no less than fourteen thousand five hundred, one ship bringing 741 and another 709. Large as are the additions to our population, and filthy as our new comers are, the health of the city is as good, aye, better than ever, and in the week just closed we had only 241 deaths, a number which tells how healthy we are.—The city is in order for the summer, and no panic will be caused when we have a few cases of cholera.

The effect of the English news upon stocks has been favorable, and coupon U. S. 6's rose to 122, U. S. 6's, of 1868, 119 1-2. Pennsylvania 5's 90 1-8; Reading stock 48 7-8; Erie stock 88 1-4, and bonds 98. At the prices for coupon stock only about 3 1-2 cent per annum is realized, a rate not much over the English government debt. One and a half million of dollars, in coin, are due to day upon mint certificates, and the treasurer of the Mint is here to disburse it. This amount given to trade will soon set speculation afoot again, that now languishes a little.

After near a month of bad weather, we have at last an atmosphere that would cheer the most misanthropic. In the shade at 11, the mercury rose to 80, with an abundance of straw hats, white pants, and white crapo shawls on the shady side of Broadway. Ice cream stock has improved, and the whole city has assumed its brightest summer look.

The steam ship Ohio went to sea this afternoon, for Chagres, with four hundred and fifty passengers, all seemingly as enthusiastic as the first cargo who ever left on these gold hunting speculations; more would have gone, could the steamer have accommodated them.

Cotton has scarcely moved under the news by the steamer, operators preferring to wait for their letters which should be here by to morrow morning.

Ashes—There is more firmness in the market for pot, and sales at $5,62 1-2; pearl $5,50a5,62. The demand for flour is good at better prices; the sales are 4200 barrels at $5,62a5,63 for common to straight State, with occasional sales at 5,75; 5,81a5 for Michigan, and 6,12 1-2a6,25 for pure Genesee; Southern flour is firmer, straight brands are held at 5,87 1-2; sales have been made of 200 barrels choice brands at 5 Rye flour is in demand at $3 for good; Jersey meal is held at $3,00 1-4. There is nothing doing in wheat; Rye 65c per bushel; Oats are firm; Nothern 46a48c, and Jersey 44a46cts; Corn unsettled, and sales 2500 bushels of Western mixed at 65 1-2c. Pork is not very active, while the market is very stiff, at $8,63 for prime, and $10,62 for mess. Beef is steady, and $10 for mess, and $9,25a9,50 for prime. Cut meats are unchanged. Some small sales of lard have been made at yesterday's prices. Butter and cheese remain as yesterday. Whiskey—Some trifling sales of Jersey were made, at 25c. Holders, however, are not inclined to sell at a lower figure than 26c for Jersey. C.

THE CUBAN INVASION.

The following detailed account of the attack upon Cardenas, and the retreat of the expedition, will be read with interest.

From the Charleston Courier.

Account of the Expedition against Cuba.

The following particulars were obtained from a Surgeon attached to the expedition, by the Key West correspondent of the Courier. The narrative includes an account of the movement from beginning to end:

On the 24 May, 1850, the brig Susan Loud left the city of New Orleans, having on board 150 officers and men, under the command of Col. Wheat, and after cruising in the gulf for about 17 days met the steamer Creole, which had on board 175 men, under the command of Colonel Bunch and General Lopez and staff. The men on board the brig embarked in the steamer, which steered for the isle of Mugue, where we took in water. We remained there two days and again got under way and proceeded to a small uninhabited island some fifteen miles distant, where we met Colonel O'Hara, in barque Georgiana, with 250 men, who joined us. Having our full compliment, amounting to some 600 men, including officers, we got under way and arrived at the port of Cardenas (Cuba) on Sunday morning, May 19, at about 11 A. M., and immediately landed our forces. At half past 2 A. M. took up the line of march to the Governor's mansion. In front of the Plaza, and when but a short distance from the mansion, procured a guide and proceeded till within some sixty yards of the Governor's residence, when we were saluted by a shower of bullets from all quarters, particularly from the tops of houses, windows, piazzas, &c., which wounded Colonels O'Hara and Wheat and many men, none mortally. We then commenced to show them that we were on hand and ready to reciprocate their politeness.

At it we went, the inhabitants having all the advantage. After an engagement of about one hour, the white flag was displayed from a window of the Governor's residence, which caused our firing to cease. After waiting a suitable time to hear from them, they recommenced firing, damaging wounding Lieut. E. L. Jones, of Company K, Louisiana Regiment, and slightly wounding some 16 men. The Governor's residence was then fired, which caused its inmates, consisting of the Governor and staff, to surrender. He was, together with his staff and troops, in all 100, placed under guard in their barracks. We liberated about 150 prisoners whom we found in jail. All arms, ammunition, horses, &c. were collected from citizens for our use. We remained in quiet possession of the city until dusk of the evening, during which time, the entire force, except Gen. Lopez and staff and a command of 25 men under Capt. Logan, of Kentucky Regiment, had returned on board of our steamer to rest, when, to our surprise, the command was attacked by 150 to 200 lancers and cavalry, all mounted.

Capt. Logan defended his position until reinforced from the steamer. The engagement lasted about three quarters of an hour. Our loss, in killed and wounded, amounted to 12, including Capt. Logan, who was mortally wounded, and died on board the steamer. The enemy lost all except some 12 men. During the engagement, we kept retreating, having understood that they were expecting a heavy reinforcement. Got the steamer under way on Sunday evening about 10 o'clock, having lost, in all, 8 killed and wounded. At 12 M. on the morning of the 20th, discovered a Spanish man of war, some 15 miles to the southward and eastward, apparently in chase of us. We kept our steamer under heavy steam, piling on barrels of rosin and coal, and at about 3 A. M. of 21st, saw a steamer to windward. Procuring a pilot off the reef of Florida, we ran into Key West where we arrived at about 11 P. M., and landed, being chased up to that time.

On our first landing at Cardenas, Col. Picket, of the Kentucky Regiment, with some 30 men, was detailed to take possession of the railroad depot, to cut off all communication with Matanzas, and did not return until late in the evening, but in ample time to participate in our last engagement, at which time a command of 25 Spanish officers and soldiers joined us, one of whom was slightly wounded.

Wounded—Col. Wheat, of the Louisiana Regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky Regiment, slightly; Gen. Gonzalez, do. do., slightly; Capt. Logan, do. do., mortally, (since dead); Capt. Smith, do. do., slightly; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana regiment, seriously; Col. , of the Mississippi regiment, mortally, (dead); Col. , of Gen. Staff, missing; Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky regiment, seriously.

CRASH OF THE CREOLE—NARROW ESCAPE, *Key West, May 21.*

Early this morning, a Spanish man of war steamer was discovered and boarded by one of the Pilots, off the Ship Channel, the commander of which inquired of him if any steamer had arrived with an unusual quantity of men, which our Pilot denied. The Spanish man of war then changed her course and stood off. At about 9 A. M., a steamer was discovered coming down under the reef, and arrived here about 11 A. M., which proved to be the steamer Creole, having on board some 600 or 700 armed men, under Gen. Lopez. Whilst coming in a Spanish man of war was also seen coming in chase of her, and arrived and came to anchor. The Creole ran to the wharf of F. A. Browne, and before the boat could be made fast, the armed men were seen jumping ashore, to the great surprise of us all. The wharf at which they landed, exhibited from a flag staff the Spanish colors.

SEIZURE OF THE CREOLE.

Since the arrival of the steamer Creole, she has been seized under the *Passenger Law*. She is now in charge of Lieut. ——, of U. S. Survey schr. Petrel, Lieut. Comdg Rogers. Many of the Regiment being wounded, have found comfortable quarters amongst our citizens, and at the U. S. Barracks, which were, on application, delivered to them. A Lieutenant Jones of Alabama, is now recovering, having received a ball through the right side. He is in comfortable quarters, at a private boarding house. Our little village is apparently all alive. As the war steamer still retains her steam, it is presumed she will leave this evening.

HAVANA, May 22.

There is no more Cholera in Havana since the expedition arrived, and no one talks of any thing else.

All the foreigners in Havana have offered their services to repel the invaders. That is, all except the Americans.

On the first news, the citizens volunteered on the first day to the number of thirteen thousand.

The Spanish war steamer captured two vessels at the Island of "Hilizeres," and brought to the city some few prisoners; their number cannot be truly estimated. Some say one hundred and some fourteen or fifteen. Part of them are Americans. The Spanish steamer Pizarro was despatched in pursuit of the invaders.

We may again repeat that the Government have abundant resources at their command, both by land and sea, and are employing judicious measures for the protection of the Island and the preservation of public tranquility. In this, they are warmly supported by all classes of the community—the natives of the Island, the Spaniards and the foreigners, who have offered their services in case of necessity, and a militia has been formed.

We understand the Georgia took out about 1100 passengers for Chagres. The passengers, in transit were not allowed to land during their stay here, which must be considered a judicious and necessary restriction, as there was naturally a great deal of excitement prevailing in the city.

The New York papers state that Miguel Teurbe Tolon, the Secretary of the Cuba Patriot Junta, in New York, and editor of *La Verdad* newspaper, has been arrested under the authority of the United States, on the charge of being a supporter of the recent expedition of Gen. Lopez against the Island of Cuba. He was brought before Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, on Monday morning, when Asgar Argrante became his bail in the sum of $5,000, and he was permitted to depart.

The accounts from Washington state that the Cuban affair had created a great deal of sensation. The Cabinet was in council with the President on Saturday evening, doubtless deliberating upon what measures must not be taken in this new and startling phase of our foreign relations. An unanimous determination was shown to maintain, at all hazards, the terms of our treaty with Spain, and to see that the honorable neutrality of the United States suffer no infraction.

A despatch from Washington to the N. Y. Express, says:

"The Secretary of State has had important information laid before him from Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish minister, touching the Cuba expedition. The substance of it is, that an expedition is fitting out at New Orleans, and that 1200 muskets, 1000 sabres, and six kegs of musket balls, would be sent secretly from New York to New Orleans, (in order to avoid suspicion.) Mr. Tolon, a foreigner and Cuban, (and Secretary of the Junta in New York,) is to go in the expedition. Also, Mr. Harise, Mr. Agnow, and others. The New Orleans District Attorney gave this information to the Spanish Consul.

The New York Spanish Consul has sent on information here that a large number young men in New York, are ready to enlist upon the expedition, as soon as news reaches them of a landing having been effected.

Another despatch says—

At an informal Cuban meeting last night an animated discussion occurred about the Cuban affair. —Orders were dispatched to arrest all persons connected with the expedition; as soon as they land upon any part of the United States.

A Washington letter. of the 25th inst., published in the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, says:—

Our neutral obligations in regard to any power, do not depend on our own laws. They depend on national law. Our neutrality laws, of which we have had four—in 1793, 1794, 1817, and 1818—were made to restrain our own people, as witness the following extract from a special message of Mr. Madison, which led to the neutrality laws of 1817 and 1818.—

"I find that the existing laws have not the efficacy necessary to prevent violations of the obligations of the United States, as a nation, and toward belligerent parties, and other unlawful acts on the high seas by armed vessels equipped within the waters of the United States. With a view to maintain, more effectually, the respect due to the laws, to the character, and to the neutral and pacific relations of the United States, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of such further legislative provisions as may be requisite for detaining vessels actually equipped, or in course of equipment with a warlike force, within the jurisdiction of the United States." &c.

The law of 1818, now in force, was found inadequate for its purpose, and Mr. Monroe, in his second message, recommends that it be revised. He says:

"It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensible to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality shall be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws, no opportunity afforded to those who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honor of the nation."

In reference to the course taken by the President a Washington letter in the Philadelphia American says:

"The President feels that he has discharged every legal and moral responsibility, in endeavoring to arrest a movement which was undoubtedly in violation of the good faith of this government, and however he may lament the effusion of blood and the loss of life, he has the consoling reflection that, as a public functionary, such calamities would have been prevented, if his prompt and precautionary measures could have availed. When the proposition to employ our naval force, for the purpose of arresting the expedition was under consideration, Gen. Taylor was approached from distinguished and influential quarters, with advice against the policy of such interference as a political movement, he immediately replied, that his duty was clear and positive, and no motives of expediency could dissuade him from fulfilling it honestly and firmly. His decision was immediately communicated to the proper heads of Departments, and the orders for the naval movement followed."

The Baltimore American has the following correct remarks in relation to this affair:

THE ATTACK UPON CUBA.

When the real character of the attack upon the island of Cuba is considered, that aggression, in the view of all right minded men, must be regarded as a most flagrant outrage. The adventurers could not claim that they embarked to aid the cause of a people struggling to be free—for the Cubans had not made even a show of a revolt. They can be delivered from the government of Spain they have not manifested such a desire by any overt act.—The enterprise of invasion was directed upon a peaceful island; it was an attempt upon the sovereignty of Spain, a government with which this country is upon terms of amity, and with which we have treaties upon honorable grounds of confidence and compact.

Stripping the affair of all disguise, and of all adventitious pretensions, it seems to have been a mere adventure for gain—a lawless inroad upon a neighboring country, little more to plunder and aggrandizement. The utmost vigilance and circumspection were used to escape the observation of the authorities of the Government of the United States—for those engaged in the desperate business knew very well that they would have nothing to expect but arrest and punishment, if they should be detected in their criminal project. Criminal it was from the beginning—criminal throughout—projected and set on foot by its contemplated violation of the laws of their own country, and carried on in defiance of the laws of nations.

It would be more easy to appreciate the motion and most unjustifiable nature of such a movement as this, and how strong a condemnation should be visited upon it, if we would; for a moment, place ourselves in the situation of the Cubans and the Spanish people. If armed organizations formed in Canada by lawless individuals should threaten our Northern frontier and make incursions into our territory, burning, plundering, and slaughtering—would any precise character which such deeds of devastation might be perpetrated shield the aggressors from the severest and sternest retribution which it might be in our power to inflict?

The merits of the case are not changed when we reverse the parties. The whole island of Cuba is in a state of alarm, a state of consternation, at the rumors of this threatened invasion—an attempt at which has been made, with failure indeed, and with signal failure, yet which gives warning that the rumors of the threatened attack were not without foundation, and furnishes ground of apprehension that they may be renewed. The Administration has done its duty steadily, firmly, and faithfully, in using all its legal powers to suppress this movement, so discreditable to the National character, and it will, no doubt, continue its patriotic and just course with inflexible determination.

The Illinois river is reported low in the vicinity of Peru, and falling with less than four feet water on the principal bars. Several boats had been aground, and it is thought that unless an improvement takes place in the stage of water, a week or ten days more will suffice to put an entire stop to large boats. This will be good news to the little ones, but more particularly to the light draught craft. Freights will also advance as they ought to, for carrying corn two hundred miles for three and four cents per bushel, and flour for ten and twelve and a half cents per barrel is not a fair compensation in this or any other trade.—*St. Louis Republican.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We omitted to mention yesterday, that on Saturday—Dr. Leyburn of Virginia, was elected stated clerk, vice, Dr. Lord, of Philadelphia resigned, Dr. Davidson, permanent clerk of the Assembly for five years tendered his resignation, which was accepted and an election ordered for yesterday—a number of gentlemen were put in nomination.

Yesterday morning the first business of general importance was the discussion of a resolution by Dr. W. L. Breckenridge involving an expression on the slavery question. The General Association of Mass., it seems has intimated to the General Assembly that an expression on this subject was desirable, manifesting an inclination to defend the action of those bodies which were labouring to exclude slavery from the Church. Dr. B's. resolution contained instructions to the delegate from the Assembly, to vote in such a measure as would show that the Assembly did not coincide with the Association. After some discussion by a vote of 70 to 70, the resolution was laid on the table—then there followed various motions, and discussions on points of order, till all the questions came entangled, and at length a vote carried by a large majority to take up the resolution; then the previous question was called for—the Assembly decided to admit it, and the resolution passed by more than two thirds vote—thus the slavery question so far as the Assembly is concerned is rendered *in status quo* for another year at least.

After the disposal of this matter the remainder of the morning session was taken up with the reading of the report of the committee on narrative.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"The scientific world has been in a state of commotion during the whole week, in consequence of the publication of the discovery of the long sought for secret of the fusion and crystallization of diamond. The Sorbonne has been crowded for the reading of the report of the committee on this discovery, in the shape of a tolerably rated diamond of great lustre, which M. Despretz, the happy discoverer, submits to the examination of eminent men, many of whom they choose to visit him, and then declares that, so long and so hard he has succeeded in producing the diamond, but in a minute particle as to be visible only through the microscope, and, fearful of raising irony and ridicule, he had kept the secret to himself. The repeated experiments and great labor he had completed the one he now offers to public view. Four solid lens of immense power, aided by a tremendous galvanic pile, of the Sorbonne, have been the means of producing the result now before us. M. Despretz holds himself ready to display the experiment whenever it may be required. The diamond produced is of the quality known in the East as the black diamond, one single specimen of which was sold by Prince Rostoff to the late Duke of York for the enormous sum of twelve thousand pounds!"

The steamer *J. L. McLean* arrived yesterday from Connell Bluffs, which place she left on the 14th inst. The clerk informs us that nearly all the emigrants had crossed the Missouri to the opposite side of the river, and that hundreds were daily starting for the plains. By the expiration of the present week, or by the first of June at farthest, the last of the emigrants for more, will have crossed, and around that point, will have wheeled into the long line of adventurers for the El Dorado. The emigration was thinning out quite fast at St. Joseph, and will soon cease, and a majority see this are on their march. The grass in the vicinity of Kanzeville was up several inches in height, and was growing rapidly. Provisions, however, at that point continued scarce, and high; common flour was selling at $9 and $10 per barrel, C. meal at $1,50; and oats at $1 25 per bushel. Present supplies were, however, considered sufficient to meet the demand until the emigrants had entirely disappeared, and then, no doubt, prices would decline very materially. The steamers Mary Blane and Sacramento were met near Fort Kearney, on their way up. The Concordia and Pocahontas were at about distance below St. Joseph, the latter is bound to the Bluffs. River falling all the way down, and getting quite low between St. Joseph and Kanzeville.—*Saint Louis Republican, May 21.*

Secretes in California.—We have the proceedings of two meetings held at San Francisco. One is a meeting of "Strangers Friend Society," instituted for the purpose of affording medical and other assistance to the indigent sick. The other is the "Pacific Tract Society," formed to procure the publication of the American tract Society, for sale or gift as the case may require. These institutions are likely to prove highly advantageous to the population of San Francisco.

Cotton Factory in Charleston.—$250,000 has been subscribed in Charleston for the erection of another cotton factory.

The steamer Viceroy, which is to sail from Galway for New York on June 1, will take no second cabin or steerage passengers. The distance is reved by sailing from Galway for America over any other port in Great Britain is so considerable, and the character of the ship for speed and safety has been so fully established on her own lines, that her passage may expect to stand the shortest on record.

About $10 000 worth of gold dust has been received in Sidney, Martin's Vineyard, Massachusetts, by citizens of that place, now in California.

The United States schooner Walker arrived at Pensacola, on the 17th inst., on her way to Norfolk.

SUGAR SPECULATION.—Owing to the advices of the capture of Cardenas, the sugar market at New York was considerably excited on Saturday, and very large sales were made at an advance in prices.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE, among other laws' passed one changing the name of county poor houses to "county infirmaries."

The Jews consider as the first commandment the verse which the Christians deem the prologue: "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage."—*N. O. Crescent City.*

The Woonsocket Patriot says that two of the Cotton Factories there have been compelled to stop payment—the mills will be kept running, but the wages will be reduced.

A REMINGTON BRIDGE—Ashley River, at Charleston, is to have a bridge thrown over it on the Remington plan.

A New Church, for the English portion of the congregation of the First Lutheran Church, is to be built on one of the rooms of the Western Hotel, that denomination in that place. The architect is Jacob Getwalt.

Another Mysterious Woman has attempted to hang herself at Buffalo. She was found on Monday in one of the rooms of the Western Hotel, suffering from the effects of poison. She gave her name as Mrs. Alonzo Allen.

FOX SAN JUAN—A schooner sailed on Saturday for Port Ponce, for the river San Juan, with a number of mechanics on board, who intend to establish themselves in business in Nicaragua. It is believed that by the latter part of June, travelers from New York will cross the Isthmus at that point in 24 hours, and at less expense than at Panama.

Mr. Gliddon unfolds his Thebean Mummy, in Boston, on the Mornings of the 3d, 5th, and 7th of June. We had no idea the Operation would occupy a week. But the Boston people about some things do have funny "notions."

ALL A HOAX—The Richmond Enquirer says that the statement recently published of a contemplated incorrection among the slaves in Monroe county, Va, is entirely without foundation.

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-dAwly T

1850. Fort Pitt Works. 1850.

Corner of O'Hara and Ross streets, Fifth Ward

THE firm of Knap & Totten was dissolved on the 3d of April last, by the death of Wm. J. Totten.

Business will be continued at the old stand by the surviving partner, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late Wm. J. Totten, in the firm of Knap & Totten, and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Thos. L. Totten, who will continue the business of the concern under the name of Knap & Co., and will settle all claims against the late firm, and receive all debts and demands owing to the same.

ALEX. TOTTEN,
WM. KNAP.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1850. m31:d3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

J. Finney, Jr.,

Agent for the Penna. Life Insurance Co. of Phila.

OFFICE of the Western Insurance Company No. 92 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Pamphlets, with all necessary information, and blank forms will be furnished.

Husbands can insure their lives for the benefit of their wives and children; creditors the lives of their debtors.

The whole profits of the Company are divided among the holders of Life Policies.

The dividends of the past two years have been eighty per cent. each year.

POTASH—2 casks of best quality for sale by

my31 KIDD & CO,

HARRIED,

On the 31st ult., by the Rev W. A. Passavant, Mr. JOSEPH JACOBS, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward Duff, Esq., of Allegheny City.

DIED,

On Friday, 31st ult., CHARLES, infant son of Samuel and Mary Church.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, 2d instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his father, in Allegheny city.

Religious Notice.

REV. JOHN DAVIS, of Ballynahinch, County of Down, Ireland, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Douglas') to-morrow, afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock. jel

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

THOSE contributors who have not paid the Third Instalment to this institution, will confer a favor by paying the same on Saturday, (to day) to the undersigned, at the Bank of Pittsburgh, as money is needed to pay contractors forthwith.

jel:d3t JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

No Vacation.

O. M. CHAMBERLIN'S COMMERCIAL & WRITING ROOMS will remain open during the Summer, both day and evening. Pupils in penmanship will be received for any length of time desired, from twenty lessons to three months, at such times as best suit their convenience. Ladies meet in a separate apartment, from 2 to 4 P. M. Students in commercial and steamboat book keeping, both day and evening. Such as wish to attend the summer term, should make application soon.

jel:d2w

Bond and Mortgages For Sale.

ONE for $3,000, and one for $2,000, well secured by city property. For particulars inquire of

IRA PERSHY,
No 129 Wood street

jel

POTATOES—500 bu Canada just rec'd and for sale by

my31 STUART & SIEL

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, a tract of land in Versailles township, Allegheny county, situated on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from McKeesport, containing about 100 acres, of which 75 acres are cleared. The land is in good condition, and has thereon erected a hewn log dwelling house, two stories high, barn and outhouses. Terms low, title indisputable. For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL FOSTER,
Near the premises.

jel:w6t:S

GREENWOOD GARDENS.

NOTICE.

HAVING been annoyed for some time by gangs of mischievous boys, injuring the shrubbery and fruit, occupying the swings to the exclusion of more profitable visitors, &c. To prevent such from entering, transient visitors will be furnished with a ticket at the entrance, for 15 cents, which will be received in the saloons for 15 cents in refreshments. Family tickets for the season will be furnished by the proprietor. The Saloons will be furnished with Ice Creams, Pratts, and all the delicacies of the season.

The garden steamer, Hope No 2, leaves the Pitt st. landing at the beginning of each hour of the day and evening. jel

(Post and Dispatch, copy.)

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Logan, late of Pine Township, deceased; and all persons having accounts against estate of said decedant are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber,

JAS. LOGAN.

Pine Township, May 31, 1850. jel:w3t:S

THE GREAT SEMI ANNUAL

SALE OF DRY GOODS.

At the One Price Store of

A. A. MASON & CO,

WILL commence on Monday, June 3d, 1850—Their immense establishment, with all their Wholesale Rooms, will, on this occasion, be thrown open for RETAIL TRADE, and all of their extensive stock will be offered to retail purchasers, at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. less than usual prices.

THIRK SCORE AND FIVE SILKS Comprise over four hundred pieces, and will be sold at an immense discount.

Their assortment of Shawls, Barages, Tissues, Grenadines Foulard Silks, Lawns, Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Silks for Dresses Goods generally, will be closed out immediately, at about one half the usual price.

11 cases Fast Colored Lawns will be offered at 6c.
2 do Bargages, 10c.
4 do Muslin de Laines, 10c
Superior English and American Calicoes, 10 & 11c.
300 dozen Handkerchiefs, 6 & 12c.

A large lot of Wrought Collars, some as low as 6c.

Together with a complete variety of Domestic and White Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Bonnets, &c., &c.

Making in all one of the most extensive assortments in the country, which will be marked down to much lower prices than at any of their previous Annual Sales.

☞ The Store will be closed upon Thursday and Friday, May 30th and 31st, for the purpose of arranging the immense stock. No variation in Prices.

A A MASON & CO

CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, who can write a plain hand freely, and who is well acquainted in the city, will find a permanent situation by applying soon at Morsot's Telegraph Office, St. Charles Hotel. my31:d3t

COD LIVER OIL—Just received, a fresh lot of Rushton, Clark & Co's genuine Codliver Oil, for sale by

my31 J KIDD & CO

PRUSSIATED POTASSA—Just rec'd and for sale by

my31 J KIDD & CO

TOBACCO—10 kegs No 1, 6 twist, Gedge Brand, receiving per steamer Washington, and for sale by

my31 JAS DALZELL

TALBOT & VERNON—A new and interesting Novel, 12 mo. c. cb. Just rec'd and for sale by

my31 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON

ROLL BUTTER—35 bbls in store and for sale by

m31 STUART & SILL

Valuable and extensive Water Power to let on favorable terms.

THE WABASH NAVIGATION COMPANY are now prepared to lease the Water Power at the Grand Rapids, to an amount sufficient to propel four hundred pairs of mill stone. The location is based upon a rock foundation, and the power can conveniently be applied on both sides of the river. The grain of the White River, as well as the Wabash, can be readily furnished at this point. White timber, iron ore, and coal, in the greatest abundance, and of a short distance below St. Joseph