THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1850.

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

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WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 12, 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.
GIDEON H HART, Secretary.

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

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The result of the primary meetings, as far as Congress is concerned, was announced to our readers yesterday morning. Mr. Howe has been designated as the choice of the party for Congress, with a unanimity quite remarkable, and which must be exceedingly gratifying to that gentleman, on his first canvass for any office. It shows that worth, integrity, and ability, connected with a remarkable aptness for business, all of which meet in Mr. Howe, are seen and appreciated by the Whigs of this district. His competitor, Mr. Denny, one of the oldest and most respectable among our citizens, against whose personal character nothing can be said, and who has withal the benefits of experience in the halls of Congress, has failed from the desire which is generally felt to send to Congress a gentleman fresh from the business walks of life, comparatively young in years, and in the vigor of ripening manhood, who understands and fully sympathises with the wants and feelings of the present active business generation, and not from any personal and factious opposition. No one we feel assured, appreciates Mr. Howe's claims more than Mr. Denny, and who better understands, and will be more ready to acknowledge the feelings which led to his nomination.

Little or no instruction has been given the delegates in relation to any of the other officers except Congress. The Convention will have the selection of the candidates, and the delicate duty of selecting the best men, and properly opportuning the offices to the different sections of the county.

This latter, next to the choice of good men, is a very important duty, and we hope it will be kept constantly in view in making the nominations.

The Outbreaks on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Our readers are, most of them, probably aware that very serious difficulties have existed on the Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Johnstown and Blairsville, between the contractors and the laborers, in regard to wages. We have hitherto refrained from any comment on the matter, because we were not sufficiently acquainted with the merits of the case, and preferred to wait until we obtained such information as would enable us to give an intelligible and true history of the affair.

We are now happy to announce that the difficulties have been satisfactorily settled, and that it is not likely that they will be renewed.

The seat of these troubles was the wild region in the gap of the Chestnut Ridge, where the magnitude of the work rendered the employment of a large force necessary. Being supposed to be beyond reach of law, the riotous and disorderly chosen it for their appropriate haunt; whiskey shanties in great numbers were established, and at length the evil disposed felt themselves strong enough to hold the line in subjection—to drive off all the Cork and Connaught men from the road, and to dictate their own terms, not only to the contractors who employed them, but to all the others.

A great number of the laborers have been, throughout the month of May, very willing and anxious to go to work at the terms offered by the contractors, but have been overawed by the threats and violence of the men who held the Ridge, and vowed death to those who should break the rule which they had arbitrarily imposed. At length the evil became so serious, that on a representation to the Court, and affidavits being made concerning the nature of the outrages upon persons and property which had been committed, Judge Knox issued a bench warrant to the Sheriff of Westmoreland County, who promptly called in the aid of the gallant Captain Collier, and the volunteer companies from Youngstown and Ligonier. The military answered promptly to the summons, and in little more than twenty four hours from the date of the warrant, took possession of the Ridge, and proceeded to arrest the ringleaders, who could be identified. Many of these are now in Greensburgh jail. Many others fled, and on the presence of the Sheriff being announced, all bowed to the dignity of the law.

The Ridge has been cleared entirely of the armed band, who have bid defiance to law and order. The small shanties, in which every plot and mischief was hatched, have been emptied and nailed up, and every thing there is quiet and peaceable. A small force remains to guard the property and persons of those who have been threatened with violence, until no further danger shall exist; and the Engineer, in charge of the work, has forbidden the employment of any of those, on that part of the line, who were there previous to the outbreak.

As soon as the presence of the military gave assurance to the laborers that they would be protected, several of the suspended sections were recommenced, and in a few days, all will again be in motion. The hands who have been overawed by the rioters, turned in at the old wages—87½ cents, but we understand that the contractors, now that they can show that their acts are of their own free will, have generally concluded to pay a dollar per diem, next week, believing that the increased demand for labor on the railroads lately let, will make this necessary before long.

Laborers of all classes, Country Borns and Germans, Connaught men, Corkmen and Fardowns, may now go to the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, assured of good wages, plenty of work, a beautiful and perfectly healthy country, and what is of equal importance, assured that Old Westmoreland knows how to protect those under her wing, and is ready, able, and willing to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth against all who offer to disturb the peace within her borders.

We understand that two thousand men can find employment on the heavy work in Westmoreland county, now ready to be commenced.

We cannot refrain from making a few remarks on the subject of this strike, in an economical point of view. The Company has not suffered any detriment by it, because the part of the line on which it took place is in such a state of forwardness that all the contractors can complete the work in the time alloted to them by their contracts.

The Contractors suffer from loss of their time and interest on their investments, and from having to feed their idle horses. But the principal sufferers are the laborers themselves, who have thrown away at least thirty thousand dollars, of wages and board money together, and have demoralized themselves, and disgraced their country by their violence, and finally have been defeated.

Had this strike been an ordinary one, caused by a difference of opinion between the employers and employed, as to the current value of labor, it would not have lasted a week; for the abundance of laborers in Maryland, and on both ends of the division, where they were certain of protection from the law, at eighty cents per diem, would soon have filled the places of those who demanded more than any other public works were paying, under similar circumstances.

Its peculiar feature was the attempt to control a question of political economy, by brute force, and all lovers of law and order must rejoice at the vindication of their claims.

Some of our city press have made remarks, severely censuring Edward Miller, Esq., the resident Assistant Engineer, for the part he took in the matter. From information, furnished us from reliable sources, we are warranted in stating that his conduct was perfectly justifiable, and such as became him in his official position. Indeed! from our personal knowledge of Mr. Miller, we felt assured, before we were acquainted with the facts in the case, that he had done nothing inconsistent with the duties of his office, or the character of a gentleman and a good citizen.

LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The late Legislature passed *five hundred and fifty five* separate acts, and a good number of these contained ten or twenty enactments on separate and independent subjects! Some idea can be formed from this of the vast amount of Legislation which annually takes place. The mere titles of these acts would fill up one entire copy of our paper—how soon, then, will the people become acquainted with the acts themselves. The great majority of them, however, are of a local character.

The citizens of Monongahela city are taking measures to establish a Bank in that place, to be called "Valley Bank of the Monongahela."

The Monongahela City Republican says that the negro Goins, who shot Louis Jauber lately in this city, is the same individual that fired a pistol at his brother, in that place, some weeks ago, and afterwards challenged him to a duel.

Governor Johnston has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the persons who murdered a watchman of Philadelphia, on the 26th ultimo. The watchman met his death while in the discharge of his duty, in endeavoring to suppress a firemen's riot.

NEW BOOKS.

The Women of the American Revolution—By Elizabeth Ellet. In three volumes. New York; Baker & Leiber.

Those who have had the pleasure of reading Mrs. Ellet's first two volumes of the "Women of the American Revolution," will be delighted to learn that she has collected materials for a third volume, not less interesting than the preceding ones, and that it is already published and for sale. In collecting the materials for these volumes, the author has displayed an industry and enthusiasm which does her great credit. She has not only discharged a duty to our noble country women of a past age, but has conferred a great obligation upon the present and all succeeding generations. The work ought to be on the book shelves of every family in the land.

"The Elliott Family, or the trials of New York Scamptresses—By Chas. Burdett," author of several popular works. New York; Baker & Scribner.

The object of this touching tale is the same as that which inspired the pen of "Charlotte Elizabeth," to depict the wrongs of her sister country women. It is intended to ameliorate the condition of a worthy and long suffering class, by awakening for them that sympathy in the public mind, which their condition so imperatively requires.

The above works are for sale by A. H. English and Co., Wood st.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.—We have received a new work, entitled "the United States *Lawyers' Directory*, and Official Bulletin: to which is added the Manual of the American Legal Association." The Directory contains the names and places of residence of nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty seven practising lawyers. The American Legal Association, under whose auspices this Directory is published, was established for the purpose of ensuring safety and facility in the execution of claims throughout the Union, and it furnishes the name of at least one prompt and reliable practising lawyer in each of the principal cities and villages. Every practising lawyer who subscribes five dollars, and furnishes the institution with satisfactory evidence of integrity and capacity, is a member for two years. The money so obtained is applied to forwarding the objects of the institution. Any person, by forwarding one dollar to John Livingston, New York, will be furnished with a copy of the Directory and Manual by mail, by which means they will learn fully the objects of the Association.

George Darsie.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

For many years, in the Assembly and Senate, George Darsie has represented this District, and faithfully has he performed his duty, always alive to the interests of his constituents and of his State. He has been the best Representative we ever sent from Allegheny County; with no superior in the Legislature. The Whigs and Anti-masons on Wednesday, are to choose his successor. Will they take advantage of his long and well tried experience—of his knowledge of legislation in all its details; or will they choose a new man, fresh from the people?

Legislators do not, Minerva-like, spring into existence in an hour, and it is not too much to say of the worthy men who aspire to this post, they could not fill Mr. Darsie's place instantly. We are cursed with too much legislation, and this is caused by changing our Representatives every other year. Our State legislation has not received that attention which it deserves. The laws passed by the Assembly, affect, or may touch, every man in the Commonwealth, whereas Congress may legislate for months and years without aiding or injuring us. The State is to be Apportioned or Districted, the Tax Laws are to be remodelled, and a better system established; a Free Banking Law is to be passed, and a thousand acts, public or private, are before the Assembly, which require experience and judgment, and which no new man is expected to possess.

Delegates of the Convention, on you devolves the grand responsibility of filling this post. Do it without prejudice, for the good of the Commonwealth and Allegheny County, and you will deserve well of your country. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1850.

Death of Senator Elmore—Confirmation of Letcher—The Southern Organ a live out-and-out Disunionist.

Franklin Harper Elmore, Senator from South Carolina, and successor to Mr. Calhoun, expired last night at eight o'clock, after a long illness, the commencement of which dates further back than his election to the station in which he died. His disease assumed a fatal form soon after his arrival here, and for several weeks past but faint hopes have been entertained of his recovery. He was a gentleman of respectable abilities, but not remarkable for political talent.

The House adjourned yesterday with an understanding of meeting this morning at eight o'clock, for the purpose of adjourning over to Monday next. The decease of Mr. E. has caused a change of arrangement, and both branches will go to-morrow assemble for the purpose of attending the funeral. Among the gentlemen, from among whom a successor to Mr. Elmore will be selected, are brought to be Ex-Governor Hammond, R. Barnwell Rhett, a man of distinguished talents, F. P. Pickens, who *said* he was born insensible to fear.

Ex-Governor Letcher was yesterday confirmed minister to Mexico. The vote is said to have been 24 to 15. The Democrats opposed him because he had with other favorite public speakers, gone into Ohio and Indiana during the last and previous campaigns, and done excellent service against Democratic candidates. But they were overcome, as the votes shows us.

The Southern organ is to be issued next week. It will be published three times a week, while Congress sits, tw ice a week during the recesses and intervals between Congresses; and there will be besides a weekly edition for the accommodation of those whose thirst for slavery is greater than the shallowness of their purses will permit them freely to indulge. The tri and semi-weekly papers will be five dollars a year, and the weekly two dollars. The editors are to be Ellwood Fisher, a showy and ingenious but unprincipled and most unscrupulous writer, pretty well known to our trans Allegheanies brethren; and Mr. De Leon, late editor of the Pendleton (S. C.) Telescope.

Adam Gordon, Esq., of Key West, arrived here yesterday with voluminous dispatches for the government, in reference to the recent events in that harbor, connected with the Cuban escapade. It seems that the U. S. District Judge sent back on the Spanish steamer Pizarro six or seven negroes taken by the marauders from Cardenas, and brought into Key West in the Creole.

The government is said to be in possession of the most satisfactory information, that at least thirteen thousand efficient and well armed militia, in addition to the immense force of regular troops, were enrolled in the several military districts of the island, and that nothing but precipitate retreat of the marauding party preserved them from summary extermination.

At length, it is said, we are to have a man of political note and reputation, who will avow himself in unequivocal terms, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, in any and all contingencies, as the only safety and policy of the South. This man is the Hon. T. W. Tazewell, formerly governor and senator of Virginia, and a great abstractionist on the principles of '98 and '99. His plea for disunion will appear to morrow morning in the miscalled Union Paper.

By the way, it is reported that Burke will shake off the dust of his feet against that concern on the 1st of next month. It is no doubt a correct report. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Funeral of Mr. Elmore—Hints at New York and San Francisco—Compromise Bill—Absence of Senators—Mr. Burke leaves the Union—Wheeling Bridge Case—The President and Mr. Clay—Their plans contrasted—No Choice.

The impressive and solemn ceremonies attending the celebration of the obsequies of Mr. Elmore, did not prevent the Senate from passing an hour or two to day, in the transaction of business, after returning from the funeral. The bill for the establishment of branch mints at New York and San Francisco was passed, greatly to my surprise. I said in one of my letters, a few days since, that the rejection of the motion for uniting the projects of locating branches of the mint at each of these places, might be considered a death blow to the principal plan, that of the New York branch. But the vote was reconsidered and reversed, and the amendment in favor of the great Pacific part having prevailed, the whole was willingly swallowed by all, save those who feared that the New York section would swallow up the parent at Philadelphia.

A vote was also taken on a motion to postpone the compromise bill to Thursday of next week, many of the Senators declaring that as the Senate would doubtless be thin next week, it was useless to think of acting on that important measure. But owing to the absence of Senators known to be favorable to the postponement, it was lost by one vote. The Senate will meet on Monday, when I have no doubt that the motion will be renewed and carried.

Mr. Webster will leave to morrow morning, on a brief tour to the Southward, in the hope of renovating his declining health, impaired by a too rigid attention to his senatorial duties and to the labors of his profession. He has, no doubt, paired off with some Southern Senator, though it is expected that he will return before the final vote on the compromise.

A large number of Senators yet intend to speak upon this bill, Mr. Webster himself, Mr. Benton, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Clay among others. It will be seen, therefore, how slight is the probability of any conclusive vote for a month to come, in that body, unless it be forced upon them by the action of the House, of which there is certainly some chance.

Burke, you will notice, has left the Union, as I have from time to time assured your readers that he would do, in the face of his own impudent assertion that there was "no foundation" for the statements. He delivered his valedictory this morning, announcing that he retired to the shades of private life with an undying faith in the merits and saving grace of democracy.—Burke is a genuine chip of the same block. He months of principle to the last. Ritchie notices his begin with civility, knowing well, by long practice, how to do it.

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

The venerable organist will now be far more entertaining than while he wore the bit and bridle imposed by his arrangement with Burke.—Public curiosity is on tip toe to witness the expected job nobbing between the old and the new favorite, the latter being the peculiar advocate of southern policy about to be set up here. It was rather cruel to treat Mr. Ritchie in this way, when it was known how good his will was to do all that the fiercest Southern agitator could demand, and how hard he was striving to bow Mr. Burke out of his presence. It is only reasonable to suppose that on Mr. Ritchie's furnishing substantial testimony of his repentance, that he will be taken back into the graces of the sponsors for the South, and that the rival organ will in a very brief period be amalgamated with his own.

We have an important rumor that the Supreme Court has directed Exchancellor Walworth to take additional testimony in the Wheeling bridge case, bearing on the question whether it is or not a nuisance, and an obstruction to a common highway between States. I regret that I have not had time to investigate the origin of this rumor, but hope to be able to furnish you with the facts in my next.

It is apparent that serious dissatisfaction exists between Mr. Clay, as a Whig leader, and the President. Many Journals of influence in different parts of the country, aided by industrious and able correspondents in this city, have contributed to fan the flame of discord, and to make that a source of permanent entrancement, which, properly considered, is but an honest difference of opinion, as to the best mode of treating a great question, vital to the interests of the country. It is certain that the minds of men, Whigs and Democrats, and of private citizens, as well as Statesmen and politicians, are greatly, perhaps nearly equally divided upon the merits of Mr. Clay's plan of settling matters, called the compromise—the President's denominated, the policy of non action, and the simple northern plan of admitting California without question or condition, as a sovereign State, and the application of the proviso for the exclusion of slavery from the unorganized territories. It is hardly necessary for me to say that in my judgment, the latter is the preferable of these three schemes, were it possible to carry it, but I fear that it is not. The question appears to be between the two others. I have only to say now, that each has some advantage over the other, but that, upon the whole, if one of the two must be taken, it appears to me not worth while to quarrel over the choice. It seems that at present, New Mexico is the great bone of contention. Well, as things are, *Texas is stealing it.* Mr. Clay proposes to buy it for ten or fifteen millions of dollars. It is indubitably national property, but very many are of opinion that we had better let Texas steal it, than pay her any such sum, and make any such addition to our debt and taxes. I might run a much more extended parallel of merits and objections, but your readers will, perhaps, be glad that the space is not left me. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The first locomotive, of the Hudson River Rail road came down the city last night, as far as Chamber street with a train of cars, and horses in future will be superseded. The present locomotive is concealed, and looks like a baggage car. It uses its own smoke and steam, and is altogether as harmless an animal as ever was made to draw a burden, to say nothing of its quiet motion. This new plan has been sanctioned by the Common Council, and people who leave New York by this train will not be bored by a tedious horse ride of three miles, but accomplish the distance as readily as when the train is in a fully agricultural region, following the example of the Worcester and other roads in Boston, where locomotives are used, as freely and with as much safety to human life as horses.

The French Minister, M. Bois Le Compte, and Sir Henry Bulwer, have taken summer residences at Clifton, Staten Island, in the neighborhood of the Aspinwalls, Astons, etc., our New York magnets in position and fortune. The President goes to Newport, so that the Government will for the summer be north of Mason and Dixon's line.

In the money market there is the greatest ease, and there is not the smallest chance of keeping employed the accumulated capital of the city upon any point in the Union. Exchanges are in our favor, and the current of coin flowing hitherward. The rate of interest cannot be quoted as high as seven per cent, and a large amount of mortgages have been done at six per cent. The Erie Rail Road is now in the market for two and a half millions of dollars upon income certificates—an offer has already been made of more than 90 per cent for the whole amount. Even at 90 this is the cheapest money the road has used since the present company assumed the charge, with the exception of the stock and a few of the first bonds.

Pennsylvania 5's have rallied to 96 3-4, United States 6's, of 1867, 119 3-4a120. Reading stock 48 3-8. Erie 78 1-2, do Bonds 97 3-4, and United States Bank 2 per cent. Fancy stocks generally are rather staggered, but with the superfluity of money, dullness cannot long continue, as some outlet must be found for money.

The Philadelphia has three fourths of a million of gold dust on board, which, under the new law, will, as soon as the assay is made, pass into circulation.

There is a good deal of activity at our Navy Yard, just now. The sloop of war Dale, will be ready for sea in a few days, and the steamer Son Jocinto, very soon. She is now getting her engines on board, but there are but four hundred men at the yard in all, so that active as are the few, business is not pushed on fast. The casings for the engine at the Dry Dock are now landing and are being laid under the superintendence of the engineer. They are from the West Point Foundry. The bed plate, weighing over 28 tons, is on the spot, with the columns, entablatures, and walking beam, which weighs over fifteen tons, being the largest in the country.

The engine is of immense strength and solidity.—From the bottom of the well at the base of the pumps to the apex of the engine is over 75 feet—The pumps have 12 strokes per minute each, and when both pumps are worked up to their full power, will discharge 5,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and will be able to clear the Dock in less than 3 hours. The weight of the engine and fixtures will be about three hundred tons, with a capacity equal to two hundred horses, and, taken all in all, will be the largest and most efficient structure of the kind in the world.

In the book line there is now in course of publication, a work that should be in the hands of every American reader. It is the pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, edited by B. J. Lossing, and published by the Harpers. It is elaborately illustrated with wood cuts of as excellence never before attained in the United States. The literary contents are of a superior quality, and the work, all in all, creditable to the nation, and a worthy record of the days of the Revolution, even of '76.

Markets are not over active. Ashes—Sales 40 barrels at $5,62a5,68 for pots, and $5,62 for pearls. Flour—Sales of 5500 barrels, including 1000 barrels Canadian in bond, at $5,25. Southern steady; sales of 1300 barrels, at $5,75a5,87, and few sales at $6. Rye Flour $2,87a3. Corn is 83 for Jersey. Grain—Sales of Southern wheat on terms not made public. Rye stiff at 50c. Sales of river and canal oats at 149 1-2a50c, and Jersey at 47 1-2a48c.—Sales 1900 bushels Southern yellow corn at 62c.—Whiskey—Holders ask 20 cents for Prison and Jersey.

Pork sells at $10,62 for mess, and $8,62a8,75 for prime. Lard has risen to 7a7 1-8 for prime. Iron under the steamer's news is held higher, and has sold at $20a20 1-2, 6 months, for pig, with some bar at $35,50, 6mos. Coffee is in good demand, Rio 7 1-2a9 1-4. Tobacco has improved with considerable sales. C.

FROM THE COPPER REGION.—A newspaper, called the Lake Superior News, has recently been established in the town of "Soo," in the copper region. The last number is dated 13th ult., and contains some interesting intelligence, which we subjoin:

John Brown, agent for the Quebec mines, arrived on the 14th on the Franklin from Milwaukie, with a large force of men and miners, on his way to Point Aux mines, or Mica Bay, to commence operations on the old property again from which this company were driven off last year by the Indians. The Indian difficulties have been settled, and the company intend to drive their works with vigor.

The British soldiers that went up last fall to protect the miners of the Quebec mines, from further attack, are now at the Hudson Bay Company's Post, on the opposite side of the river where they have been during the winter, and it is said that a permanent garrison will be located.

The propeller Napoleon left for the mines on the 15th, and the Independence on the 16th, with full loads of freight and passengers—the first departures this season. No boat has yet arrived from up the lakes, and hence there is no later news from the mines. Nothing has been heard from Isle Royal since November last.

The propeller Manhattan started on her "overland" journey around the Falls of Lake Superior on the 12th, and in three days had proceeded some 30 rods. She was expected to be floating in Lake Superior in two weeks. She is hauled on much the same kind of ways a vessel is launched from—is 250 feet long and weighs less than 400 tons—Trains of several sets of ways, as fast as she leaves one set, she it is moved forward, so that she is kept almost constantly moving.

PIRATICAL EXPEDITION.—It appears by the following paragraph from the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce of Wednesday, P. M., that a new piratical expedition has been nipped in the bud:

"The Kate Bowen was seized at Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, by the U. S. authorities, on a charge of being about to engage in a hostile expedition against some West India Island. She had arms on board, and, it is said, was intending to receive powder to day. A guard of Marines from the Navy Yard is now on board. It is said that other seizures are about to be made. Whether the vessels in question were designed to co-operate in the Cuba expedition, or engage in some other enterprise equally disgraceful, we are not informed.

FRANCE.—The critical condition of affairs in France, is thus described in a recent letter from Paris, written by Robert Walsh, Esq., to the New York Journal of Commerce:

"At present, as lively a sense of insecurity,—as general an apprehension of a sanguinary struggle—and as much hostile preparation on the side of the Democratic parties and on that of the government, are to be remarked as at any period of the last twenty years past. The bill about to be reported for altering and curtailing the laws of Universal Suffrage, is the occasion for this extreme turmoil and danger, but the real causes are deeper and more vast and must speedily have induced the same state of things. No party is content with the Constitution."

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY TRANCE.—The daughter of James Cromer, of Ferrington, England, whose extraordinary condition was noticed by us, last, spoke on Tuesday the 14th, for the first time for upwards of 13 years; her first inquiry was for her aunt Killen, and when her aunt came, the girl immediately repeated the Lord's prayer. Extreme weakness prevented her from articulating many words in succession; cramps and convulsions are supposed to have unlocked the jaw for the time. She experienced a great deal of pain for many days; the jaw is again set as firm as before. The girl seemed to apprehend that death would soon terminate her existence.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Lowell Courier, after alluding to the "compromise" efforts in Congress, comes to the following conclusion:

"We are glad to see that the Executive adheres to the doctrine and proposition of his special California message. We have never doubted that he would do so. It is the best compromise which has been proposed, and will be satisfactory to all the North except the ultraists, who, for knowing what they really do want, are ready to find fault with any proposition which proceeds from a Whig Administration—simply because it is a Whig. Whatever may be said or hinted in General Taylor upon any of his well fought fields, and he will certainly not flinch now—especially at a moment when he stands on vantage ground, as the author of the best compromise, and the most practicable, as well as the most amicable proposition yet brought forward for the peaceable settlement of the slavery extension issued, between the North and the South. The country will soon acknowledge the wisdom, nationality, and republicanism of his plan."

And the Lockport Courier adds:

"Under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed, the recommendation of General Taylor was wise and judicious, consistent in every respect with the rights of the North and the South, and if, adhered to, there can be no doubt that we shall safely ride out the storm."

There is said to be a church in the State of Ohio, so situated, that the water which runs off the north side of the roof goes into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and off the south side into the Gulf of Mexico.

There are also three springs in Potter co., Pa., three miles apart, the waters of one go into the Gulf of Mexico, one into Chesapeake Bay, and the other into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The town of Farmersville, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., embraces within its limits the tributaries of the Genesee and Allegheny rivers, and also Cattaraugus Creek which empties into Lake Erie.—There is one spot where a man can stand and spit in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gulf of Mexico. There are two small streams in the same town, one running east and the other north, which cross each other at right angles, flowing on apparently undisturbed, though their waters may be supposed to have lost their identity by the singular blending.

In the town of New Hudson, Allegheny county, on the Olean road, the head waters of Oil and Oil-Creek approach each other, and in freshets mingle, so that speckled trout pass over the ridge from the waters of the St. Lawrence, to those of the Gulf of Mexico, and *vice versa*.—*Warden Mail.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body adjourned at 10 o'clock on Monday night, to meet in May, 1851, at St. Louis. The only business we have to report is the election of Dr. McGill as Permanent Clerk, and settlement of the "chief newspaper" project, by the appointment of a committee to consider the matter and report at the next meeting. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

TEXAS.—The Victoria Advocate claims that Western Texas is the finest country for the poor emigrant in the Union. It is healthy—climate pleasant, and as a grain and grazing country, it cannot be beaten. We are satisfied that Texas is a fine country, and that the State is filling as rapidly as any in the Union. The Advocate rather favors the sale of New Mexico north of thirty four degrees, to the United States for a sufficient consideration.

NEW YORK DARIES.—There are, according to statistics in Ewbank's forthcoming report, 1,000,000 milch cows in New York, which on the average yield in dairy products $30 per year for each head, and competent judges estimate the gross value of the dairy product of the State at $3,000,000 per year.

A writer in the London News proposes that a woman should be made the neutralizer, and mentions Mary Howitt, Mrs. Browning, and Caroline Norton, as worthy of the wreath.

The Paris papers make mention of a black prima donna, a Madame Martinez, of Havana, who creates considerable sensation in the musical circles. She has been the first chamber singer to the Queen of Spain.

The Duke of Wellington had a service of plate presented him by the Portugese government, which is worth half a million of dollars.—*New York Post.*

The Growing Wheat Crop.—The Kenosha (Wis.) Democrat of the 15th inst., learns from every county in the State—from the west, the north, the centre, and the south—that the young wheat looks very well. The rains during the past month have given it a healthy and a vigorous start.

Judge Daly, a city paper tells us, has recently promulgated the decision that a woman may not legally be held to bail for a breach of promise to marry, and that it is only the masculine gender who can be so held for refusing to consummate such a contract.—*N. Y. Express*

FORGING ENGRAVERS.—Two persons have been arrested in New York, for embezzling £40,000 from a bank in Cork, Ireland, where they acted as clerks. They are now in custody.

THE CHOLERA AND OPPOSITE EXCITEMENT.—It is a remarkable fact that the cholera, which lately raged in Havana, disappeared the moment the exciting news of the landing of Lopez at Cardenas was received. Not a single new case was reported on the next day. It has been remarked also, that in a well disciplined army, when an epidemic prevails, the sick list always diminishes rapidly on the eve of a battle. The intimate sympathy of the body with the mind is forcibly shown by these facts, and if something could be devised to divert the mind and drive away the torpor and despondency which always prevail when the cholera appears in a city, its ravages would no doubt be much stayed.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

In South Carolina, no man can hold a seat in the House of Representatives, unless he holds a free hold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes.

This is one of the so called *Democratic* States of the Union!

MINISTERS IN COTTAGES.—Sir Henry Bulwer, and M. Boid le Compt, the British and French Ministers, are both said to have taken cottages for the summer, on Staten Island.

A census of Boston is now nearly completed, and the Boston papers are very much disappointed at its result. The population will not reach 140,000. In some of the wards there is an actual decrease.

The Duke of Wellington had a service of plate presented him by the Portuguese government, which is worth half a million of dollars.

A new play, by J. Fennimore Cooper, a satire on the *isms* of the age, is in rehearsal at New York.

MICHIGAN WOOL.—The Detroit Tribune thinks that the surplus of wool to be shipped from Michigan this season will be 1,700,000 lbs.

Most of the leading mercantile houses on the Delaware wharves, have determined to close their counting rooms and stores at half past five P. M., during the summer.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

POWER OF INTEREST.—The island which now constitutes the city and county of New York, was purchased of the Indians, in 1626, for twenty four dollars. This seems cheap, yet, if that sum had been invested at compound interest, at 7 per cent, the accumulated capital would now amount to sixty five millions of dollars, or more than the city and county of New York is now worth, deducting what has been expended on the real estate since it was purchased from the Indians.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The remains of ex President Polk were interred at Nashville, on the 22d, with impressive solemnities.

From Turk's Island the report is (8th inst.) that, judging from appearances, the salt crop is likely to be a large one this year.

THE CUBAN FLAG SCHEME.—The banner that was to float so proudly over "liberated Cuba" no longer waves from the fifth story of the New York Sun building; it was struck on Wednesday morning.

THE RED CASE AGAIN.—Capt. McConnell, of the schooner Mary Elton, and his associate, Mayrie, were again brought up for trial at New Orleans on the 29th May, for the abduction of Rey. The indictments were for assault and battery and false imprisonment. The verdict had been rendered up to the last accounts.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MINISTER.—We learn that the Rev. Jacob Gruber, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, died at Lewistown, Pa., on Saturday last, in the 73d year of his age. He was extensively known in this city and the surrounding country. In March last he completed his fiftieth year of active itinerant life, and desired that one year's rest as a *jubilee*, and was accordingly left without an appointment, but he was called upon to endure great bodily suffering and closed his earthly career in peace.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ALABAMA CASTOR OIL.—The Mobile Tribune says: "Six barrels of castor oil from the plantation of Robert Dickens, Perry county, were received on Tuesday, and sold at $2 per gallon. The quality of this oil is superior to any brought to this market. E. K. Gamble has already sold this season for Mr. Dickens, some fifty barrels of castor oil, at prices ranging from $2 to $2,50 per gallon. The complete success of Mr. Dickens in this new branch of industry, will probably induce others to embark in it."

The newspapers say that the Rev. Moses Stuart, who has recently published a defence of Mr. Webster's speech, wrote to Mr. W. in advance, informing him of his intention of "taking a Christian view of the subject," and asking him if such a form of criticism would be agreeable to him." In a possible that Mr. Stuart would take any other than Christian view of any subject! Or is this a joke that the Free Soilers have got up?—*Baltimore Transcript.*

The Latest Authentic Case of Knocking.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle records the latest, and to those concerned, the most important, case of pine board knocking that has yet been recorded. The door of the Eagle was disturbed in his very sanctum, while overhauling his accounts, by the knockings of a delinquent subscriber, whose name he was about to transfer to the black list, but who knocked at the door with the money in his hand.

THE TESTIMONY OF TEETH.—Sir Peter Hacket, who fell at Braddock's defeat, wore false teeth. Major Hacket, his son, went to the battle armed many years after his father had fallen, and identified his remains, to his satisfaction, by the artificial teeth which he found in the grave. There were other slight circumstances to confirm his opinion that the remains were those of his father, but the teeth were chiefly relied upon. A correspondent of the Boston Post suggests that this fact is a coincidence with some recent events in that city.

The powers of the human mind are of greater extent than is generally imagined. He who either from taste or necessity, exercises them frequently, soon finds that the highest felicities of which our nature is capable, reside entirely within ourselves. The wants of life are, for the greater part, merely artificial. Had we courage to seek our happiness in ourselves, we should frequently find in our own breasts a greater variety of sensations than all outward objects are capable of affording.

☞ INVALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Inventor of Mr. Lane's Vermifuge having disposed of his right to his great remedy, the proprietors, Messrs. Kidd & Co, beg leave to offer it to the American public as the best remedy for worms ever offered. It has been tried in all parts of the country, and in cases which had defied the exertions of the best physicians, and never without the most complete success. We caution parents against delay. If your children exhibit the symptoms of being troubled with worms, lose not a moment, but at once purchase a bottle of Mr Lane's Vermifuge; and thus save them pain, and perhaps their lives!

For sale by KIDD & CO,
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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 hour afterwards. In five days from the time of the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum, in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer owning to my business about the engine. I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

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

Pittsburgh, April 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
apr27 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

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Have just received large additions to their
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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.

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