Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER .....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:::::::::::::::AUGUST 13.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the Common Bond, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—THEODORE PARKER.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD. WILSON M'CANDLESS.
GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Districts.		*Districts.*	
1.	PETER LOGAN.	13.	H. C. ETER.
2.	GEORGE R. MARTIN.	14.	JOHN CLAYTON.
3.	JOHN MILLER.	15.	ISAAC ROBINSON.
4.	F. W. BOCKIUS.	16.	HENRY FETTER.
5.	R. M'CAY, Jr.	17.	JAMES BURNSIDE.
6.	A. APPLE.	18.	MAXWELL M'CALLEN.
7.	HON. N. STRICKLAND.	19.	Gen. JOSEPH M'DONALD.
8.	A. PETERS.	20.	WILLIAM S. CALAHAN.
9.	DAVID FISHER.	21.	ANTHONY BERKE.
10.	R. E. JAMES.	22.	WILLIAM DUNN.
11.	JOHN M'REYNOLDS.	23.	JOHN S. M'CALMONT.
12.	F. DAMON.	24.	GEORGE R. BARRETT.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,
P. C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN BARTON, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL FLEMING, Pittsburgh,
A. J. GRIBBEN, Pittsburgh.
GEORGE F. GILMORE, Lawrenceville,
SAMUEL McKEE, Birmingham,
J. C. STEWART, Plum Township.
SHERIFF,
CHARLES KENT, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB TOMER, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JACOB McCOLLISTER, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
STEPHEN WOOD,
PROTHONOTARY,
EDWARD MCCORMICK, Indiana Township.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
PATRICK MCKENNA, Pittsburgh.

Re-Assembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1852.

In pursuance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, the Delegates to the State Convention of March 4th, 1852, are requested to re-assemble at the Capitol, at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, A.D. 1852, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. W. L. HIRST, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM CURRIE,
WILLIAM H. WELSH, } *Secretaries.*

☞ FINE JOB PRINTING.☜

Having recently made large additions of New and Elegant Type to our News and Job Offices, we are ready to execute all kinds of Printing, from the cheapest style, and down the lowest terms. Every size and variety of Type, from Pica Type down to Diamond, will now be found in our extensive Job Office, ready for a call.

DEATH OF COL. WM. SEARIGHT.

It is our painful duty, this morning, to announce the death of this estimable man and worthy citizen. This result of the disease with which he was afflicted for some months past, has been dreaded by his friends, and its fatal termination cannot but bring sorrow to the hearts of thousands who enjoyed his acquaintance and esteemed his worth. He died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

"A LIVE WHIG," who incumbers the columns of the Gazette, is still after us to give him instructions as to certain planks in the democratic platform. We have already told him that the platform—every plank of it—is perfectly satisfactory to the democratic party, and we think it impertinent on the part of those who do not choose to stand upon it, to attempt to justify their opposition by asking silly questions.

There are a great many people still alive who imagine that the principal duty of an editor is to publish all the nonsense that they may write, whether it has point or not, and that other editors are bound to notice their nonsense in a grave manner. This person, who professes to be "a live whig," (which we do not believe,) is one of the same sort, and we are astonished that the shrewd editor of the Gazette permits him to use his columns to make his folly manifest. He asserts nothing against the Democratic Platform, and if he had the courage to do so, he does not know what to object to. He is like a little crooked thing that printers use to ask questions, but which has never been known to give an answer. Perhaps the writer may consider it unkind to compare the shape of his mind or his body to an interrogation point, but if he will answer the following questions satisfactorily, we will withdraw the remark:

Shall the constitution be violated, and one of the principal planks of the *whig* platform be *spit* upon, repudiated and knocked from under your feet, and not a *live whig* willing to come to its protection? "Speak."

Is Gen. Scott in favor of placing every foreigner who may arrive in this country in the army, and at the end of a year give him the right of citizenship, and at the same time make aliens of all those who prefer to follow some industrial employment, rather than be employed continually in hobbing to his big feather?—"Speak."

"Do you lay any claim to truth, integrity, courage and fair dealing?" If you do, why do you not let us know who you are, and relieve our mind from the doubt as to whether you are "a live whig," or merely one of the convenient spirits that the Spirit Rappers produce with their knocks?

If you do not belong to the Misses Fox class of spirits, why can you not answer when "a plain, simple and fair question, concerning a question of momentous importance to the whole country," why do you refuse to let the public know the man who asks questions about matters of which he knows nothing, and at the same time says he is "a live whig?"

Do you consider all the farmers in our county, "*craven, cowardly, country bumpkins?*" Such would appear to be your opinion, for you apply those terms to them in a very emphatic manner. [The farmers will please take notice that in the opinion of a "live whig," and, we suppose, in the opinion of the editor of the Gazette also, they are a set of "craven, cowardly *bumpkins.*"]

Do you believe with a former favorite of the editor, who permits you to use his columns, that the Ohio river is frozen up one half the year, and dry the other half; and if this whig assertion is true, can you recommend any practical means by which the ice can be abolished in winter, and the channel kept full during the six months the whig authorities says it is dry?

The last questions we will ask are: are you "*A Live Whig?*" What's your name? Where do you live? and do you suppose there is any editor in Pittsburgh, so simple as to get into a controversy with a man of straw. We do not believe that you are a "Live Whig," and until you can show that you have a "local habitation and a name," we must continue to consider you one of the disembodied spirits who are the special property of the 'Rappers.'

"WILL NO MAIDEN MARRY ME?"—We don't desire that the above interrogatory should be understood as a question from ourselves, but on the contrary, we use it to designate a beautiful song written by Charles P. Shiras, and composed and arranged by our fellow-citizen, Henry Kleber. In this line of music, Mr. K. is obtaining an enviable reputation in his profession, and it is pleasing to all who enjoy his acquaintance, to witness his well-merited success. The song we refer to is for sale at his music store, on Third street.

☞ The late Judge de Veaux, of Niagara Falls, left a provision in his will appropriating the bulk of his property, amounting to some $20,000, for the establishment and endowment of an educational institution at Mount Eagle, a point on the river about three miles below the Falls.

☞ There cannot be a doubt as to our opinion of the impropriety of the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency; but some of those who intend to vote for him, say that we are continually misrepresenting his sentiments and those of his friends. This is not the fact, and to prove that it is not so, we will let the General speak for himself, and give a few of the opinions of his friends. We think the following paragraphs will justify all we have said about him:

GENERAL SCOTT ON FOREIGNERS.

"*I now hesitate* between *extending the period of residence before Naturalization*, and a TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT. *My mind inclines* TO THE LATTER."—WINFIELD SCOTT.

GREELEY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but *last of all for Scott.* Scott is a *vain, conceited coxcomb* of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epaulets, and if he should be elected President he would TEAR the whig party into tatters IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."—HORACE GREELEY.

WEED'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, *there is WEAKNESS in all he says or does about the* Presidency. Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a *gratuitous letter*, making himself a candidate, *in which all sorts of unwise things were said to return and plague his friends if he should be a candidate.* And since that time, *with a fatality which seizes upon men who get bewildered in gazing at the White House*, HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING HIS PEN TO DIM THE GLORIES ACHIEVED BY HIS SWORD."—THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.

"BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTIAN SHOULD BE ELEVATED TO THE PRESIDENCY."—HENRY CLAY.

GEN. SCOTT ON NATURALIZATION.

"*We are liberal enough to open the door to the children of foreigners who may be born here*, without allowing their FATHERS TO COME HERE TO HELP SCVARS US."—WINFIELD SCOTT.

Will the Gazette or Journal inform us whether Greeley and Weed are correct in their estimate of Scott's abilities as a civilian, or, if they are wrong, at what time did they withdraw the insulting remarks?

As a soldier we admire Gen. Scott as highly as any American can, who esteems him one of the greatest Generals of the age, but in regard to his inordinate desire to reach a civil station for which he has neither the proper temper, capacity or experience, we think, with Thurlow Weed, that he has been "suffering his pen to dim the glories achieved by his sword."

WOOSTER FESTIVAL.

The Committee, on behalf of the invited guests, to celebrate the opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to Wooster, in Ohio, to whom was confided the duty of an expression of the opinions and sentiments of the multitude assembled on the occasion, take leave to report the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad as a *golden link* in the chain of internal improvements, which binds the agricultural industry and enterprise of the *west* with an *eastern* home market of consumption—a union of interests, both agricultural and commercial, alike sources of National prosperity.

Resolved, That the freedom of our civil Government never fails to inspire in a community a liberal desire to promote the best interests of the social relations; and that the progress of the age gives hope to the friends of improvements, that the completion of every *link* in the great chain of railroad communication upon this continent, will bind in perpetual and harmonious *union*, every member of this confederacy of free and sovereign States.

Resolved, That we tender our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Wooster in general and to their Committee of Arrangements in particular, for the magnificent and liberal entertainment provided on the occasion;—the abundance of the feast is an evidence of the characteristic hospitality of the truly free and generous of our western people.

Resolved, That the officers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, have our most sincere wishes and hopes with them, for the completion of the work in progress. The enlarged and discriminating judgment of the President and Board of Directors, in assuming the prosecution of this enterprise, will be an abiding memorial of the public spirit of western citizens.

The Liquor Law in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

It is stated that a number of liquor dealers in the vicinity of Lowell, Mass., since the new liquor law went into operation have taken up their abode in Pelham, and other places in New Hampshire. One individual has bought a piece of land in that State, and put upon it a building so contrived that his bar stands exactly up to the line in New Hampshire, while his customers, as they hold the glass to the mouth, drink in Massachusetts! This is a dodge potential, which the law cannot touch, there being no Maine law in operation in New Hampshire.

The complaints in the liquor cases in Cambridge, Mass., are openly insulted in the streets as they go and return from their places of business. It was feared by some that the spirit might be manifested by some gross act of violence.

In Providence, R. I., on Saturday, Nathaniel Stearns was convicted of having sold a glass of brandy, and fined $20 and costs.

A posse of officers visited the Mineral Spring House in North Providence, last week, for the purpose of searching for liquor. They were resisted by the barkeeper, who drew two knives and threatened death to any one who should attempt to search the premises. He was secured, however, without injury to any one. Two jugs and a bottle of liquor were seized.

The sales of liquor at the agency in Lowell, Mass., during twelve days, were a little over two hundred dollars, or between sixteen and seventeen dollars per day.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Roxbury, Mass., have refused to appoint an agent to sell liquors in that place.

THE HORSE TRADE OF THE WEST.—Horses are carried by railroad from Cincinnati to New York or Boston in five days, and for the sum of $18 each. The omnibus proprietors of New York are supplied from Cincinnati. The demand for good horses, says the Cincinnati Gazette, continues considerably ahead of the supply. The Mexican war emptied pasture fields and stables of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, and caused a rise in stock of fifty per cent.

AGGRESSIONS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN.—The Miramichi Gleaner says, on the authority of some individuals engaged on Fox Island, that scarcely a day passed over without their seeing twenty or thirty American crafts at anchor, fishing at a short distance from the Island. On the 5th, the crews of several landed for the purpose of celebrating on shore their national anniversary of independence. A number also came on shore at Burnt Church for the same purpose.

THE WRECK OF THE HENRY CLAY.—The value of the hull, boilers and articles of any worth, saved from the wreck of the steamboat Henry Clay, it is said will amount to $6,000. The value of the Henry Clay, was $45,000, Mr. Collyer owned five-eights, Mr. Radford two-eights, and Captain Talman one-eight. Mr. Collyer had $6,000 insurance on his share; Mr. Radford had $5,000 on his, Capt. Talman had $3,000 on his share.

☞ The Jesuit Missionary Society known as the "Society for the Propagation of Faith;" the head quarters being at Lyons, expended about $900,000 during the year 1851, in about the following proportion:—In Europe $11,815; in Asia $200,035; in Africa $57,800; in America $149,737; and in Oceana $68,618.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

We have nothing new to report in the money market, in our city further than that it appears to be as tight as at former reports. But, as will be seen by reading our eastern information, it is abundant in all the Atlantic cities.

The N. Y. Post of the 19th says that the market presents a very active demand at advancing prices. Government stocks were inquired for. $12,000 of the United States were sold at 118½, which is an advance of ¼. United States fives of 1805 improved ¼.

There is evidently more disposition to operate. Buyers are more numerous than sellers. 1800 shares of Erie stock were sold, and the closing price showed an advance of 1½ per cent. Reading rose one per cent., and Canton 1¼, on cash sales. These two stocks exhibit a strong upward tendency. 600 shares of Canton have sold to-day, a larger number than has been sold for a very long period. The stock shows symptoms of a reviving interest in it.

North American Trust was in demand and advanced 1½ per cent.: 400 shares were sold.

The mass of stocks seem destined to advance, and that considerably. The exceptions will be few.

The abundance of money in New York, is very great, and on the return of operations to town speculation is expected to be active and prices of all securities to advance greatly.

The large amount ($0,000) of Erie Convertibles, 1862, sold on Saturday, it is stated are for Europe.

There are very few first class railroad bonds left on the market, and they are much wanted.

Chicago city water loan bonds are selling at 98½, with but a small quantity offering.

FREE BANKS AND CITY BONDS.—The Hartford *Times* states, that several banks are about to be established under the General Banking law, passed at the last session of the Connecticut Legislature. One bank has been got up in Norwich with a capital of $100,000, and another in this city with a like amount of capital.

The Sub-Treasury held a balance, this morning, of $4,574,744 77.

The amount received from Customs last week was $912,015 80. The payments were $738,357 22.

The exports of specie, in all last week, only amounted to $301,379, making since 1st January.....$15,896,887

The imports have been rather considerably of general merchandize, including groceries and dry goods amounting to.....3,530,789

and the exports (other than specie).....$808,387

The London money market appears without change. Consols were 100⅛@100¼.

Business was rather more active, and the circulation of the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous return:

Public deposits	£4,077,870	Decrease	£230,608
Other deposits	14,716,038	Decrease	714,401
Rest	4,190,473	Increase	30,565
On the other side of the account—			
Government securities	13,976,616	Decrease	144,930
Other securities	18,671,997	Decrease	743,033
Notes unemployed	11,911,375	Decrease	587,635

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,747,735, being an increase of £268,980; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,988,678, showing a decrease of £243,460, when compared with the preceding return.

The report from Philadelphia of the 9th says that the Stock market was again very active and buoyant to-day, and nearly every stock on the list enclosed at an advance on Saturday's rates. The movement was not confined to any particular security, but embraced almost all the speculative stocks in this market. Pennsylvania 5's sold at 97¾—an advance of ½.

The principal movement in Reading Bonds, was in Mortgage 6's, which further advanced ½, closing at 95½. The 70's sold at 90 at first Board. Schuylkill Navigation Bonds were in demand, and improved 1½ ⅌ cent. Penna. Railroad was better, and closed at 46¾. Long Island sold up to 11, but afterwards receded a fraction, and closed at 10¾; Morris Canal sold at 18¾, and Vicksburg at 16½. The market closed firm.

The Elkton Whig says, the property of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co., in that county, is assessed at $242,550, on which the State and County tax, for the present year, is $1,916 02. There is also due from the Company, to the State and County, for taxes for previous years, $16,700, exclusive of interest. The suit to recover it is about to be prosecuted.

One of the London papers notices the arrival of Col. J. J. M'Cahen, as follows:—Among the passengers by the Africa, which has just arrived, Mr. J. J. M'Cahen, Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, who is charged with the conversion of the present State debt of Pennsylvania, falling due yearly from 1853 to 1870, into a thirty-five year four per cent. coupon stock, free from taxation. The present debt averages 4¾ per cent. interest, and is registered in Pennsylvania alone, where the interest is collected. It will thus be seen that this State has shrewdly determined, with a view to obtaining an increased circulation of its securities on the continent, to meet the general wish on this side, by forming one large coupon stock. There can be no doubt that by thus taking advantage of the present ease of the money markets of London and the continent, a considerable pecuniary advantage will result to the State. Mr. M'Cahen is also deputed to receive proposals for the 5,000,000 dollars five per cent. stock, to be awarded in September, to the appearance of which in this market we drew attention some time ago, and the proceeds of which are to be in part appropriated to the payment of State Loans now due.

Later from the Plains.

Among the passengers brought by the Clara, from St. Joseph, were Messrs. Birch of Washington City, Hamble of Illinois, and J. S. Carter of St. Charles county, in this State. These gentlemen have just returned from California by the overland route, and made the journey from Sacramento to the frontier of this State in fifty-five days. During the entire trip, they enjoyed excellent health, and were not molested in any instance by the Indians. They found the grass and water exceedingly plenty on the plains, and in every respect preferred the land route to coming home by the Isthmus. In coming in, they met thousands of emigrants on their way to the Golden Region, and to Oregon, and in almost every instance found them getting along finely.

Although many of the trains had suffered severely from sickness and deprivations shortly after leaving the settlement, nearly all of them, soon after, were recuperated in health and spirits. Those that left here in the latter part of April and beginning of May, confidently expected to reach the diggings by the first of July.

Gov. Bigler, of California, had made arrangements to afford every assistance to any of the emigrating parties that might need relief.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞ Mr. Butler, Bishop of Durham, and author of the Analogy, being applied to for a charitable subscription, asked his steward what money he had in the house. The steward informed him there were five hundred pounds.—"Five hundred pounds!" said the Bishop; "what a shame for a Bishop to have such a sum in his possession." And he ordered it all to be given to the poor immediately.

☞ Gen. Commander has published an address in the Winyan (S. C.) *Observer*, justifying his course in seeking admission to the Democratic National Convention. He promises now to devote himself to securing for the people of South Carolina the exercise of the right to vote directly for their Presidential electors.

FOREIGN DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

Election Riots in Ireland.

In Ireland deplorable scenes have taken place at the election in county Clare, South of Ireland. The military were called out, and several lives sacrificed. On Thursday, polling for Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, Cornelius O'Brien, and Col. Vandleur, at Sixmile bridge, about seven miles from Limerick, when a riot arose between the voters on the respective sides. No clear statement of the affray can be had, but the most probable version of the story is, that country people threw stones at a party of Lord Conyngham's tenants who were proceeding to the polls under an escort of military, and that some of the missiles striking the soldiers, they fired a volley among the crowd, and killed five men on the spot, besides wounding five or six others—three mortally. Twelve shots were fired by the soldiers, and all took effect. It is asserted that no orders were given to fire. A jury had been empannelled; but, at latest accounts, had not returned a verdict.

Of these deplorable scenes at the County Clare election, the Limerick Chronicle, tory organ, gives the following statement:

"On approaching the village it was observable that an immense mass of country people had congregated so as to intercept the progress of the electors and military, who, upon entering the town, were assailed with groans and rudely assaulted with stones and other missiles. Stones were hurled at the escort from every direction, their caps were knocked off, muskets broken, knapsacks stove in, and several of the detachment were cut and injured. The soldiers got off the cars, and formed two sections of ten men each, in front and rear of the vehicles upon which the electors were seated, and who were equally exposed to the vengeance of the mob.—The escort pressed on in the direction of the court-house, when a simultaneous onslaught was made.

"The fatal result has now to be recorded.—Exasperated by such usage, the soldiers in the advance section fired upon their assailants, when, and to relate, six men were shot dead and as many more badly wounded. Terror and dismay now seized the rioters, and all who witnessed the spectacle, as the lifeless corpses fell here and there, the moans of the wounded, and shrieks of relatives and friends resounding from the town and responded to from the fields.

"Names of killed: James Casey, Thomas Ryan, Michael Coleman, Michael Connellan, Jeremiah Frawley, and James Flaherty. Of those wounded, Michael Glinn, of Rossmanaher, was brought into Barrington Hospital, the same evening, with a gun-shot wound, the ball having entered under the thigh bone and passed out at the other side;—John Hofferman was received with a wound in his hip, where the ball is lodged; John Reilley was sent to Ennis Hospital, with a broken arm from a gunshot wound."

The Limerick Reporter says:

"After the military execution of the poor men in Six-mile bridge, it was shocking to witnesses of glee and delight with which the soldiery amused themselves amid the dead, the dying, and the wounded by whom they were encompassed.—Nearly all the people left the village soon afterwards, and the peace that prevailed was that of the grave. The officers and soldiers of the 19th marched into Limerick, without the slightest concern for what had happened."

Mr. Cronin, resident magistrate, was present, and stated that he gave no orders to fire, nor were the muskets of the soldiery and police under his command loaded. There was a party of the 3d Dragoon Guards present, but they did not interfere. The latest in the Chronicle is the following:

"Notice having been yesterday extensively circulated through even the remotest districts of the County Clare, calling upon the peasantry to assemble at Six-mile bridge this day, upon the occasion of the inquest, and take revenge for their murdered fellow men, two pieces of artillery, a troop of Dragons, and 400 of the 31st and 14th regiments left this morning to attend during the investigation, but returned in the afternoon.

"A subscription is originated in this city for the destitute families of the unfortunate men killed at Six-mile bridge."

In Monaghan, although the liberal candidate has not been successful, the first great stand for popular principles and tenant right has, at all events, been made. The Freeman, referring to the defeat of Dr. Gray, in this county, says:

"Landlord intimidation was practised to a most fearful extent; but it fell impotent on the chivalrous twelve-pound Catholic voters. They rushed to the poll like an avenging army, reckless of the consequences to themselves, provided they could save the public cause.

Most of the Irish provincial papers that have come to hand teem with accounts of election outrages. At Ballina, the police had to charge the crowd with the bayonet.

At Roscommon, and elsewhere, the same disturbances took place. The outrages are much regretted by the moderate men of all parties.

The Outrages at St. Joseph.

By the arrival of the Clara, we have obtained, through Messrs. Matthews & Eaton, some additional particulars respecting the horrible tragedy recently enacted at St. Joseph. At the date of our former advices, Langston, Jennings, and Anderson, the suspected parties, were confined in jail. On Friday last they were brought before the examining court. It was, we understand, adduced as evidence, that Willard, the victim of this almost unparalleled atrocity, was taken, hand-cuffed, from his store, on the morning of Thursday, the 27th ult., and conveyed through the most frequented streets of the town, to a woods in the neighborhood. He was then tied to a tree, and whipped till about one o'clock, when his murderers were so fatigued that they deemed it necessary to temporarily desist, and come into town for the purpose of procuring refreshments. After drinking at several houses they returned to their fiendish work. Willard soon exhibited symptoms of exhaustion, and it soon became apparent that he could not survive much longer, he was instantly killed by knocking him on the head with a club.

These proceedings were witnessed by two persons, who were secreted in an adjoining enclosure.

The body was deposited in a thicket near by, where it was intended to be kept till night, when an opportunity would be offered of sinking it in the river.

Very fortunately, however, some account of the diabolical affair came to the knowledge of the citizens, and prevented this plan of concealment. It is easy to believe that the authorities would start a report that Willard, after being whipped, had jumped into the river and drowned. A constable, whose name we have forgotten, arrested Langston, Jennings and Anderson, and in performing the duty, narrowly escaped with his life.

The citizens, whose indignation scarcely knew any bounds, would have lynched the guilty parties on the spot, but for the law and order sentiments advocated by many of the influential residents of St. Joseph.

The accused, with the aid of their money, secured the services of the best counsel in the town and on this account it is feared, that they may escape from suffering merited punishment.

The sheriff of Buchanan county, who is also jailor, being suspected of entertaining friendly feeling for the prisoners, had the keys of the prison taken from him.

At the time of the abduction, Willard was in the most destitute circumstances, and his family was nearly in a state of starvation. The people of St. Joseph, after becoming aware of their condition, raised for their relief, nearly $500.—*St. Louis Union.*

The Fate of Genius.

A late number of Thomas D'Arcy McGee's *Celt*, published at Buffalo, brings to notice a new claimant for posthumous fame. Mr. McGee states in his history of the early Irish settlers of America, that Christopher Colles, an Irishman, who arrived in this country about the time Fulton was born, delivered, in 1772, at Philadelphia, a series of lectures on the subject of lock navigation, and was the first person who suggested to the government of that State canals and improvements on the Ontario route. He was generally considered as a visionary projector, and his plans were sometimes treated with ridicule, and frequently viewed with distrust. In 1784, 1785, 1790, and for several successive years, he petitioned the legislature of that State on the importance and practicability of uniting the Western Lakes to the Atlantic. He was, probably, the author of the letters signed "Hibernicus," on the same subject, which were published in New York about the beginning of this century. In 1774 he proposed to supply New York with water by aqueducts, such as now bring in the Croton, and of which he exhibited models at public lectures. During the last war he was the "projector and attendant of the telegraph erected on Castle Clinton." He died in obscurity and poverty whilst others were growing famous and wealthy upon the stolen ideas of his failing intellect.

☞ In consequence of the prevalence of disease in the West and along all the avenues of approach leading to the city of Cleveland, the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, appointed for the 18th of August, has been postponed for the present year by the Standing committee.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The Savannah News of Tuesday says that in consequence of the frequent rains during the season, the rice crops on the Savannah river are backward, and that little, if any, harvesting will commence before the first of September. The crop, it is thought, will not be more than an average one.

Jos. Dodge, Henry Smith and Samuel Smith have been arrested at St. Louis, charged with killing three Indians on the plains. And another man was arrested at Independence on the same charge, and made a confession implicating the others.

Capt. A. Irving Lewis died at Mobile, on the 3d inst., of yellow fever. Captain Lewis was formerly a Lieutenant in the Texas army, where he earned for himself the title of a brave officer. He also accompanied Lopez to Cuba.

Gov. Bell, of Texas, has written a letter to Mr. Bigelow, of Brownsville, assuring him that Gen. Smith promises to send five companies to the protection of the frontier, and that he (the Governor) intends calling into service several companies of mounted volunteers, to co-operate with the regular force.

Mr. James Beckham, of Culpepper, Va., was attacked by one of his slaves, and nearly choked to death a few days ago. During the scuffle, it is said, Mr. B., inflicted a wound on the face of the negro, with a pocket knife which subsequently caused his death.

The Millerites are holding a camp meeting at the grove in South Weymouth.

Hon. Joseph S. Hawkins, formerly Speaker of the Ohio House of Delegates died in Preble county a few days ago.

E. C. Roll has been nominated for Congress, by the democrats of the Second district in Ohio.

There were 19 cholera deaths at New Orleans during the week ending the 31st ult.

There were 250 deaths in Philadelphia last week—of consumption 22; cholera infantum 25; dysentery 51; diarrhea 6.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop peremptorily declines being again a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

There are 160 express wagons now in use in Cincinnati. The amount of capital invested in the business is about $18,000.

Hon. B. F. Butler, of N. Y., has written a long letter in reply to the free soil letter of Senator Chase in which he takes ground in favor of Pierce and King.

The Governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State in an extra session, on the 13th inst.

The American Board of Missions has paid off all its debts, and commenced the financial year with a surplus of $5 85.

There were 122 deaths in Boston last week, being an increase of 30 over the previous week, and of 21 over the corresponding week last year; 78 of the deaths were of children under five years of age—12 died of scarlet fever; 10 of consumption; 5 of dysentery; and 6 of cholera infantum.

A second trial of Phillip's fire annihilator, upon a wooden building erected in the Public Garden, in Boston, took place on Friday evening.—The building was fired and the flames allowed to get well under way, when two annihilators were applied and the fire promptly extinguished.

William Armstrong, who is accused of forging the name of J. W. Coleman as principal, and Bishop Purcell as endorser, to a note of $2,500, and discounting the same at the Citizens' Bank in Cincinnati, has been arrested at Buffalo, and $1,200 of the money recovered.

A meeting of the citizens of Chicago was held on the 4th instant, in relation to the extradition of Thomas Kaine. A number of speeches were made, and a committee to draft resolutions was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 9th.

The Wheat Crop of Wisconsin exceeds everything, the Watertown Chronicle says, that has ever been seen in that or any other State. The yield, as a general thing, will be heavy, averaging from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre.

A company of "American Ethiopian Serenaders" are giving concerts at Calcutta, India.

The immigration from Ireland to the United States for the half year ending June, 1852, numbered 62,372, against 85,978 during the corresponding period last year. For July the immigration was 9,103, against 11,245 last year.—The above figures show quite a falling off this year.

NAUVOO.

This city of the Mormons once had 20,000 inhabitants; there are now but 2,000. One half of the houses the Mormons left, have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenantless. Each lot contains an acre. In walking through the deserted streets I started several quails, in the midst of the once populous city. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife, (once his widow, but now again a wife, of another and a live man,) as a tavern. Between this mansion and the river are the remains of a famous hotel, which was abandoned after its walls had reached the second story; the walls are of fine pressed brick, with marble door sills and caps. Joe's storehouse is also standing. The Masonic Hall is a fine brick building three stories high. I am told that the Mormons were Masons. Their lodge was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois—Smith, I am told, initiated some of the "mothers in the church," then the charter was taken from them and the lodge closed. The front wall and the one next to it, which formed the vestibule, are all that is left standing of the achievements of Lamanaism called "the Temple."

A company of French socialists have purchased a portion of the property, the site and the ruins of the temple included. They number about 400. While I was viewing the temple, they all came out of their boarding house from dinner. Their foreign aspect and clothing, as they grouped about the stones of the temple to smoke their pipe and talk—probably of la belle France, made me almost fancy I was viewing a ruin in an older country. One groupe were gesticulating and laughing over the face of one of the ornaments which decorated each column, and which I cannot describe better than by referring the reader to the picture of a full moon, which usually ornaments the cover of a Dutch almanac.—*Madison Courier.*

PRECOCITY OF INTELLECT.—Chatterton wrote all his beautiful things, exhausted all his hopes of life, and saw nothing better than death, at the age of eighteen. Burns and Byron died in their thirty-seventh year, and, doubtless, the strength of their genius was over. Raffaelle, after filling the world with divine beauty, perished also at thirty-seven; Mozart earlier. These might have produced still greater works. On the other hand, Handel was forty-eight before he gave the world "assurance of a man." Dryden came up to London from the provinces, dressed in Norwich drugget, somewhat above the age of thirty, and did not even then know that he could write a single line of poetry; yet what towering vigor and swinging ease appeared all at once in "Glorious John." Milton had, indeed, written "Comus" at twenty-eight, but he was upwards of fifty when he began his great work. Cowper knew not his own might till he was far beyond thirty, and his "Task" was not written till about the fiftieth year. Sir Walter Scott was also upwards of thirty before he published his "Minstrelsy," and all his greatness was yet to come.

LADY DUELLISTS IN SPAIN.—A lady of Madrid, a short time ago, sent a challenge to a fair rival, who had supplanted herself in her favor of a wealthy admirer. The successful damsel unhesitatingly agreed to fight, and both parties chose seconds of their own sex. Fearing that the smell of gunpowder might prove disagreeable to them, the combatants resolved to use fencing swords; they also determined to fight until one or the other should be killed. They went to the ground each with a pair of fencing swords, and, in case they should fail, a pair of poignards. They were just ready for action, when a pair of officers came up, and took them and their seconds into custody; but one of the men, having called to mind that the law, though forbidding duels between men, said nothing of duels between women, expressed a doubt whether they were warranted in making the arrest. It was accordingly determined to release the women, but a pledge was exacted from them, on their word of honor, that they would not renew the combat.

☞ The Princeton Whig says that a neat and plain marble monument has been erected over the grave of Aaron Burr, within a few days. The inscription is as follows:

"Aaron Burr, born February 6th, 1756, died September 14th, 1820. A colonel in the army of the Revolution.

"Vice-President of the United States, from 1801 to 1805."

☞ SPENCERIAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—(Late Chamberlin's.)—Corner of Third and Market streets, (third floor,) Pittsburgh, Pa. P. P. GOODNOUGH, Practical Accountant, and R. C. SPENCER, Associate. Address, P. R. SPENCER, Principal Teacher of Writing and Commercial Correspondence. See extended notice in another column. aul3

☞ **Wanted.**—A FEW MEN, of thorough business habits and good address, for a safe and respectable business; it is a business that requires no capital but good character, business habits and energy. To men with the above qualifications a permanent business and the best of wages will be given. Apply or address No. 39 *Smithfield* street, corner of Third. apr23tf

☞ **Dr. Guyzott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla**—For the cure of disease, or as a Spring purifier of the blood and as a general tonic for the system, is unrivalled.

The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

Then fly from mineral nostrums to seek hope, life and vigor, from this purely vegetable remedy. Therefore, how ever broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies only in "Guyzott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persuade him, for his life's sake, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.

☞ See advertisement. aul3,3daw

☞ We advise you, if you have not already done so, to go at once and procure a bottle of KIER'S ROCK OIL, and by so doing you will save a great deal of suffering. There is no telling how soon you may need it. Read the following letter:

MERCER, June 4, 1852.

Dear Sir: I purchased a bottle of your "Petroleum," from your agents, Magoffin & McKenn, in this place, to cure a burn, which I received accidentally; and in less than twenty-four hours it was much better; and I am now able to walk around without the assistance of a cane. I was so badly burned that my friends had to carry me home.

If you think the foregoing statement will be of any use to you, you may make whatever use of it you see proper.

Most respectfully, THOMAS H. BRADFORD.

To S. M. KIER.

To be had at all the principal Drug Stores. [jy28:3dw

☞ **M'Lane's Worm Specific!**

☞ The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created, wherever it has been introduced:—

Gentlemen—BLOOMSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 20, 1850:

In consequence of *the great consumption* of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged, by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which, we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of your "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail,) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per W. E. POTTER.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and from the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,

aug2:4w 60 Wood street.

☞ **F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."**—Those who have ventured on the useless and unprofitable task of imitating "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap," have very naturally supposed that the indiscriminate admixture of the article of Honey with other ingredients, usually employed in the manufactory of newly invented Soaps, is sufficient to place it in competition with that produced by F. S. Cleaver. It is but an act of justice, however, to the skilful inventor, to mention (and, doubtless this fact must have long ago brought before the view of the learned and impartial Committee who awarded to him the Medal,) that his success was not