THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

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

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS H. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CARTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

THE MAILS.—Owing to some derangement on those routes, we had no mails from the South and East on Thursday night.

Our readers will be pleased to find, in our columns to-day, the beautiful address of HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE, delivered on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the City Farm Poor House, on the 7th inst.

LOCOFOCO MOVEMENTS.—A call appears in the *Post*, of yesterday, signed by several hundreds of the Democracy, requesting W. W. Dallas, Esq., to suffer his name to be presented to the Locofoco Convention as a Candidate for Congress. Mr. Dallas replies somewhat at length, in exposition of his views, in which he expresses himself in favor of Democracy in general, the freedom of the public lands, the improvement of our western rivers and harbors—an anti Locofoco doctrine by the way—the present Tariff, and the Sub Treasury, and says he will serve the party faithfully and cheerfully. Another call is out for signatures in favor of a gentleman named Salsbury, and the "unterrified" are waxing quite warm in the contest. Every thing indicates that we are to have a spirited campaign, and we advise our Whig friends to buckle on their armor.

The Westmoreland Intelligencer does not say one word about the Hempfield Rail Road, pro or con.

The *Boston Atlas* contains a reply to Mr. Webster's letter, by the Hon. Horace Mann.

They have gardens near St. Louis, which produce 600 gallons of fine strawberries daily. Sixteen acres are planted with the delicious fruit.

THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—The *Greensburgh Argus*, of yesterday, devotes some two columns to this matter, in a tone of self confidence and triumph, quite amusing. We take one or two extracts:

"We ask for no money from the common treasury to make this road; private enterprise will do that, and if any of the citizens of Pittsburgh desire to live from the "out of town," let them make their homes in our midst, where they will meet with a hearty welcome and plenty of room and scope for their enterprise and industry."

We are much obliged to the quiet little village of Greensburgh for the benevolent invitation extended to the "private enterprise" three millions of dollars to build the Hempfield Railroad, we will take the matter into serious consideration.

The Argus makes the following assertions in regard to the passage of the bill:

"The Bill itself has been pronounced a fraud and an imposition stolen through the Legislature. We can assure the Pittsburgh press that no bill ever passed more fairly. It was a bill of great length, and was passed as a separate and independent proposition, without being connected with any other bill. If there were any of the members of the Legislature who refused to listen to it, it was their fault, and not that of the bill. It was submitted to the judgment of the Legislature fairly, and they approved of it, as any true Pennsylvanian must do who is not biassed by some local interest."

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The Whigs of Dauphin County have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly, John C. Kunkel and John Cooper. Commissioner, George Zinn. Director of the Poor, Samuel Bechtel. Prosecuting Attorney, James Pollock. County Surveyor, Samuel Hoffer. Auditor, Allan Stewart.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the proceedings of the Convention were conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling, the defeated Candidates and their friends all submitting with the true republican feelings, to the will of the majority, as expressed through their delegates. The ticket is one of the best that could have been selected, and will be cordially supported by the Whigs of Dauphin county.

The proceedings of the convention throughout, were marked by union and a patriotic regard for the Whig cause. The resolutions are able, and contain the true doctrine as to the Tariff and other great questions that agitate the country.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.—A distinguished Whig, now visiting the western part of the State, desires to present the name of the Hon. Richard Irvine, to the consideration of the Whig State Convention, for nomination for the office of Surveyor General. The following is an extract from a letter received by us, from the gentleman referred to, on this subject. The letter is dated Mercer, June 5, 1850, and says:

"It is the wish of many persons in this part of the State, that the name of the Hon. Richard Irvine should be brought before the Whig State Convention, for the office of Surveyor General. Judge Irvine is one of the most accurate business men in the State—has had great experience as a practical Surveyor, and is familiarly acquainted with land office business generally. He has been a uniform and active Whig, a most diligent laborer in the cause at all times; was one of the Taylor electors, and is favorably known in this section of Pennsylvania generally. It is believed, that if nominated, he would receive a large vote from the Locofocos, who have not a good opinion of their nominee." —*Har. Tel.*

BUTLER COUNTY.—The Whigs of Butler county have put the following ticket in nomination, to wit:

"Congress, Samuel A. Purviance, subject to the decision of a District Convention. Assembly, D. H. B. Brower, subject to the decision of a District Convention. County Surveyor, Emil Mauthoff. Prosecuting Attorney, Ebenezer McJunkin. Commissioner, James Mitchell. Auditor, John Smith."

Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention, were the following:

Resolved, That our able and distinguished Chief Magistrate, William F. Johnston, has fully realized the expectation of the Whig party of Pennsylvania; and by his patriotic and eloquent advocacy of the right, interests, and honor of our ancient Commonwealth, has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the people, irrespective of party; and in view of his eminent ability and peculiar fitness for the station, we respectfully recommend him to our fellow Whigs as our standard bearer in 1851, believing him the best man to insure the success of our party and the welfare of the State.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly deprecate the policy of the present Congress, in refusing to afford relief to the great iron and coal interest of Pennsylvania, by the passage of an act modifying the Tariff Law of 1846, in such a manner as to protect them from the ruinous foreign competition which they are now compelled to encounter; and our representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence to procure favorable legislation on this subject at the earliest practicable period.

DECLINATION OF MR. SULLIVAN.—We are authorized by the Hon. C. C. Sullivan, to state that he respectfully declines being a candidate for the office of Auditor General, before the Philadelphia Convention, which will assemble on the 19th inst. Mr. Sullivan desires us to express his deep sense of gratitude to the Whig press as well as to his numerous friends who have addressed him private letters containing proffers of friendship on this occasion. While it would afford him great pleasure to yield to the wishes of his friends, a due regard for his private and professional business, compels him to decline becoming a candidate for any public station at the present time.

We may add for ourselves, that we deeply regret this determination of Mr. Sullivan. His nomination was a matter of almost entire certainty, and with him as our candidate we could have polled a much better vote in this region of the State than we will probably be able to do with any other. However, we will do the best we can for the nominee, and will vouch for it that Mr Sullivan's most zealous efforts will be contributed in his behalf.—*Butler Dem.*

Locofoco Bribery and Corruption—The Williamsport Convention.

The following are among the affidavits made at the investigation of the attempted bribery case at the Locofoco State Convention at Williamsport. A ticket formed under such auspices can scarcely be very acceptable to the people of Pennsylvania:

Testimony of William Green, taken before the Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Williamsport Convention, May 30, 1850.

My name is William Green, I live in the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, and am a delegate to the Convention, now sitting at Williamsport. I board at the United States Hotel in this town; after supper this evening I was out on the pavement, and Wm. B. Rankin, of the Northern Liberties, came up to me and asked me to take a walk with him; we walked up the street, and going along he said to me, "how are you going to vote on the next ballot?" I told him I was voting for Franklin Vanzant; he said, "why don't you come over and give Hubley a turn?" I told him I was as liberty to go for whatever man I pleased; he said "if I were in that Convention, I'd make something, I can get you one hundred dollars to go for Hubley, he will be nominated, and you might as well make the hundred dollars." I told him "I had not seen any money, but thought it (the money) was about." We returned to the United States Hotel and he left me, telling me not to go away from the pavement. I called Mr. John Donahue, a delegate from the county of Philadelphia, to me, and told him we was going on; Rankin had told me before to see Donahue, to see if I could not get him to come over, that we could get one hundred dollars apiece by it. Mr. Donahue said he did not want to do it. Donahue went away; Rankin met me and told me to get Donahue and go up into No. 47 in the U. S. Hotel; Mr. Samuel Overshine, of the city of Philadelphia, Wm. B. Rankin and myself went up into No. 47 in the 3d story of the U. S. Hotel; Mr. Samuel Overshine took his pocket book from his pocket and gave me five twenty dollar bills, which I have marked with the letter G; the bills are two twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Middletown, one twenty dollar bill on the Harrisburgh Bank, and two twenty dollar bills on the Cecil Bank of Maryland; Samuel Overshine told me to vote for Hubley, and I could have any thing I wanted if he got the nomination; Overshine then left. I told him that "I did not want to go out with him somebody might see us," and he left me with Wm. B. Rankin; we came out, Rankin said to me "Now mind, on the first ballot;" I said "Yes," and there we parted; I then went and hunted up Donahue and John Cline, and went up into my room; I told Donahue I would get him one hundred dollars; we came down stairs together, met Rankin on the pavement; I told "Rankin that Donahue would go right," he told us to go up to the Eagle Hotel, and that they (Overshine and Rankin) would be upthere; they met us there; we went in and drank at the bar; Rankin and Overshine went out the back door of the bar room; I called Donahue and we went out of the front door, and went into the bank part of the entry where we met Overshine and Rankin; Overshine and Rankin parted; Rankin came round and told Donahue there was eighty dollars, which he gave him saying he would give him twenty dollars more; he said "now whatever you do don't say anything about it for it will ruin me." We parted and went to the Court House; we made it known immediately to Mr. C. M. Johnson, a delegate from Lancaster, and Mr. John Cline; Mr. Johnson advised us to say nothing about it; I wonder if I could get a hundred dollars."

Cross examined by D. Stokes.—Mr. Rankin did not tell me where the money came from. Rankin said to me "that General Cameron was always took care of his friends, and that why any person did his party a favor he never did forget them."

Cross examined by Judge Conley.—I intend to keep the money. *By Mr. Stokes.* But if the Convention see proper they do with the money what they think is right.

Cross examined by Mr. Green.—I did not go to the Convention when I got the money to expose those who offered me money enough to buy my vote. I is any man will money enough to buy my vote.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, May 30, 1850.
E. CALVERT, J. P.

Testimony of John S. Donahue, of Philadelphia county, taken before the Committee of Investigation, May 30, 1850.

My name is John S. Donahue, I live in the county of Philadelphia, and am a delegate to the Williamsport convention, now sitting. Mr. William Green told me he got one hundred dollars, and that I could get one hundred dollars by the same operation; that is promising to vote for Hubley; I said that as soon as I received the money, I would take it over to the convention, and I did so. I received eighty dollars from Mr. Wm. B. Rankin, of Philadelphia county, at the Eagle Hotel, consisting of three twenty dollar notes of the Bank of Middletown, and one twenty dollar note on the Bank of Harrisburgh.

The testimony of Mr. Green, as far as I have any connection with it, is true; immediately after the time the money was given, Mr. Green said to me "now Donahue, you vote before me, and when you vote hold up the money, and say you got it for your vote;" I said I would, and I never put it into my pocket but handed it to the president of the convention when I went in.

Cross examined by Mr. Stokes.—There was nothing said about General Cameron or where the money came from, therefore no time to say any thing after the money was paid, as the bell was ringing for the meeting of the convention. Nothing if required to make oath to the facts above stated.

JOHN S. DONAHUE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, May 31, 1850.
E. CALVERT, J. P.

Lieutenant Jones, of Alabama, received a bad wound in the side in the Cardenas Expedition, (he was erroneously reported as dead.) From the last accounts he was convalescent. We cannot refrain from stating a fact respecting this young man, which shows the stock from which he sprung. He left a mother and a handsome estate in Alabama, to proceed to California; but on his arrival here, hearing of the expedition to Cuba, changed his purpose, and joined the general Lopez. His mother, on being told of the change of his purpose, remarked, "it rejoice that my son, instead of going to California for gold has gone to fight for the Independence of an oppressed people." When this incident was related to Gen. Lopez, at Mobile, the eyes of the old soldier brightened, and with much earnestness, he declared, "With such mothers no wonder, Americans are invincible!"—*N. O. Delta.*

We wonder how many oppressed people Lieutenant Jones has upon his "handsome estate in Alabama," to whom he could have given liberty, if he is such a *friend* to freedom, without going so far, or violating any of the laws of his own country, and injuring a friendly nation.

A correspondent of the N. O. Delta, makes the following remarks on the late overflow of the Lower Mississippi. He writes from on board a steam boat:

I wrote to you, yesterday from the neighborhood of Vicksburg.—

My theme and my excuse for troubling you again to day are still the high water. The exceptions, between these two points, of tillable soil to universal overflow and ruin, are much more rare than below Vicksburg. In fact, I have seen but one plantation on the east side that has been saved from the deluge, and that was Dr. Duncan's, of Natchez, and this has, no doubt, cost almost as much as it will come to. He has thrown up a levee all round his plantation, as far as we could see from the river—the water in front and on the upper line being apparently four to six feet deep. On the west side, I noticed that Millbend, Bend and Lake Providence were shielded by very frail looking levees. There being a difficulty of draining, their crops must necessarily fail far short of the average. All other places, towns, &c., on the west side are completely drowned. You behold many a poor family—apparently so—driven entirely within the four walls of their houses, in a state of isolation, if not destitution, while their cattle are moving about in water knee deep, literally starving. In many places it is so far to the high lands that it would be impossible to get their stock out. One place on the east side, opposite Napoleon, is an uninterrupted sheet of water to the mouth of the Yallabasha river, which empties into the Yazoo—fifty miles in a straight line.

A Large Fire in Taunton, Mass.

A destructive fire occurred in Taunton, Mass., on Friday last. It broke out about 8 o'clock, A. M., in a large building, a little west of the "Green," owned by James W. Crossman, Esq., and occupied as a planing mill and for a mechanics' shops. The following is the property destroyed:

Steams mill building, engine, machinery, &c., loss $6000; insured $1000 at People's office, Boston, and $1000 at New England Office, N. H. George P. Foster & Co., window sash and machinery, tools, &c., loss $1000, insured for $350 at Marblehead Office. James Sproat, planing and sawing machines, and lumber yard, loss $1200, no insurance. Eames & Mason, sash and blind manufactory, tools and stock wholly destroyed, loss $2000, insured for $1200 in N. England Mutual, Concord. James H. Mason, wheelwright, stock and tools destroyed, no insurance. Union Hall, owned by J. W. Crossman, nearly consumed, loss $1600, insured for $1200, $500 at Bay State Office, Chester, and $700 at People's Equitable, Taunton. The basement was occupied by G. P. Foster & Co., gunsmiths and machinists, tools and machinery mostly saved; fully insured at New England, Concord. The second story Odd Fellows' Hall, property mostly saved. A dwelling house in rear of steam mill, totally destroyed, loss $700, insured for $300 at People's, Arnold, Esq., of New Bedford, loss $600. The dwelling houses were occupied by Irish families. The Baptist meeting house, standing near the steam mill, was saved, although a little scorched, damaged $40. The buildings were all of wood, and standing near the steam mill; the heat was so great it was impossible to save them.

The body of Mr. Otis A. Reed, engineer of the steam mill, has been removed from the ruins. He is supposed to have suffocated to death in an attempt to secure his watch.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Committee of three hundred met last evening. It will be remembered that, at the previous meeting, 2000 shares remained to be taken of the individual subscription. Last evening it appeared that a further amount of 1880 shares had been taken, including a number of shares pledged by individual members of the committee; thus leaving 1010 shares yet to be disposed of.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then, ask 1010 shares, or $252,000—*only* $252,000—to complete the $1,050,000, now sought for, and thus secure the conditional subscription and the safety of the road. Is any further comment necessary?—*N. American of Tuesday.*

PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1850.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with a resolution of "The Board of Guardians for the relief and employment the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh," we, as a committee constituted for the purpose, present to you the cordial thanks and gratitude of the Board, for the very pertinent and eloquent oration which you delivered this day, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a new edifice on "The City Farm," for the accommodation and comfort of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh. And also, that you will confer the additional favor of furnishing the Board with a copy of the speech for publication.

In connexion with the discharge of those pleasing duties, we eagerly embrace this opportunity of expressing to you our individual sentiments of friendship and high esteem.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
ROBERT WRAY,
WILLIAM J. HOWARD.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1850.

To Messrs. Christy, Wray, and Howard Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN—I sincerely thank you for the very favorable view which your friendship has prompted you to take of my address, and hoping that the reading of it may not entirely disappoint your first impressions, I submit it to your disposal.

I am, very respectfully your,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I fear that did wrong in accepting the kind invitation of the Guardians of the Poor, to address you on the present occasion. I see before me gentlemen far more competent than I am, to perform this duty, and to them I would gladly yield. But I should have thought of this in time: it is too late to retract.

You have just laid the corner stone of the New Poor House of the City of Pittsburgh, and the edifice itself will soon rise to fill its destined purpose of affording protection and comfort to the destitute and afflicted of our city. Long may it stand as a monument of the charitable laws of our State, and of the generous alms of our citizens.

It has often been objected, and, among the most powerful and eloquent advocates of this view, was the warm hearted, noble minded, and learned Chalmers, that all compulsory provision for the poor, on account of poverty only, is improper, because it increases, rather than diminishes, the amount of human suffering. They insist that the improidence, and vice, of the poor, are the consequent miseries, engendered by the poor laws, for outweigh the benefits which they confer.

Do you not, at first, hold out a bounty to improvidence and vice? The idle and dissolute will live upon the industrious and deserving, if they can: do you not thus increase this tendency by the hopes which the poor laws foster? Reckless and abandoned parents are assured that their children will not be left by the State to starve, and hence not the improvident marriages and wasteful, idle, and vicious, habits? To such habits man is sufficiently prone by nature, without the artificial inducements held out by the poor laws.

By these enforced charities, do you not stifle the free and generous sympathies of humanity, weaken the bond of relative affections, set aside the inducements to active benevolence, bind up by cold artificial rules, the sweet generosities of life, and degrade the warm feelings and activities of mercy, into the chilling formalities of mere external duty? Benificence is a work of internal feeling and conviction, and its merit is destroyed so soon as it is touched by external injunction. The law steps between its province when it attempts to enforce the charities of life. Too sensitive to bear its rude constraining influence, they expand and flourish only in the genial atmosphere of free and willing course. Rather than produce such results, is it not better to let private charity have full play, to let ourselves, our wives, and our children, have some thing to call out the energy of their kind affections! The charities of some may thus be overtaxed; but in such duties, giving doth not empoverish.

If you had not tempted the poor man with hopes of public assistance, would he not have felt more properly the necessity of that self reliance which had overcomes all difficulties; and would he not have had a more active, intelligent, and energetic population! Look at Scotland, where the poor laws and pauperism are scarcely known. Look at England, where the poor laws have existed for four or five centuries, and where pauperism has increased to such an extent, that in some places the poor rates are threatening to absorb all the profits of the land and to sweep it, affording fine sustenance. Strange will seem to future generations, that a country, where all the earnings of the honest and industrious will be expended in the support of the vicious and idle. Do not all these facts prove that the laws are but a system of political empiricism, or at best, a political cataplasm applied to the sores and boils arising from perverted habits, and not the true scientific treatment which is demanded for the regeneration of the body politic?

Such is an outline of the objections urged against all public provision for the poor, on account of their poverty merely; and these objections have been presented by men of the most generous character, and most expanded thought; we cannot, therefore, set them aside by the retort that they are the mere suggestions of a narrow minded selfishness. Yet I venture to think that they are not unanswerable, though it would be improper here to attempt to reply to them.

I think it proper, on the present occasion, to assume the propriety of making public provision for the poor, without entering upon any reply to the arguments against it. This seems to me especially proper, because the objections referred to are not intended to be applied to the poor, as a class arising from the diseases and infirmities of nature; and, practically, our system is almost confined to such, though poverty without disease is not excluded.

Many of the objections to which we have referred are, perhaps, not properly chargeable against the *principle* of public provision for the poor, but against the *abuse* of it. Therefore, even while withholding our assent from the conclusion drawn from these objections, we may derive profit from them, as evidences of the abuses to which the poor laws are liable, and as pointing out the proper character of public relief, and the danger of placing too much reliance upon its efficacy.

We may even concede, and, indeed, shall concede, that this remedy can never reach the seat of the complaint, and that it operates only on the symptoms of a disease deeply fixed in the vitals of society. This may be true, and yet the system may not be fairly condemned as political quackery. It is not quackery to relieve the local inflammations arising from a disordered constitution, provided the true disease is not neglected. On the contrary, this treatment may be the true scientific practice; for, the local disease being removed, the constitution may have sufficient vital energy of itself to cast off the real disease. It would, however, be a fatal oversight to rely on mere emollients, where curatives are demanded.

In the matter of pauperism, we believe that a good education is the true remedy, and for this, very liberal provision has been made in our State. It is much to be regretted that, in our schools and in families, we see conclusive evidence that the acquisition of the knowledge of things is much more highly valued than the knowledge of principles—that physical is preferred to mental science, and every thing is preferred to that moral training which alone can fit a man for his high destiny here or hereafter. We are sure that the time will come when a general and thorough mental and moral training will be properly valued, and will entirely eradicate the evil of pauperism, and the poor laws; for I venture to say that pauperism and poor relief education can never co-exist in the same person.

Gentlemen of the City Councils, and you Gentlemen Guardians of the Poor, who represent the wishes of the citizens, in this department of public duty, and administer this part of the public bounty. You know the importance of the trust, and need not that I should remind you of it. You know, too, the difficulties which you have to encounter much better than I do. Yet I trust that it will not be improper nor unpraidable, if I should use this occasion to repeat, in your hearing, some of those sentiments with which you are perfectly familiar. You well know the value of repeated and continued reflection on any subject, as a means of arriving at systematic and correct results, and of reducing principles so familiar as to be always at hand when required in practice.

Gentlemen, Guardians, on looking into the poor laws you find that your duty may be generally expressed in two words, to provide relief for every poor person in the city, and if they are able to work to provide work for them. There are rules declaring who may properly be considered poor, and the meaning of the poor laws, and by these rules you are bound. As to the mode, however, of administering relief, you are properly left almost entirely to your discretion. You appoint all subordinates and direct their duties, as the law requires, and prescribe all regulations for the management and government of the paupers. All this throws great responsibility on you, but it leaves the system open to improvement, as experience may suggest.

You have to deal with pauperism in all its forms. You have under your care, men and women, old age and childhood, stalid ignorance and vice, poverty, paupers of misfortune, of ignorance, and of vice. The chief officers to whom you commit the management of persons of such various character, must needs be competent to meet the difficulties of such a position. They should have a high moral character, so as to insure respect. They should, in all their duties, act with firmness as well as kindness; and should possess a turn of mind decidedly religious. I mean that they should be persons who have so studied the word, and ways and works of God, as to have acquired some consistent insight into the plan of God's government, and to have discovered how the aim of instil providence, ignorance, and vice, are punished in the ordinary course of nature's laws. Such officers can be most efficient assistants in all your counsels. Their experience would soon be greater than yours, and in all matters relating to the internal economy of the establishment, they would be advisers upon whom you would most properly rely.

They should have sterness enough to suppress the disorders of vicious pauperism, and to withstand the impulses of mistaken humanity; intelligence to suggest to the weak and ignorant the cause of their misfortune, and to point them in the sure way of success or improvement; and kindness to soothe the wounded spirit, and nerve the palsied energies to those exertions which the life of man requires. If the moral improvement of the inmates is to be taken into the account, either as a benefit to the pauper, or as a means of preventing future pauperism, then such a man should be properly prized and liberally paid.

But, gentlemen, even with the list of officers, you will still have to attend to the whole external administration of this department, and to the oversight of the internal. You will intrust no man, however excellent, with the entire management of any branch of the business. Such is the weakness of even the strongest humanity, that we all need to be watched, and we all need to be improved by watching and by being watched.

Even with the best of officers, you will examine for yourselves, and see that all business is honestly, thoroughly, and intelligently performed.—This you will find to be a means of improvement to yourselves, and you thus ascertain the defects of the system, and the means of increasing its usefulness, so as to make it, as it was intended to be, a real blessing to the community. And that our fellow citizens may be well advised of your proceedings, and learn from your experience, you will make regular reports, exhibiting the working of the system. Without such reports you would have little watch on yourselves, and your service will consist of little else than a confused collection of facts, and can be of no use to others. The labor and expense of such reports is a small economy, and many of us should be instructed by the lessons of your experience; especially where you think it expedient to illustrate them with some detail.

Indulge me, gentlemen, in some obvious suggestions founded on the objections to which I have already referred. The poor laws should be always administered with such a mixture of firmness and mildness that no one shall have any apology for being either a beggar or a thief. It should not be made the interest of any one to be a pauper, rather than live by honest industry.—No one, who, according to the order of Heaven, ought to eat bread in the sweat of his face, should be allowed to eat the fruit of others industry. The poor funds are designed to succor the afflicted, not to be wasted on vice and folly; to relieve real and unavoidable distress, and not once as in wantonly and wickedly created. The public *benevolence of the poor laws* should never be applied to cases demanding the public *justice of the vagrant laws.*

The administration of the poor fund is a work of systematic benevolence, but no such work can be properly performed by acting simply on the suggestion of kindness. Even our most generous affections may be productive of evil unless held up to the guidance of a well regulated judgment. We kindest hopes without any pretense of merit if done under the impulse of our nature, and not from a well considered conviction of duty. Reversing the order of the divine injunction, your motto should be, "do mercy, loving justice."

While the wants of the poor must be kindly regarded, we must not overlook the fact that justice has claims upon us in all our acts—and that, in such duties, kindness is not truly kindness, unless guided by justice. We must not permit the noisy complaints of a half educated benevolence to lead us to forget the stern justice of heaven's laws, by which all misapplied charity is foiled of its purpose. You may gratify your kind natures, by yielding to the solicitations of vicious pauperism; but you are casting a poison before swine, and feeding, strengthening, and perpetuating vice.

Public justice has rightly marked the boundary between vagrancy and pauperism, and as public officers, you should regard that boundary. Degrade not the unfortunate poor, by associating them with the vile or infamous. Administer charity of the law to the one, and the justice of the law to the other.

You have the means of drawing this distinction. The unfortunate poor will work if they can, and here you can give them work. Those whose vices have made and kept them poor, will not labor unless compelled by the stringent provisions of the vagrant acts, and let them be applied. The vagrant is obstinately, habitually, and hopelessly vicious, while the pauper is unfortunately indigent. Let them not be compounded. Let the laws be so administered that they shall be a terror to evil doers, and a praise and a blessing to them that do well.

The law has no means, *but its terrors*, of reforming the vicious. If they have scoffed at the exhortations and warnings of heaven, rejected the entreaties of parents, relatives, and friends, and degraded their humanity to the level of the brute, what can you do with them by the moral means within your power? God is righteous in his decree, that, "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and the law is righteous in visiting its terrors on those who disregard the order of society, and in distributing its beneficence to the unfortunate poor. Let its *mercy for the vicious* come only with *their reformation.*

Call not these thoughts unkind. If there were no evils, no sufferings, no punishment attending a vicious life, there could be no reward for virtue. If mercy be extended equally to the just and to the unjust, then there is no justice. But is there no mercy for the vicious? Yes, plenty for such as will accept it. But most of them will not accept. *Without reformation* it would be of no use to them, and they *will* not reform. On them the cure is pronounced, "they are joined to their idols, let them alone." To every man who doeth evil, who obeys not the truth, but obeys unrighteousness, there is, and always will be, "indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish;" while to those who with patient *continuance*, do good, there is good, there is "glory, honor peace, and eternal life."

To you, gentlemen, it belongs to see that this institution is administered with that intelligence, kindness, and firmness that will make it a moral and well as a physical blessing to those who are under your charge, and so that this charity of the public shall not become a source of public disorder. To us all it belongs to aid in the dissemination of the pure principles of morality and religion, without which no amount of other education can elevate our race to its true position, or free us from the imperfections that give rise to the poor laws.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The emigrants have nearly all crossed the Missouri river, and are pushing on for the gold region with redoubled zeal, and with many a poor fellow will never reach. Persons of all ranks, classes, and conditions, have ventured upon the enterprise.

The number of persons crossing the plains this season has been variously estimated. In our opinion, it will not greatly exceed, or fall below, fifty thousand. St. Joseph has been the principal starting point, and perhaps twenty five thousand have crossed the river there. The number who have crossed above St. Joseph, particularly at Council Bluffs, may be set down at twelve thousand; at Weston, six thousand, and at Parkville, Independence, and about ten thousand, making in all fifty three thousand.

While we do not pretend to any extraordinary accuracy, we do not think this estimate can be far wrong—*Weston (Mo.) Reporter.*

CHOLERA AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.—We learn that several cases of cholera recently occurred at Fort Leavenworth, two of which proved fatal.—We hope that these cases may be all. Last year there were a number of deaths at that post, among troops landed there from steamers, with the disease upon them. But among the soldiers and officers stationed there, very few cases occurred, owing, in a great measure, (doubtless) to the efforts of their most estimable and excellent Surgeon, Dr. W. C. McDougall.

The Doctor, we regret to say, has been ordered to Santa Fe, and, in pursuance of said order, leaves adieu, a few days since, to the many friends which his courtesous and gentlemanly bearing have won him, not only at the Fort, but in this place and vicinity.—*Weston (Mo.) Reporter.*

FROM SANTA FE.—We had the pleasure of conversing, a few minutes, with Mr. E. D. Vaughn, who, in company with some other gentlemen, left Santa Fe on the 11th of April. He brings intelligence that the Indians were still committing depredations upon the people of New Mexico. The Apaches had recently killed several citizens, and driven off numbers of cattle, some of which had been recaptured. The treaties concluded with the Indians are some farcous and mockeries, being observed by them no longer than the troops are in sight.

Mr. Vaughn says it was generally understood that a convention would soon be assembled, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to organize a State Government. But few citizens were favorable to the pretentions of Texas, and the people generally were determined to resort to a number rather than submit to her jurisdiction.

Mr. Vaughn reports that the grass on the plains is later than he has ever known it.—*Weston (Mo.) Reporter.*

A letter from Dessau, dated the 22d, announces the commission of a brutal act of profanation perpetrated upon the last remains of her late Royal Highness, the Duchess. It appears that some miscreants broke into the family vault, in the church of Tessnitz, burst open the coffin, and divested the mouldering body of its last vestments.

There is reason to believe, says the Cleveland Herald, that Marvin, arrested on the charge of robbing the Insurance Company in that city, is the Edward Wingate of Lewiston, Androscoggin, Augusta, Maine, in 1840, and if so, one of the most accomplished burglars in the United States. Wingate escaped justice that time by giving up the money.

JOHN NEWLAND MAPPIT.—The following liner, by this celebrated preacher, who lately died at Mobile, were written and published in a Southern paper one year ago:

Parting Words.

BY JOHN NEWLAND MAPPIT.

Last words spoken to departing friends, in all nations, are among the tenderest and longest remembered impressions of human language. The *valedictory* of the Romans was a simple farewell, without any reference to duty. To them the future life was a night, if not a fabulous dream. The *adieus* and *adieux* of France and Spain, derived from the Latin words *ad deo* "to God"—are sweet and touching; but they all want the prayerful, solemn fervency of the good old hearty English "good bye:" the well known contraction of the words, "God be with you!" This should ever be the farewell of an affectionate Christian, when parting from friends to meet again either on earth or in Heaven.

GOOD BYE: GOD BE WITH YOU!

AIR—"*Good Bye*"

Good bye! good bye! to the parting soul
Whose peace is made with Heaven—
Are words that the fear of death control—
A pledge of sins forgiven!

Not death! not death! in that farewell sound.
But life that never dies;
The arms of the mighty God around—
A home above the skies!

To me! to me! in my dying hour,
Speak ye the deep good bye!
I'll feel in the pangs of death a power
So sweet I will breathe no sigh!

The clouds! the clouds! they're breaking away;
The seraph choirs come down!
Soft harps, in the air celestial play—
Good bye! I'm wearing a crown!

CRIMINAL COURT—THE MONTEQUIOTA.—The trial of Gonzalvo and Raymond de Montequiou, upon an indictment for killing T. Kirby Barnum, at the City Hotel, on the night of the 29th of October last, was yesterday fairly commenced in the Criminal Court, and bids fair to occupy that tribunal the remainder of its present term. The State is ably represented by Mr. Lackland, Prosecuting Attorney, and Maj. Uriel Wright; the defence by Messrs. Bates and Geyer.

The following named gentlemen compose the jury, viz: Richard Anderson, Peter Hayses, John Reavis, J. S. Kennedy, A. H. Thomas, Joseph H. Combs, Wm. H. Field, Wm. Brooks, Alexander Calvert, Wm. Mulhall, Edwin Smith, and Francis Rehm.

Mr. Lackland opened the case by reading the indictment, and calling the attention of the jury to the law under which it was found. He also stated the points the prosecution expected to prove to sustain the charge in the indictment. When he concluded, the Court adjourned until the afternoon.

When the Court was opened in the afternoon, the examination of witnesses was commenced, and Mr. Theron Barnhim, proprietor of the City Hotel, called to the stand. His evidence, in substance, differs immaterially from his previous examination, and which we published after the close of the last trial. He was on the stand when the Court adjourned.—*St. Louis Republican, June 6.*

SLAVE PROPERTY.—We observe that it is going the rounds of the newspapers, that there are fifteen hunnred millions of dollars worth of slave property in the fifteen slave States of this Union. The we do not believe. Adding three millions of slaves, the estimate would be five hundred dollars a head for old men, old women, and children, lame, halt, blind, &c., as well as the young and middle aged men women. This estimate is too high: two or three hundred each, at most would be nearer the value of all sorts, sizes, &c., considered, which would make the market value from six to 500,000,000, only. But the real value is less than nothing; the slave holders are eaten up by them. They must keep them, find and clothe them, and pay the taxes on them, winter and summer, whether they have work for them or not. Indeed, in most cases, it would be far cheaper to hire their labor. And again, not only the slave holders, but the country, is blighted and emporverished by the foot print of the slave. Slavery is a loss and a curse both to master and slave, but more particularly to poor white people in slave States.—*Delaware Blue Hen's Chicken.*

☞ WORMS.—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call upon parents, soliciting their attention to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying and often fatal enemies of children. Their invention is by a physician of great experience in Virginia, and after using it for several years in his own practice, and bringing it to universal, he has been induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. Call and purchase.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD'S CO, No 60 Wood street.
—jel3-d&w8

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

Have just received large additions to their

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.

may5-d&w1y7

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and
oct1-d1y

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 14th inst, HARRIET MATILDA, daughter of Neville B. Craig.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

REV. JOHN DAVIS, from Ireland, will preach to morrow morning in the Rev. E. E. Swift's church, Allegheny, at half past ten o'clock. And in the evening in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, at half past seven o'clock.

GREENWOOD GARDENS.

THIS retreat is now at the height of its beauty—Welton & Co's. flying horses will remain a few days longer, affording fine amusement. Strawberries are now ripe and served up fresh from the vines. Ice creams and other refreshments in abundance. The steamer Hope leaves the Pittsburgh landing at the beginning of each hour, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M. for 5 cents. Tickets of admission to the gardens 15 cents, redeemable for the same amount in refreshments—free admission to children when accompanied by their parents—also to select parties. Season tickets furnished by applying to the proprietor. Closed on Sunday. J. McKAIN.

[Post and