THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

In the presentment of the Grand Jury, which we publish to day, there is a complaint in relation to furnishing the Jail with mattresses, which is founded in error. On inquiry, we have ascertained that a large number of new mattresses have lately been prepared, and are now on hand, and will be supplied to the Jailor, when required. The Commissioners have been making ample preparations for the supply of these necessary articles, unknown to the Sheriff and Jailor, which accounts for the remark in the presentment. We have ourself, paid two visits, lately, to the Jail, and every facility was afforded us, by the Sheriff and Jailor, to enable us to make a general examination. The cells of those persons confined for any length of time we found almost invariably clean, and well supplied with every necessary allowed by the jail discipline. We saw no want of mattresses and bedding, and heard no complaint on that score. There is a class of persons who are inmates of the Jail for short periods at a time, sent up as drunkards, or vagrants, which it is impossible to keep in any thing like a comfortable situation. They mostly occupy the lower tier of cells, and the consequence is that their appearance is far inferior to the second tier. These wretched persons are brought to the Jail squalid, filthy, diseased, and debased, to stay for twenty four hours, or a few days, and it could not be expected that they could be brought into anything like a decent condition in that time.

Under the supervision of the present Jailor and Sheriff, we believe our illy constructed and badly ventilated Jail is made as comfortable for its unfortunate inmates as is possible, and we have no doubt that the Commissioners leave nothing unprovided for, which the law allows, for the comfort of the prisoners.

There is one suggestion, by the Grand Jury, which we hope the Commissioners will take into favorable consideration, and act upon promptly. That is, the recommendation to provide a bathing establishment for the prisoners. Without this it is difficult to keep the cells and bedding clean, or render the prisoners comfortable. Persons are frequently brought into the jail in such a filthy condition that it is impossible to cleanse them without some necessary means of this kind. The expense would be but trifling, and would probably save the county more than its cost in one year.

BUTLER PLANK ROAD.—This week the books are to be opened for the subscriptions of stock to the Butler and Pittsburgh Plank Road Company. The books will be opened on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at Spang's Nail Factory, Stewartstown; on Wednesday at Bown's Hotel, Bakerstown; and on Friday at the Hotel of Jacob Mechling, Jr., in Butler. We heartily wish success to the enterprize.

"THE MENTOR—*A Magazine for Youth.* Rev. Hastings Weld, Editor. Philadelphia; Stavely & McCalla, Publishers."

This is a new monthly Magazine, of thirty-two pages, ornamented with several handsome engravings, and filled with excellent, instructive matter, of a moral character. Price one dollar per annum. Geo. W. Bunn, No. 15 Federal street, Allegheny, is agent for the work.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for a copy of his speech on the California question.

There were 9 deaths by cholera at Nashville on the 21st instant.

The Board of Health at St. Louis, Missouri, for the week ending on the 16th instant, report 105 deaths, of which number 42 were by cholera.

At the quarantine ground below Saint Louis, on the 17th instant, there were seven deaths by cholera.

During the week ending on the 15th inst., there were 4 deaths by cholera at New Orleans—of all diseases 103.

LIGHT AND HEAT FROM WATER—*Another Discovery.*—While Mr. Paine has been talking about producing light and heat, by decomposing water, a Frenchman, Joseph Pierre Gaillard, has taken out a patent in France, dated Nov. 22, 1849, which, as described in the London Patent Journal, is an improvement similar to Paine's alleged great discovery, of producing, by mechanical means, pure oxygen and hydrogen at opposite poles, in separate gasometers. Mr. G's. discovery seems rather, indeed, to go ahead of Mr. Paine's. Here is a description:

> The patentee's invention consists in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light. The means and processes by which he obtains this gas are: 1. By the incalescence (incandescence) of iron. 2. By Carbon. 3 By magnets.

There is also a lengthy specification given, which contains descriptions of processes which are not claimed, and claims of processes which are not described.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO—*Resistance and War Threatened.*—The Texas papers are loud in the expression of their indignation at the course pursued by Colonel Monroe, the Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, in issuing a proclamation for the holding of a convention "for the formation of a State Government, and to urge upon Congress the admission of that territory into the Union as a State." The Washington Ranger says:

> This intelligence has caused considerable excitement about Austin and the whole west.—Nearly every man is willing to shoulder his gun, and demand the rights of Texas at the cannon's mouth. General Taylor is much mistaken if he expects Texans to submit to this injury and insult. We understand that Gov. Bell has made a peremptory demand on the United States Government for the right of our State, and should this have no effect, he will doubtless march with volunteer forces, and take that portion of country, which, of right, belongs to us.

The Houston Telegraph, in publishing Col Monroe's proclamation, says:

> This is but one of the *stealthy* and unprincipled acts of General Taylor to rob the Southern States of their dearest privileges. A more open, base act of Government tyranny, has perhaps never before been perpetrated. Texas bides her time.

The Galveston News, in doing likewise, says:

> We can only say, that we are glad that the true issue has been at last presented to our citizens.—We shall soon know whether our citizens are ready to meet that issue and defend their rights at all hazards; or whether they will tamely give up their rights in view of the superior power against which we shall have to contend, in order to maintain them.

The Galveston Journal, in reference to the proclamation, says:

> We forbear to comment until a further development of facts. It looks, though, wonderfully like a part of the system of tactics that has been adopted to extort from Texas a sale and surrender of that territory.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that Mr. Bartlett is in Washington busily engaged in the organization of the boundary commission. It is his desire to make a scientific exploration of the country, and with this view to take scientific men in various departments. A memoir upon the subject which he addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, was received with much approbation, and many of the Senators are warmly in favor of his plans, from the full accomplishment of which great benefits may be expected.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Paraphrase Copy of an Ex-Secretary's Letter.

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1850.

GENTS.—I received your letter of Saturday, inviting me to dine with my democratic fellow citizens of Pittsburgh. For this great kindness and evidence of forgiveness—or rather of your approval of my course in the government against the manufacturing interests of the free States—I feel very grateful to you, my democratic brethren.—But I always had a hope, and felt encouraged to expect this; knowing as I do that you have long been accustomed in the Keystone State to swallow any dose prepared for you by your leaders, even to a Vice President's casting vote!! Still, I cannot do less now than thank you for your submissive toadyism, so gently expressed in your letter!

It is indeed pleasant, after so long an absence, to meet the friends of our youth. But how wonderful the change! What was then a village is now a mighty city; and what was then Blue Light Federalism, is now orthodox democracy. But such is the onward progress of Locofocoism.—These things are truly astonishing, but we live in an age of progressive wonders.

You have been pleased to refer to my course on the Tariff. I felt sorry to be thus separated for a time from the democracy of this great city, or to act in opposition to the doctrines of the "Clarion Letter." Never, however, did I doubt but that the talented and always consistent author of that splendid document would yet and soon be found progressing upwards to the proud eminence he occupies this day, in common with the rest of you—that of lauding and extolling the superior sagacity and patriotism of Dallas, Polk and myself, and our free trade doctrines. We live, gentlemen, in an age of wonders and awful changes—still, democracy is the same!!

Here, gentlemen, I might enter into a rhapsody as to the size and resources of the wonderful Mississippi valley, and the peculiar advantages you enjoy at its head; but, as this subject will be fully exhausted for the seventieth time by every 4th of July orator, I shall only stop to assure you that from an estimate I made when in the Treasury Department, I ascertained this great truth, viz: that when we get the privilege, under my free trade doctrines, of feeding the whole world, including "the rest of mankind," with bread and meat, (which we can easily do,) then, only think of it! our American blacksmiths will not be able to make shoes enough for the multitude of farm horses that will be required. There, gentlemen, is a market for your Pennsylvania iron! We hear a great deal of talk about foreign pauper labor "as it is called," as if Europeans were all paupers.—Let us not speak so disrespectfully of them. It is true our laboring white men in America are more energetic, active, and strong, and should perform as much work as our negroes in the south; let them, therefore, work the harder, and by doing more work and laboring more hours they may be able to undersell the foreign fabrics.

Some forges and furnaces, I believe, have suspended on account of the foreign competition in iron; but they were not owned by capitalists—they were only associations of poor operatives who used their credit and borrowed money. Our great predecessor in democracy once spoke on the subject, and what did he say? "All who trade on borrowed capital ought to break!" This, gentlemen, is democratic doctrine—pure and sound. None but capitalists should be employers. And if we succeed in our efforts to stop the banking business, we will produce that result.

Now, Gents., I don't pretend that my tariff is perfect, but this I do say: that it has produced miracles! It has flooded the country with foreign goods; it has filled the Treasury with money, paid by our people for duties on them; and then, mark the miracle!—it has, at the same time, given double the amount of employment to American labor! How these foreign goods shall all be paid for, belongs to my successors in office, and, of course, is none of our business to inquire into. I intended, Gents., to finish this answer to your kind address, by some allusions to my management of the Treasury, and to speak of the ever-glorious Mexican War, which Polk and myself managed so well, and of the signal blessings the country now enjoys from it, in the distracted state of our national councils. From these I seek retirement—and shall ever regard this token of forgiveness and kindness from an iron manufacturing district, as by far the most remarkable event of the age!

Accept my prayers for the Pittsburgh democracy. With profound respect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Sophistical and attractive speech of Soule—Answers and probable protraction of Debate—Confirmations—Withdrawal of James Johnston, Esq.—The Bounty Land Bill.

Soule concluded his two day's speech, this afternoon. He will be replied to to morrow, by Douglass, and the day after Mr. Webster will address the Senate, partly in answer to some points made by Soule against the compromise bill, and partly in conformity with a purpose he has entertained from the beginning of these discussions, to offer some remarks directly upon the merits of the question of admitting California, and particularly in relation to her boundaries. The two day's effort of Soule, in opposition to the compromise, or omnibus scheme, has produced an attractive, able, to some extent, ingenious, and sophistical array of argument and declamation against that proposed mode of settlement. Still, as I have before intimated, though he advanced nothing that the unadorned common sense of Douglass cannot easily refute, and the massive intellect of Webster sweep away, it was a speech well calculated for the purpose of the speaker, which was to embarrass the position of all those Southern men who intend voting for the compromise, and put them upon their defence. It is admitted also that Soule made a good summary of the undoubted objections to the admission of California, did she present herself in any other than an extraordinary emergency. But, the fact is, that the magnitude and the urgency of the slavery contest are such as to prevent our giving these objections any very critical examination, and to justify a comparative disregard of them. Moreover, every one who listens to Soule, who is capable of appreciating his brilliant oratory, at its true value, without being carried away by its meritorious attractions, perceives that he is equally opposed to any form of admission, which shall not provide for an express recognition of slavery in the new State, or the lopping off of that portion of it south of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes for the subsequent formation of a slave State.

But with all this we appear to have a renewal of that dreary careless stream of babble, and useless talking, which has so far drowned every real effort to effect any thing. Instead of a vote upon the bill on Thursday or Saturday next, I rather anticipate a prolongation of the wordy contest for at least two weeks. It is this disposition to talk rather than act, which produces that panic which seems to pervade the friends of the compromise.

The Senate, to day, have been again engaged in secret session upon nominations. It is certain that Mr. James Johnston, nominated consul to Glasgow will be or has been withdrawn. I believe that along with the nomination of Mr. Lawrence, yesterday, were confirmed all the remaining foreign appointments of any consequence that had been before the Senate, among others those of Mr. Marsh, Minister to Constantinople, and Mr. Peyton, to Chili, with several Secretaries of Legation.

The event of the day has been the passage of the land bounty bill in the House of Representatives. After the week's struggle to get through a general measure of land speculation and robbery, the members appointed by the caucus came forward and offered their substitute, which provides bounties for all surviving soldiers of all the wars which have taken place since 1790, and the surviving of widows of deceased soldiers, and render the warrants unassignable by transfer. This effectually bars all corrupt speculation, and greatly reduces the number of those who will be benefited by it.

The leading objection to it, is this, that while the soldiers of the war with Great Britain and of Old Mad Anthony are nearly all gone to the Stygian shore, the heroes of that despicable succession of forays and incursions against the Florida Indians, which ran through seven years, and engaged half the male population of several Southern States, are alive and kicking, and will make up by tens of thousands to receive the late rewards of their frolicking. But, whatever be the merits or demerits of the bill, it was passed, ayes 155, noes 36, which shows pretty conclusively that the millenium of land for the taking has come. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

New Mexico—A Case of Decision, followed by Consternation and Indignation in another Party—The Elements of Opposition to the Compromise—Iowa Election Case—Lt. Schaumburg's Case—Cases in General.

The electric telegraph brings us news from New Mexico, which is well worthy to be conveyed by such an agency. The New Mexicans appear to be quite up with the age, and its greatest improvements. They have done up the constitution business with a completeness and dispatch that has been rarely equalled and never surpassed in undertakings of that kind. In some of my recent communications, I have speculated a good deal lately upon the probable length of time that would be required for those proceedings necessarily preliminary to the application for the admission of New Mexico, as a State. All calculations are shamed by the actual results. The primary meetings which resulted in petitioning the Governor for the call of a constitutional convention were held April 15th. He issued the call, and ordered the election April 23, the election was held May 1st. The convention met May 15th, was in session eight days, framed the constitution, and laid it before the people. No doubt before the termination of that month of May, the constitution had been voted on and adopted, and long before this the Legislature has been chosen, Senators elected, and a member of the Lower House duly chosen. What a lesson we have in all these doings for the guidance of Congress, which has spent seven months in doing less than the tythe of this amount of work.

Mr. Foote brought the matter up in the Senate this morning. He was highly indignant that people should presume to act in their own affairs without the permission of Congress. He was horrified and scandalized that the President of the U. S. should have sanctioned this dangerous practice, when by the former authority it had been so deliberately decided that gabbling is the true and only proper employment of men and communities. And while Mr. Foote was thus moved, a general consternation seemed to have taken possession of his late allies and associates. Had the people of New Mexico indicated a desire of tolerating and admitting slavery, Foote and his friends would have been instantaneously clamorous for her admission. But non intervention has prevailed and must continue to prevail without the help of the Wilmot Proviso or any kindred measure. They have taken their stand upon slavery, and have prohibited it from among them.

The compromise drags slowly along. Had the vote been taken yesterday, it is supposed it must have been defeated, but I have no information by which I can judge of the correctness of that supposition. The southern men appear to be gradually uniting against it, in the hope of obtaining the Missouri Compromise line, the northern in the expectation that California and New Mexico will both be admitted as States, rendering all the contrivances of this bill superfluous. Mr. Douglass spoke to day, and the indications of a continued disposition to babble were such as to destroy any hope before conceived that the vote could be taken this week.

The House has been occupied with the Iowa election case to day. Its decision is doubtful, but I do not think Thompson can keep his seat. It seems probable that both the contestants will be remanded back to the people. The committee on election decided all the points contended for by Mr. Miller, the Whig, in his favour, but on the final question took care to affirm Thompson's right and to report accordingly. They decided the Kanesville or Mormon votes, of which Miller had 463 majority to be valid and legal. This gave him a clear majority, but having obtained this point, which seemed to settle the case, they went back and allowed about a hundred votes for Thompson, which they had before thrown out, by six to three, as not having been given in his district. The House will be occupied on this case several days.

The Senate to day confirmed the promotion of Capt. Ewell the 1st dragoons to be Captain, and thus reversed numerous former decisions in favor of Capt. Schaumburg who has trying for twelve or fifteen years to procure his restoration to the army. JUNIUS.

APPOINTMENTS

OF THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR 1850.

Pittsburgh District—C. Cooke, P. E.
Pittsburgh—Liberty Street—Edward Birkett.
" Smithfield St—S. E. Babcock.
" Wesley Chapel—E. Hays.
" Asbury Chapel—D. R. Hawkins.
" Welsh Mission—D. Cadwallader.
East Liberty—S. R. Brockunier, W. P. Blackburne.
Braddock's Field—J. M. Rankin.
McKeesport—W. F. Lauck.
West Newton—C. Thorn. One to be supplied.
Elizabeth—J. J. Covert.
Monongahela City—Geo. S. Holmes.
P. C. Advocate—W. Hunter.
Uniontown District—Z. H. Coston, P. E.
Uniontown—P. Moore.
Brownsville—C. Foster.
Bridgeport—J. Mansell.
Fayette Springs' Mission—J. T. W. Auld.
Addison—P. M. McGowan.
Centreville—L. R. Becom.
Redstone—S. Wakefield, I. C. Pershing.
Cookstown and Bellevernon—J. F. Neesley.
Fayette—M. A. Ruter, W. B. Runyon.
Mt. Morris—A. Deaves.
Greensborough—G. B. Hudson.
Carmichaeltown—P. F. Jones, E. H. Green.
Wheeling District—T. M. Hudson, P. E.
Wheeling—Fourth St.—W. Cox.
" North St.—O. D. Battelle.
" Chapline St.—I. Dallas.
Richeytown—W. Summers.
Ohio—J. White, J. E. McGaw.
Wellsburgh—R. J. White.
Washington—W. Kenney.
Beallsville—W. Long, L. Janney.
Canonsburgh—H. Snider, D. A. McCready.
Waynesburgh—J. L. Irwin. One to be supplied.
Claysville—B. Haynes, C. Morrison.
Triadelphia—G. A. Lowman.
Grave Creek—Jos. Woodroffe. One to be supplied. G. Jones, Sup.
Elizabethtown—N. Callender.
F. S. de Hass, Ag. All. College.
Barnsville District—G. D. Kinnear, P. E.
Barnsville—H. Wharton, D. Cross, W. M. Grimes.
St. Clairsville—P. Cook, J. J. McIllyar.
Martinsville—T. McCleary, J. Drummond, Sup.
Clarington—J. B. Shearer. One to be supplied.
Woodsfield—W. A. Davidson, J. Phillips.
Brownsville—A. D. McCormack, J. C. Mercer.
Newport—J. W. Shirer.
Lowell—W. Athey, John Wright.
McConnellsville—C. C. Best, J. W. Baker, Walter Brown.
Sharon—J. Henderson, P. G. Edmonds.
Summerfield—L. Petty, N. C. Worthington, J. T. Jackson.
Cambridge District—J. C. Taylor, P. E.
Washington and Cambridge—J. A. Swaney, and J. D. Knox.
Senecaville—M. Bishop.
Norwich—D. P. Mitchell, R. Boyd, M. W. Dallas.
Coshocton—D. Truesman.
Flushing—S. W. Day, S. P. Woolfe.
West Chester—I. N. Baird, H. McCall, A. J. Blake.
Deersville—A. Mager, H. Bradshaw.
New Philadelphia—E. P. Jacob, W. C. P. Hamilton, J. D. Rich, Sup.
Cadiz—J. Moffitt, C. A. Holmes.
Cumberland—P. K. McCue, C. E. Weirich.
Steubenville District—J. Spencer, P. E.
Steubenville—South St.—C. H. Jackson.
" Hamline Chapel—A. Rich.
Richmond—T. Winstanley.
Springfield—S. Longden, S. Baker.
Knoxville—W. Tipton, R. Cunningham.
Carrollton—J. Hare.
Wellsville—J. Gibson.
Leesburgh—J. M. Bray, S. Cheney.
Smithfield—J. C. Merriman, G. Crook.
Warrenton—J. Grant.
Georgetown—J. K. Miller. One to be supplied.
Beaver District—J. Monroe, P. E.
Beaver—H. Creo.
Bridgewater—M. P. Jimeson.
Brighton—J. Dillon, H. D. Fisher.
Petersburgh—J. Huston. One to be supplied.
Salem—J. Montgomery, A. Huston.
Lima—A. H. Thomas, J. Ansley.
Paris—W. Deveny, J. Coen.
Canton—J. D. Cramer, T. J. Higgins.
Hanover—J. H. White, W. W. Roup.
New Lisbon—J. Adams.
Liverpool—W. C. Henderson, W. N. Gillmore.
Allegheny District—J. J. Swayze, P. E.
Allegheny—Beaver St—S. B. Dunlap, R. Hopkins.
Allegheny South Common—H. J. Clark.
" Chesnut St.—H. Miller.
Manchester—D. L. Dempsey, J. Homer.
Sewickley—G. Cranage, B. F. Lowhill, Sup.
Butler—J. Murray.
Tarentum—E. D. Griffin.
Birmingham—J. Knox.
South Pittsburgh—E. G. Nicholson.
Chartiers—D. Gordon, J. Turner.
Florence—D. Kep, L. J. Dale.
Temperanceville—W. Cooper.
Allegheny College—J. Barker, Prest.
Blairsville District—J. Coil, P. E.
Blairsville—S. H. Nesbit, J. Borbidge.
Johnstown—W. Lynch.
Cambria Mission—R. Hamilton.
Somerset—J. Becom.
Ligonier—R. Laughlin. One to be supplied.
Connellsville—J. G. Sansom, J. L. Deens.
Murraysville—R. Jorden. One to be supplied.
Ebenstown—D. A. Haines.
Kittanning—M. L. Weekly. One to be supplied.
Indiana—J. Shaw. One to be supplied.
Georgeville—Jno. McCarty.
H. Gillmore, transferred to Indiana Conference.
J. W. Flowers, transferred to Rock River Conference.

The Conference adjourned at 9 o'clock, A. M., June 28.

The foregoing is a correct list of the appointments. C. COOKE, Sec'y.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

To the Honorable Judge McClure and his Associate Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., &c., of Allegheny County.

The Grand Jury impanelled for the present June Term, of 1850, being about to separate, avail themselves of the occasion, in terms of profound respect to submit to the Court their views and opinions on certain subjects, of no inconsiderable interest to the public in the social and political relations of society. It is said by intelligent and thinking men, that the inestimable blessings of *freedom* enjoyed by the people of the United States, comes to us, in all its perfections, as a free people, through the intervention of a few unarmed Judges and civil officers, the representatives of our Judiciary, in the administration of government. To our Law Courts, then we must look as the resort and refuge of the citizens for the maintenance and preservation of what is "*Right*" under our political system.

The Grand Jury do not presumptuously look for entire perfection in any form of government, founded upon human wisdom, and while they regard government as a great good, yet its influences for good are powerless, to a great extent, where public *virtue and public intelligence* give no tone to the sentiments of the people, united under the social compact. And among the noblest agencies by which public interests are advanced, it must be conceded that the moral *Reform of Temperance* now being encouraged by associations throughout our land, holds and claims the highest position. The bills of indictment upon which the Grand Jury have acted at the present session, furnish deplorable evidence of the fact, that in a majority of cases presented to the consideration of Court, the *origin, the moving cause, the evil complained of*, had foundation in the abandonment of human character to the revolted allegiance of conscience, by a voluntary submission to the chains and slavery of *Intemperance*. The friends of humanity have cause to lament, that while man refuses to be a law to himself, and "seeks death in the error of his ways," the positive law of the land encourages the moral degradation spoken of, by the "License" System to vend spirituous liquors. The Court can do but little good, where the law is not—"holy and wise" and conducive to the best interests of society. The present "license" law for the sale of liquors, within this commonwealth, is, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, a subject that demands the early attention of our Legislature. The building of prison houses is incident to civil society, but whether as a means to bring about moral reformation of character, a better system could not be devised, will not be considered at this time. But in view of the numerous juvenile delinquents, in and about the two cities, the establishment of a "*House of Refuge*," as an asylum for the *protection* of inconsiderate youth, may be regarded as a moral effort to save the rising generation from the vicious trainings of evil example. The people of Allegheny County are at all times prepared to distinguish themselves in benevolent enterprise, and no expenditure is too great in their estimation, that contemplates a measure of relief to benefit the human family. The Grand Jury would, therefore, indulge the hope that the Commissioners of Allegheny county may speedily direct public attention to the necessity of prompt and vigorous exertions to co-operate with the benevolent intentions of the last Legislature, for the erection and completion of a "House of Refuge" within the county of Allegheny.

No stronger appeal in behalf of the proposed measure than may be found in the eloquent and argumentative remarks of the learned President Judge of this Court on this subject, could be presented to the public. But it is thought that as the contemplated "House of Refuge" is designed for the benefit of Western Pennsylvania, the several counties within the Western District should contribute to the necessary expenditure for the construction. The adoption of some prudential measure on the part of this county to secure the bounty of the State towards the completion of the work, is, therefore, recommended. The Grand Jury entertain but one opinion on the fearful increase of *vagrancy*, as appears by the public records. The public burdens of taxation to *support* crime have oppressively been augmented for the last year. Magistrates and constables receive large fees out of the public purse in these cases where no moral reform takes place. The whole code of laws upon this branch of vice and immorality, requires amendment. The drunkard and outlaw to decency should be made to feel the full measure of their own evil doings, in order to learn by experience that the way of transgressors is hard. It is due to Carter Curtis, Esq., Sheriff, to state that the present condition of the County Jail, in view of the original blunders of its internal construction and subdivisions, is as creditable to his official and private character, as regards the health, comfort, and discipline of the prisoners, as the nature of the case admits. The numerous persons in confinement unemployed, is disgraceful to the age, and without inquiring why the present system, so injurious to all parties, has been suffered to continue among us, it is earnestly presented to the people of Allegheny County, whether a very great saving of public expenditure could not be effected by a radical change in the police, and organization of the county jail under authority of law.—The Court having called the attention of the Grand Jury since the commencement of its session to the safety of the public records in connexion with the general opinion about the insecurity of the public property in the vicinity of the Court House, it is deemed a proper occasion to invite public consideration to the adoption of measures which shall determine whether or not the county jail is to be remodelled in its internal construction, so as to furnish, by proper ventilation, pure atmospheric air, a blessing of heaven intended for the support of animal life, but of which the prisoners in our county jail are greatly deprived under the present construction of the building.

It is a subject of deep regret to report that such is the increase of crime, that there are not sufficient cells in the County Jail to accommodate its inmates without endangering the health of those unfortunate persons in confinement. And it is further suggested, as a means essential to health, and as a preventive against disease among a mixed and intemperate congregation of offenders, that a *bathing establishment* be constituted upon a limited scale within the prison, for the benefit of all who may be in custody under authority of law.—But the preservation of the public records, upon which depends the title and inheritance of all our estates, demands prompt action. The public buildings should have *new roofs of slate*, and as little combustible matter in the finish of the public offices as possible should be suffered to remain under any improvement that may be made in future alterations or repairs upon the public buildings.

The Grand Jury beg leave further to remark, with respect to the County Jail, that for want of proper ventilation, the whole of the upper tier of cells are rendered useless, and, with one single exception are unoccupied, the prisoners doubtless preferring the stone pavement of the ground floor with a *breath* of the pure air of heaven, to the rarified and death-loaded atmosphere of the upper tier.

These cells, it is believed, might be made fit for occupation and be useful, by proper ventilation.—And it has been suggested by one of our number that this might be accomplished by erecting a sheet iron pipe or funnel, of three or four feet diameter by fifteen or twenty feet in length or height, on the jail at the extreme eastern end—the air in the pipe being rarified by the heat of the sun in summer, it is asserted, would cause a current to pass off which would be felt in all parts of the building. An experiment of this kind might be made, at a small expense, and the Grand Jury beg leave to recommend that the Commissioners examine and adopt this plan, if it is thought to promise the desired results.

Some addition to the furniture of the prison is greatly needed, particularly of mattrasses, and the neglect to furnish them reflects no credit on the officers charged with that duty. We are credibly informed that when the present Sheriff entered on his duties there were but 18 mattrasses in the prison. Some additions have since been made, but, considering wear and tear, the number is now but slightly increased, and numbers of the prisoners have hardly enough of straw to save them from the iron bars of their iron bedsteads. There are now confined in the prison some 95 to 100 persons, of whom one third are females.

The Grand Jury further present, that the foundations and pavements, in front of the Court House on Grant street, need attention. They have been assured that, by reason of an alluvial foundation, the grading of Grant street, the leaky condition of underground pipes, on the premises, the flatness of the pavements, and the immense weight, that the whole wall and steps in front, with the columns, pediment, and portico, will be in danger of falling, unless something be done speedily to make them secure. The Jury, therefore, recommend that the Commissioners obtain the advice of experienced and practical men in such matters, and adopt such proceeding as the occasion requires.

The necessary repairs of the roof, before referred to, are made the more apparent while writing this report, the rain finds its way to the interior of the building, and the water is penetrating the cornices and ceilings, and running in streams on the floor.

The Grand Jury visited the Penitentiary, and were welcomed by Major Bechman, the Warden. The control and direction of this institution has been frequently alluded to in the public prints in terms of high commendation. Nothing could exceed the cleanliness, order, and proper arrangement apparent throughout. The fact that the County has not been subjected to any expense during the whole of Major Beckham's administration, for the maintenance and support of her convicts is the highest praise that can be given to its management.

In any contemplated alteration of police or otherwise of the County Prison, the Grand Jury would respectfully recommend that a careful examination of the State Prison be instituted by those to whom the amendment of our jail may be entrusted.

The Grand Jury seize the occasion respectfully to acknowledge their obligations to the Court for the aid given them in the discharge of their duties, and to the Hon. C. Darragh, Attorney General, they also tender assurances of their high consideration for his prompt and cheerful attention to the public business now brought to a close.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BOYD, Foreman.
GEORGE BREED,
PATRICK DUNLAVEY,
JAMES MORROW,
RICHARD HOPE,
ROBERT PAUL,
DAVID LEECH,
JAMES H. NEIL,
HUGH M. ROBB,
THEODORE NOBLE,
JAMES THOMPSON,
JAMES R. BYERS,
E. M. SANDERS,
ALEXANDER BOID,
WM. Y. WILLIAMS,
HIRAM KAINE.

HARVEST COMMENCED.—The Chillicothe Gazette, of June 22nd, says M. S. Cock, Esq., is cutting the wheat to day on his Paint bottom farm, and adds, "that on Monday next, the 24th, should the weather prove favorable, many Ross County farmers will commence cradling their wheat. Of course, all now ripe enough to cut, is out of danger from rust. The wheat in this vicinity bids fair to be an average crop."

The Zanesville Courier, of the 22nd, learns from the farmers at market that morning, that the prospect of a good wheat crop is very favorable, and that the crop will be more than an average one.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—By the State census of Boston, just completed, it has been ascertained that the present population of Boston is 138,788 Increase from 1840, 53,758; from 1845, 24,442 The population of Boston in 1810 was 33,787; in 1820, 43,298; in 1825, 58,277; in 1830, 61,312; in 1835, 78,603; 1840, 85,000; in 1845 114,366.

A young Scotch lady, Miss Lavinia Downie has undergone, with fatal issue, an operation to extract a pin which was lately discovered in her ear. When a very little girl, twenty years ago, Miss Downie put a pin in her mouth, and presently afterwards, as she believed, swallowed it. A festering in her ear, lately, revealed the existence of a foreign substance, and after great suffering, the lost pin was extracted. It had become much bent in working its course through the tissues and bony structures. The young lady suffered long and intensely, and died on the 4th of April.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We have already noticed the arrival of five companies of the 7th infantry at New Orleans, on their way to St. Louis, and now learn from the Picayune that the steamer Fashion was to return to Tampa for the other five companies of the regiment. From St. Louis they are to be sent on Western frontier service.

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