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☞ 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.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 13, 1850, it was

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of the several counties of this State be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature; the said delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H HART, Secretary.

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

THE COUNTY CONVENTION—THE TICKET.—The great press upon our columns, precludes all comments this morning, upon the proceedings of the County Convention. Suffice it to say, for the present, that we are entirely satisfied with the ticket—we view it as one worthy of the support of the party and the people, and have not a shadow of a doubt that it will be most triumphantly elected

We are indebted to Messrs. Brooks and Hampton, of Congress, for public documents.

The *Chronicle* charges our Government with inconsistency in the Cuban affair, stating that it had regarded all engaged in the expedition as *foreigners*, and now demands of the authorities of Cuba that they be given up. The Chronicle is in error. The government never regarded the invaders as "foreigners," but as *American citizens*, engaged in an unlawful enterprise, and therefore it sent out our ships to arrest them on the high seas, and bring them to punishment according to our own laws. If the Government had regarded these men as "foreigners," it would have been under no obligation to interfere with them for the purpose of preserving our treaty engagements.—The very fact that our Government took prompt means to arrest our citizens in their unlawful enterprise, gives it the right to demand them to be tried by our laws.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.—Translated from the French of M Le Comte Joseph De Maistre, author of the Evenings at St. Petersburgh. By R. H. Slater, M. D. Second edition. Pittsburgh: Jas. D. Lockwood."

A very neat edition of this somewhat celebrated work will be published by Mr. Lockwood this day.

THE BRITISH REVIEW.—The April number of the *Westminster* and *London Quarterly* Reviews, have been received, and are for sale by Jas. D. Lockwood, 4th street.

The Cuba Affair—Later from Havana.

The Charleston Mercury of the 30th ult., has the following intelligence.

By the brig Argus, Capt. Kean, which arrived here yesterday, we have Havana dates to the 24th inst. There was a report prevalent in Havana when the Argus left, that some of the troops of General Lopez had landed on the South side of Cuba, and had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. The report occasioned great excitement, and large numbers of troops had left for the supposed scene of action.

We have every reason to believe, from information derived from individuals prominent in the late demonstration on Cardenas, that the foregoing rumor, is without the slightest foundation.

There is reason to believe that the whole force of the unsuccessful expedition against Cuba was that congregated on board the steamer Creole and the parties captured by the Spanish steamer Pizarro in a barque and brig.

The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult., bringing dates from Havana to the 22nd, three days later than those received by the Ohio. The excitement in Havana at the time of her departure is said to have been intense, whilst the papers were filled with all kind of bombastic accounts of the manner in which the people of Cardenas drove out the invaders. General Campbell, our able and energetic Consul, the moment he heard that two vessels were taken, said to be American, wrote to the Captain General, requesting information upon the subject. No answer had been received by him up to the time of the sailing of the Falcon.

An Irishman was found on a rock near Cardenas, and brought into Havana. He says he was a fireman on board the Creole, and that he left her and swam to the rock, supposing it to be the main land, the first opportunity he had after finding out the object of the expedition. He was ironed and taken to the Castle with the other prisoners.

AN VALORIM DUTIES.—A bookseller of New York city lately ordered a bill of books from a London publisher. An invoice reached him by mail, which he exhibited at the custom house, paid the duties, and had his books passed. On opening the boxes, he found inside *another* invoice, charging him a *much higher* price for the books. The first had been sent *merely* for custom house use, and to enable some clerk to swear the books through with a good conscience. The bookseller who had never suspected any thing of the kind, and was not up to that sort of game, wrote a stern rebuke to the London house that shipped the books. The answer came in due season, expressing regret that any offence had been given where none certainly was intended; *they had only done as this case according to the practice of the trade*, and intended it as a favor to their customer.

Again, it is not long since a New Yorker who was in Paris bought a cashmere shawl for two thousand francs, and paid the money. The seller handed him the bill or invoice duly made out, pricing the shawl at *one* thousand francs. The buyer turned in astonishment, and asked an explanation. "*That is for the custom house*," said the seller, amazed at his simplicity. No hint had been given that a special custom house invoice was desired—nothing of the sort was dreamed of by the buyer. The seller simply did as he would wish to be done by, and as he was accustomed to do for his American customers.—*Tribune.*

THE FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated 19th April from which we extract the following.—[Balt. Amer.

"The ship Monterey, McManus, from Baltimore, with goverment troops for California, which put in here for supplies, remained only two days, in consequence of the frightful epidemic which has for the last three months raged with fearful violence in the harbor and city of Rio de Janiero. To attempt to give you any thing like a true account of the number of people who have been swept off since its first outbreak, would be altogether completely out of the question. The public authorities say that not over 3 or 4,000 persons have died with the prevailing fever. This statement is absurd in the extreme. Many of the churches have converted burying their dead in the country, or at least out of the heart of the city as they did formerly, and the burial ground attached to the church since, alone, has received from 6,000 to 8,000 corpses, since the commencement of the present year. Now this is for a single church in the short space of three weeks, and this too at a time when every body says the epidemic is subsiding. It is my firm belief that upwards of 13,000 persons have been carried off from the time the fever first made its appearance—Many, very many, of my best friends have fallen victims.

The Pittsfield Manufacturing Co., at Pittsfield, N. H., running 6,000 spindles on 30 inch shirtings, have stopped operations. Also the Exeter Mill at Exeter, N. H., which produces a well known and popular article of family sheeting, will stop during the next month, owing to the disparity in the prices of the raw cotton and the market value of the goods. —*Boston Trav.*

THAT TREASURE.—The amount of money taken by the Cuba invasionists at Cardenas, was only $2,400, and that was given up with the Governor.

THE SOUTHERN ORGAN.—A despatch to the New York Tribune says that Mr. Towles, the printer of the new Southern paper at Washington, will be delayed two or three weeks probably. E. De Leon, of South Carolina, will probably be an editor; and Elwood Fisher, or Mr. Garrett, of Virginia, the other.

NEW DINING PLACE.—We learn from the Virginia Republican that the the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have made Martinsburg the dining point for passengers by the eastern trains of cars.

A LARGE FAMILY.—A venerable gentlemen and his lady, and their descendants, sixty in number, from Cooper, Maine, arrived at this port on Wednesday, in the steamer Admiral, on their way to St. Anthony's Falls, Minesota. The family of one of their sons number twelve males, and another's the same number of females.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Richmond Whig says:—

"We hear loud complaints from the country about the scarcity of Tobacco plants. In some counties, they say it is not possible to make half a crop —and every where the crop must be late on account of the smallness of the plants."

MOUNT VERNON.—The Alexandria Gazette, says:—

"Large numbers of strangers, from all quarters of the Union, now pass through this place to visit the tomb of WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon, daily. Every year the number of visiters increases considerably.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY OF THE CUBAN INVADERS IMPRISONED.—A letter from an eye witness in Havana, under date of May 21, to a friend in this city, states that saw one hundred and sixty of the captured Cuban invaders marched into the prison of Moro Castle.—*Boston Traveller.*

Antimasonic and Whig Convention.

Pursuant to call and usage, the Annual Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, met in the Court House, on Wednesday, June 5, 1850, and organized by appointing JOSIAH KING, Esq., of Allegheny, *President*, and W. DILWORTH, of Lower St. Clair, DANIEL NEGLEY, of Peebles, B. C. SAWYER, of Reserve, and PETER PERCHMENT, of Wilkins, Vice Presidents; and *John E. Parke*, of Manchester, and *Wm. C. Friend*, of Pittsburgh, *Secretaries*.

The call having been read by the Secretaries, the credentials of Delegates were presented, when the following persons appeared and took their seats.

DELEGATES.

PITTSBURGH—

1st Ward	Wm. Algeo, Wm A. Caldwell.	
2nd "	John J. Horgen, Joshua Rhodes.	
3rd "	Wm. W. Sphain, Robt. M'Kean.	
4th "	Wm. Rhinehart, C. Yeager.	
5th "	Joseph Kay, Hugh Richardson.	
6th "	Daniel Armstrong, C. O. Loomis.	
7th "	Wm. C. Friend, Robert Gallagher.	
8th "	Henry Stempie, Jas. Bain.	
9th "	Philip Drum, Geo. Dobbs.	

ALLEGHENY—

1st Ward	H. P. Schwartz, Wm. A. Irvin.	
2nd "	Murray A. White, J. B. Smith.	
3rd "	Wm. R. Mowrey, Wm. Boyd.	
4th "	Josiah King, Alex. Cameron.	

BOROUGHS.

Manchester—John. E. Parke, W. H. Phelps.
Lawrenceville—M. J. Briedenthal, J. W. Decker.
Birmingham—George E. Appleton, J. G. Smith.
South Pittsburgh—J. B. Sheriff, Thos. Geoghigan.
East Birmingham—John Brown, L. Harcum.
Sharpsburgh—Jno. Garner, J. G. Comstock.
Elizabeth—C. F. Diehl, C. F. Shugert.
Duquesne Borough—Wm. Moore, Thos Nesmith.
McKeesport—Jno. F Drovo, Dr. R. H. Sheldon.
Tarentum—Jas. Dickey, Adam Reed.
West Elizabeth—Dr. J. B. McGrew, E. Percival.

TOWNSHIPS.

Findlay—Jno. Wilson, Samuel Meser,
North Fayette—Jas. Vincent, J. Johnson.
Moon—Jno. D. McCormick, Wm. Grey.
South Fayette—John Hickman, Jno. McEwen.
Robinson—Alex. McKee, John M. Edmundson.
Upper St. Clair—John B. Green, Wm. Lea.
Baldwin—Jas. H. Hamilton, M. H. West.
Snowden—Jno. Murphy, D. C. Holts.
M Ellin—D Calhoun, A. McCurdy.
Jefferson—Jos. Wilson, Henry Heath.
Lower St. Clair—Jno. Small, Wm. Dilworth.
Elizabeth—Benj. Conrson, Geo. Webster.
Versailles—Wm. J. Morrison, David Shaw.
Plum—H. D. King, Jas. McNish.
Wilkins—Peter Perchmen, H. Z Mitchell.
Peebles—Daniel Negley, Abey.
Pitt—Ed. P. Joore, Robt. Palmer.
East Deer—E. Miller, N. Miller.
Ross—Col. Jno. Brown, Andw. W. Buchanan.
Reserve—B C Sawyer, Chas. G. Smith.
Ohio—P. A. Way, J. P. Duff.
Franklin—Geo. Neely, Jas. Wheeler.
Pine—Wm. Peebie, Jas. G Marshal.
West Deer—Jas. McConnell, Allen Aber.
Shaler—A. G Ford, T. W. Shaw.
Indiana—Robt. Wilson, Robt. McPearson.
Patton—T. McMasters, Joel Monroe.

A communication from the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, announcing his intention to resign his office at the close of the present session of Congress, was read, and ordered to be published, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, May 31, 1850.

To the President of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention of Allegheny County—

SIR—Will you allow me, through you, to address, briefly, the body over which you preside, together with our common constituents.

It will be recollected, by many of my friends, when I first consented to become a candidate for Congress, four years since, that I did so with great reluctance, and with a firm determination not to suffer my name to be again submitted for re-election. From this purpose I was turned aside by circumstances which are known to most, if not all, my constituents. I entertained, at the time of my re-election, but slight hopes of being able to serve out my full term; and, immediately after the election, as well as before, I declared publicly, and on all occasions, my firm and unalterable determination not to be a candidate again, and have so answered many private letters on the subject, during the past winter and spring. That question was, therefore, long since put to rest.

But another and more difficult question remained to be decided, viz. that of the necessity and propriety of resigning my seat at the close of the present session.

It must be known to many that I made a great pecuniary sacrifice, when I first consented to accept a seat in Congress, and that sacrifice has increased with the length of my absence from business. That consideration, however, alone, would not be sufficient to determine my course. Having assumed the position, with a knowledge of the pecuniary loss attending it, were there no other considerations involved, I would feel it my duty to serve out my time, cost what it might.—I have never been in the habit of taking any "steps backward," and feel great reluctance to abandoning a post, *twice* assigned to me, by the free and unsolicited suffrage of my fellow citizens. To be thus *twice* chosen, without any effort or solicitation on my part to represent one of the most extensive manufacturing districts of the United States, in the national councils of this great Confederacy, is an honor not lightly to be esteemed, nor laid aside without good and sufficient cause. Private and domestic affliction, (the details of which would not be interesting to the public,) in my deliberate judgment, are sufficient, not only to justify, but imperiously to demand the cause before indicated.

Trusting, therefore, to that degree of kindness which has always characterised the people of my district, I beg leave to announce to the convention my intention to retire at the close of the present session of Congress.

With suitable acknowledgements to the people of Allegheny county, for their unmerited confidence and kindness towards me, I might, perhaps, with great propriety, close my remarks.

But, with your indulgence, I propose to trespass a little further on your patience.

The present condition of the country, and the action, or rather *non*-action of Congress, demand the most serious attention of the people in every section of the Union. Six months have elapsed since Congress met, and what have we to show for *all* the benefit of the country? Nothing, absolutely *nothing*, that could not have been done in one month. The interests of Pennsylvania and the other manufacturing States are broken down and destroyed—and the toiling millions, with their wives and children are turned out to beg or starve, for want of that protection and encouragement to industry and enterprise, which Congress could and ought to have afforded long ago.

Thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens have sent in their petitions praying for relief, and the only answer received is, "this question is a very must *first* be settled before we can lend an ear to your prayers."—The President, elected by the people to carry on their government, sends to Congress, by his Cabinet officers, the estimates, for appropriations that are necessary and proper to enable him to keep the machinery of government in motion. And although we are now within thirty days of the close of the current fiscal year, after which not a dollar can be drawn from the Treasury for any purpose whatever—yet not one of the general appropriation bills has been passed—nor any time appointed for taking them up for consideration in the House. And when this subject is mentioned, we are answered—"this question must *first* be settled," and I now *warn my constituents*, that a scheme is on foot, to break up and dissolve this government, by refusing *all appropriations* to carry it on, unless such a course shall be adopted on the slavery question, as may be agreeable to the friends of that institution. By this means they hope to drive us into their measures—or destroy the government.

Again, they refuse to admit California without connecting with it questions wholly irrelevant and dissimilar in their character and claims. What, for instance, has the admission of California to do with the Slave trade in this district, or with the reclamation of fugitive slaves?—Or with the boundary of Texas?—Or with the territories of New Mexico and Utah—whether there *should*, or should *not* be, territorial governments established there? What is there in either, or all these questions that ought in any way to retard or prevent the admission of California as a sovereign state into the Union? If these are meritorious measures, they can and ought to pass by themselves. If they are not they ought not to be coupled with the admission of California.

Two years have now elapsed since the ratification of the Treaty of Hidalgo, by which we acquired this territory. The last Congress refused to give California a territorial government, but extended over her the revenue laws of the United States, under which millions of duties are collected from the people there, and put into the treasury of the United States. The people, when they could not obtain from Congress a territorial government, formed a State Constitution, elected their Senators and Representatives to Congress, and have now been knocking at our doors for more than four months for admission into the Union, as a State.

I am in favor of leaving each one of these measures to be judged of by their own merits, and thus, it seems to me, is the proper course of legislation. If California is *entitled* to admission, why should she be made the *pack horse* to carry any a dozen other measures, which may *not* have any merits of their own to recommend them to favor? If she is *not entitled* to admission, she *ought* to be rejected, whether standing alone, or coupled with other measures entirely meritorious in themselves.

With regard to the territories of Utah and New Mexico, the opinion, it is believed, is very generally entertained by our ablest statesmen and most profound jurists, North and South, that slavery, having been abolished by the Mexican government throughout her territories, before the treaty by which we acquired California and New Mexico, does not exist there, and cannot exist without positive law establishing it.

This opinion, it will be recollected, I entertained and asserted more than two years ago, in a preamble to certain resolutions offered by me in the House of Representatives, which, I regret to see, at the time gave offence to some of my constituents. But now, since the entire Whig party at the North, as well as many of the most distinguished Whigs at the South, have adopted the same opinion, it is presumed that I shall be pardoned for an error which has become common to the whole party. And I may be excused for saying, that if those resolutions had been adopted, California and New Mexico would long since have been in the Union, and we would have been saved from all the difficulties that now surround us, arising out of the territorial question. California has already done precisely what was recommended in those resolutions, by forming a State Constitution, and I now desire New Mexico and Utah to do the same.

Territorial governments cannot be formed without producing heart-burnings, distraction, and increased agitation, throughout the whole country Notwithstanding the South say that Slavery never can go there, yet they will not agree to say prohibition—and although the North believes Slavery to be abolished by the Mexican law, as I before stated, yet they will not run the risk of establishing a territorial government there, without inserting the prohibition. Thus both sections stand upon a question of honor, and neither will yield.

In this condition of affairs, it seems to me the plan proposed by the President should commend itself to both sections of the Union. It leaves the question to the people, when they form a State Constitution, to decide that question for themselves—while neither portion of the Union is required to make any sacrifice of honor or principle. This is precisely in accordance with the opinion entertained and expressed in the resolutions before referred to, and which I have never seen any cause to change.

With regard to the claim of Texas to that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, and her western boundary generally, I have only to say, that it seems to be conceded on all hands, that she is entitled to all the territory lying east of the Rio Grande, from its mouth up to the point where the southern line of New Mexico crosses that river, *this gives to Texas all the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande*—and I may be permitted to remark here, this settles the question as to the propriety of my vote on the Ashmun amendment, which also gave some offence to a portion of my constituents.

If Texas is entitled to Santa Fe, or that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, let her keep it. We have already some fifteen hundred millions of acres of public land, and I would be unwilling to *purchase* any more. If she is *not* entitled to it, then we ought not to purchase what she has no right to sell, and what already belongs to us. This question, according to the plan of the Presidents, can be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, as soon as New Mexico shall come into the Union as a State. And to this high and august tribunal the question should be left.

As to the question of the reclamation of fugitive slaves—we all acknowledge the obligations imposed by the Constitution, and all are willing to fulfil those obligations. But we do not admit that the slave holding States are the only sufferers by a want of proper legislation for the protection of property, for it will be found to be true, that the State of Pennsylvania alone has lost more in a pecuniary point of view, within the last four years, by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, than the value of all the slaves that have ever escaped from all the slave holding States, since the formation of the Union.—The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, is the only remaining question proposed to be coupled with the admission of California. If we are to credit the statements of Southern gentlemen themselves, this measure has in itself sufficient merits to secure its passage, alone and unconnected with any other. It has been denounced by them as infamous; a practice not tolerated by any of the slave holding States—injurious to the slave holders of the South, and derogatory to the dignity of the system of slavery itself—this being the opinion entertained by many Southern gentlemen, it would not be difficult, it is believed, to induce a sufficient number of Northern members to vote for a bill abolishing it, to enable them to carry it through both Houses of Congress.

Having touched briefly on the various questions which now agitate Congress, for the purpose of bringing them distinctly before my constituents, and their representatives now assembled in Convention, in order that they may take such action as they may think proper, I will no longer trespass on your time or patience.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express to the people of Allegheny county my deep and abiding sense of the obligations imposed upon me, by the repeated evidence of their confidence and kindness. And in surrendering up into their hands the honor they voluntarily conferred upon me, I desire to assure them that it has been my constant and earnest endeavor to promote alike their interests and their honor.

Trusting that your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom, prudence, and harmony,

I remain your friend
And fellow citizen,
J. HAMPTON.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress, and THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., of Allegheny, was nominated as a candidate for the thirty second Congress, by acclamation.

It was then moved and carried, that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the thirty first Congress, to be occasioned by the resignation of Honorable Moses Hampton.

Hon. Harmar Denny, David Richey, and James Dunlop, Esqs., were announced as candidates for nomination, and the following was the result of the ballot.

Denny	54	
Richey	29	
Dunlop	8	

Hon. HARMAR DENNY was then duly announced by the President, as the candidate for the vacancy in the thirty first Congress.

For Senate, Dr. James Carothers and Alexander Hilands were put in nomination, and the ballot stood as follows

Carothers,	50	
Hilands,	43	

Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilkins Township, was duly announced as the Candidate for Senator

Nominations were then made for candidates for Prosecuting Attorney and Assistant Assessors, when a Committee on resolutions appointed, consisting of Wm A. Irvin, C. O. Loomis, Thomas McMeister, John Small, and Wm Rinehart. The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed its sitting at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to mark for candidates for Assembly and Prosecuting Attorney, with the following result:

ASSEMBLY.

John Miller,	41	Wm. Jeffreys,	3
Morgan Robertson,	7	Caleb Lee,	1
T. J. Bigham,	64	Jas. Robinson,	3
John M'Closkey,	66	John J. Muse,	13
Robt C. Walker,	65	Rob'. Abrahams,	9
L. R. Livingston,	30	Jas. F. Kerr,	1
John M. Porter,	44	Wm. Penland,	1
Jas. Fife,	69	B. A. Meary	3

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Francis C. Flanegin,	65
David M. Riddle,	18
Wm M'Candless,	12
Jas. I. Kuhn	6
C. S. Eyster,	2

The President then announced that MORGAN ROBERTSON, Esq., of Pittsburgh; T. J. BIGHAM, Esq., Lower St. Clair; JOHN M'CASKEY, Esq., of Robinson; ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth, and JAMES FIFFE, of Snowden, were duly nominated as candidates for Assembly.

He also announced that FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was duly nominated as candidate for prosecuting Attorney.

On motion, it was agreed that the Convention proceed to nominate for the offices of Commissioner, Auditor, and County Surveyor, and several persons were put in nomination for the several offices. The ballot showed the following result:

COMMISSIONER.

	1st bal.	3d bal.
Robert King	17	17
John Bispey	10	
Gabriel Adams	4	
Thos. Varner	8	7
E. Boyle	47	57
Jas. M'Cune	5	3
N. P. Peterson	4	
Harvey Giffin	2	
W. S. Thompson	1	3

AUDITOR.

Leter Bates	23
G. M. Bowman	3
Wm. Flynn	53
John Emerick	14
Wm H. M'Nary	2
E. J. Brooke	5

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

D N. Courtney	49
Wm. Weir	45
A. C. Hutton	1

At the close of the ballotings, the Chair announced that EBENEZER BOYLE, Esq., of North Fayette, was duly nominated for Commissioner; WM. FLYNN, Esq., of Lower St. Clair, for Auditor, and D. N. COURTNEY, Esq. of Ohio, for County Surveyor.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That C. O. Loomis, Charles Rowan, Col. Hiram Hultz, R. E. M'Gowan, Jas. McK. Snodgrass, Robert McCoincheon, L. S. Johns, and D. D. Bruce, be and they are hereby appointed Delegates to the State Convention, in Philadelphia, on the 19th June, inst, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Canal Commissioner, Surveyor General, and Auditor General, with power to fill vacancies.

The Committee on resolutions then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great interests of the country make it the imperative duty of Congress to so alter and amend the law having relation to duties on foreign importations as to relieve American labor and enterprise from the depression it now suffers.

Resolved, That the tariff of 1846 has operated to the great injury of American interests, and has been especially ruinous to the interests of Pennsylvania, and that the people have a right to demand from Congress a repeal of the law of 1846 and its advalorem rates, and the substitution therefor of a tariff of fair rates, with specific duties.

Resolved, That the recommendations of President Taylor and Secretary Meredith, on the subject of protection to American labor and enterprise, meets the approbation of the Whigs of Pennsylvania—that it is the duty of every Whig member of Congress to see to it, that this great whig measure of protection to American labor receive immediate attention in the public councils, and be acted on at the earliest time.

Resolved, That this Convention has entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of President Taylor—that his administration of the affairs of the government has been distinguished by firmness, ability, and a faithful regard for the public laws—that his special message on the subject of the admission of California, evinces high statesmanship, and is the only one submitted to the public, which declares California free soil, and reserves to the people of Utah and New Mexico the constitutional right when they come into the Union as States, to exclude slavery forever from their territories.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania declare that California ought at once to be admitted as a State of the Union—that her admission as a State is a distinct and separate matter, and ought to be acted on, independent of other questions, and that the attempt to connect her admission with other questions, is wrong in principle, and unjust to the people of California and the Free States.

Resolved, That this Convention regard the postponement of the repeal of the tariff of 1846, until the question of slavery shall be compromised, as wrong and unjust, and that the great interest of American labor ought not to be postponed for the consideration of other and sectional questions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania have reason to be proud of their Governor, William F. Johnston. His faithful and distinguished administration of the affairs of the State entitle him to the gratitude of all. The regular payment of the interest of the State debt since he came into office—by which means Pennsylvania Bonds have appreciated from 30cts. on the dollar to *above* par—the sinking fund to pay off the State debt, established under his advice and direction—his bold, manly, and eloquent vindication of Pennsylvania, from charges of unfairness by certain of the Southern States, and his rescuing the liberties of the people, by his veto of the infamous Arpropriation Bill, passed by the last Legislature, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of all honest and well disposed people.

Resolved, That the question of Elective judiciary, the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General, in addition to the officers usually chosen at the general Election, makes the next election one of great importance to the welfare of the State, and that it is the duty of every Whig to see that his duty is performed, and that it be recommended to the Anti-Masonic and Whig voters of the County, to assemble in the different Townships, Boroughs and Wards, and make the necessary arrangements to have every vote polled at the general Election.

Resolved, That the Delegates from each election district in this convention, be a committee to organize their respective districts, in order to secure a full vote in October next.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of 9 be appointed by the Chair, to make all the necessary arrangements, to secure a thorough organization of the County.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Convention express to the Hon. Moses Hampton their approval of the sentiments contained in his letter, and their regret that he finds it necessary to withdraw from a station where he so faithfully represents the views of his constituents.

A resolution was then adopted, making the members of the Convention a Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned *sine die*.

JOSIAH KING, *Pres't.*

W. DILWORTH, DANIEL NEGLEY, B. C. SAWYER, PETER PERCHMENT } *Vice Pres'ts.*

J. E. PARKE, W. C. FRIEND, } *Sec'ys.*

From the Washington Union.

Important Case in the Supreme Court.

The Wheeling bridge case, which has been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, has excited a profound interest in that region of country, and, indeed, much attention throughout the United States. It was argued during the present term, by some of the ablest lawyers who practice before that tribunal, and the decision of the court has been expected with great solicitude.—We now lay before our readers the order of the court, with Judge Daniel's dissent, which has been made during the present week. We are indebted for the copy of it to the obliging clerk of that court. It will appear that the decision is not final, but that, to ascertain the facts of the case, the court have adopted the unusual mode of appointing a commissioner to investigate the facts, and to report to them; and such is their impression of the importance of the case, that they have selected a gentleman of high character and great distinction—Chancellor Walworth of New York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

DECEMBER TERM, 1849.

The State of Pennsylvania, compl't.,
vs.
The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, William Chrisman, and George Crabb. } Bill in equity

The court having heard the counsel on the part of the complainant, and also on the part of the respondents, on the motion for an injunction in this cause to remove the obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio river, as the same is now fixed, amended, and supplemental bills of the complainant, by means of the erection of the suspension bridge in the bills mentioned, and which said obstruction is denied to be a nuisance, and the proofs by the respondents, and on due deliberation being had thereon and upon the pleadings and the proofs before us, it is ordered that the cause be referred to the Hon. R. Hyde Walworth, late Chancellor of the State of New York, as a commissioner of the court, hereby appointed, to take such further proofs in the cause as the counsel for the respective parties may see fit to produce before him, at such time or times, and at such place or places, as he may appoint, on the application of the counsel of either party, due notice being given of the time and place of the taking of the said proofs—

1. Upon the question whether or not the bridge referred, mentioned in the pleadings aforesaid, is or is not an obstruction to the free navigation of the said Ohio river, at the place where it is erected across the same, by vessels propelled by steam or sails, engaged or which may be engaged, in the commerce or navigation of said river; and, if an obstruction as aforesaid shall be made to appear, what change or alteration in the construction and existing condition of the said bridge, if any can be made, consistent with the continuance of the same across said river, that will remove the obstruction to the free navigation by vessels aforesaid, engaged in the commerce and navigation of said river as aforesaid, if any.

2. That the said commissioner shall report to this court by the first day of the next ensuing term thereof, upon the questions hereby referred to him, together with the proofs which shall have been produced before him by the respective parties; and that all other questions in the said cause shall be reserved until the coming in of the said report of the said commissioner, for the further hearing of the counsel upon the matter thereto.

3. That the said commissioner shall have the power, if deemed necessary by him, in the course of the execution of the said cause, to appoint a competent engineer, whose duty it shall be to take the measurement of said bridge, its appendages, and appurtenances, and localities in connexion therewith, under the direction and instruction of said commissioner, and to make a report to him on the same; which report shall be annexed to the report of the said commissioner to this court.

The said commissioner is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk to assist him in the execution of the commission.

The compensation to be allowed to the said commissioner for his time and services, for his clerk, and the engineer that may be appointed, and all other necessary expenses by him incurred in said commission, upon the coming in of the report of the commissioner, will be ascertained and fixed, and awarded against the parties, as the court may deem right and proper, upon the principles of equity and justice.

And that the parties shall each advance to the said commissioner two hundred and fifty dollars each before or at the time he enters upon the execution of his commission.

The clerk will send a certified copy of this order to the commissioner.

True copy—Test:
WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C'U. S.

To this order, Mr. Justice Daniel dissents. It is his opinion that the case is not presented to this court between such parties in interest as can give jurisdiction to the court.

The only legitimate ground of jurisdiction in this case, under the constitution, would be the fact of such a direct interest or right, on the part of Pennsylvania or a State, that would authorize her to become a party in this controversy. The interest of the State of Pennsylvania, in this case, if indeed any such is shown, is that which she may have in the competition which may, or which does, exist between works of public improvement erected by herself, and rival works erected by other States within their own Territory. No direct interest on the part of Pennsylvania is shown in the vessels or steamboats which navigate the rivers Ohio or Mississippi; nor in any question connected with the rights of that State, separate and apart from the individual interests of owners of steamboats, or other private citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. Again: the question of nuisance or no nuisance is one proper for the cognizance of a court of law, to be determined by a jury upon the testimony of witnesses, confronted and cross examined before a jury in open court and under its supervision. In this view of the question, it would seem to be irregular to determine this question upon affidavits, and by a court of equity, and without the interposition of a jury, and in the absence of the witnesses. The order now made in this cause, seeming to lead to the latter mode of settling the question of nuisance, it is therefore hereby formally objected to.

True copy—test:
WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C'U. S.

Mr. Whitney's plan of a Rail Road to the Pacific has been fully endorsed in the Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, presented at the present session of Congress. The Committee declare that all other schemes have originated from this one. Its chief recommendation is, that it finds its own means, and disembarrasses the Government, while it accomplishes a great national work. We give the following extracts from the Report:

"Between New York and Canton, the distance by Panama is 1,117 miles less than by the Cape of Good Hope; and with the advantage of the trade winds of the Pacific, if the Isthmus were swept away, vessels from New York to Canton would doubtless go out that way. But the return voyage is the important one, as to time, and could be made quicker by the Cape of Good Hope, under the help of the trade winds, and our vessels would always return that way even in the absence of the isthmus, whether from Canton, Java, Manilla, Singapore, or Calcutta. And as to the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it must be seen that when our Pacific territories shall have been reduced to culture, the agricultural products on the same latitudes of both sides will be nearly the same, necessarily precluding exchanges, except as the manufactured products of the eastern slope should be in demand by the producers of the precious metals of the Western—all or most of which would more naturally go by the rail road to the Pacific, when completed. So that all these visions about the future consequence of the Panama route, with the Isthmus forever planted there, apparently have a slender chance of being realized. Distance and time would be insuperable and controlling.

The following bird's eye view of distances and time will illustrate this point yet further: From Canton to London, by the Cape of Good Hope, is 15,330 miles; from same to same, by Panama, with adverse trade winds, is 15,558 miles; from New York to Canton, by Panama, is 13 139 miles; by the Cape of Good Hope it is 14,255 miles; but, in returning, the favorable trade winds would always decide in favor of the Cape of Good Hope, even if the Isthmus were an open sea. The distance from London to Shanghie, China, by the Whitney rail road, is 11,361 miles; time, 37 days; time from same to same, by Cape of Good Hope, 107 days. Distance from New York to Shanghie, by Whitney road, 8 361 miles; time 25 days; time by Cape of Good Hope, average, 120 days. It must be seen that the power of the difference in time and distance in these cases put together is immense—sufficient to annihilate all other routes for the practical purposes, and under the controlling laws of trade, time being always, or ordinarily, the great law."

Mr. Whitney proposes that the Eastern terminus of the Road shall be Lake Michigan. The Committee express great solicitude that Mr. Whitney's plan should be adopted, entertaining, as they do, the opinion that no other is practicable.

A YANKEE IN NEW YORK.—An old friend from Boston, who has been residing some days in this city, determined yesterday to ascertain the number of carriages passing the Astor House in a given time. He selected between six and seven o'clock in the evening, and kept regular tally for fifteen minutes.—The result is that in that short time two hundred and sixty carriages, of all descriptions, passed the line that he selected. This makes 1040 each hour, and for the twelve working hours 12,480 per day. Our Yankee friend is well acquainted with the city of London, and he assures us that no portion of that city presents such a crowded appearance as Broadway.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

PETRIFACTIONS.—About 60 miles above Georgetown, Williamson county, there is a valley of petrifactions, probably unequaled on the globe. Not only prostrate trees petrify into the finest flint, but leaves of trees, flowers of plants, and even the whole plant bearing fruit is petrified. A large tarantula was found as natural as life, sitting on a rock, complete, and in every part, turned to stone. An enormous Indian arrow was also found. The petrifications and the floral beauties there hardened into rock, would astonish and delight the naturalist.—*New Orleans Delta.*

The Erotic Erysipelas Fever, of which a Virginia correspondent gave information, has been equally fatal in parts of this State. It is described by a gentleman acquainted with its characteristics, as a true typhoid fever, terminating in ulceration of the peyer glands of the upper intestines. Tetepithine medicines, heretofore so fatal in small doses, and the outward application of the common spirit of turpentine to the diseased part of the abdomen, are specifics for the disease. Injections are of no avail, as they cannot reach the parts affected. The congestion of the brain, which is a leading feature of the disease, needs no official notice—a hundred cases in the neighborhood is well known. The eruption that appears in different parts of the body in the various cases had better be left alone. To drive it inward is death. This disease is very ins