Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 26, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS
For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County.

The Committee met at the Office of the *Morning Post*, on Saturday, June 14th, at 11 o'clock. ANDREW BURKE, Esq., the regular Chairman, being absent, on motion Maj. DAVID LYNCH acted as Chairman, *pro tem.*

After some consultation, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee do now adjourn, to meet again on Saturday, July 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, to transact such business as may then and there be brought before them. DAVID LYNCH, *Chairman, pro tem.*

L. HARPER, *Secretary.*

☞ The following named persons compose the Committee:

A. Burke,	Dr. John Pollock,
Dr. W. Black,	Wm. G. Hawkins,
Charles Barnett,	Dr. James Powers,
Robert Woods,	John Dunn,
L. Harper,	H. S. Magraw,
Charles Kent,	Rody Patterson,
John Coyle,	John D. Miller,
D Lynch,	Abraham Hays.

☞ We are indebted to our old friend Col. WM. C. MEREDITH, for files of the Daily Alta California, published at San Francisco, for which he will be pleased to accept our thanks.

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.

We failed to pay our respects to the Whig nominee for Governor, upon the announciation of that event yesterday morning—simply from the fact of having so often saluted him, while a candidate,—his face had become so familiar,—that we for a moment forgot the ceremony proper to be observed in announcing gentlemen of distinction. But we shall not let him pass without a proper notice. To WM. F. JOHNSTON the Whigs look, we know, as their only source of political redemption; but all the Whigs of Pennsylvania do not think that even the nomination of Governor JOHNSTON for re-election can save their party. There are those who say, unhesitatingly, that there is so much of sectional bickering, so much of mere political chicanery, practiced by their party leaders; so many promises made to the ear that are ever broken to the hope; that they do not calculate upon success. We, of course, know none of these things, only as they have been communicated to us by intelligent Whig friends: but we shall of course watch the progress of events with much interest; and pledge ourselves not to exult in an indecorous manner, even over the defeat of so old a political back as WM. F. JOHNSTON.

For Canal Commissioner the Whigs have probably done the best that they could do, under the circumstances. They have nominated JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster county; and of course calculate upon his defeat. They know Mr. Strohm is "able to stand it," and they have generously spared some of their more talented members, who aspired to the honor of defeat.

WHIG JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Whig Convention at Harrisburg, yesterday nominated for the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania—

RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland;
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia;
J. W. COMLEY, of Montgomery;
GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Franklin; and
WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

These nominations appear not to have been made without considerable "fugling," judging, as we do, from the proceedings as reported by telegraph. If it was not want of harmony, we think it must have been a superabundance of some other uncongenial spirit, that led to the withdrawal of so many names from before the Convention, previous to making any effort at a nomination.

Of the gentlemen nominated, we need say but little. Mr. Coulter is known as a member of the present Supreme Bench; Mr. Meredith is an attorney and counsellor of Philadelphia, whose habits much better fit him for his present position than that of a Supreme Judge: of the others we know but little; they are but little known to the People of the State, and therefore, we can readily anticipate for them the positions assigned to all those not favored with the Democratic nomination of the 11th of June.

BLACKGUARDS.

This is a most formidable caption for an article in a popular newspaper: it is formidable in its consequences, when applied to some, now-a-days, even among those who "carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c." Were such as these to be looked upon as "blackguards," there is not an honest Jerseyman who supplies Philadelphia with charcoal, nor a hard-handed and generous-hearted miner of the Monongahela, who might not abjure all efforts to act as a worthy citizen of a free country,—especially while carrying upon his head, his face, his hands, and all his clothes, such undoubted proofs of being a blackguard. A definition of this word, as it is to be found in "Gifford's Notes to Ben Jonson's Plays," has given rise to these reflections. Here is the explanation of what was once meant by a term that has since had attached to it a meaning superlatively odious:—

"In all great houses, but particularly in royal residences, there were a number of mean and dirty dependants, whose duty it was to attend the wood-yard, scullories, &c. Of these, such as the lowest depth there was a lower still,) the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which, with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people in derision gave the name of 'blackguards,' a term since become sufficiently familiar, and never before properly explained."

Then, on the other hand, nobody can be suspected, under this definition, of being a "blackguard," who is able to find water enough to keep his face clean, wear a forty-foot standing collar, raise a goatee, an imperial, or a moustache, or who can do any little senseless action, calculated to elicit observation. But while blackguards, at a later date, have sometimes aped the manners of gentlemen, it has always been the case that true merit was regarded as the ensignia of the gentleman—whether that were found in the poor weaver of Spitalsfield, in England, or in the toil-worn but virtuous and good man of our own country. The true gentleman—such as is portrayed by Lord CHESTERFIELD, himself one of the most accomplished of human beings,—may not often, now-a-days, be found; but there is the same spirit abroad upon our country which is necessary to constitute such a being—and the more frequently and sincerely that spirit is invoked, the more certain will be its ultimate triumph. The spirit of the true gentleman is that of kindness and conciliation among mankind universally, and an unbending devotion to the highest moral principle.

☞ Always use your best endeavors to help those who are afflicted and needy.

WRONG NOT—SUFFER NOT WRONG.

According to the teachings of our high and holy morality, he who sanctions the commission of a wrong, is equally criminal with him who is the direct perpetrator of an injury upon his neighbor. And yet how much of that spirit which leads to the sanction of the grossest wrongs upon individuals is tolerated in those circles, from which we might think society would be happily and socially impressed. The recent death of Mr. TERRY at Lynchburg, Va., (which seems to have originated in circumstances that could have been honorably explained at any time,) goes far to show the extent of wrong a man may bring himself to tolerate, while influenced by unsound moral considerations. It is said that Mr. SAUNDERS, (who caused the death of Terry,) sent to him a complete retraction of all he had said, that lead to their difficulties.—This concession, made but a few days previous, might have spared the husband and father of one family, and would undoubtedly have kept from another many a pang that must now be felt. How much more noble,—how much more in the spirit of a brave and generous man,—would have been the confession of wrong, before deeper dyes of injury had been added: or, if the wrong came from the other quarter, a manifestation of the same noble spirit of determination not to bear, unmurmuringly, the spirit of wrong, would most probably have led to its speedy reparation.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

The meeting of the Corporators of this Company will be held at the half way house (Smith's, North Star,) on the Turnpike leading from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, on to-morrow, noon, and *not* to-day, as we announced in our paper of Monday last.

The attention of the people of Pittsburgh is now waking up to the importance of this Road. All with whom we have spoken on this subject, recently, seem to give it warm sympathy, and those who have ability are ready to yield it a liberal support. All that it now needs to secure its immediate progress is decision—and this decision has been made.

Of all the projected roads to connect Pittsburgh with the west, we regard this as the most important; and its importance to Philadelphia will be found incomparably greater than the one which may be now considered as completed.

We have no doubt, from what we have learned is to be the action of the Corporators, to-morrow, that an official move in the commencement of this great enterprise, will be then made, and that in a year or two, from this date, what may be termed the air-line Road from Philadelphia to the far west will be completed—leaving not a single unformed or broken link.

NEW BANK IN MASSILLON.

We received the following Circular yesterday, from which it will be seen that a new Bank will go into operation in Massillon, Ohio, on the 1st of July. We give this information for the benefit of some of our Whig friends who seem to be of the opinion that Banks cause the sun to rise and set, the rain to fall, and the earth to "bring forth its increase."

OHIO STATE STOCK BANK.
MERCHANTS' BANK,
Massillon, June, 1851.

This Bank, organized under the "Act to authorize Free Banking," passed at the last session of the Ohio Legislature, will commence operations on the 1st day of July prox.

Its buying and selling of Exchange, and the collection of Notes, Drafts, &c. will constitute a prominent department of its business.

All collections will be promptly remitted, at the lowest rates of exchange.

Respectfully, S. HUNT, *Cashier,*
Late Cashier Bank of Massillon.
I. STEERS, *President,*
Late President Union Branch S. B. O.

A Large Importation.

On one day of last week four vessels from the West Indies and Italy brought into the port of New York 88,000 pine apples, 18,900 cocoa nuts, 1900 bunches of bannnas, and 6667 boxes of Oranges and Lemons. The opinion of every person seems to be that the foreign fruits brought to our country this year are vastly superior to similar fruits of any former year.

The United States in a Glass Case, before the World.

[From the London Chronicle, May 17.]

The number of articles sent from the United States to the Exhibition, is neither what was expected of them, nor, we believe, does it adequately represent their capabilities. There are, nevertheless, many things in their collection which may be examined with interest and profit, and which do credit to their industry, ingenuity and skill.

Foremost among the articles displayed in this division of the Exhibition are a coach, three or four wagons, a "buggy," technically so called, and a trotting "sulkey." We call these "foremost," because, both by the prominent place they occupy, and on account of the real merit of the vehicles themselves, they are really so. The coach—sent by the exhibitor a "carriole" —is a very creditable piece of workmanship. It is of good design, apparently well built, and it is finished with great regard to good taste. There is nothing of the gewgaw style about it. The color, decorations, mountings, finish, and ornaments, are all rich and neat. It sweeps gracefully over its curve, as a coach ought to sweep. The carvings upon it are admirably well executed, and for symmetry and good keeping in every part, from the step of the footman to the board of the driver, it deserves high commendation. The wheels are much lighter than in carriages of a similar kind in England. This is claimed as a decided improvement. Certainly the appearance of the vehicle is improved by the absence of that bulkiness which gives a lumbering aspect to many an English carriage; and if the roads of our transatlantic brethren are not too rough to deal fairly with such wheels, we know not why they should be considered unsafe upon our English turnpikes.

The other vehicles exhibited are respectively entitled to York wagon, a Prince Albert wagon, a glide top buggy and a trotting sulkey. The chief characteristic of all of these is their extreme lightness of weight, when compared with their size. They are richly finished within and without, and beautifully carved; they are upholstered with exceeding taste made with constant regard to the comfort of the rider, and exhibit very considerable artistic merit in their design.

There are several sets of harness, both single and double, among the articles exhibited, which deserve notice. One is a rich and elegant specimen of manufacture. It is made from leather of the first quality, and of solid silver, with appropriate and graceful designs. In this, as in all other harness shown, there is a remarkable lightness and airiness, and an obvious endeavor to do away with all superabundance of weight.

On a bay, in the main aisle, upon the south side of the building, are two chandeliers and several lamps, from a manufactory in Philadelphia. The present use of oil in the United States has led to many improvements in lamps—especially in those on the solar principle, as it is called (where increased draught is made to bear upon the combustion), which are unknown among us. Unpretending as these lamps appear, it is stated that they will give an amount of light greater by one-half than any other in use. The chandeliers hanging above them are graceful specimens of workmanship, designed in good taste, and showing a crystal purity of glass. The casting is remarkable for its fineness, sharpness and uniformity. The branches, formed by arabesque scrolls, profusely ornamented with birds and flowers, delicately sculptured or in bold relief, with centres of richly cut glass, claim particular approval for their elegance and lightness of design. This is among the youngest branches of manufacture in the United States, it being scarcely fifteen years since every chandelier, girandole, mantel lamp, and candelabra used in this country was imported from Europe: and it argues considerable enterprise and perseverance, on the part of the manufacturers, that they have attained so much excellence as to be willing to vie in the Exhibition with the oldest and most celebrated houses in the world.

In piano fortes, there is a show highly creditable to the manufacture of musical instruments in the United States. There is a seven-octave grand piano forte; a semi-grand, and other instruments of less pretension but of much merit. There are two from a manufactory of Philadelphia, in neat and very unpretending cases, which combine all the best qualities of the highest rank of pianos, in breadth, freedom, and evenness of tone; in promptness and elasticity of action, and in a combination of everything that is rich and sweet in this description of instrument, he claims to be unsurpassed.

There are shawls from the Bay State mills, of beautiful color, and a high perfection of manufacture; white cotton goods, which, in bleaching, finishing and putting up, appear equal to Manchester products; some very beautiful flannels, single milled doeskins and wool black cassimeres of thorough fabric. Of the rifles, it is but just to say that they are among the best, if not the best, of any rifles manufactured in the world, the Americans claiming to excel in this species of manufacture. They are made from the best selected Copake cold blast forge iron, and are of an unpretending style, but remarkable for a plain, substantial, and perfect finish; they are strong, simple, and thorough in their workmanship, and eminently adapted for real service.

The Vote for Candidates.

The following is a statement of the vote cast for the several candidates for the Supreme Judgeship, upon the first and only ballot taken.

For Jeremiah S. Black.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Bailey, Banks, Blackmore, Bredin, Brewer, Brightly, Burke, Burnside, Byerle, Cessna, Chase, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cooper, Crisswell, Cummings, Dimmick, Eldred, Everhart, Felton, Fetter, Foster, Foulkrod, E. J. Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Glossbrenner, Guernsey, Hastings, Haviland, Heister, Hench, Hickman, Hopkins, Hugus, Ives, Keenan, Kerr, (Allegheny,) Kerr (Cumberland,) H. P. Laird, W. H. Lamberton, Leader, Lee, Leet, Longnecker, M'Cartney, M'Claskey, M'Lean, Macfarlane, Magraw, M'Farland, M'Kibben, Mann, Maynard, Meany, Mercur, Miller, Nicholson, Nill, Nixon, Oakford, Packer, Pauley, Plumer, W. A. Porter, Pots, Reeder, Reynolds, Rhey, Rich, Ritterson, B. B. Roberts, W. Y. Roberts, Salmon, Sample, Sanderson, Smith, Snodgrass, Stahle, Sterigere, Strong, Thomas, Trout, W. A. Wallace, Weidman, Whallon, Wilkins, Wilmot, Wilson, Winchester, Wright, S. L. Young—87.

For Ellis Lewis—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Ard, Bredin, Bruner, Byerle, Cessna, Chase, Clark, Crawford, Cummings, Cunningham, Cutler, Dougherty, Ebaugh, Eldred, Flood, Foulkrod, D. M. Fox, Fulton, Glossbrenner, Guernsey, Hastings, Haviland, Hegins, Hench, Hirst, Hopkins, Ives, Jackson, Kaercher, Kerr (Cumberland,) Krick, D. Laird, H. P. Laird, R. A. Lamberton, Leader, Lee, Leet, Leidy, Lippincott, Lowry, M'Cartney, M'Claskey, M'Lean, Macfarlane, M'Farland, M'Kibben, Maxwell, Maynard, Meany, Mercur, Nixon, Oakford, Packer, Pauley, Perkins, Reynolds, Rhey, Rich, Ritterson, Roat, W. Y. Roberts, Salmon, Sample, Sanderson, Smith, Snodgrass, Stahle, Stehley, Trout, Wallace, Watson, Whallon, Wilmot, Wilson, Winchester, Woodward—78.

For John Bannister Gibson.—Messrs. Ard, Banks, Bentley, Biser, Burke, Burnside, Cameron, Chain, Coleman, Collins, Cooper, Crawford, Crisswell, Cunningham, Dimmick, Dubois, Everhart, Flood, Foster, E. J. Fox, Fulton Geiger, Gloninger, Hegins, Hiester, Hench, Hugus, Ives, Jackson, Kaercher, Keenan, W. Kerr (Allegheny), Kinsey, R. A. Lamberton, W. H. Lamberton, Leidy, Lippincott, Longnecker, Lowry, Magraw, M'Donald, Magraw, McKibben, Maxwell, Nicholson, Oakford, Packer, Plumer, J. M. Porter, W. A. Porter, Potts, Rich, Roberts, Salmon, Shannon, Stehley, Sterigere, Thomas, Trout, Wallace, Weidman, Wilkins, Wilson, Winchester, Wright, J. Young, S. L. Young—and many of the Democratic Whigs.

For Walter H. Lowrie.—Messrs. Banks, Blackmore, Brewer, Burke, Burnside, Byerle, Cessna, Chase, Coleman, Crisswell, Cummings, Cunningham, Dougherty, Eldred, Felton, Fetter, Flood, Foster, D. M. Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Guernsey, Hickman, Hirst, Hopkins, Keenan, W. Kerr (Allegheny), W. Kerr (Cumberland), W. H. Lamberton, Leader, Lee, Leet, Leidy, Lippincott, M'Cartney, M'Donald, Macfarlane, Magraw, M'Kibben, Mann, Maxwell, Meany, Mercur, Miller, Nill, Nixon, Pauley, Plumer, Reeder, Rhey, Ritterson, Roat, B. B. Roberts, W. Y. Roberts, Salmon, Sample, Sanderson, Shannon, Stokes, Strong, Trout, Watson, Wilkins, Wilmot, Winchester, Woodward, Wright, S. L. Young—68.

For Thomas S. Bell,—Messrs. Ard, Bailey, Banks, Blackmore, Burnside, Cameron, Chain, Coleman, Collins, Dimmick, Dubois, Everhart, E. J. Fox, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Hegins, Hickman, Hopkins, Hugus, Jackson, Kaercher, Kinsey, Krick, H. P. Laird, R. A. Lamberton, Lee, Leidy, Lewis, Longnecker, Lowry, McClaskey, M'Lean, M'Donald, Maynard, Nill, Nixon, Packer, Pauley, Petriken, J. M. Porter, W. A. Porter, Reed, Rich, Roberts, Smith, Stehley, Sterigere, Strong, Thomas, Weidman, Woodward, Worthington, J. Young—54.

For Luther Kidder.—Messrs. Brightly, Bruner, Byerle, Cameron, Chase, Crawford, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Felton, Flood, Foulkrod, Haviland; Hegins, Hirst, Jackson, Kaercher, Kinsey, Krick, Lippincott, Lowry, M'Claskey, Macfarlane, Mercur, Nicholson, Packer, Reynolds, Roat, Sanderson, Snodgrass, Stehley, Sterigere, Stokes, Thomas, Whallon, Wilmot, Winchester, Woodward, Wright, J. Young—39.

For James Thompson.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Bailey, Brightly, Cooper, Cutler, Dougherty, Dubois, Ebaugh, Eldred, Everhart, Fetter, Foulkrod, E. J. Fox, Gloninger, Glossbrenner, Hastings, Hegins, Hiester, Hirst, Jackson, Krick, D. Laird, W. H. Lamberton, Lewis, Lowry, Magraw, McFarland, Maxwell, Petriken, Potts, Snodgrass, Stahle, Watson, Weidman, Whallon, Wright, S. L. Young.—38.

For John L. Maynard.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Bailey, Bruner, Collins, Cooper, Cummings, Cutler, Eldred, Felton, Glossbrenner, Guernsey, Haviland, Hickman, Ives, Krick, Laird, Leidy, Lewis, Longnecker, M'Donald. M'Farland, Maynard, Pauley, Petriken, Rhey, Ritterson, B. B. Roberts, W. Y. Roberts. Sanderson, Smith, Stokes, Worthington.—53.

For Richard Woodward.—Messrs. Blackmore, Bredin, Brewer, Burke, Cessna, Clark, Fetter, D. M. Fox, Gibson, Glossbrenner, Guernsey, Hastings, Hiester. Hickman, Hugus, W. Kerr (Allegheny,) W. Kerr Cumberland,) Leet, Mann, Miller, Nill, Reeder, Salmon, Snodgrass, Wallace, Watson, Wilkins, Worthington —23.

For Richard Coulter.—Messrs. Bredin, Brewer, Cameron. Chain, Clark, Cunningham, Cutler, Dimmick, Dubois, Foster, Keenan, W. Kerr (Cumberland,) Kinsey H. P. Laird, R. Lamberton, Lee, M'Cartney, Macfarlane, Meany. Miller. J. M. Porter, Shannon, J. Young—25.

For Abraham S. Wilson.—Messrs. Ard, Banks, Burnside, Crawford, Crisswell, Dougherty, Ebaugh, Hench, D. Laird, Leader, Lewis, M'Lean, Mann, Nicholson, Ritterson, Shannon, Stahle, Stokes. Wilson, Worthington, J. Young—21.

For Molton C. Rogers.—Messrs. Cameron, Chain. Dubois. Everhart, D. M. Fox, E. J. Fox, Kinsey. R. A. Lamberton, Lewis, Oakford, Plumer, J. M. Porter, Reeder, Reynolds, Sample —15.

For David Krause—Messrs. Chain, Gloninger, Nill, Rich, Stehley. Thomas, Weidman—7.

For Joel Jones.—Messrs. Brewer, Bruner, Ebaugh, Petter, Longnecker, Miller—6.

The Michigan Conspiracy Case.

The examination of W. D. Wescott was continued on the 17th and 18th instant, occupying both days. It corroborates (says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*) the testimony of the previous witnesses in every essential particular, and adds no facts with which our readers are not already fully acquainted. The trial has now been proceeding thirteen days. Most of the testimony is accumulative, and if the counsel mean to make a witness of every man who knows the facts, there is a fair prospect of the court being occupied throughout the summer.

The following is an extract from Wescott's testimony:

"On or about the 11th September I had a conversation with Fitch, in which he said if they did not succeed in throwing off the train during the State fair, at the points named west of Jackson. Whitebridge, Dry Marsh and at the high embankment east of Francisscville, they would burn the four depots at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Niles. He said he wanted to show the people of Michigan that the feeling against the road was not local. If they could succeed in killing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons during the fair, it would bring the company to terms; they would, if this did not do it, burn them. And he then proposed to give me or any body else, $1,000 for burning the four depots, or $250 for either of them. He said he thought I would be a good person to do it, as I had frequent business over the road."

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—At a late term of the Livingston County (N. Y.) Court, a lady, named Mary M'Call, obtained a verdict against Colon Carmichael of $800, for uttering slanderous words against her.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Every man deems that he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest of all for him to bear; but they are so, because they are the very ones he needs.

— The General Association of the Congregational Clergy of Connecticut commenced its one hundred and forty second annual session at Bridgeport on Tuesday week.

— The Gettysburgh Star of Saturday says that the dwelling house of Jacob Cover, Esq., in Franklin township, Adams county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon week.

— In North Groton, Mass., on the 13th inst., the wife and two daughters of Mr. Amiable, cabinet-maker, were burned to death. The catastrophe was caused by the upsetting of a pot of varnish over the fire, which communicated to their clothing.

— On Thursday morning a Wall street dealer in gold dust bought $100,000 worth from one passenger in the Crescent City; and it is estimated that the passengers in that steamer brought $2,000,000, besides what was on the manifest.

— The widow of the late Chancellor Kent died on Thursday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Isaac S. Hone, in Orange, N. J. She was eighty three years of age.

— The Rochester American says the forgeries of Stoddard in that city approach in amount, if they do not exceed, $10,000.

— The new agent of Jenny Lind, Mr. Seaton, to prevent imposition by speculators, has the price of each seat printed on her concert tickets. A ticket is not received if the price has been erased.

— The dwelling house of Col. Worthen, of Washington county, Ga., was burned to the ground last week, and his only son, aged about 15, and another lad, were burned to death.

— The Spanish war steamer Pizarro arrived at N. York on Friday morning, in five days and a half from Havana, bringing 14 passengers.

— Allen A. Hall, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now superintendent of the erection of public buildings in California, reached San Francisco just before the fire occurred.

— The Synod of the Free Church Congregational Union and the Synod of the United Church of Canada have severally come out in favor of secularizing the Clergy Reserves, which are worth $8,000,000. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has denounced the existing distribution of these Clergy Reserves, but is silent upon the subject of secularization.

— Four story shirt collars are all the rage. We saw one the other day with a steeple on it. This increase in building has proved very profitable to the linen and starch trades. Short-necked people, in order to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, should have their necks stretched up a little.

— When a king asked Euclid, the mathematician, whether he could not explain his art to him in a more compendious manner, he was answered that there was no royal way to geometry. Other things may be seized by might, or purchased with money, but knowledge is to be gained only by study, and study to be prosecuted only in retirement.

— The Connecticut Senate have passed a liquor law as stringent as any port wine that ever was made. It provides for fines and imprisonment for selling any quantity, except for mechanical, medicinal, or religious purposes.

— There was a white frost last night on the low grounds in the vicinity of Boston. At Needham it lay till six o'clock this morning, when it disappeared before the bright sun. We do not apprehend much damage has been done. Tender vegetables will be checked in their growth for a few days, but will soon recover.—*Boston Transcript, 17th.*

— Every Democratic paper we receive from Illinois, has raised the name of Judge Douglass, as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the ordeal of a National Convention.

— The St. Louis papers of Monday week, the 16th inst., state that the Mississippi was again rising at that point. No apprehension, however, was entertained of its causing further destruction of property, or suspension of business. It is not stated which of the upper rivers the rise comes from.

— The corner stone of a new Lutheran Church was laid in the flourishing village of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, on the 7th inst., on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Passavant of this city preached a sermon.

— Hineline, of the Camden Democrat, says: The recent reduction in the price of tea and coffee is attributed to the mildness of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who have become much addicted to *chalk-o'late.*

— Gen. Nathan Wilds died in Pittsfield, Mass., a few days ago, aged 98. He had several times been the democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, and was universally esteemed.

— J. DUTTON STEELE, Esq., Superintendent of the Roadway Department of the Reading Railroad, has been presented, by Mr. NEAL, with a silver tea-service similar to that presented to Mr. MILLHOLLAND, which we noticed several weeks ago.

— Charles E. Atherton, of Paterson, found guilty of forgery, has been sentenced to six years imprisonment. His brother is yet to be tried on the same charge.

— Propeller Atlas was sunk on Lake Ontario, on the 13th inst., having on board the large and magnificent organ sent from George Stevens, of Cambridge, a few days since, destined to Milwaukie.

— The late general treasurer of Rhode Island, upon settling his accounts, found $5,000 "over," and passed it to the State, to await the discovery of the error in the books.

— The Secretary of the Treasury has directed five inspectors in the Baltimore custom house to be dismissed, with a view to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue.

— The five absorbing topics of the day are, the Mormon difficulty on Beaver Island, the Pendulum Experiment, Short Dresses, World's Fair, and the Buffalo Hunt

— A lady at Madison, Ia., on Friday, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been sick for several days, and was much depressed in mind. Her condition is very critical.

— The Whig, in one quarter, attack Judge GIBSON, while in another they talk of putting him upon their Judicial ticket for the Supreme Court. The Harrisburgh Telegraph is one of the latter class.

— The Lafayette Journal says that the iron for the Crawfordsville Railroad is now arriving at that place, and that the laying down will be commenced in a few days.

— Mr. Greeley writes from London that he had paid a visit to several model lodging houses, in one of which he saw a "newly invented" brick, which struck him very favorably!

— Two school boys have lately been banished from Havana for chewing a figure of the republican flag on the walls of the court, and writing under "Vive Lopez." They did it merely to tease the janitor.

— The Hong Kong Register announces with much gratification that the Chinese residents in that city have begun to allow their ladies to enjoy social intercourse with the wives and daughters of the barbarians.

— Col. John Crenshaw has been nominated for Congress from the Montgomery (Ala.) in opposition to Capt. Auercrombie, the Union candidate.

— Fidelia Gove has obtained a verdict of $345 damages against David P. Clark, of Hartland, Vt., for breach of marriage promise.

— Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, aged 16, was burned to death at Buffalo, by the explosion of a spirit lamp, as she lighted it with a match.

— Dr. Henry Mais, of Moline, Iowa, was drowned last week, in attempting to cross an arm of the river projecting over the road, near Moline, with a horse and buggy. His wife escaped.

— Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has consented to run as the Protectionist candidate for Parliament for Hertfordshire, and will be returned without opposition.

— Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Louisville on Thursday morning last, by means of a hole made through the wall. One of them, charged with murder, was retaken.

— Miss Catharine Heley, of Erin, Michigan, while out in the forest last week, was killed by the lightning striking and prostrating a large tree upon her.

— Jeremiah Warwick, of Butler county, Ohio, died of cholera on Friday last. Two of his sons, who had just returned from California, died but a short time before.

ADDITION TO THE CAPITOL.—*The Laying of the Corner-Stone.*—The following authoritative announcement appears in the National Intelligencer, of Saturday morning:

"We understand that the corner-stone of the addition to the capitol, authorized by the late act of Congress, will be laid by the President of the United States on the 4th of July next, in the presence of such officers of the Government as may then be in the city, and of all citizens who may see fit to assemble to witness the ceremony; and that an address on that occasion will be delivered by the Secretary of State."

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Maine gold mines having proved a humbug, the Bangor Mercury says that there is great excitement in that city now in consequence of the exhibition of valuable specimens dug on the Canada side. A letter has been received in that city from a gentleman, who states that he is making from twelve to eighteen dollars per day. As many as one hundred men have left Bangor within a few days, and many others are preparing to go. At the mines in Canada, two or three thousand persons are already collected, and a company of English troops is guarding the line to keep the Yankees on their own side.

My Mother.

"My mother's voice! how often creeps
Its cadence o'er my lonely hours,
Like healing scent on wings of sleep,
Or dew to the unconscious flowers.
I can't forget her matin prayer,
E'en while my pulses madly fly;
And in the still, unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by,
And years, and sin, and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee.

DELICATE ATTENTIONS.—Mackenzie, formerly sub-editor of the N. Y. Tribune, is now a member of the Canadian Legislative Assembly. Lest this sudden change from the free atmosphere of the press to the more constrained limits of parliamentary life should prove injurious to him, as in the case of a very dirty man, who, when finally washed clean died of the revulsion, his colleagues are breaking him to his new position by gradations.

On the 10th inst., Mr. Gugy, in the course of his speech, called Mr. Mackenzie a traitor; a liar; a scoundrel; a coward "without sentiment or feeling; who had fled his country; a robber, and a murderer; and concluded his speech by saying, that he was "half cat, half monkey, half tiger and half goat." Mr. McK. must have felt as much at home under this salutation of epithets, as if reading proof in the Tribune office.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The English papers are profuse in their ridicule of the American portion of the Great Exhibition, and sneeringly inquire "Why the Committee asked for so much room, when they were unable to fill it?" Some of their amateur writers also condemn the display of American productions, and intimate that Brother Jonathan is celebrated for nothing but wooden nutmegs and mammoth pumpkins. A reply in kind to both the query and the sneer, would be, that "the Committee reserved the vacant space for a certain sea-boat called the Pacific; but that our people being naturally in a hurry, and unwilling to be over ten days in crossing the big pond, could not spare her until they had time to build a faster one!". To be serious; no one conversant with the state of things here, could have expected from this country a display of jewels, plate and rich tissues to match the glittering stores collected from the old world. There is as much difference between the two Continents in this respect as there was between the the ruffled British Grenadier, and the ragged, barefooted Continental soldier in the days of our fathers the one was adorned for a sacrifice—the other simply girded for a mighty purpose.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the most notable of the members of the House of Lords, died at his country residence in Dorsetshire on June 2d, aged 84 years. He was lineally descended from the famous Lord Shaftesbury, the member of the "cabal" under Charles II., and more directly the author, than any other man, of the Habeas Corpus act. He graduated at Christ Church College, made the grand tour of Europe, and on his return entered the House of Commons, and on the accession of the Tories to power, after the death of Fox, received the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance. On the death of his elder brother he entered the House of Lords, and there for forty years distinguished himself for the strong common sense, legal discrimination, and uncompromising impartiality with which he discharged the duties of chairman of several important standing committees. He remained at his parliamentary post till near the close of life.

SWORD FISH.—A few days ago, on examining the bark Said Bin Sultan, in search of a leak, the carpenter of a sword fish discovered that he had penetrated through the copper and plank, 3½ inches thick, and into the lining 2½ inches; having passed between two timbers. The fragment remaining in the vessel was about sixteen inches in length. The blow was inflicted when the bark was crossing the equator, on her last voyage, and was distinctly felt at the time, and noted in the log book. The fish was seen also, in a bleeding condition. Several cases of a similar nature have occurred with vessels belonging to this port. In the museum of the Essex Institute there is the bill of a sword fish which had penetrated six inches into a vessel.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.—The Green Bay *Advocate* publishes statistics showing the increasing importance of this place as a commercial and manufacturing point. During the month of April and May 3000 bbls. of fish were shipped 600 more remain in store: the whole is valued at $3,500. Value of furs received for shipment $4,000. Within a month past 2,500,000 shingles, valued at $5000 have been shipped. The steam shingle factory on East river, manufactures about 35,000 per day. Evans & Co's tannery does a large business, and will supply the whole Fox river valley. An iron foundry is now being put up, and a brewery is nearly completed. The harbor of Green Bay is good, the lands well adapted to agricultural purposes, the population is increasing, and dwellings are multiplying almost weekly.

DIED:

On Wednesday morning, the 25th instant, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs SARAH, wife of HUGH MORRISON, Jr., of Allegheny City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her husband, on North Common, between Federal and Beaver streets.

Concert at Rosedale.

WHITES BRASS BAND will give a *GRAND CONCERT* at ROSEDALE GARDEN, THIS EVENING, June 26th, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The tenders ECLIPSE and CHILDS will leave the landing at Pitt street, every hour for the Gardens.

Ice Cream, Raspberries, &c., will be served up. Admittance at the Garden Gate 10 cents. je26

Valuable Real Estate at Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale at moderate prices and on easy terms of payment, the following city property, viz:

No. 1. Four eligible Building Lots on Quarry street, each 25 feet front by 130 deep. These Lots are nearly opposite the Market House.

2. One Lot of Ground on Second street, 35 feet front by 85 deep.

3. A Lot of Ground on Liberty street, 25 feet front by 100 deep.

4. Two Building Lots, one 50 feet front, the other 25 feet front, on the western corner of Walnut and Quarry streets, by 107 feet deep.

5. Two Building Lots, each 60 feet front on the eastern corner of Walnut and Quarry streets, by 120 feet deep.

6. A Block of Lots 231 feet front by 200 feet deep on Quarry street.

JAMES BLAKELY,
je26 cor. 6th and Liberty sts., second story.

MARION STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A good two story Brick Dwelling House, arranged with 3 rooms, front room and kitchen, two chambers and garret, with a good dry cellar; a large yard, with an out oven and hydrant. Also, a two story Frame House, of 4 rooms and garret. The Lot is 36 feet front on Union street, Eighth Ward, by 104 deep. The whole is in good order, and will be sold for $1500. Terms, $600 in hand, and balance in one, two, three and four years.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
je26 50 Smithfield street.

HERPETIC SOAP.—For rendering the skin smooth, soft and delicately white, removing tan, sallowness and redness of the skin. All chaps, chafes, &c. on the hands are healed by it. Price only 12½ cents per cake. Sold by S. L. CUTHBERT,
je26 No. 50 Smithfield street.

CHESTER'S BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—The most complete assortment in the city, comprising over three hundred suits, consisting in part of Spencers, Waists, Jackets, Roundabouts, Sacks, Blouses, Sack Frock and Dress Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Hats, Suspenders, &c., made in the best manner, embracing the following materials, black, blue, brown, green, grey and drab cloths, jeans, Parisian mixtures, satinets, cassimeres, white and colored linens, nankeens, velvets, &c. &c. No charges for showing Goods.

We study to please.
je26 No. 71 Smithfield street.
(Chronicle copy.)

BURLINGTON HERRING.—30 boxes superior Burlington smoked Herring, rec'd and for sale by
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.,
je26 Gr