THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF APPEAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR SUPERVISOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

FOR SECOND DISTRICT, 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 MCCLURKEN, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.—Our Washington correspondent, in a late letter, makes some pretty severe strictures upon some expressions of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of this State, but not more so than the occasion called for. We have not as yet seen a full report of the honorable member's remarks, but from the condensed report of the proceedings of the House, published in the *Republic*, we find, that he stated that if a report or statement originated from newspapers and letter writers it was "false from beginning to end"—it came from that prolific race of *liars*"—"it emanated from the mere ignorance of editors and letter writers."

When such wholesale and sweeping charges as these are made on the floor of Congress against that wide spread class of men through whose agen cy the whole of the ordinary intelligence of the day is circulated, and who are the chief sources of instruction and general information to the great masses of the people, and who exert an influence far more potent than that of Congress or any other means of impressing and moulding the public mind of this country, it becomes a matter of necessity and duty, as well as self-respect, to repel the undeserved aspersion with proper and well merited severity.

Were such charges made in any less public place than the floor of Congress, even by a man of the deserved influence and celebrity of Mr Stevens, they would not be worth noticing; but it is occasionally necessary to let some men know, that however high their position, or brilliant their talents, or keen their wit, or extensive their acquirements, they cannot transgress the laws of decency and propriety. There is an influence, backed by general integrity, extensive information, and untiring industry, which no man, however exalted by his position or great his mental power, can with stand, and the man who is so foolhardy as to run a tilt with it, will soon find himself ingloriously biting the dust.

We freely admit that there are false hearted and ignorant men to be found who have the control of newspapers. There never was a good institution but had men abused it. But it is just as unjust to pronounce editors and letter writers, as a class, a "prolific race of liars," and to denounce any repo' which originated from them, as "false from beginning to end," as it would be to call all the members of the House blackguards, because Mr. Stevens chose to make such an exhibition of his skill in the fish woman's art, on the floor of that distinguished Assembly.

What would Mr. Stevens be himself, if it were not for newspapers? Our members of Congress might wrangle and spout until doom's day, and the people be none the wiser for their existence, if it were not for the untiring and laborious exertions of the much abused and ever patient newspaper press. The press is the moral and mental light of the land. Blot it out, and a worse than Cimmerian darkness would overspread this vast and newspaper enlightened Republic. But if it originate nothing but falsehood, and its conductors are a "prolific race of liars," it were better to dwell even in the darkness of Egypt, than under such pestiferous influence. Mr. Stevens, certainly, will not desire that his truthful and eloquent speeches shall reach the public ear through such a vile channel, for fear that the contamination of the "race of liars" shall neutralize the good efforts he aims to produce. He has abolved editors and letter writers from all obligations to notice him hereafter, but we doubt not he would feel this stern silence and cool contempt of the press as a greater punishment than he could bear. We trust that hereafter he will let the press alone, and exert his admittedly great abilities in promoting the welfare of the country. One thing is pretty evident, that were it not for the wholesome restraint exerted over some members of Congress by letter writers and the press, both their speeches and conduct would be intolerable to their more intelligent and better bred colleagues.

The *Despatch* complains of our position on the small note law. It is only necessary to remark, that when our public servants, unprompted and unbidden, re-enact a law which has been a dead letter on the statute books for many years, thus showing that the people, the fountain of authority, have repudiated it as unnecessary and oppressive,—when, we say, they *re-enact* such a law, they cannot but expect that it will be disregarded. It is a solemn duty of legislators never to pass any act which is not required by the people, and which they will not in the general cheerfully obey. The attempt to coerce a people to keep an obnoxious law, which affects merely their own convenience, and which does not involve any civil or moral duties or rights, is a species of folly which might lead to dangerous consequences. Such laws ought to be at once repealed, as they derogate from the soundness of law, and we aken the force and effect of legislative enactments. We hope the legislature, therefore, at its next session, will remove this and every other a nility from the statute books.

WHEAT.—All our accounts represent the Wheat crop, for amount and quality, as unprecedented in this country, and on threshing, the wheat turns out better even than was anticipated. Of course, prices rule low, with a downward tendency.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that the Wheat of the Whitewater Valley is beginning to come to market. Its quality is good. The farmers are running it to the towns along the line of the canal quite briskly. The market at these several places has opened at 60c per bushel; a price which is considered *fair* there, and which it is thought will continue. A decline is anticipated rather than an advance. At Cincinnati, the current rate is 75 cents.

At Louisville, the receipts are fair, and prices range at 70, 75, and 80 cents. At Alton, Illinois, the sales are large, and the best quality is quoted at 70 cents per bushel. At St. Louis, the receipts are heavy, and prices range from 73 to 52 cents, according to quality. At Sandusky City, 200,000 bushels have already been received, the highest price being 78 cents. On the 21st, the Sandusskian reports sales of 5,000 bushels, to be put on ship board, at 78 cents; 4,000 at 77c., and 20,000 at private terms. On the afternoon of the 21st, the Mirror says buyers offered but 75c. The receipts at Sandusky on the 20th were 12,500 bushels.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of the 21st, reports a sale of 33,000 bushels, not prime, at 75c The market review says: "It seems to be the general impression that prices must still further recede, and with this belief, millers come into the market with reluctance, and purchase sparingly, merely sufficient to keep their mills in operation, choosing to defer laying in their winter stocks till the market has found its level, and prices become more settled."

From these statistics, our farmers will be able to judge of the prices which will rule this year.—If there is a good crop abroad, wheat must go very low, as there is more in the country than can be consumed. The only remedy is to increase home consumption by increasing manufactures.

NEW POSTMASTER.—Luke B. Davidson, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster, at the Wilkins Post Office, in this county, in place of Arthur F. Gore, Esq., removed. Mr. Davidson, we feel assured, from our knowledge of him, will make a prompt and obliging officer.

CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN.

It ums always be an interesting employment, with a free people, with whom the science of Government is a subject of every day and practical importance, to contemplate the labors of their fellow citizens of the different States, in their frequent efforts to amend and perfect the fundamental rules of their Government. No sight can be more astonishing to the people of the Old World, while none is the subject of more just pride with ourselves, than the frequent assembling in this country of delegates fresh from the people, charged with the important trust of altering, amending, or radically changing, the very basis of our institutions and laws, and thus giving direction, life, and vigor to the most important earthly interest of man. For this purpose there are not assembled renowned statesmen, or learned doctors, or an ancient nobility, or the representatives of crowned heads, but the farmer, the artizan, the merchant, the lawyer, and persons from every profession and employment of life—the learned and the comparatively unlettered, the aged and the young, the ploughman and the Judge—the true, real, honest representatives of the feelings, desires, and wants of the whole people, of the aggregate of the community they represent. They meet with no pomp or circumstance of State, with no military array, and under no outward or inward fears or alarms, and with the certain knowledge that their decisions will not produce any disruptions of society, or bloodshed and civil war, but that if the people whom they represent are satisfied with the result of their labors, they will ratify them, if not they will reject them, and continue existing fundamental laws. This assembly having met under these simple republican circumstances—sublime from their very simplicity—and the members having taken an oath to discharge their duty faithfully, and having humbly invoked the Divine blessing through the agency of a priesthood, as manly and unpretending, as the institutions they are about to reform and re-establish, they address themselves to their labors with honest sincerity of heart, and the result usually is that they produce such master pieces of workmanship in the art of human government, that 'they will ever stand as monuments of the wisdom and intelligence of the age.

The Convention which lately met in Michigan has concluded its labors, and presented the instrument it has formed, for the acceptance of the people. It is, mainly, and excellent constitution, guarding with a jealous eye the rights and liberties of the people, but possessing, however, a few exceptions which some future Convention may remove. It was adopted with but eleven votes in opposition. We avail ourselves of a synopsis we find in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, to give our readers a condensed view of this interesting document.

The first article defines the boundary of the State.

The second permanently locates the seat of government at Lansing.

The third relates to a division of the powers of government.

The fourth defines the powers, &c., of the Legislative Department. The Senate is to consist of 32 members. Senators shall be elected for two years and by single districts. Such districts shall be numbered from one to thirty two inclusive, each of which shall choose one senator. No county shall be divided in the formation of Senate Districts, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators. The Convention, it will be seen, very wisely adopted the single district system. The House of Representatives is to be composed of not less than 64 nor more than 100 members—to be chosen for two years, by single Districts. Each Representative District to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of white inhabitants, and civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory.

The general provisions—in relation to the powers and duties of the Legislature are such as have been usually engrafted into constitutions recently adopted into several of the States. It cannot grant divorces—nor audit or allow any private claim or account.

No money can be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary, nor shall property belonging to the State be appropriated for any such purpose.

The Legislature may authorize a trial by a jury of a less number than twelve, and shall not pass any law authorizing the grant of license to sell ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors.

The fifth article relates to the Executive Department. It provides for a Governor and Lieut. Governor, with the usual powers to hold their offices for two years.

The sixth article organizes the Judiciary. The judicial power is to be vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, in probate courts, and in justices of the peace. Municipal courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature in cities. The elective principle is recognized and established in regard to the judiciary as well as to the other officers. This principle will soon doubtless become the prevailing one in all the States. The Legislature may also provide by law for the election of one or more persons in each organized county, who may be vested with judicial powers not exceeding those of a judge of the circuit court at chambers.—There is to be not exceeding four justices of the peace in each organized township. They shall be elected by the electors of the township, and shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article seven relates to Elections. It provides that in all elections, every white male citizen, every white male inhabitant residing in the State on the 24th day of June, 1835; every white male inhabitant residing in this State on the first day of January, 1850, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election, or who has resided in the State two years and six months, and declared his intention as aforesaid, and every civilized male inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States, and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector, and entitled to vote; but no such citizens or inhabitants shall be an elector or entitled to vote at any election, unless he shall be above the age of twenty one years, and has resided in the State three months, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, ten days next preceding such election. Here is a new feature, that of Indian suffrage. We believe that the "natives" are not allowed to vote in any other State. The Convention also adopted a resolution submitting the question of negro suffrage to the people, as was done in New York.

The Eighth Article provides for State officers. There is to be elected at each biennial election a Secretary of State, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a State Treasurer, a Commissioner of the Land office, an Auditor General, and an Attorney General, for the term of two years. They shall keep their office at the seat of government, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Article Nine fixes the salaries of the officers as follows: Governor, $1,000—Circuit Judges, $1,500—Treasurer, $1,000—Auditor General, $1,000—Superintendent of Public Instruction, $1,000—Secretary of State, $500—Attorney General $500—Commissioner of Land Office, $500. So far as emoluments are concerned, office holding in Michigan will not be a very profitable business. It is a mistake to make salaries so low. Competent men cannot be got to discharge highly responsible duties at such losing salaries. It is asking too great a sacrifice. It shows a niggardly spirit to give men on whom we bestow such high trusts, such miserable salaries.

Article Ten relates to counties—their organization—officers and their powers—Article Eleven to townships, and Article Twelve to impeachments.

The Thirteenth Article is devoted to education—providing for a general system, &c. It declares also that the Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school. The Legislature may appropriate the twenty two sections of salt spring lands now unappropriated, or the money arising from the sale of the same, where such lands have been already sold, and any land which may hereafter be granted or appropriated for such purpose, for the support and maintenance of such school, and may make the same a branch of the University, for instruction in agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith, and place the same under the supervision of the Regents of the University.

Article Fourteen relates to finance. In relation to the State debt, it is declared that the Legislature shall provide by law a sinking fund of at least twenty thousand dollars a year, to commence in eighteen hundred and fifty two, with compound interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and an annual increase of at least five per cent., to be applied solely to the payment and extinguishment of the principal of the State debt other than the bonds due to the educational funds; and shall be continued until the extinguishment thereof. The unfunded debt shall not be funded or redeemed at a value exceeding that established by law in eighteen hundred and forty eight.

The Fifteenth article prescribes the manner of organizing corporations, &c. It provides that no banking law or law for banking purposes, or amendments thereof, shall have effect until the same shall, after its passage, be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State, at a general election, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election. The officers and stockholders of every corporation or association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or paper credit to circulate as money, shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the time of their being officers or stockholders of such corporation or association.

The following is article sixteen, by which it will be observed that liberal exemptions have been provided for:

Section 1. The personal property of every resident of this State, to consist of such property only as shall be designated by law, shall be exempted to the amount of not more than five hundred dollars from sale on execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt contracted after the adoption of this Constitution.

Section 2. Every homestead, not exceeding forty acres of land, and the dwelling house thereon, and the appurtenances to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any town plat, city, village, or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in any city or village or recorded town plat, or such parts of lots as shall be equal thereto, and the dwelling house thereon, appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, not exceeding in value fifteen hundred dollars, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution, or any other final processes from a court, for any debt contracted after the adoption of this Constitution. Such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained; but such mortgage or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same.

Section 3. The homestead of a family, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of his debts contracted after the adoption of this constitution, in all cases during the minority of his children.

Section 4. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow, but no children, the same shall be exempt, and the rents and profits thereof shall accrue to her benefit during the time she her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

Section 5. The real and personal estate of every female, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterwards become entitled, by gift, grant, inheritance or devise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried.

The balance relates to general and miscellaneous provisions.

We regret to learn that the Cholera prevails, to some extent, in Allegheny. That city has hitherto remained comparatively free from the scourge, but it has at length made its appearance, apparently in an epidemic form. The first case of the present visitation, a fatal one, occurred last Friday, on the bank of the Canal, above Chestnut street. Since that, the disease has prevailed to a considerable extent in that quarter of the city, being mostly confined to the German population between the canal and the river, above the aqueduct. A few cases have occurred, however, in other parts of the city. As the air is pure and bracing, and the weather quite pleasant, we hope for a speedy abatement of this terrible scourge.—What particulars we have will be found under our local head.

Sheriff Curtis made a fine haul of Corkonians, yesterday. The Irish belligerants will soon find that they had better keep the peace under his jurisdiction, or suffer the consequences of a residence on the hill on plain food. Mr. Curtis is an old soldier, having served in the war of 1812, and he coolly and firmly proceeds to the discharge of his duty, as a matter of course, fearing neither brick bats, paving stones, shillelahs, nor fire arms. To the riotous and disorderly he shows no quarter, although he possesses a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

THE Pennsylvania Rail Road, says the Philadelphia Ledger, will be opened about the 1st of September to Hollidaysburg. At Hollidaysburg the road connects with the Portage Rail Road to Johnstown. Passengers for the West will have a continuous rail road from Philadelphia to Johnstown, a distance of two hundred and eighty miles. At Johnstown they take the stages, going through the entire distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in thirty two hours, or by rail road and canal, without the fatigue of night travel by land, in forty hours.—This is the most expeditious and pleasant route which can be taken, and the announcement will induce many passengers to choose it in preference to any other.

INTERESTING TO SOUTH CAROLINA.—James, the novelist, intends to give a series of lectures in this country upon the chivalric ages. There is a great amount of chivalry in this country, and it will be interesting to contrast the modern with the ancient species.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—We are assured, says the New York Tribune, upon good authority, one who professes to know, that Professor Webster has made another and full confession, in which he admits the premeditated murder of Dr Parkman, thus falsifying his previous statements. This confession is in the hands of the authorities, but will not be made public until after the execution.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 24th, 1850.

Mr. Hampton, of your district, made a demonstration to day, on the tariff. He moved to add a section to the general appropriation bill, enacting in substance that the *ad valorem* duties of the tariff of 1816 should be levied upon prices fixed according to the average of the year 1845. This would be in effect establishing a home valuation, and specific duties. It was ruled out of order by the Chairman of the committee of the whole, Mr. Burt, of S. C., as not germane to the general subject of the bill. An appeal was taken from the decision, but the chair was sustained—ayes 84, nays 75.

This most comprehensive and important of all the annual supply bills would have been dispatched, so far as the action of the committee was concerned, to day, but for the policy of its friends.—They supposed that if the bill were reported to House to day, there would be no possibility of getting at the final question before adjournment. If they should fail in that object, the bill would have gone upon the Speaker's table, and might not have been reached for weeks, and there would have been an even chance that it could never be disencumbered of the load under which it would soon have lain.

It is hoped that by deferring action for the present, the bill might be reported at an early hour on Monday to the House, and forced through by a late sitting on that day.

The House adjourned to day at one o'clock.

Mr. McKennan left here this morning for his residence in Washington, Penna., on account of impaired health. If he should not recover it sufficiently to warrant a return to the laborious duties of his position, within a few weeks, he will resign his place in the Cabinet. Of course the sudden departure of the Hon. Secretary has excited a great deal of speculation, which, however, mostly turns upon the contingency, I trust a very remote one, that continued infirmity may render it necessary to abandon a station he is so well fitted to occupy with credit to himself and advantage to the country.

On Monday there will probably be a day of struggle in the House, for I am apprehensive that the chivalry do not mean to allow the general appropriation bill to pass. Gentlemen will then be required to take a position between revolution and government, anarchy and law.

I learn that during the next week, the President will withdraw the nominations of several Post Masters at important offices; among which will be that of the post master at Chicago, and two or three more in the north west, of the same class, as to prominence and extent of compensation.

The Cazenovia meeting in New York of crazy abolitionists, free negroes, and runaway slaves, is creating quite a superfluous excitement here.—Mr. Yulee read their proceedings to the Senate, at least as much in anger as in sorrow. In fact he appeared to be delighted to find such a choice bit of reading, and he pounced upon this specimen of speckled literature, this spotted agglomeration of white, brown, and black, with the avidity of a carrion crow upon offal. He attempted to hold up the contemptible vagaries of these rediculous and infatuated men, as the public opinion of the State of New York. That is quite sufficient to mark Mr. Yulee as a lunatic or something worse. JUNIUS.

FOREIGN AND RAIL ROADS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, rail roads have been a great benefit to the Jersey farmers. Thousands of dollars' worth of their produce is carried daily to Philadelphia and New York. The county of Burlington is traversed by dealers from the latter city who purchase whole orchards. Twenty seven hundred baskets of peaches, for New York, passed over the Camden and Amboy Rail Road on Thursday and Wednesday of this week. These peaches were nearly all collected between Camden and Burlington, though some of them were from the orchards in Delaware. The freight from Philadelphia to New York is only a shilling a basket. Pickles and cucumbers have gone over the rail road by ton's weight to New York. The demand has produced an enormous product in Burlington county.

This shows the great value of rail roads to Farmers in the immediate vicinity of large cities, giving them a market for a great mass of produce which would be otherwise almost valueless.—When our eastern and Western rail roads are finished, the farmers of Westmoreland and Beaver counties, in this State, and Columbia, Portage, Mahonning, and Starke, in Ohio, will be brought into direct connection with the Pittsburgh market, thus greatly benefitting both the producer and consumer. A Pittsburgh and Washington road would be of the same benefit to that county, while the Hempfield road will be of little practical benefit.

The Mobile Advertiser gives a brief account of a meeting in Dallas county, Alabama, at which Judge Hunter, one of the delegates to the Nashville Convention, was present and made a speech, in which "he argued that the object of the Nashville Address was to prepare the public mind for a dissolution of the Union." There were only about sixty persons present.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The borough of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, has a population of 1213, being an increase of 103 since the year 1840, when it was 1108. The number of families is 227. The population of Danville Pennsylvania, is 3380, of whom 679 are foreigners, and 2620 natives. The number of white males is 1725, white females 1575, negroes 30; mulattoes 18. The pupils attending school number 636, and there are 270 persons over 20 years of age unable to read or write, of whom 197 are foreigners, and 112 natives. The Danville Democrats say that the above statistics exhibit a decrease from the years 1845, and 1840, which is accounted for by the blighting effects of the free trade tariff on the business of the place, there being 64 houses uninhabited within the limits of the corporation of the borough, and 54 in the township of Mahonning in the immediate neighborhood thereof.

Horrible Murder—Attempted Suicide.

A dreadful case of murder and attempted suicide is recorded in the last Poughkeepsie Telegraph, committed in Fishkill village, on Sunday morning last, by Mrs. Hannah Secord, who cut the throat of her servant girl, named Mary A. Smith, aged between 15 and 16, with a razor, causing almost immediate death, and then cut her own throat. The circumstances are thus stated:

"The family of Mr. Secord consisted of himself, his wife Hannah, Mrs. Berry—mother of Mrs. Secord—and Mary Ann Smith, the servant girl.—Yesterday morning the family partook of breakfast in their usual manner, all appeared cheerful and happy, and nothing was noticed unusual in the manners or actions of Mrs. S.

About half past 5 o'clock Mr. Secord proceeded to the barn, a short distance from the house, for the purpose of harnessing his horse to go to church.—Mrs. Secord, Mrs. Berry, and Mary Ann were left in the house. The girl Mary Ann, about nine o'clock, went up stairs to dress her self, preparatory to her going to the Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Johnsville, near by. While there, she descried from the window some of her neighbors, Mr. Pollock's family, and told them to stop for her and they would go to school together, as she was most dressed, and would be ready in a few minutes. Mary Ann came down stairs and passed into the parlor to the looking glass, and was tying a ribbon round her neck, when Mrs. Secord came suddenly behind her, seized her, and with a razor cut her throat. Mary Ann gave no one scream, staggered to the sill of the shed door, and fell over the steps on her face, a corpse.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollock were just coming to at the gate, according to Mary Ann's request, when they saw the girl fall. They raised her, she gave two sighs and her spirit was gone forever. Mr. Secord was sent for, and when they came he went to look for Mrs. Secord, who was found in the orchard with her hands over her throat, the blood streaming therefrom, and the razor in her hands. Assistance having been obtained, Mrs. Secord was conveyed to the house. A messenger was sent immediately to Dr. Lewis H. White, of this village, who was promptly on the spot, and used every effort to save the life of this unfortunate woman. Her throat was horribly mangled, and the wind pipe severed, in the appearances are Dr. White, were cut in two. The wounds having been properly examined, sewed up and dressed, she was taken to her bedroom, and in a very short time, while the attendant attention was otherwise engaged, she took a penknife from her pocket and tried to re-open the wounds, but was prevented in time. She expressed no desire to live. It is the opinon of the doctor that her wounds are mortal, though she may live a few days

Information was sent to Adolphus Vanderwater, Esq. Matteawan, one of the Coroners of the county

After the examination of several witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased, Mary Ann Smith, was wilfully murdered by Hannah Secord." Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner Vanderwater immediately issued his warrant for her apprehension, but from the assurance of the doctor that her condition was almost hopeless, no arrest was made.

To such another scene may the writer of this never be called. There lay that beautiful innocent girl in the first blush of womanhood, beloved by all who knew her, covered and clotted with blood murdered suddenly into the presence of God!

Mr. Secord married his wife some six or seven years ago. They have no children. Mrs. S. was a native of this place. Mrs. Berry is her mother. Her maiden name is Berry. In the opinion of the writer, Mrs. S.'s mind has been deranged for some time.

Mr. Secord is a member and officer of the Reformed Dutch Church—the Reverend F. M. Kess, pastor—a man of the purest character and virtue, aged about 50 years, and is in affluent circumstances. His wife is also a member of the same church, aged about 42 years.

Bloody Tragedy

TROY, August 21.

An appalling and bloody tragedy came to light this morning at the St. Charles Hotel. About ten o'clock this forenoon Mr. R. B. McDonald, the proprietor of the hotel, thinking there was something wrong in the non appearance of a man and woman who had stopped as travellers, went up to their room and knocked at the door, but receiving no answer he opened a small window over the door, when a horrid spectacle was presented. Both man and woman were dead. The bodies, the clothes, and the bed were covered with blood, and the throats of both were cut and horribly mutilated. The man and woman came to the hotel about four o'clock on Monday morning. From facts which were brought out, it was found that the man's name was William A. Caldwell, a resident of Whitehall, where he has a father living. He was from twenty six to thirty years of age, and he was well dressed and of respectable appearance. The woman's maiden name was Louisa C. Van Winkle, but it is believed she was of late known by the name of Knapp. She was between 25 and 26 years old, and was very beautiful. She was dressed in deep mourning and is said to be from Brooklyn. The Coroner of Troy being out of the city, the Coroner of Lansingburg was sent for to hold an inquest. The jury, after hearing the facts in the case, returned the following verdict: "That the woman came to her death by having her throat cut from ear to ear by the hands of William A. Caldwell, on the evening of Tuesday; and that Caldwell came to his death by his own hands."

Rail Roads—The Farmer.

The last Rushville, Indiana, Whig, makes the following reference to the near prospect of a direct rail road communication between that town and the Ohio river, at Madison:

"We are growing impatient about the completion of our rail road. The work is progressing very finely, and the road will be completed in the time designated by us last week, should no accident occur and the weather prove favorable. The Shelbyville and Edinburgh road sent up a freight train on our road on Monday. It came within a couple of miles of town, and brought freight and passengers from Madison. Our merchants opened sudden departure of the Hon. Secretary has excited a great deal of speculation, which, however, mostly turns upon the contingency, I trust a very remote one, that continued infirmity may render it necessary to abandon a station he is so well fitted to occupy with credit to himself and advantage to the country.

On Monday there will probably be a day of struggle in the House, for I am apprehensive that the chivalry do not mean to allow the general appropriation bill to pass. Gentlemen will then be required to take a position between revolution and government, anarchy and law.

I learn that during the next week, the President will withdraw the nominations of several Post Masters at important offices; among which will be that of the post master at Chicago, and two or three more in the north west, of the same class, as to prominence and extent of compensation.

The Cazenovia meeting in New York of crazy abolitionists, free negroes, and runaway slaves, is creating quite a superfluous excitement here.—Mr. Yulee read their proceedings to the Senate, at least as much in anger as in sorrow. In fact he appeared to be delighted to find such a choice bit of reading, and he pounced upon this specimen of speckled literature, this spotted agglomeration of white, brown, and black, with the avidity of a carrion crow upon offal. He attempted to hold up the contemptible vagaries of these rediculous and infatuated men, as the public opinion of the State of New York. That is quite sufficient to mark Mr. Yulee as a lunatic or something worse. JUNIUS.

Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for sore eyes.

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850. R. C. GARRETSON

Bar sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug6dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—To Messrs. Kidd & Co., Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, belongs the honor of having induced the inventor of this great remedy to offer it to the public. He has done enough them. It has now been before the public more than a year. It has been introduced into all sections of the Union. Where it has been tried it has been pronounced the best remedy for worms ever invented. Families should never be without a supply. We add the following from hundreds of similar testimonials:—

"Howard, Steuben Co., Ky., Sept 6, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co:—We had a lot of your Vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best medicines for worms we have ever had. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is now held in preference to all others.

"JULIUS A. CALDWELL, Agent

Trump Street, opposite the Post Office.

DAVID Copperfield, No 16.

Blackwood's Magazine for August.

London Art Journal for August.

Lindall a Living Age, No 225.

Ingraham Miscellany for September.

Boston Shakspeare—No 18.

New London Shakspeare, Nos 1 and 2.

Julia Howard a romance. By Mrs Bell.

The Heart, a tale. By Martin F. Tupper, Esq.

First and True Love, a new novel. By Geo. Sand.

aug29

BACON—49 hhds assorted on hand for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

aug27 Water & Front sts.

POTASH—19 casks 1st sort s in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

aug28

S WHITING—10 bris in store, and will be sold low to close consignment, by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

aug28

COFFEE—100 bags prime Green Rio in store ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

aug28

TILE—A large quantity of assorted Tile in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BLOOMS—117 tons Nappier Blooms for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

aug28

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale, on favorable terms, the following real estate, in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—

No 1.—Three valuable three story Brick Dwelling Houses, on Second street, between Market and Ferry streets, the lots being each 19 feet front by 90 deep.

No 2—Contains 27 feet front on Third street, adjoining the Third Presbyterian Church, on which is erected one 4 story Brick House, used as a printing office, and one 2 story Brick Warehouse.

No 3—Two Lots in Fallston, Beaver county, being lots No 3 and 4, being about 100 feet square, on which is erected one block of four frame dwellings and one separate frame dwelling, all 2 stories high.

No 4—One Lot 50 feet front on Back street, opposite the above, and extending to the top of the hill.

No 5—Two Beach Lots, each 50 feet front, and running from the road to low water mark, on the Big Beaver.

No 6—One valuable Water Lot, 100 feet on Wheel Race, with ten shares water power attached.

No 7—One Lot opposite the water lot, 80 feet front, and extending to the top of the hill, on which is erected one 2 story Brick Store and Warehouse, 22 by 50 ft; also, one Frame Dwelling, 2 stories high.

No 8—One large Lot in New Brighton, Beaver co, being about 140 feet on Broad alley, and about 200 ft. deep, containing about 18 acres, on which is erected two large Frame Dwellings and one small Frame House used as an office. This property was formerly occupied by Mr. T. C. Gould, and is very pleasantly located, being immediately opposite the Fallston Bridge.

No 9—One Water Lot immediately below Fallston Bridge, being about 100 feet in length, and extending from Water street to low water mark or towing path.

The above property will be sold on very favorable terms Apply at the Book Store of R. C. Stockton, corner of Third and Market streets.

aug26:diw JOHN FLEMING, Agent

[Journal and Post, copy one week.]

MOLASSES—100 bbls N O Molasses; 30 bbls S H do; just received for sale by SHRIVER & BARNES

aug28 132 & 134 Second st

FINE FLOUR—50 bbls, a good article, just received and for sale by SHRIVER & BARNES

aug27 130 & 132 Second st.

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 2 large; 20 bbls do; 20 bbls No 3 do; just received by SHRIVER & BARNES

aug27

Slaughtering & Packing Establishment FOR RENT.

THE well known Pork and Beef Slaughtering and Packing Concern, owned and formerly occupied by the late James F. Campbell, is for rent.

The establishment is located in Chillicothe, Ross county, O., on the plat of ground dividing the Ohio Canal from the Scioto River, and has one thousand feet of ground front on each. The enclosure embraces six acres of ground, containing large pens, large and commodious slaughtering, hanging, cutting, packing, smoking, and lard rendering houses, brick house for office and every convenience for handling TWELVE HUNDRED HOGS PER DAY, and rendering the lard from the same; as there are a double flue steam boiler and engine for scalding hogs and cutting lard, and two tanks for rendering offal by steam.

There is also, on the premises, an Ice House, large enough to contain eight thousand baskets.

The Scioto Valley, of which Chillicothe is the chief market, is one of the largest Pork and Beef Districts in the West, and hogs can always be bought there at lower prices than at Cincinnati and many other points, and cooperage is abundant and cheap.

There is no drayage necessary, as boats may be loaded at the Packing House, and the facilities for shipping direct from this via the Lakes to New York or Philadelphia, or Baltimore via Pittsburgh, or to the East or South via New Orleans, are at all seasons of the year fully equal to those afforded by Cincinnati. Money facilities are also good, there being ten or twelve banks within forty five miles.

Applications for renting may be made to

ALEX. H. McGUFFEY,

Attorney at Law, Cincinnati;

Or to FRANCIS CAMPBELL,

Chillicothe, O.

aug26:ditnov1—816 [Scioto Gaz.

Prof. Thompson's Seminary for Young Ladies

WILL commence the fall session, on Monday, the 2d September, at his rooms, 54 Liberty st, between Third and Fourth streets. As a limited number is received, early application will be desirable. For terms, apply to Rev. Dr. Riddle, or to Mr. T. at his rooms as above.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 27, 1850.—aug27:d2w

REMOVAL.

N. HOLMES & SONS have removed their Bank-ing and Exchange Office to No 67 Market st., four doors below old stand. aug27

TO BE LET.

TWO new and convenient brick three story Dwelling Houses, containing nine rooms each, situated on Ross street, near the corner of Front st. Possession given on the 1st of October. Apply to

OAKEWELL, FEARS & CO

aug27:dtw* Wood st, cor. of Record st

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK was found in Birmingham. The owner is requested to call on Henry Snyder, on Garrison street, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. aug27

FOR SALE,

A WELL made and handsomely formed iron grey four year old horse; racks well and easy under the saddle, and trots fast in harness—perfectly sound and free from all blemishes

Also, a strong and well made iron axle Buggy, with gears for the same.

Also, a small Mexican Mustang, perfectly and most beautifully formed, and gentle as any horse could be, suitable for ladies or children.

MURPHY, WILSON & CO

aug26:dtf 48 Wood st

PIG IRON—150 tons landing for sale by

J S DILWORTH & CO

aug27 31 Wood st

SUGAR—50 hhds N. O. Sugar, a prime article, in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH

aug27

FLOUR—100 bris extra Family Flour rec'd by

S & W HARBAUGH

aug27

BU